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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNDERGROUND CURRICULA ON CAMPUSES REPORTED

Seoul KYONHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Dec 81; page not given

[Summary]The most crucial cause to some students' negation of realities and prejudiced ideologies, lies in some literature and ideological books read among students in their underground "study groups." A total number of such books is estimated at around 600. They are not necessarily all banned books. There are many good books, which contributed greatly to the development of learning. The problem, however, is that even in the case of such good books, their reading method is distorted.

"The underground curricula," which may be considered an ideological source of the recent campus turmoils, have several stages as follows: An initial stage of discarding the pre-conceived sense of value, such as cold war logic; a stage of unveiling the irrationalities of society and the actual status of the weak; a stage of comparing social reforms and revolutions in other countries with our realities; and a stage of eventually seeking ways and means to translate into practice what they learned, under a methodology of historical philosophy, such as materialistic dialectic.

The initial course begins in mid-March, when the college lectures or applications for attending lectures are about to start. From that time, students begin reading literary works like "The Wretched of the Earth," and take interest in the question about "what the masses are." They also read a book like "What is History?" or a collection of commentaries on history by "K."

At the same time, they criticize an anti-intellectual way of thinking about the historical development of the China and Vietnam questions. And they come to believe that such critical awareness is applicable even to Korean realities.

Next, they are given themes like a "mission of intellectuals" and "tasks of the student movement." Then, they are led to form some negative images of Korea's economic and social problems. To this end, they nourish the critical consciousness of realities by reading the criticisms of economics by "L" and "Y." They also promote their "resistance consciousness" by digging up the realities in an indirect way, such as by reading a collection of eassys written by "S" and "H" and poems by "K" and "S" as well as novels by "P" and "C."

Around this time, they go through the "membership training," student service activities in rural areas, and night school and conversation activities. In the second semester of the first year, the freshmen come to delve into the study of modern Korean history, with the sense of belonging to their study groups and the sense of solidarity with the general public. And they study the history of resistance, such as farmers uprisings, land survey projects, rice production increasing plans and student movement under the Japanese rule, and post-Liberation political and economic structures.

Beginning in this semester, freshmen come to read the following works; the collections of commentaries by "P," "C," and "Y" dealing with the realities and tasks of the Korean economy; the collections of theses by "P," "C," and "K" which dealt with the March 1st Independence Movement, the characteristics of capitalism in Korea and a historical review of labor problems; "history of the Communist movement in Korea" by "S," "history of student movement under Japanese rule" by "K," and "agricultural economics" by "K."

There are some other factors responsible for accelerating rigidity in the students' way of thinking. They are the works of some Japanese leftist scholars who pedantically and freely use such terms as "comprador," "fascist," "struggles," and "classes."

The Japanese language gives a clearer idea than English as well as a far more distinct image. About two to three years ago, there arose a boom of Japanese language study in "membership training" courses under the guidance of juniors and seniors. There was also a sales boom for Japanese books. They include works authored by Kohachiro TAKAHASHI, Hisao OTSUKA, Takashi HATA, Masayoshi TANAKA, Shiro NOHARA, KANG Chae-on, AN Pyong-ch'i, and so forth.

"In the intellectual climate of Japan, learning and politics are closely related, and they readily abandon the logical consistency depending on circumstances. To follow such a climate unconditionally will pose a danger of forfeiting the verification and national identity of our learning," said Prof. "S," 44, of the "S" university.

As they move up to the second year, they study the histories of revolutions and social movements in China, Russia, Vietnam, Cuba, Algeria, Latin America, and other third world countries. Through this study, the students reportedly learn, from a leftist leaning position, a law of history development and an eventuality of revolutions.

Then, the students further what they call "theoretical rearmament" by reading numerous works of revolutionaries, thinkers, economists, and scientists, such as LENIN, KAUTSKY, BUKHARIN, MAO Tze-tung, HO Chi Minh, CASTRO, DOUB, SWEEZY, BARRAN, LUCACS, HEGEL, GOLDMAN, ARMIN, and MARCUSE.

The big problem here is that they would pursue only the theories, historical facts, and facts which help to justify their own "position," and throw away all the rest which runs counter to that. For instance, such works include "K's" "History of Russian Revolution," "K's" "History of the Chinese Communist Party," and related data on Communism available at the "A" research center of "K" university.

Professors deplore that "MAO Tze-tung's thoughts" by "K" and "LENIN and Russian Revolution" by "S" and other works on the Communist bloc are read in a farfetched direction.

CSO: 4108/69

RADICAL SLOGANS ON CAMPUSES ANALYZED

Seoul KYONHYANG SINMUN in Korean 16 Dec 81 [page not given]

[Summary]"Democratic fellow students! Outcries of the 40 million people make us . . . Starved m. . we shall expose it and denounce . . . And we shall make clear that this is our position for launching our struggles . . ." This is the beginning part of a statement under the title, "Long live, anti-fascist democratic struggles," a leaflet scattered by students in the "S" university early in October.

Unlike in the early 1970's, the students these days employ some radical terms and even startling phrases indiscriminately. A consensus among school authorities is that the current student slogans are too outspoken and provocative. Even in the case of the "Democratic Youth Student League" incident of 1975, their slogans and manifestos had not gone beyond that they were characteristic of "anti-government activities" according to an attorney at law.

A student of the "S" university, who was released from jail toward the end of November, said that he was reprimanded by his senior for involvement in student demonstrations. "Unlike in the past, you are now using some extreme language and disgusting terms, thereby leading rather to the atrophy of the student movement. If you did so during the days of the Yusin system, you might have been all jailed on charges of violating the Anti-Communist Law and the National Security Law."

An "S" university authority says that there are many militant and intimidating slogans. To name only a few, they include such as "Long live anti-fascist struggles for democracy!" "manifesto of struggles by anti-fascist fellow students," "manifesto on liberation of human beings," and "all comrades in the "K" university's anti-fascist struggles for emancipation of the people."

"In the past, the students' manifestos and printed matters had some definite points for dispute. For instance, they used to cry for "removal of the Yusin Constitution," for "lifting the emergency decrees," "opposition to rewriting the Constitution to provide a way toward seeking reelections for three consecutive presidential terms." Or, they had called for "opposition to the normalization talks between Korea and Japan." It must be frankly admitted that depending on circumstances, some of them had some convincing part as well.

The recent ones, however, fail to be concrete and realistic; and therefore, they sound hollow. They put forth ambiguously "establishment of a Socialist economic system."

In most cases, they rule the targets of their criticisms as "comprador clique" and "fascist group." Next, they come to oppose the present power system in definite terms. Almost invariably, they try to analyze the economic aspects for this purpose. As such, their analysis can not but be pointing to "comprador economy' and but cite "serious foreign debt burden" and "widening income gap."

In spite of many difficulties involved, the government has resolutely carried out the retrenching of its own structure. This has aroused absolute sympathy among people from various walks of life. Even on this point, some students have severely criticized it, saying that "it was a means to unify their chain of command."

An official of the Economic Planning Board says, "It is certainly regrettable that students nowadays try hard to avert their eyes from economic realities of the PRC and Cuba as well as the recent IBRD report which termed Korea "a country in which income distribution has been made relatively well, among other newly industrialized nations."

"In the present circumstances, it will be most important that the students do have a little more composure in their thinking and behavior," Prof. "J" of the "S" university says. A democratic country cannot be built overnight by overthrowing the government by force. This has been keenly felt through the April 19th Student Revolution and after the Oct. 26th incident. "A democratic nation with democratic citizens can be built only when members of society are well grounded for that," he added.

CSO: 4108/70

BRIEFS

MINORITY PARTIES--The Democratic Justice Party has confirmed floor strategy for this year which will be focused on widening the scope of dialogue with minority parties on the basis of what it has learned from the operation of the national assembly last year. The majority party will also put the Standing Committees into full operation during the year to tackle various law bills and petitions without delay. The party's policy on house operation was endorsed in a joint meeting of the floor leader's team and the chairmen of the standing panels at the party headquarters yesterday. As an initial program to promote Standing Committee activity, all the panels will be called to order in February to handle pending bills, according to floor leader Rep. Yi Chong-chan. Especially, the party will adopt a new pattern in dealing with bills forwarded by the minority parties. Rep. Yi said, "Before the house acts on minority party-proposed bills, we will deliberate them fully in joint meetings among the DJP, minority party, and the government." "This will help widen the dialogue among the parties," he noted. The floor leader also said that the party would encourage its lawmakers to enact laws on their own ideas starting this year. [Text] [SK120145 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jan 82 p 1]

WOMEN ISSUES--The majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) plans legislation designed to establish an advisory council on women's problems in the government by 1983. The plan is contained in a package aimed at improving women's status and expanding the female role in society. Ministries concerned are now studying the package, it was learned yesterday. The council most likely to be set up in the office of the prime minister will be empowered to oversee policy programs for women. A DJP officer explained that long- and short-term programs will be carried out on a gradual basis to upgrade women's social standing and welfare. The officer said the package includes eliminating various kinds of legal discriminations between men and women. The package also features the expansion of facilities for the health of mothers and children, the establishment of legal counseling centers for women and the removal of discrimination against women. [Text] [SK090246 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 1]

LIFTING POLITICAL BAN--Kwon Chong-tal, secretary-general of the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP), yesterday ruled out a possibility of lifting the political ban on "political outcasts" in the immediate future. Kwon dampened mounting speculations on the removal of the ban on some of the political outcasts by saying he believes it is still premature to talk about the issue. Hundreds of allegedly corrupt politicians were banned May 17, 1980 from taking part in

political activities until June 1988. There have been speculations that some of the political outlaws will be allowed to resume their political activities in the near future in the wake of recent reform measures including the lifting of the curfew. The majority secretary-general said a certain amount of political stability was achieved in the past year but that it is still necessary to further renovate the political milieu. Calling for an "overt raising" of the political fund, he voiced a wish that minority parties would form support groups as soon as possible. [Text] [SK120129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jan 82 p 1]

RECRUITMENT DRIVE--The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has adopted a policy to recruit influential figures in large numbers from all walks of life around January 15, the first anniversary of its founding. The plan is designed not only to realize party politics but to lead the government in developing policies, a high-ranking official of the party said yesterday. He revealed that the party would invite talented officials from various organizations including the government and state-run enterprises for these purposes. To admit more young and able persons into the party, the number of party Central Executive Committee members will be increased to the level of 3,000, 1,000 more than the present 2,000, he said. The official also said that the party would give priority to "working-level" contacts between the party and the government for closer cooperation in the days to come. [Text] [SK100255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 82 p 1]

GOVERNMENT, DJP TO MEET--The majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) established a man-to-man working-level consultation system with the government yesterday to streamline cooperation between the two. As a result, the DJP and the government will hold a general working-level consultation meeting every three months to discuss ways of further promoting cooperation. DJP policy coordinators will meet government planning and management officers "as often as possible" to talk about major policy formulation. A DJP officer said party policymakers will take part in the government's policy formulation "from the initial stage" and that the government will provide the party with materials needed to chart policies. Future working-level consultations are to be overseen by chief DJP policy coordinator Pak Hyon-tae and minister of state for political affairs Chong Chong-taek. Chong is concurrently a DJP lawmaker who serves as a pipeline between the government and the DJP. Presiding over the first working-level consultation meeting at the DJP headquarters, the minister said the government and the DJP should increase cooperation through candid exchanges of opinions on policy affairs. Working-level policymakers of the DJP and the government were asked to huddle as often as possible to ensure that major policies will be worked out and executed with full consultation and cooperation, he said. The DJP and the government can reflect people's opinions fully, only when smooth cooperation is ensured between the two, he stressed. This would also be in keeping with the wishes of the DJP, who made the same statement late last year. The strengthening of cooperation between the DJP and the government has been in the limelight since the new cabinet led by acting Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun set sail January 4. [Text] [SK140104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jan 82 p 1]

REORGANIZATION DISPUTE--The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is likely to suffer major intra-party trouble for the first time since its founding on January 17, last year because of a strong move among some key post holders calling for mass resignations of ranking officials. Reps Sin Sang-u, secretary general, and Han Yong-su, chief policy maker, have insisted that the major post holders tender resignations en bloc to party President Rep Yu Chi-song to give him a free hand in reorganizing the party hierarchy on the occasion of the first anniversary of its founding. They shared the view in a meeting Friday that the withdrawal of leading party figures was necessary to invigorate the party, which they claimed had been inactive for the past year. They agreed to discuss the issue of tendering resignations in a group shortly after the party observes the first anniversary of its creation on January 16. Meanwhile, party head Rep Yu has said that he does not see any necessity of reorganizing the party hierarchy at the present time. [Text] [SK100215 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 82 p 1]

MINOR PARTIES' MERGER--The merger of the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] and the New Political Party [NPP], which appeared to [be] making smooth progress, unexpectedly hit a snag owing to opposition from members of both parties outside the parliament and due to the negative attitude taken by NPP member Yi Tae-yop. The merger of the two parties, which the DSP's Paek Chan-ki announced in the afternoon at the office of the DSP's Yi Won-hyong, did not materialize. The very person in whose office the declaration was slated to be made, Yi Won-hyong furiously said: "Who in the world has arranged such a meeting? It is pure nonsense that the NPP should be merged with the DSP." Yi Tae-yop, who was notified at the last minute, strongly opposed merging the NPP into the DSP, saying: "party merger is not a childish game. Unless the DSP revises its socialist line, the NPP cannot agree to merge with the DSP." Despite such events, Ko Chong-hun, president of the DSP, said: "Such reactions were expected. Merging of the two parties will eventually take place by next week," maintaining an optimistic view over the party merger. [Text] [SK090045 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Jan 82 p 2]

UNITY URGED--Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), revealed yesterday that he did not intend to reorganize the party hierarchy at the present time, calling for the party members to make efforts for the development of democracy in the nation in total harmony. He said, "The most important thing the party should do at this juncture is to realize unity among partisans without giving the people the impression of a split in the party." "This will help the party to put democratic order on the right track and to stabilize the livelihood of the people in low income brackets," he said. Rep Yu made the remarks during the year's first meeting of the executive council, which took issue with the controversial proposal for the mass resignation of six key post holders. [Text] [SK140109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Jan 82 p 1]

TENANT FARMING LAW--Seoul, Jan 14 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government is considering revising the current farmland preservation and utilization law, in a bid to allow tenant farming for the convenience of absentee landowners. Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry officials said Thursday that whereas the land reform law, promulgated in 1949, bans tenant farming or farming on leased land or on consignment, the current basic law (constitution), which was amended in 1980, permits farming on leased land or on consignment. Thus the move is designed to revise the law, in accordance with the constitution. A revised bill will be submitted to the national assembly for approval when it opens its annual regular session in September, according to the officials. Meanwhile, official statistics compiled last year through a nationwide survey of 11,300 farm households show that 70.8 percent of the farm households polled were farming on their own land, 22.5 percent on both their own and concurrently leased land, and 6.7 percent were engaged in farming on entirely leased land. [Text] [SK140756 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 14 Jan 82]

CSO: 4120/111

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

CHANGE IN ECONOMIC STRATEGY URGED

SK100301 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "New Economic Expectations"]

[Text] The recent infusion of much-needed fresh blood into our top economic ministries brightens our expectation for the economy. Since the acting prime minister and other newly appointed economic ministers are all seasoned veterans of the business world, we can count on them to steer our economy along a stable growth course through practical ways and means based on their many years of business experience rather than armchair theorizing.

But that alone does not assure us of a smooth sailing for our economy in this difficult year of 1982. The seven-percent economic growth of last year merely brought back our economy to where it was in 1979 because of the following year's minus growth. Furthermore, last year's growth is attributed mostly to the growth of agriculture and export sectors, leaving the domestic market still in doldrums. That explains why most people and business firms feel that our economy has yet to snap out of three long years of slump, despite the official economic statistics pointing to the other way.

True, groundwork has been laid for sustained stable growth as the inflation has been brought under control. But we had to pay a stiff price for it. The reduced real income of the people lowered their purchasing power to the extent that the domestic market remains as depressed as ever. This is not a healthy situation no matter how vigorous our exports might have been.

As long as our economy is heavily dependent on exports, the export drive will have to continue, but building up our export industries at the cost or in neglect of the domestic market is a questionable strategy. Without a broad, solid backing of the domestic market, the export industry, however impressive it may look, is incomplete. Without a healthy domestic market to absorb external shocks, even a mighty export industry is liable to crumble at repeated external assaults in this age of worldwide protectionism and stiffening competition with the newly emerging industrial nations of the Third World.

Developing the domestic market is as important as encouraging export industries, for they complement and reinforce each other. What good is it if export growth brings in no tangible benefit to the people through a higher standard of living?

Stimulating the domestic market, however, runs the risk of rekindling the cinders of inflation. Developing a domestic market and at the same time arresting inflation to a single digit this year, as the new economic ministers' team indicated, will be no mean trick. One aid for maintaining such a delicate balancing act on a tight rope would be a freer market economy.

The idea of switching our growth strategy from the government-directed approach to a private sector-initiated one has been advocated by both the government and business communities for some time, but the switchover has been at a snail's pace. The recent indication of the new economic ministers to phase out the more decisive government control and interference in the private economy is therefore all the more welcome.

The time is ripe to adjust our growth strategy in response to changing conditions.

CSO: 4120/111

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUSINESS GROUPS HAIL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC STEPS

SK150526 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] The government's announcement yesterday of a partial economic recovery package received a positive reaction from the local business community.

Describing the package as the "brainchild of the best efforts" made by the new economic team, the country's four influential economic forums--the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI), the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the Korean Traders Association (KTA) and the Korea Federation of Small Businesses (KFSB)--expressed hope that the nation's economy will gain added momentum by taking advantage of the proposed economic measures.

"Although the contents of the package is far from what ailing local business firms had earlier expected from the government, the government had few options to work with in its attempts to deal with the slumping economy without jeopardizing the balance of payments situation and the stabilization of commodity prices," said the FKI.

The FKI, representing a wide spectrum of the country's business interests argued that more comprehensive measures should have been introduced along with the package to encourage capital spending projects, innovation of technology, and productivity boost on a medium- and long-term basis.

In this context, the economic forum recommended the government to slash fiscal spendings, stabilize public utility charges, and seek fair and effective distribution of limited monetary and fiscal funds.

The KCCI, which normally speaks for the business interests of enterprises smaller than those affiliated with the FKI, welcomed the package, describing it as "the only available option" in the current difficult situation facing the nation.

"We can expect much from the package, although the economic measures contained in the package are not a cure-all prescription for the ailing economy," said the KCCI.

The KTA also came out with the positive comment that the package would contribute greatly towards stabilizing the nation's economy while injecting new life into the slumping economy sector by sector.

"We do quite agree with the government's idea of stimulating the overall economy through a housing industry boost but we hope that another set of measures designed to expedite facilities expansion projects in the private sector will be offered by the government in the near future, the KTA said.

The KFSB also issued a statement welcoming the introduction of the pump-priming measure.

The KFSB, representing a wide spectrum of small- and medium-size industries, expressed dissatisfaction on the lack of concrete measures intended for small businesses.

"We do hope that more bold measures aimed at shoring up the shaky balance sheet of financially poor small business firms will be introduced as a follow-up to the package," said the KFSB.

CSO: 4120/111

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

PROSPECTS GLOOMY FOR SHIPBUILDING, OTHER INDUSTRIES

SK100251 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] The Korean shipbuilding industry is feared to run aground in its sailing for prosperity with the tone of its international markets showing signs of a slump, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) has forecast.

The global demand for shipbuilding is likely to slow down, and shipbuilding prices have declined, said the chamber in its report on the 1982 business prospects for 10 major industrial lines.

"Other industries are not expected to score any drastic recovery this year, only slightly edging above last year's level in general," the chamber reported.

The chamber foresaw that machinery, electronics, cement reinforcing steel bars and automobiles would be better off to some extent this year.

But the chamber posted a chilly forecast for cement, shipbuilding, petrochemicals and textiles, all of which may face worse conditions this year than last year.

The local cement industries may be tormented with severe management troubles unless the government comes out with a drastic pump-priming policy, according to the private economic forum's prediction.

In particular, petrochemical industries will see the hardest time this year, finding no breakthrough to get out of the stagnation tunnel.

Under these circumstances, the chamber expressed fear that the operation of the Yochon Petrochemical Complex would stop partially.

Local demand declines and rising inventories are likely to combine to harass the petrochemical industry.

But cement reinforcing steel bars, the chamber went on, are poised to score a 19.5 percent increase in production this year thanks to the increases in domestic and foreign demand.

Machinery output is rated to score more than a 20 percent growth, according to the chamber.

The chamber forecast that electronics would chalk up a 32.5 percent increase in production and a 22.6 percent rise in exports.

The production of automobiles is estimated to top 172,000 units this year, up 9.6 percent over the preceding year.

Meanwhile, the chamber forecast that domestic construction turnover would reach the 5,000 billion level, a 25 percent surge over the year-earlier mark.

CSO: 4120/111

SOME INDUSTRIES SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN 1982

SK090228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0054 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 9 (YONHAP)--Korea's machinery, electronic, steel and automobile industries will perk up slightly this year, but the cement, shipbuilding, petrochemical and textile industries will [not] make progress too much from last year's level.

A Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry report on business prospects for 1982 released Saturday, said that the electronic industry is expected to record the highest growth rate of 32.5 percent, with its production increasing, from 3.6 billion U.S. dollars last year, to 4.8 billion dollars this year.

Next to electronics was machinery with its expected production growth rate of 24.9 percent, followed by steel (19.5 percent), automobile (9.6 percent) and petrochemical (7.1 percent).

In terms of exports, cement is expected to mark the highest growth rate of 30.5 percent, from 5.5 million metric tons last year to 8.6 million metric tons this year. The production and domestic consumption of cement this year, however, will grow by only 1.5 percent and 0.7 percent, respectively.

Next to cement was automobile, with its expected export growth rate of 29.6 percent, from 27,000 last year to 35,000 this year, followed by machinery (24.9 percent, or from 6.1 billion dollars last year, to 7.7 billion dollars this year), electronic products (22.6 percent, or from 2.4 billion dollars, to 2.9 billion dollars) and iron and steel products (15.7 percent or 4.5 million tons, to 5.2 million tons).

Although electronics will mark moderate growth rates in terms of production and exports, its domestic consumption is unpredictable, according to the KCCI report.

Construction orders in the country are expected to reach five trillion won (roughly 7.2 billion U.S. dollars) this year, up 25 percent from last year's level, due to comprehensive land development projects and preparations for the 1985 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games to be held in Seoul.

CSO: 4120/111

BRIEFS

EXPORT PROMOTION--Seoul, Jan 9 (YONHAP)--As part of its export promotion strategy, the government is planning to create an inter-ministry consultative body to better coordinate the nation's exports and imports, sources at the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Saturday. In another move, the ministry's plan for export promotion this year calls for increased inter-industry cooperation, to maximize the complementariness of different sectors involved in foreign trade. Under the plan, survey missions are to be sent to developing countries to seek ways of increasing Korean participation in the latter's development programs. It calls for the creation of more overseas branches or representative offices of private corporations and the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA), and a brisk exchange of trade-related information between the government and the private sector. [Text] [SK090111 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 9 Jan 82]

ECONOMIC STABILITY--Seoul, Jan 14 (YONHAP)--Finance Minister Na Ung-pae said Thursday that the maintenance of the current economic stability comes before all the government's economic policy priorities for this year. He said that this year's economic policies will focus on low commodity price hikes, low bank interest rates, the flexible operation of the won-dollar exchange rate on a stable basis, and moderate wage increases. In order to attain these economic policy goals, it is necessary for enterprises and households in general to get rid of their "inflation consciousness," be it in management policies or budgets. Noting that "in the course of achieving high economic growth during the past decade, both enterprises and the people in general have become accustomed to inflation," Na said that the government has waged a diehard fight against this "inflation-soaked" national economy for the past three years, and that this year would be a good chance to straighten out "accumulated problems." [Text] [SK140811 Seoul YONHAP in English 0745 GMT 14 Jan 82]

BUSINESS WITH ASEAN--Seoul, Jan 13 (YONHAP)--Korean enterprises are being called upon to be careful and prudent in establishing their business footholds in the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) because of many restrictions on their apparently positive foreign investment inducement policies. The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) Wednesday said that although the ASEAN countries welcome foreign investments, they have designnated many areas in which foreign investments are prohibited or restricted, in order to minimize social and economic frictions. Their policies are also

geared at averting possible alien influence on their own economies through the gradual nationalization of private enterprises, the FKI said. Therefore, careful feasibility studies are required of Korean enterprises hoping to set up businesses in ASEAN countries. The FKI then recommended technological joint ventures, rather than direct capital investment for Korean companies, saying that nearly half (43 percent) of ASEAN enterprises want technology transfers from foreign countries. In most ASEAN countries, foreign investments in defense industries, the public service sector, press and broadcasting, banking, nuclear power plants, and domestic airline service are totally or partially prohibited, according to the FKI. [Text] [SK130112 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 13 Jan 82]

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS--Seoul, Jan 11 (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Monday unveiled the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and Technologies (KIIET) signboard, thus formally inaugurating the new think tank. The ceremony was attended by Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun, KIIET President Pak Song-sang, and other government officials and business leaders. The KIIET, a special-status corporation designed to play a leading role in the country's industrial studies, was established, with President Chon Tu-hwan as the founder, in a merger of the existing Korea International Economic Institute (KIEI) and the Korea Scientific and Technological Information Center (KORSTIC). The KIIET will focus on studying the rational reorganization of industrial structures across the country, and ways of strengthening Korean businesses' international competitiveness in order to enhance the country's future export performance. Other KIIET undertakings will include studies on overseas economics, in connection with foreign capital inducement, the expansion of South Korean business' overseas operations, and the systematic redistribution to domestic enterprises of collected economic and industrial-technological information about foreign countries. The Korean think tank also plans to set up an integrated "data bank" in order to effectively implement its business undertakings, sources at the KIIET said. The institute will be manned by 358 scholars and technologists, including 21 Ph.Ds in economics. KIIET President Pak has served concurrently as president of both KIEI and KORSTIC. [Text] [SK110253 Seoul YONHAP in English 0227 GMT 11 Jan 82]

CSO: 4120/111

PROBLEMS RESULTING FROM CURFEW LIFTING NOTED

SK100158 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Olympic Citizens"]

[Text] From the very outset of the new year, citizens appear to have failed to conceal their excitement upon the surprise news of the sudden lifting of the long-standing curfew, expanding the scope of routine activities for many of them to 24 hours a day.

Despite the dramatic liberation from the four-hour curfew restrictions beginning at midnight, it is true that most ordinary citizens may prefer to rest at home at night as before without any change in the cycle of their day-to-day lives.

Nevertheless, not a few people may have to stay away from home during the night hours, probably because of their jobs or for some personal reasons.

This means the economic activities of the people will be considerably enlarged with the advent of a no-curfew age.

Most immediately, taxis and buses may have to run on the streets around the clock, attracting clients throughout the night.

Restaurants and other service facilities will also have to open during the night hours for the convenience of citizens whose nightly activities have become as brisk as those of other citizens during the day.

It is considered fortunate that the enlarged life cycle of citizens in the post-curfew days will substantially help invigorate the national economy itself, along with more employment opportunities and expanded economic activities, particularly in the sector of service business.

Since people are quite unfamiliar with trade at night or spending night hours due to the absence of a 24-hour life style for as many as 36 years in the past, many of them will be puzzled, failing to adapt themselves adequately to the new living conditions.

Among other things, we cannot help expressing concern over the lack of service spirit among those running transportation business and restaurants at night, displeasing their clients for one reason or another.

With an excuse of the sleepless operation of business, business people may claim excessive prices of goods and services, for example.

We can accept the increased service rates, including taxi and bus fares during night hours, yet only to a reasonable degree, needless to say.

For this reason, business people working at night are required to enlighten their employees so that they will not annoy citizens attracted to their service facilities of varied kinds.

It is considered necessary for employers to provide special allowances for employees working on the night shift.

We already hear that taxi drivers are reluctant to run their cars at night because of no additional consideration of wages for night hours.

Still, those working at other service setups are failing to obtain special allowances for night work, being unilaterally forced to accept night duties.

All these things should be settled with a reasonable formula, without any further delay, so that business activities at night can be institutionalized as soon as possible, minimizing any inconvenience for citizens.

Business people should remember that their facilities are now fully utilized throughout the day and night and so are expected to gain more profits which must be shared for the good of their working people and clients in any form.

The creation of such a pleasing society at night is a short cut to the cultivation of citizens as a whole in preparation for the forthcoming olympics.

CSO: 4120/111

JAPAN URGED TO ACCEPT SEOUL'S LOAN REQUEST

SK090253 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Breaking the Bottleneck"]

[Text] The preliminary contact between the Seoul and Tokyo governments next week is a welcome forward step toward breaking the deadlock in the bilateral negotiations on the issue of economic cooperation between the two countries. The accord to resume [words indistinct] -level talks came neither too late nor too early. Both [word indistinct] to the deal have had enough time to take counsel with their pillow; neither can afford to procrastinate any longer.

In anticipation of a foreign ministers' conference to take place at the earliest possible date, the preparatory meeting will be held in Seoul for three days between working-level delegations of the Korean and Japanese foreign ministries headed by bureau directors in charge of the regional affairs concerned.

The scope of their activity will be limited to such technical and procedural aspects as setting the date and agenda for the projected foreign ministers' conference probably sometime in March. Nevertheless, the very fact of agreeing to reopen preliminary contacts may well be regarded as reflecting the mutual interest of the two governments in bringing the dispute to a successful conclusion by all means.

There is but little likelihood that the Korean side will accept anything less than the originally requested $6 billion loan. That amount from Japan is considered essential for Korea's Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan that begins this year. Japan is well advised to comply and it can well afford to do so.

Last year Japanese reluctance to respond favorably to the Korean request led their bilateral foreign ministers' conference nowhere, blocking the way for an early Korea-Japan summit to put a seal of political approval. The Japanese took issue with the amoung of the money sought and also its possible use for boosting our defense preparedness.

A recent dispatch from Seoul published in Japan properly observed that the Korean people take for granted the scale and manner of economic cooperation as proposed

by their government to Japan. They have good reason to believe that as a responsible and leading economic power friendly to Korea, Japan should be ready to bear its due share.

Japan today stands at the crossroads in its search for a realistic strategy for survival and for a wider acceptance into the international community. The former calls for abandoning its erratic or disguised perception of the need for military viability for peace and security of a nation, a region and the world. The time has come to face the music with fewer excuses.

The latter demands a fresh orientation of the pattern of Japan's relationships with its allies, friends and partners. This is all the more so in its dealing with its closest neighbor and trading partner. It also is related to the varied and unprincipled approaches to countries not friendly to Seoul. A genuine sense of partnership built on a shared burden between Seoul and Tokyo is in order.

No prejudice or preoccupation will be allowed to impede the upcoming Seoul talks of working-level officials. Only open-minded and open-handed political decisions on the part of both governments may cut the Gordian knot. Failure to come to terms will further complicate the already troubled Korea-Japan ties.

CSO: 4120/111

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SUCCESS OF UPCOMING ROK-JAPAN TALKS DISCUSSED

SK120045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "New Try for Rapport"]

[Text] After a cooling-off period of about four months, Korea and Japan are slated to start making renewed efforts this week for a settlement of their diplomatic entanglement involving bilateral economic cooperation.

Spearheading the new round of negotiations will be a contact by working-level officials of the two governments, due to take place in Seoul for three days beginning Thursday. If the preliminary meeting proves to be smooth or at least manages to steer clear of a breakup, the foreign ministers of the two countries are expected to meet possibly in March to pave the way for a summit talk which is hoped to round off the economic issue and also to boost binational relations in other spheres.

It was last September when relations dipped to a low ebb with the futile ending of a multiministerial conference between the two countries--a failure that had been well forecast by the disruption of a foreign ministers' meeting in the preceding month over Korean request for $6 billion in Japanese Government credit over a period of five years.

Since that sorry turn of events, there have been some notable developments in circumstances affecting the stalled negotiations.

One of the tangible changes was an extensive shakeup of the Japanese cabinet in November, which replaced the foreign minister among others in what was hoped to infuse more realistic air into Tokyo's attitude toward Korea. Then only last week, the Korean cabinet also underwent a reshuffle to see a new lineup of its economic portfolios as well as the premiership, but keeping the foreign minister intact.

Another development, subtle yet remarkable, was the deepening of mutual understanding and moves to straighten out approaches to the knotty issue of Japanese loans, which have been reportedly in progress taking advantage of the cooling-off period and also being influenced by changes in the international situation.

Though not necessarily related to the Seoul-Tokyo ties, noteworthy were reports that Japan and the United States agreed last week in a meeting of their security consultative committee to initiate studies on what facilities the former would offer American forces in the event of an emergency on the Korean Peninsula or in other East Asian areas outside Japan.

The agreement deserves international attention, including that of Korea, because it has been pending for the past three years in the U.S.-Japanese consultation--an accord which signals a change in the Japanese perception of their role in regional security.

A bone of contention in the Korea-Japan negotiations has been the nature of justification of the loan request in reference to Korea's security situation--in addition to the amount and methods of providing the credits.

For all that, there can be no dispute that the proposed loans are primarily tied to the Korean economy, more precisely implementation of the nation's Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan that begins this year.

As for other aspects of the issue, it should be a reasonable and understandable stand of a loan recipient to fix the total of credit for its productive and efficient use--more so when it is related to a long-range project like Korea's five-year plan--even of the actual allocation may be made on an annual basis.

Under these broad guidelines, it is sincerely hoped that the forthcoming talks between Korea and Japan can work out a reasonable agreement on the pending issue, which will not only be beneficial to the two nations but also enormously contribute to regional security and peace.

CSO: 4120/111

SUPPORT FOR TOKYO-BEIJING ROUTE

SK140220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 14 (YONHAP)--South Korea Wednesday reiterated its support for the simultaneous creation of two direct civil aviation routes linking Tokyo and Beijing over the South and North Korean airspaces, respectively, and suggested that the Tokyo-Beijing flight over the South Korean territory pass through Kangnung, a city on the east coast and Seoul, and reach Beijing via Tianjin or Potou, both in mainland China.

The proposal was made to Assad Kotaite, president of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization who was visiting here for consultations with South Korean officials.

The spokesman said that Kotaite promised ICAO's full support for Seoul's position, and said that the organization would continue to consult the South Korean Government on the matter, which, Kotaite said, requires an agreement by all the interested parties, an apparent reference to South and North Korea, Japan and mainland China.

The ICAO has been sounding out the governments of the four countries on their positions regarding the creation of a short-cut commercial flight route between Tokyo and Beijing, which would reduce the current flight time by about 80 minutes.

Current Tokyo-Beijing flights which require four hours and 40 minutes, use a roundabout route south of South Korea's southernmost island of Cheju. The route, set up in 1974, seemed to be the only logical choice, because South Korea has no diplomatic relations with mainland China, and North Korea has no official links with Japan.

North Korea, which initially opposed the creation of two air routes over the Korean peninsula, on the grounds that it would perpetuate the division of the peninsula, reversed its position, and is now said to have agreed, during Kotaite's visit to Pyongyang in November, to creating an air route between Tokyo and Beijing via Pyongyang and Wonsan, a coastal city in eastern North Korea.

The ICAO head will leave here for Tokyo Thursday, to continue his consultations on the issue with Japanese officials.

CSO: 4120/111

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ENVOY HOPES FOR CLOSER TIES WITH CANADA

SK150105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0042 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Ottawa, Jan 14 (YONHAP)--Korean ambassador to Canada Yi Kyu-hyon Tuesday said he was looking forward to the development of much closer relations between Korea and Canada in the new year, as there is a wealth of goodwill among Canadians toward Korea following Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's visit last September.

Canadians have an immense interest in and respect for Korea, are confident of Korea's political stability, and look to Korea as a model for developing countries, believing that Korea could play a great role in the north-south dialogue, Yi said in an interview.

The north-south dialogue, a forum between the rich, industrialized countries and the poor, Third World nations, is the cause which Trudeau is consistently promoting as one of his major foreign policy objectives.

A ranking external affairs official also said his department was confident of South Korea's ability to maintain the "very strong" political stability which has been restored since the inauguration of President Chon Tu-hwan's government.

Jack Whittleton, director of the department's north Asia and Pacific division, said that Canada was ready, as always, to support Seoul's political position at world forums.

Yi said that a manifestation of the Canadians' goodwill was the increase last year in the Canadian membership in the Korea-Canada parliamentary group from about 70 to more than 100 lawmakers, among the new members is Jean Marchand, speaker of the Senate.

Yi also said that 1982 would see stepped-up high-level exchanges in many fields, including the political arena, adding that Canadian External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan was expected to pay a visit to Seoul sometime this year, to return the visit made by then Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin to Ottawa in 1979.

CSO: 4120/111

BRIEFS

BRITISH COOPERATION--Seoul, Jan 11 (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong Monday received a courtesy call from British Lord Privy Seal Humphrey Atkins at his office, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. No and Atkins discussed the improvement of cooperation between South Korea and the United Kingdom. Atkins arrived here Sunday afternoon, on the third leg of his trip to four Far Eastern countries: mainland China, Hong Kong, South Korea and Japan. He will meet with President Chon Tu-hwan, acting Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok, and Minister of State for National Security and Foreign Affairs No Tae-u. He will also visit the truce village of Panmunjom during his three-day stay here, according to the ministry. Atkins is accompanied by his wife, parliamentary private secretary Thomas Arnold, and the assistant undersecretary of state, foreign commonwealth office Allan Donald. [Text] [SK110231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 11 Jan 82]

CSO: 4120/111

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

EXCAVATORS EXPORTED--Seoul, Jan 13 (YONHAP)--Korea's Daewoo Heavy Ind. Co. has exported three excavators worth 570,000 U.S. dollars to Libya recently, Daewoo officials said Wednesday. Each excavator has a bucket capacity of two cubic meters, is powered by a 300-horsepower engine and weighs 50 tons. Daewoo will ship another four machines to Libya by the end of this month, the officials said. [Text] [SK130118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0110 GMT 13 Jan 82]

EUROPEAN MARKET--The government has decided to increase diplomatic efforts to hit this year's export target of $25 billion. To this end, the trade promotion conference held every three months by each Korean Embassy abroad will be held once every month, informed government sources said yesterday. A special emphasis will be placed on Europe where exports have not been satisfactory last year. The trade promotion conference is being attended not only by the embassy officials concerned but also representatives of trade companies. Policy emphasis will also be given toward increasing indirect trade with East European countries and establishing joint-venture firms there with companies of friendly Western countries. To help achieve the export target, the government plans to dispatch more than 20 trade missions abroad to explore new markets and to expand the existing ones. Cooperation with developing countries will be increased to cope with trade barriers of industrialized countries, the sources added. In parallel with the export promotion, the government will also attempt to solve the economic cooperation issue involving the $6 billion Japanese loan request by Korea at an early date and to introduce soft public loans from international money-lending sources this year. [Text] [SK120133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Jan 82 p 1]

EXPORT INCREASE--Exports in the first quarter of this year are expected to record a slight upturn of only 8.4 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year or $5 billion. Arrivals of letters of credit (LCS) will drop by 6.4 percent in the same period to $4.5 billion, the Korean Traders Association (KTA) said in a report yesterday. The first quarter's predicted export increase rate of 8.4 percent is much less than 21.6 percent in 1980 and 22.9 percent in 1981.

KTA forecast exports of vessels, containers and electronic products would be brisk, while exports of raw silk, tires, tubes, cement and fertilizer would be sluggish in the first quarter of the year. In the meantime, the prospects for the economics of trading partner countries will remain unchanged in the period as the world economy is expected to recover later than forecast, KTA said. Tariff and non-tariff barriers of the advanced nations are expected to harden reflecting their protectionism in trade, it said. It recommended that the government take such measures as to adjust the exchange rate of local won currency with foreign currencies and to again lower the interest of bank loans in order to promote the competitiveness of Korean products in international markets. [Text] [SK070601 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 82 p 7]

ROK, JAPANESE LEADERS MEET--Seoul, Jan 12 (YONHAP)--Business leaders from Korea and Japan will hold an annual joint meeting April 13-14 in Tokyo to discuss bilateral economic cooperation and trade,Korea-Japan Economic Association sources said Tuesday. The coming meeting is expected to touch on a possibility of joint ventures into third countries, notable in the Southeast Asian region, the sources said. The Korean side is certain to call for more Japanese cooperation in rectifying the trade imbalance which has heavily favored Japan. As a concrete step toward this end, Japan will be asked to send more buying missions to Korea, the sources said. The two sides will also discuss the setting up of branches in Japan by Korean retailers. Korea is estimated to have suffered a deficit of about 2.3 billion dollars in its trade with Japan last year. [Text] [SK120126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 12 Jan 82]

ECONOMIC TIES WITH NIGERIA--Seoul, Jan 13 (YONHAP)--The Korean Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA) has recommended that Korean businesses double their efforts in expanding future economic ties with Nigeria, the sixth largest oil producing country in the world. According to a KOTRA report released Wednesday, the African nation has just started its Fourth Five-Year Economic Development Plan and emerged as a new international export market of some 45 billion U.S. dollars per year. The report also said that Nigeria is producing 2.0 to 2.4 million barrels of oil daily, with some 70 percent of the oil revenue going to economic development projects, including railway, steel, refinery and electricity. The KOTRA indicated that Korea could actively participate in Nigeria's economic projects, along with some industrialized countries which have already made inroads into the country. Korean construction companies are also urged to make similar inroads, as the construction boom in the Middle East is apparently beginning to wane. The report cited several sectors ranging from steel mills, fertilizer and electricity, to irrigation and forestry, as promising industrial areas in Nigeria. The KOTRA recommended that the Korean businesses secure sufficient capital, above all, to back up their participation in various projects in Nigeria. [Text] [SK130124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 13 Jan 82]

FARM PRODUCE IMPORTS--Seoul, Jan 15 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to restrict imports of farm products as part of its efforts to prevent further deterioration of the country's balance of international payments. Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry officials said Friday that their ministry has decided to put a ban on the importation of hot peppers, garlic and onions, beginning this year, in a bid to reduce the one billion-dollar average annual trade deficit in the agriculture sector to 100 million dollars, by 1986. Except for wheat, beans and corn, imports of rice and other staple grains will be totally banned beginning 1986. Self-sufficiency in the production of such staple grains will have to be achieved by then, the officials said. Imports of farm products last year amounted to 2.2 billion dollars. The importation of grains other than rice accounted for more than half (1.2 billion dollars) of the total. Imports of such grains will be limited to 1.3 billion-dollars in 1986, the officials said. [Text] [SK150849 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSO: 4120/111

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS DPRK CONSTITUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK270958 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published "Socialist Constitution of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea," an immortal classic work, on 27 December 1972, nine years ago.

This day is significantly celebrated as day of the constitution in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN, Minju Choson and other papers here today dedicate editorials to this day.

In an editorial headlined "Let Us More Firmly Consolidate the State-Social System By Thoroughly Implementing the Socialist Constitution," NODONG SINMUN Says: The publication of the socialist constitution by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an event of weighty significance in the carrying out of our revolutionary cause and in the socio-political life of our people.

Our socialist constitution, an allround embodiment of the immortal chuche idea, fixes by law the great successes registered by our people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction and gives a new definition of all the principles of political, economic and cultural fields in the socialist society.

Completely legalized in it are the will and demand of our people determined not to concede to anyone our socialist system which was chosen by themselves and whose superiority and vitality have been fully proved but to fight more staunchly for the further consolidation and development of the system. It also provides a legal guarantee for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by transforming all fields of social life, political, economic and cultural, as required by chuche.

With the institution of the socialist constitution, our people came to have a powerful weapon with which they can consolidate the worker-peasant revolutionary power and state-social system.

Noting that our party set the problem of thoroughly carrying into effect the socialist constitution as an important work for defending the revolution and making a triumphant advance of the cause of chuche and has wisely led the work for its realization, the editorial continues: Over the past 9 years our people under the

wise leadership of the party have lived and fought with the norms stipulated in the constitution as a guiding compass, thus achieving great successes in the carrying out of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and effecting a continued upsurge in socialist construction.

Life clearly shows that the key to giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system and triumphantly accelerating the revolution and construction lies in thoroughly embodying the socialist constitution and all other laws and norms of the state.

The implementation of the socialist constitution is a work for defending and glorifying the revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and an important work for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, the editorial stresses.

It calls for thoroughly implementing the socialist constitution and all other laws and norms, consolidating and developing still further the state-social system of the DPRK and effecting a new upsurge in the revolution and construction in conformity with the demand of the present developing realities under which our revolution and construction is developing to a new high stage.

Minju Choson carries an editorial headlined "Let Us Brilliantly Accomplish the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche by Throughly Implementing the Socialist Constitution."

CSO: 4120/89

'NODONG SINMUN'REVIEWS DPRK SUCCESSES IN 1981

SK302259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN carries a signed article titled "A Year of Big Advance in Carrying Out Cause of Independence of People."

It says: 1981 was a year of victory brilliantly adorning the chronicle of independence.

In the international arena acute confrontation and fierce struggle have continued between the revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces and between the anti-imperialist independent forces and imperialist domination forces. In this course the reactionary forces of imperialism were markedly isolated and weakened and the world political situation has turned more favourable to the people struggling to promote the cause of independence.

The development of the world situation this year has confirmed once again that ours is an era of independence.

This year, too, the chains of domination and subjugation have been broken to pieces in different parts of the globe and a big advance has been made in carrying out the cause of independence of the people.

Belize and Antigua and Barbuda and other countries cast off the yoke of colonial rule of imperialism and greeted in a new morning of freedom and liberation.

One of the precious successes gained this year was that many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America which have already won national independence and sovereignty smashed the imperialists ceaseless subversive manoeuvres and sabotages in time and kept up their vigorous advance along the road of independence, sovereignty and social progress.

Those peoples who are still under the bondage of imperialism, more resolutely turned out to the just liberation struggle and moved up the day of freedom and liberation with shining combat successes.

The Namibian patrots, firmly taking up arms for the genuine independence of the country from the illegal occupation by the South African racists, mounted fierce attacks on the occupationists from the outset of the year and opened up a favourable phase for the independence of the country by organising and mobilizing broad segments of the popular masses in the struggle.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation dealt a heavy blow at the Israeli aggressors by further expanding and strengthening its political and military forces and valiantly struggling in various forms including the armed sturggle and the struggle was fierce in Western Sahara, too, to restore the lost territory and national sovereignty.

With arms in their hands the resistance fighters and people of El Salvador, Guatemala, Chile and other countries where pro-U.S. fascist dictatorial regimes have been set up, made powerful attacks on the dictators, giving them not a breathing space, and expanded and strengthened their armed organisation and extended the liberated areas.

The nonaligned movement, a mighty force of our time struggling against imperialism and for independence, continued its dynamic advance this year, holding aloft the banner of independence.

The nonaligned foreign ministers conference held in New Delhi in February this year checked and foiled the imperialists manoeuvres to split and disorganize this movement from within and held high the banner of independence and made a great contribution to defending the basic principle of the nonaligned movement and strengthening the unity and cooperation among its member nations.

The symposium of the nonaligned and other developing countries for increasing food and agricultural production held in August in Pyongyang greatly helped the nonaligned and other developing countries solve the problem of food by rapidly developing agriculture and ensure the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement.

This year the nonaligned movement held aloft the banner of unity, not division clamoured about by the imperialists, and demonstrated the might and vitality of unity in the international arena as an organised force with a steadfast guiding idea and principle, not "an impotent political assembly."

The nonaligned countries carried out progressive socio-economic reforms to liquidate the imperialists foothold of plunder and consolidate the foundation of the national economy and dealt a telling blow at the imperialists through a powerful common struggle in the international arena for establishing a new international economic order.

All these facts clearly showed that the non-aligned movement is constantly and unswervingly advancing beneath the banner of independence to discharge a noble mission devolved upon it by the times and history.

A desire of the people to live in independence, freed from all manner of domination and subjugation has grown even more ardent in the capitalist countries.

In France and Greece the reactionary regimes which had followed the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war, pursuing the antipopular policy for a long time, have given way to the governments of progressive political parties. The results of elections in these countries showed that in the capitalist countries the peoples desire for independence and demand for social progress have already become an irresistible strength and merged into the tide of the times toward independence.

This year the antiwar peace movement in the European capitalist countries, as an important link in the chains of the anti-imperialist sturggle, has grown in scope and strength as never before to create a favourable circumstance for the realization of the peoples cause of independence.

The struggle against war and for peace which flared up synchronising with the criminal plan of the U.S. imperialists to deploy nuclear weapons in this region has swept almost all the European countries and drew the attention of the world, joined in by the broad social strata, political parties and even ruling parties.

All the events and facts this year bespeak that the tide of the era of independence is powerfully flowing under the changing and developing international situation.

CSO: 4120/89

THREE-REVOLUTION RED FLAG MOVEMENT PROGRESSES

SK302254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 December (KCNA)--The "three-revolution red flag movement" is gaining momentum in Korea.

A great force propelling the revolution and construction in Korea, this movement is a nationwide mass movement for energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction through the vigorous ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

In the flame of this movement a fundamental change has taken place in our peoples ideological and moral aspects and their way of work and the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy have made brisk headway.

Upholding the lofty idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the three revolutions, the glorious party centre initiated this movement to further develop the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in depth in conformity with the actual demand of our revolution which had entered a new stage of development.

In December, 1975, the Komdok mine in the industrial domain and the Chongsan cooperative farm in the agricultural domain raised the first torch of this movement and called upon the whole country to launch this movement.

The glorious party centre has wisely guided our people to vigorously launch the "three-revolution red flag movement" to bring about a great upsurge in the revolution and construction.

Under the energetic guidance of the party centre hundreds of factories, cooperative farms, organs, enterprises and units have already won the "three-revolution red flag."

In the course of this movement the miners of the 5 April pit of the Komdok mine and the Kumsan pit and 8 February pit of the Pyongyang mine which have won the "three-revolution red flag" actively introduced large-size, modern and high-speed equipment and diverse methods of transport and raised the comprehensive mechanization of mining operations to a high level and increased the mineral output 3-4 times in 2-3 years and almost all the employees became assistant engineers or engineers, embraced in the study-while-working education network.

In particular, the members of the "hero platoon" of excavator No 7 of the Kumsan Pit at the Ryongyang mine fulfilled their yearly assignments in a matter of three months.

The Changjingang power station increased the generating capacity 30 percent and the Songsan and Yongun mines overshot their yearly production targets more than 50 percent through bold operations and revolutionary practice as required by the party centre.

The Chongsan cooperative farm which won the "three-revolution red flag" in January, 1978, fulfilled their grain output plan for 1977, set 20 percent higher than that of the previous year, at 102.8 percent. The per hectare grain yields reached 8,925 kilogrammes in rice at the Mangyongdae cooperative farm and about 10 tons in maize at the Sogok cooperative farm, Sinhung County.

In the course of the vigorous "three-revolution red flag movement," the automation and remote control of production processes have been actively introduced and the production equipment reconditioned to free the working people from the heat-affected and harmful labour and substantially improve their working conditions.

Our industrial production grew 15-17 percent annually in the first three years of the present second-seven year plan (1978-1984) which envisages an average annual growth of 12.1 percent.

With the active promotion of mechanization and chemicalization in agriculture, in 1979 the number of tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land reached 7 in the plain area and 6 in the intermediate and mountain areas, and application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields grew to 1.5 tons and weeding was done by chemical means in 97 percent of the entire rice fields. The per hectare grain output rose to 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize and thus 9 million tons of grain was produced in 1979.

The technical and cultural level of the working people has also risen markedly.

On the Chongsan cooperative farm alone, there are 210 engineers, assistant engineers and specialists and 570 tractor, rice-transplanting machine and rice harvest drivers. This year a farm college was set up at this farm.

Through the vigorous "three-revolution red flag movement" under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre, a radical change has taken place in our peoples ideological and moral aspects and the revolution and construction has developed onto a new, high-stage.

CSO: 4120/89

CHUCHE IDEA IS 'GUIDING COMPASS'

SK111035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN January 10 carried an article headlined "Chuche Idea Is Guiding Compass To Be Upheld in the Work of Modeling Whole Society on Chuche Idea" on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of "On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (January 10, 1972).

Follows an abridged version of the article:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the work gives answers as to the essence of the chuche idea and the necessity of establishing chuche, the principle of embodying this idea and so forth, along with the socialist construction in our country and a series of international political problems, and clearly expounds the unshakable stand of our party and the government of the republic to accelerate the revolution and construction with a tight hold on the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is the only guiding idea of our party and the unswerving guiding principle of all its activities.

It is a firm guarantee for the successful accomplishment of the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea to strictly apply the chuche idea in the revolution and construction in compliance with the demand of the new stage of our revolutionary development.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught us, modelling the whole society on the chuche idea means to build the communist society by taking the chuche idea as the unshakable guiding compass and strictly applying it in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means to completely realise the independence of the working masses by making all the members of society communistic men of chuche type and transforming the social life in all its sphere as required by the chuche idea.

The chuche idea is the only guiding principle on which a tight hold must be kept in the work of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Firstly because the chuche idea is the revolutionary world outlook for the party members and working people.

The chuche idea is a world outlook which elucidates opinion, viewpoint and stand towards the world with man in the centre.

The chuche idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. Herein lies the main ground to say that it is the most scientific and revolutionary world outlook.

And the chuche idea correctly indicates the destiny of the people and basic ways of shaping it.

The chuche idea is the most scientific and revolutionary world outlook as it is a man-centred world outlook which places man in the centre in all thinking and makes everything serve man.

The chuche idea is the guiding principle which must be tightly upheld in the work of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea also because it is the most scientific and revolutionary doctrine for realizing the independence of the working masses.

The chuche idea is a flawless revolutionary doctrine which sets it as its supreme goal to completely realise the independence of the working masses and indicates the most straight way for attaining it.

It, above all, gives a scientific exposition of the fighting goal of the working masses for independence and ways for its realisation by elucidating from a new angle the essence and lawfulness of the socio-historical movement, the revolutionary movement, with the popular masses as its subject.

On the basis of the philosophical principle of chuche, it propounds the basic principle of socio-historical view that the working masses are the subject of history and the motive power of social development and the basic principle of revolution that the master of revolution and construction is the popular masses and they are also their motive power.

The chuche idea also gives a scientific exposition of the basic principle and ways to be maintained in the struggle for realising the independence of the working masses.

The independent stand and the creative stand are the basic stand and method conforming to the aim and characteristics of the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea.

The chuche idea also scientifically indicates even the course and basic ways of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, the struggle for completely realising the independence of the working masses.

The revolutionary doctrine based on the chuche idea expounds that the task for realising the sociopolitical independence of the working masses is fulfilled through a revolution of changing the political and economic systems of the old society and the task of completely freeing them from the fetters of old legacies

is carried out through the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, thus clearly showing the basic ways of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

The validity and invincible vitality of the idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on carrying out the program of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea with the chuche idea as the guiding principle have been creditably proved by the practical experiences of our revolution.

The great chuche idea is the ever-victorious revolutionary banner which has made our country shine infinitely as the homeland of chuche rich and powerful and prosperous and lifted our revolution to the lofty height where the complete victory of socialism is visibly near.

CSO: 4120/91

GFULA CHAIRMAN URGES CHON'S OUSTER

SK100915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 10 (KCNA)--Yi Ki-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, declared that the South Korean writers and artists should more valiantly turn out to the struggle for overthrowing the present military fascist "regime" which calls for "unification in the 2000s" and establishing a democratic government to defend our national culture and realise the cause of reunification.

In his talk issued on January 8 in denunciation of the argument for "unification in the 2000s" brought forward by the "Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, Yi Ki-yong said:

The scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group to leave the national reunification unrealised till the 2000s is a nation-splitting and nation-obliterating, treacherous one aimed to stamp out the desire for reunification in the heart of the nation and artificially create two nations and two states in the 3,000 ri land.

The realities of South Korea in the past two years since the present military fascists seized power, show that as long as they are left intact, nothing national can survive.

Today South Korea has turned into an area of corrupt pollution culture where yankee culture and Japanese culture are prevalent, into a showcase of the most reactionary and decadent culture which is rejected in all countries of the world.

It is indisputably obvious that no matter how vociferously those who try to deal with the reunification question in the 2000s may talk about "dialogue" and "peaceful unification," it is nothing but a lie.

To save our nation in South Korea and realise the cherished desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must be removed.

If the Chon Tu-hwan group does not want to meet a more miserable end than that of its predecessors, it must step down as early as possible from the power it has illegally usurped.

CSO: 4120/91

SUCCESSES IN INDUSTRY IN 1982 REPORTED

SK141039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 14 (KCNA)—The Korean working people are effecting new innovations in all domains of the national economy, upholding the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Remarkable successes have been announced in chemical industry, resolved to lift production this year 30 per cent above last year, the Namhung Youth General Chemical Works has normalised production on the level envisaged for the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan (1984) by keeping the equipment in full-capacity operation at all processes. The February 8 Vinalon Complex has brought about a signal innovation in vinalon production by raising the efficiency of the vinalon reeling machines 50 per cent. At the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the production quotas for nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers have been over-fulfilled entering the new year. The Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill reported the fulfilment of its commitments for rayon yarn and staple fibre at 105-110 per cent.

Steel production is boosted in the metal industrial domain. The Kangson Steel Works has carried out its daily steel production quotas at an average of 162 per cent in the new year. It has set itself the bold goal of beating its Second Seven-Year Plan target this year, two years ahead of the set time.

In the first battle in the new year, the Kim Chaek Iron Works raised its production results to 120 per cent in pig iron, 150 per cent in steel and 140 per cent in rolled steel, and it is now keeping this level. A similar innovation has been reported from the Hwanghae Iron Works.

A wave of innovation is sweeping all other domains including the power, building materials and light industries and fisheries.

The Pukchang Thermal Power Plant is topping its daily assignment by an average of more than 4.8 million kWh and the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant by an average of above 1.3 million kWh through the full-capacity operations of the generators. The Chongchongang Thermal Power Plant is surpassing its daily power production quotas by 20 per cent. Production growth has also been announced by the hydraulic power stations.

The daily target is topped by more than 40 per cent at the Sunchon Cement Factory in the new year. Production has reached this level at the February 8 Cement Factory, too.

Entering this year, the Pyongyang Textile Combine set its plan 45 per cent above last year's results in yarn and 25 per cent above in textiles to launch into a spark-flying drive for hitting the Second Seven-Year Plan target within this year.

The fishermen fulfilled their fishing plan for the first day of the new year at 160 per cent and hauled 1.5 times as much fish as in the same period of last year in a week-long period.

CSO: 4120/91

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN 1981 REVIEWED

SK150037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 14 (KCNA)--Nineteen eighty one was a significant year in which the first step of the general march for implementing the decision of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea was made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

> "1981 was a year of glorious struggle for carrying into effect the grand programme of socialist construction put forward by our party at its sixth congress."

Last year, in accordance with the basic direction of socialist economic construction, a foundation was further cemented to make a leap forward for fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attaining the magnificent ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction with flying colours.

Along with the work of readjsuting and replenishing the existing establishments, the principle of laying main stress on the construction of hydropower stations which are highly efficient economically and dependable and combining with this the construction of thermal and other power stations by use of various power resources was firmly adhered to in the domain of the power industry, with the result that the power production capacity increased substantially, in particular, the construction of generator No. 13 was completed at the Pukchang thermal power station and many medium and small power stations were built in different parts.

In the mining industry large coal and ore mines were reconstructed and expanded and medium and small coal and ore mines actively developed to lay a solid foundation for sharply boosting coal and ore output. The Anju district coal mining complex, the nation's biggest coal mine, increased the number of large cutting faces and was fully supplied with efficient mining equipment and transport facilities to successfully attain the goal of raising the annual production to 15 million tons within a few years to come. The giant iron ore base of Musan completed the construction of the modern dressing plant No. 2, developed the fifth mining district with rich deposits, thereby laying a reliable base to effect a new upswing in the production of ore.

The Songhung mine readjusted and reinforced its pits as a whole, doubling their production capacity.

A foundation was laid for a new upswing in the metallurgical industry, too.

The Kangson Steel Works carried out at a lightning speed the work of readjusting and replenishing the overall metallurgical equipment including electric hearths and blooming and rolling installations with a bold goal of carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan in 1982, two years ahead of schedule.

The construction workers and steel makers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works made preparations to radically increase the steel production by carrying out the readjustment and replenishment of the metallurgical equipment including the blast furnaces.

Full preparations were made in the chemical, building-materials and machine-building industries, too, to step up the general march.

The workers of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex totally replaced the wornout equipment of the sulphuric acid system with highly efficient, automatic equipment completely removing harmful gas. The workers of the February 8 Vinalon Complex achieved successes in reconditioning the old carbide electric hearths into air-tight ones and successfully built the modernly equipped movilon shop with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons and the production processes of its raw material system.

The Chonnaeri Cement Factory wound up the technical reconstruction of kilns. This opened up a prospect for quadrupling production.

A mass technical innovation drive was vigorously carried on at the machine plants to widely realise the automation, semi-automation and comprehensive mechanisation of the production processes. Thus preparations were made to produce and supply more machines and equipment needed in various domains of the national economy. Besides, 14,000 ton cargo ships "Changsan" and "Chipsan" and the large cargo ship "Oun Chongnyon" were built.

The light industry and fishing industry made a leaping advance. The light industrial factories produced more mass consumption goods and the fishing industry upped the daily fish catch to 20,000, 30,000 and 40,000 tons in the present winter fishing operations.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre thorough-going preparations were made last year in all domains of the national economy to bring about a new revolutionary turn this year.

A new production upswing is being effected from the first day of the year in various domains of the national economy which entered into the battle for this year with full preparations.

CSO: 4120/91

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

'KCNA' REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN LIGHT INDUSTRY

SK301051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 December (KCNA)--New innovations are reported in the production of mass consumption goods in Korea.

At the light industrial factories in Changang Province, the average daily output of consumer goods is 30 percent up on the daily average last month.

The output at the Chonchon Textile Mill over the last 20 days was far more than last months output. At the Kanggye Shoemaking Factory, the daily output is 12 percent more than the dialy average of last month.

A production upsurge has been reported from light industrial factories in other provinces.

The Pyongyang Textile Combine has carried out technical transformation involving remodelling of the dyeing equipment, expansion of drying facilities and introduction of multi-shuttle devices, which has helped double the capacity of the production of high-quality suit materials. It has also chalked up new records in the production of various fabrics by applying rational work methods.

The Pyongyang Childrens Knitwear Mill has devised more than 150 new styles of knitwear and added 40 odd kinds of knitwear of fine quality to the production items.

The local industrial factories in Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province, have already reached the production level envisaged for the last year of the second 7-year plan (1984) and many factories hit their second 7-year plan targets ahead of schedule.

The material and technical foundations of light industry have been rapidly consolidated in recent years in Korea under the policy of the Government of the Republic, the supreme principle of whose state activities is to promote the welfare of the people.

Orlon and Movilon industries have been founded and a number of light industrial factories including a TV set factory, a watch factory and a synthetic leather factory have been constructed.

At the same time, the existing light industrial factories have been largely reconstructed and expanded and consumer goods production bases have been further consolidated in all areas of the country, with county as the unit, to satisfy the local demands.

The light industry of Korea which relies on its own solid raw material base fully satisfies with its production the peoples demands for all kinds of consumer goods from piece goods to high-class articles for cultural use.

During the present 7-year plan period (1978-1984), 800 million metres of textiles and 100 million pairs of shoes will be annually produced, and the output of washing machines and refrigerators, TV sets, watches and other domestic supplies, articles for cultural use, modern furniture and a wide variety of general merchandise will be sharply increased.

A fundamental turn will be effected in quality, too.

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

'KCNA' REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN ANJU COALFIELD

SK051035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 January (KCNA)--The Anju District Coal Mining Complex which set itself the goal of raising its annual coal production to the 15 million ton mark within the few years to come has increased its coal output more than three times in the last few years.

In this period, the coal production showed an increment of 3.2 times per cutting face and 2.7 times per employee.

Some time ago the Anju District Coal Mining Complex was awarded the title of guard in recognition of the great contribution it had made to the development of the national economy by building the complex into a leading coal production base of our country and constantly boosting the coal production.

Under the wise guidance and benevolent love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, the coal miners there are actively realizing the modernization of coal cutting operations and laying a solid foundation to effect a great leap in coal production. They have built many cutting faces producing 700,000-1,000,000 tons, not 100,000-150,000 tons as in the past, and upped the monthly coal production at each cutting face to 45,000-100,000 tons.

A tunnelling platoon tunnelled 400-600 metres in a month. Such records are registered in succession.

Such efficient up-to-date tunnelling equipment and machines as combined coal cutters, mechanised stope supports, combined tunnelling machines and long-distance belt conveyer have been introduced on a large scale, with the result that the colliers at cutting faces have become machine operators and leading workers of the pits direct production at the general TV command panel.

The complex has a repair centre which annually produces large quantities of accessories of mining machines and equipment and repairs over 2,000 machines, and each coal mine under the complex has its own reliable power and maintenance base.

The workers of the complex are striving to double coal production in the coming one or two years.

CSO: 4120/89

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, December 30--The delegation of the Institute of Agricultural Sciences of our country headed by Yom Ui-chae returned home by plane on December 29 after visiting Tanzania. [Text] [SK080319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 30 Dec 81 SK]

DELEGATION TO INDIA--Pyongyang, December 31--A delegation of our country headed by Chon Chong-hui left Pyongyang on December 30 by plane to attend the Asian regional workshop on government executive and supervisory controls over public enterprises in developing countries to be held in New Delhi, India. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 30 Dec 81 SK]

KPA, SONG, DANCE GROUP--Pyongyang, January 8--The Song and Dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army left here on January 7 by air for a visit to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. It was seen off at the airport by Yun Chi-ho, Chang Chol, Cho Yong-chol and other personages concerned and artists in the city. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Jan 82 SK]

PUKCHANG THERMAL POWERPLANT--Workers at the Pukchang Powerplant are producing some 4.8 million kWh above the daily target by ensuring full operation of facilities. This is a record since the plant went into operation. To increase production of electricity, the primary party committee at the plant carried out political propaganda and economic agitation to have party members and workers demonstrate their wisdom and energy in ensuring the operation of generating facilities. [SK282234 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Dec 81 SK]

CSO: 4120/91

N.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DPRK LEADERS AT GYMNASTIC STAFF ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK300434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 December (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe on 29 December to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the formation of the creative staff of the mass gymnastic display.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting.

Comrades Yim Chun-chu, Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, and Kim Yu-sun, Yi Yong-su, Choe Tae-pok and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with sportsmen in the city and teachers of mass gymnastic display in common education.

At the meeting Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the Central Peoples Committee, conveyed a congratulatory letter sent by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the entire creative men and workers of the creative staff of the mass gymnastic display.

Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the creative staff of the mass gymnastic display on 10 November 1971, the congratulatory letter noted that it has made a great contribution to firmly establishing the partys monolithic ideological system among the party members and working people during the past 10 years by producing a number of successful grand mass gymnastic displays depicting the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and fighting exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the revolutionary spirit and invincible might of our people united rock-firm around the party and the leader.

Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean physical culture and sports guidance committee, delivered a report at the meeting.

He said that the great leader saw to it that a mass gymnastic display was created and performed in the spring of 1947 on the basis of its noble tradition established by him in the early period of his revolutionary activities and appreciated the mass gymnastic display in each period and kindly guided it.

He noted that, in order to bring about a new turn in the creation of the mass gymnastic display, the glorious party centre chose the seed of each work and defined the direction of creation and questions of principle to be adhered to by the creative men and energetically guided them.

He stressed that the creative men of the mass gymnastic display should create and perform more works high in ideological and artistic plane and work vigorously to disseminate and propagate the mass gymnastic display at home and abroad.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS IN JAPAN GREET KIM IL-SONG

SK050819 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 January (KCNA)--On the occasion of the new year 1982 the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, the permanent secretariat of the fellowship society for reunification of Koreans in Japan and other organizations of their affiliated bodies, the Central Institute of Chongnyon, the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, the Choson Sinbo Office, the Korean News Service, the Pictorial "Korea" Office, the Kuwol Publishing House, the Haku Publishing House, the Korean Soccer Team in Japan, the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation, the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd, the Korean Industrial Company, Ltd, the Osaka Konghwa Hospital, and other enterprises, local headquarters, chapters and branches of Chongnyon, the Choson University and other Korean schools at all levels and compatriots of broad sections in Japan.

Ushering in the first sunrise of the hope-filled new year 1982, all the messages extended the highest glory and warmest congratulations to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, carrying the boundless reverence and ardent allegiance of Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan.

It is the unanimous desire of the entire Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan to greet this year, a significant year marking the 70th birthday of the great leader, the greatest national jubilee, with most splendid successes in work, the letters said, they expressed the fiery determination of compatriots in Japan to repay the profound benevolence of the fatherly leader with loyalty by building up the ranks of Chongnyon into a rock-firm organisation of overseas Koreans of chuche type which does not shake in any wind and performing new wonders and innovations in all patriotic work for national reunification.

The messages unanimously wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON LEADER GREETS KIM IL-SONG

SK031010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 January (KCNA)—Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), sent a congratulatory message to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, on the new year 1982.

Ushering in the glorious new year 1982 in which falls the seventieth birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the greatest fete of the nation and the common jubilation of the progressive people the world over, I wholeheartedly extend warmest greetings and wishes for longevity to you, says the message.

It continues: Last year was the first year of a fruitful struggle in which our people began a new general march in accordance with the brilliant blueprint unfolded by you the great leader at the historic sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and a year of victory and glory in which they recorded a shining page in the annals of the fatherland and the history of human liberation and performed heroic feats and miracles at each step.

Our country has successfully solved the fundamental problems arising in carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche and is powerfully accelerating the modeling of the whole of society of the chuche idea at the head of the era; it has taken new strides in the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the energetic guidance of the glorious party centre with brilliant intelligence, and it is solidified rock-firm as a great loyal family where the entire people are closely rallied around the great leader and the party centre.

The message notes that last year the South Korean people continued their undaunted struggle for the democratisation of society, boundlessly inspired by the new proposal of national reunification put forward by the great leader and a great many Korean personages overseas have also turned out in the noble cause of realising the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], and the movement of international solidarity for the must cause of our people has been strengthened still further.

Last year, the message continues, was a fruitful year, indeed, in which the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots stepped up more energetically the patriotic work of Chongnyon in step with the grand general march of the people in the homeland, holding aloft the historic report made by you the great leader at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea and your programmatic teachings on the Chongnyon work.

Greeting the new year 1982, we renew our unshakable will and firm resolution to fulfill our tasks without fail in the noble cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the prosperity of the socialist homeland by promoting more powerfully the modelling of Chongnyon on the chuche idea and building up its organisations more reliably as loyal ranks which would fight to the end for the final victory of the cause of chuche.

By achieving a new upsurge and greater successes in all domains of the work of Chongnyon, the message says, we will significantly greet the seventieth birthday of you the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song as a grand festival to be recorded forever in our national history and celebrate it most splendidly.

We will wage with redoubled vigor the struggle for realising the proposal to found the DCRK set forth by you the great leader and convening a conference for the promotion of national reunification as a movement of all the compatriots and support and encourage in every way the struggle of the South Korean people against imperialism and fascism and for democracy.

The message wholeheartedly wishes good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON NEW YEAR'S MEETING TOASTS KIM CHONG-IL

BK050824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 January (KCNA)--A meeting of allegiance of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) greeting the new year 1982 was held at the Korean house in Tokyo on the morning of 1 January, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Chairman Han Tok-su and vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the director of its General Affairs Department and department directors, leading personnel of organisations and enterprises and a large number of other functionaries of Chongnyon.

The participants monitored the new year address of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Read out at the meeting was a message of greetings sent by the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song to Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on the new year 1982.

The participants were filled with the determination to make 1982 shine as a most glorious year in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan by further intensifying the "300-day patriotic innovation movement," cherishing deep in their hearts ardent loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party centre.

They raised glasses, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

PRO-YONGYANG GROUP IN JAPAN COLLECTS FUNDS

OW300659 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Dec KYODO--A pro-Pyongyang Korean group in Japan has collected yen 1 billion (dollar 4.5 million) worth of funds and gifts for the 70th birthday of North Korean President Kim Il-song next year, according to a Japanese intelligence agency.

The donations were made over a six-month drive by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) for the 15 April birthday of the communist leader, the public security investigation agency said.

An agency official said the campaign demonstrated the Korean group's strong financial foothold in Japan.

But only one sixth of the total 180,000 Korean households in Japan have taken part in the drive, the official quoted a Chongnyon inner report as saying.

Japan has a population of about 665,000 Koreans. Their political affiliation is roughly equally divided between Chongnyon and the pro-Seoul Korean Residents Union in Japan (Mindan).

The official also said while the North Korean group still maintains good relations with the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), it has shown signs of seeking stronger ties with diet (parliament) members of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP).

The ruling party is backing the South Korean Government of retired Gen Chon Tu-hwan who is rejected by both North Korea and the No 1 opposition JSP as a "military dictator."

Japan has no diplomatic relations with North Korea.

Chongnyon is also expected to make approach to Japanese business circles to win their cooperation in North Korea's 1978-84 economic development plan, the official added.

CSO: 4120/89

KWP DELEGATION MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT

Delegation of Workers Party Met

SK290347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Party for independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on 22 December met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, on a visit to his country, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed friendly greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the friendly greetings and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt regards and good wishes to the great leader.

He said that the visit of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea is a great support and inspiration to the party and people of Guinea-Bissau struggling for the reconstruction of the country.

Referring to the ever-growing friendly and cooperative relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea, he said: Koreas reunification is a link of world peace and it accords with the interests not only of the Korean people but of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He declared that the party and government of his country would in the future, too, unconditionally and actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for socialist construction and the reunification of the country.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the ambassador of our country to Guinea-Bissau, member of the political bureau, and permanent secretary, of the Party Vasco Cabral, and member of the Central Committee, and chief of the international department, of the Party Francisco da Silva.

Delegation's Sojourn in Guinea-Bissau

SK290359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, paid a visit to Guinea-Bissau from 18 to 23 December, according to a report.

During the visit talks were held between the delegations of the Workers Party of Korea and the African Party for independence in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to that country and on the Guinea-Bissau side were Vasco Cabral, member of the Political Bureau and permanent secretary of the African Party for independence in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; Tiago Aleruia Lopes, member of the Political Bureau of the party and member of its secretariat; Francisco da Silva, member of the Central Committee and chief of the International Department of the party; and Teobaldo Barbosa, member of the Central Committee and deputy chief of the organizational department of the party.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. During its stay in Guinea-Bissau, the delegation inspected the Mores Revolutionary Historic Site and the Cumere General Plant and met the minister of agriculture and the secretary of state for youth and sports and had a talk with them in an amicable atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/89

GHANA'S PRESIDENT MEETS KWP DELEGATION

SK001005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--Ghanaian President Hilla Limann on 15 December met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Academy of Social Sciences, on a visit to the country, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

Expressing thanks for the cordial regards, the president stressed that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea under the wise leadership of the great President Comrade Kim Il-song is achieving astonishing successes in socialist construction by embodying the chuche idea.

Noting that the excellent successes and experiences registered by the DPRK give a great encouragement to his people, he heartily hailed all the successes made by Korea under the wise leadership of the great president.

Declaring his support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo made by the Workers Party of Korea and expressing his hope for the peaceful reunification of Korea, the president continues: The proposal for peaceful reunification put forward by the WPK accords with the spirit of "solidarity and service," the slogan of the Peoples National Party of Ghana.

Ghana highly estimates the stand of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for national reunification and extends full support to it, because antagonism and discord of the nation are caused and the countrys progress cannot be achieved, if a country is not reunified, he said.

He asked the delegation to convey, back home, his greetings and wishes for the good health and long life of the great President Kim Il-song.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion was F. U. Tago, member of the Central Committee of the Peoples National Party of Ghana and national organiser of party who is minister of power and J. S. Nabilla, minister of presidential department and special affairs.

CSO: 4120/89

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP REPLIES TO ARAB SOCIALIST BA'TH PARTY

SK110423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 11 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a letter to the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in reply to a letter of the latter concerning the scheme of the Israeli aggressors to annex the Golan Heights, a part and parcel of the inviolable territory of Syria, and aggravation of the Middle East situation by them.

The letter said that the brigandish step of the Israeli aggressors to annex the Golan Heights is a most outrageous aggressive act against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Syrian people and one more challenge to the Syrian and the entire Arab people struggling for a fair and comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

It continued: Our party and people bitterly denounce the expansionist desire of the Israeli aggressors to annex the Golan Heights and strongly hold that they should promptly give up this scheme and pull out of the illegally occupied Arab land including the Golan Heights, complying with the just demand of the Syrian and other Arab people and the world peace-loving people.

We believe that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Syrian people, under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, will thwart the aggressive moves of the Israeli Zionists and certainly liberate the occupied land.

Our party which regards it as its steadfast foreign policy to actively support the struggle of all peoples of the world against all forms of domination and subjugation and for national independence and the building of a new society, has always stood foursquare behind the Arab people in their struggle for restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people and retaking the occupied Arab land.

Our party and people reassure you that they will actively support the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Syrian people in the future, too, in their struggle against the reckless aggressive manoeuvres of the Israeli expansionists patronised by the U.S.-led imperialists and for the restoration of the occupied land, remaining unswervingly on their side, declared the letter.

CSO: 4120/91

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP DELEGATION MEETS LEADERS OF GHANA

SK200950 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 December (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the academy of social sciences, visited Ghana from 10 to 16 December, according to a report.

During its stay in Ghana, the delegation met and had a talk with Issaac K. Chinebuah, member of the Central Committee of the Peoples National Party of Ghana and foreign minister, in a cordial atmosphere.

The delegation had talks with the delegation of the Peoples National Party of Ghana.

The talks were attended on our side by the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Ghana and on the Ghanaian side by acting National Chairman of the Party K. Opori, acting General Secretary of the Party Osei Akyeampong who is its deputy general secretary, and Chairman of the Eastern Provincial Party M. M. Ous, members of the Central Committee of the PNPG, and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a warm atmosphere.

While staying in Ghana, the delegation met Graft Johnson, member of the Central Committee of the PNPG and vice-president. The vice-president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and hailed the great successes registered by the Korean people by embodying the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction. He said that the successes achieved by Korea in successfully solving the agricultural problem and actively mobilizing the young people in the revolution and construction are, indeed, great and they are the hope of Ghana.

The Ghanaian Party and Government hope that Korea will be reunified on the basis of the national reunification proposal of the Workers Party of Korea and will actively support the Korean peoples cause of national reunification, stressed he.

He expressed the conviction that the relations between Ghana and Korea will continue to expand and develop. The delegation met and had a talk in a cordial atmosphere with the minister of interior who is a member of the C.C., PNPG and chairman of the Control Committee of the party. It inspected a hydroelectric power station.

CSO: 4120/89

SO KWAN-HUI ENDS VISIT TO MALDIVES, RETURNS HOME

Visit To Maldives

SK290439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier So Kwan-hui paid a visit to the Republic of Maldives from 20 to 24 December, according to a report. During the stay the delegation met and had a talk with the speaker of Majlis and the minister of education of the host country in a friendly atmosphere and went round an island. The minister of agriculture of Maldives hosted a reception in honour of the government delegation of our country.

The members of the delegation and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Maldives were invited and the speaker of Majlis, the minister of fisheries, the under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry and the under-secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture of the host country were present there. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks were held between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Maldives. Present there on our side were the members of the delegation and on the side of Maldives the minister of agriculture, the under-secretary of the Foreign Ministry, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and other personages concerned. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Call on Maldivian President

SK290443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 December (KCNA)--Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, on 22 December met the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier So Kwan-hui on a visit to that country, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards, the president said that he would like to extend greatest honor and warm greetings to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the

great leader, on his own behalf and on behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Maldives.

He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and co-operative relations between Maldives and Korea. We, he said, are struck with wonders at the successes achieved by the Korean people in the development of socialist economy. These great successes are attributable to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

Declaring that the Maldives had always expressed support and sympathy for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, he said: The Republic of Maldives holds that the reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference and the Korean people be left to shape their own destiny. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED TO THE FINNISH

SK041116 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 January (KCNA)--Lasse Tapani Keskinen, chairman of the Finnish Committee for the study of the chuche idea, delivered a report titled "The Chuche Idea is a Great Doctrine Defending the Independence of the Popular Masses" at the Finnish national seminar on "The Chuche Idea is a Great Doctrine Defending Independence" which was held some time ago in the capital of Finland, according to a report.

He remarked that the present era, an era of independence, is represented by the chuche idea and the essential character of this era is the heightening of the position and role of the popular masses in history.

He said: The chuche idea was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the arduous revolutionary struggle of the Korean people under his leadership against Japanese imperialism.

The founding of the chuche idea was not only a great event in the historic struggle of the Korean people but also a magnificent sunrise which marked the opening of the era of independence.

The chuche idea is an integral world outlook and a scientific doctrine.

In a nutshell, the fundamental character of the chuche idea as a world outlook is that it is a man-centered world outlook.

The chuche idea is based on the man-centered philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

This principle gives a correct view on the actual world by elucidating the position and role of man in the world.

The chuche idea, a man-centered world outlook, has its unique superiority in that it regards man as the most valuable being. It fully defends independence.
It defends the independence of an oppressed class and the independence of a country and a nation.

The chuche idea values the creativeness of man and gives full play to it. It nurses the creative capacity for remaking nature and society and gives play to the creativeness of an individual person and a nation. It calls for unity and cooperation among all peoples and nations.

As mentioned above, the chuche idea is an idea heightening the dignity and value of man to the utmost and advocating his human rights and personality, freedom and equality and a world outlook resolutely defending independence and creativeness.

Pointing out that the chuche idea expounds in an allround way the essential criterion of a society where the independence of the popular masses is completely realized and the basic course of the struggle for the realisation of independence, the reporter further said: The chuche idea attaches the greatest importance to man in solving all problems. It is the chuche idea that appraised the present era as an era of independence, defined the history of mankind as a history of the peoples struggle for independence and formulated the revolution as a struggle for realising independence for the first time.

We must not think that the chuche idea came into being smoothly in the history of human thought.

Respected Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and revolutionary fighter, founded the chuche idea in the fields of decisive battles for realising the independence of the people, in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese reactionary struggle, and has further developed it. This is his greatest contribution to the history of human thought and the history of the struggle for human emancipation. This imperishable exploit opened up the era of independence.

The young non-aligned and other developing countries express keen interest in the chuche idea, which is also highly estimated by the progressive peoples of the developed countries.

The works of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea, give not only a comprehensive knowledge of the chuche idea but also explain how it has been carried into practice in Korea.

The documents of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il further enrich the knowledge of the chuche idea. He is the successor to the cause of chuche who has perfectly grasped the chuche idea founded by respected Comrade President Kim Il-song.

In order to become an adherent and standard-bearer of the chuche idea defending independence, we should widely disseminate this great idea among the people and strive to apply the principle of chuche in actual life. We bitterly denounce the colonialist policy of the United States occupying one half of Korea.

We fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy advanced by the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

No force can block the road ahead of the people advancing along the track of independence under the banner of the chuche idea.

Long live the immortal chuche idea!

Long live respected President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea!

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FINNISH MEETING EXTOLS KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL

SK041130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 January (KCNA)--Personages of various circles made speeches at the Finnish national seminar on "The Chuche Idea is a Great Doctrine Defending Independence" which was held recently in Helsinki, Finland, according to a report.

Saying that the chuche idea inspires the working masses to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life, chife of the Oulu group for the study of the chuche idea Veikko Arstio referred to achievements made in Korea by applying the chuche idea.

This idea teaches that the construction of a country should be carried on by its own efforts and people, not relying on foreign aid, he noted, and stressed: Koreas successes in economic construction including the heavy and light industries and the tempo of her development are the best proof of the might of the chuche idea.

Chief of the group for the study of works of President Kim Il-song at the Tampere University of Finland Hannu Hernesniemi said: Experience of Korea tells that success in the building of a new society depends on the basic stand and method of people participating in it. A right stand and method make it possible to work out a correct line and policy, strategy and tactics.

The chuche idea proves that only an independent and creative people can build a new society. Secretary of the Iuankoski group, Finland, for the study of the chuche idea Lauri Kylonen said: The immortal chuche idea gives the most correct answer to an important question related to the destinies of the country and the nation.

If a country, a nation is to become the master of its destiny and exercise the right of the master, it should have an independent power and hold fast to independence in shaping all policies and implementing them. Only then can it defend the dignity of the people of an independent and sovereign state and certainly achieve national prosperity.

The road of independence is that of self-reliance and dependence on outside forces is the road of living on others. The development of a country and the prosperity of a nation cannot be achieved without the spirit of self-reliance and the effort to be self-reliant.

Chief of the Kuopio group for the study of the chuche idea Annele Rytkonen said: Respected President Comrade Kim Il-song who founded and has developed the immortal chuche idea is a great person who gives the idea of independence to the people fighting to achieve political independence in the present world.

The chuche idea founded by him is brilliantly carried forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who, on the basis of the chuche idea, has made the Korean people become a mighty and happy people who do not depend on any other people.

Chief of the Vaasa group for the study of the chuche idea Pentti Suksi said: In a very brief span of time the Korean people have splendidly built a national economy pushing aside the debris and achieved civilization and prosperity, thus working a miracle of the 20th century. Human history has never seen an instance in which in such a short period a people have made wonderful successes in the political, economic, cultural and all other fields and turned their country into an iron-walled fortress against the aggression of the imperialists.

All this has been made possible thanks to the chuche idea founded by respected President Kim Il-song.

His exploit lies in defending peace and security in Asia and the world beyond the bounds of a nation and his efforts have no comparison.

We fully support the great peaceful initiatives of respected President Kim Il-song, and particularly, the new proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPER PUBLISHED IN JAPAN CITES KIM CHONG-IL

BK060450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 January (KCNA)--The Japanese Youth Liaison Council for the study of the chuche idea recently published the 12th issue, 1981, of the newspaper CHUCHE IDEA (total number 120).

It carries a note under the title "President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il Bringing up Youth as Reliable Heirs to the Cause of chuche."

The author of the note says that it is none other than Secretary Kim Chong-il who directs socialist construction today in Korea and brings into bloom the plan of President Kim Il-song.

Saying that he had the great honour of seeing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il at the 7th congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the author goes on: Excitement and joy were at the zenith at the meeting which was held in the presence of President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Secretary Kim Chong-il made the hearts of the entire attendants of the meeting aflame with singlehearted allegiance only to President Kim Il-song and declined greetings of reverence to himself. His deep loyalty to the president and modesty made me bow my head.

Speaking at the congress, President Kim Il-song said that devolving on the young people of the new generation is the honourable task to carry out the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and taught that the progressive youth of the world should strengthen international unity and militant solidarity.

The voice of the president grasped the hearts of the people with deep love and great strength.

Secretary Kim Chong-il, listening to the president and working with all loyalty to accomplish the cause of the president.

And the Korean youth hardening their determination of ardent loyalty to the president and the secretary and young people from different countries of the world

looking up with unbounded reverence to the two leaders of the era of independence who started and carry forward to completion the cause of chuche.

I felt that the bright prospect and road of the future world youth movement were opening before my eyes.

The world youth cherishing unbounded reverence for the president and the secretary will dynamically advance, flying the banner of anti-imperialism and independnece.

The paper also carries articles under such headlines as "chuche-based e-based explanation of cognition and practice" and "a country where children are valued most."

It also gives detailed accounts of the 7th congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

CSO: 4120/89

KIM IL-SONG GREETS PLO'S 'ARAFAT

SK010450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 31 December to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces, on the 17th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution, I extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to you, the Palestine people and the courageous Palestine resistance fighters on behalf of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own.

Since the start of the revolution the Palestine Liberation struggle forces have made great successes in the sacred struggle to constantly expand and strengthen their ranks and retake the lost homeland, and the international position of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people, has markedly risen.

Today the Palestine people are more staunchly fighting to check and frustrate the ever intensified provocations of the imperialists and zionists, restore their legitimate national rights and achieve a fair and comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem.

The Korean people have always expressed firm solidarity with the just struggle the Palestine people and resistance fighters are waging under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by you and sincerely wish you greater victory in the future.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Palestine peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future on the basis of the fine success of your visit to our country.

CSO: 4120/89

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS 60TH BIRTHDAY OF GUINEAN LEADER

SK090427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 9 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-Sung, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on January 7 to Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, on the latter's 60th birthday.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 60th birthday of you, my intimate friend, I, on behalf of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warmest congratulations to you.

You have long struggled with devotion against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the independence of the country and for the freedom and happiness of the Guinean people.

Since the independence of the country the Guinean people under your currect leadership have registered big successes in the struggle to build a prosperous socialist society, frustrating the repeated subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the reactionaries at home and abroad.

Today the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic is firmly maintaining independence and positively contributing to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and to the cause of the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean people highly estimate your exploits performed in the struggle for the victory of the Guinean people's revolution and for the common cause of the Third World people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you better health and happiness and greater success in your work in the future and express the belief that the intimacy established between us will further deepen and the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will daily grow stronger and develop.

CSO: 4120/91

AUSTRIANS CALL KIM CHONG-IL 'BRILLIANT LEADER'

SK071052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 7 (KCNA)--The Austrian Jurists Union for the Defence of Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea made public a statement on December 22 last year, according to a report.

Noting that a dialog between Christians in the north of Korea and overseas for national reunification was held recently in Vienna under the slogan "Let us achieve great national unity under the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo!" the statement said: We rejoiced at the success of the dialog as at our own.

Pointing out that the South Korean military fascists resorted to every conceivable machination to block the home-visit of Koreans overseas, the statement went on:

In the name of the sacred law and in the name of all the jurists of the world, we sternly condemn the attempt of the South Korean military fascists to put down the movement of the South Korean people for democracy and dampen the desire of the overseas Koreans to visit the homeland as a most wanton violation of human rights and humanitarianism and a grave challenge to the entire Korean people and the world peaceloving people hoping for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We Austrian jurists fully support the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and voice our firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for realising the proposal to found the DCRK embodying the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the basic programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is one of the basic conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States must give up the "two Koreas" plot and discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and respond to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of KOrea for replacing the armistice agreement with a durable peace agreement.

We are firmly convinced that under the wise guidance of his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and his excellency dear Kim Chong-il, the brilliant leader, the Korean people will certainly attain the country's reunification by establishing the DCRK by their own efforts.

Long live his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader!

Long live his excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader!

CSO: 4120/91

MALTA LABOUR PARTY'S VICTORY IN ELECTION HAILED

SK210531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 December (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Monday carries a signed article hailing the victory of the Malta Labour Party in the recent parliamentary elections in Malta.

The article titled "Victory of Democratic Forces of Malta" says that the Korean people warmly hail the victory won by the Malta Labour Party in the parliamentary elections.

It further says: The victory of the Malta Labour Party in the elections is one more shining victory achieved by the democratic forces and working masses of Malta in their struggle for the independent development of the country and social progress.

The recent parliamentary elections in Malta were a fierce struggle between the two political parties in this island country--the Labour Party in power and the National Party out of power.

Pointing out that a great progress has been made in Malta since the Labour Party came into power and particularly the government of the Labour Party has pursued a nonaligned policy, maintaining independence and neutrality in external relations, the article goes on: The result of the recent elections clearly proved that the policy of the Labour Party is a just one reflecting the aspiration and desire of the Maltese people and enjoys their firm support.

The victory of the Labour Party in the parliamentary elections in Malta was a heavy blow to the imperialist reactionary forces trying to undermine the anti-imperialist and independent stand of the Labour Party government.

The course of the parliamentary elections in Malta showed once again that the people want to take the road of independence, not domination and subjugation, and their just struggle for independence is advancing.

The Korean and Maltese peoples established and have developed the friendly and cooperative relations in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence. The Korean people express firm support and solidarity for the anti-

imperialist and independent stand of the government of the Malta Labour Party and the just struggle of the Maltese people for the independent development of the country.

In the United Nations and other international forums the government and people of Malta actively support the independent policy of our party and the DPRK government for national reunification and the Korean peoples just cause of reunification.

The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will further consolidate and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace and wish the Maltese people greater success in their struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120/89

BARBADOS PAPER CARRIES TRAVELOGUE ON KOREA

SK100310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 9 (KCNA)--Recent issues of the Barbados paper THE NATION serialized a travelogue on Korea by its editor Tony Vantefool, according to a report.

The paper prints a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il giving on-the-spot guidance to the Changgwang health complex, photographs of the great leader giving on-the-spot guidance to a factory and a cooperative farm and a photograph he posed for with foreign delegations.

The paper also prints pictures showing the development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In an article titled "Earthly Paradise" the author writes: By "Earthly Paradise" I mean the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of beautiful scenery, a socialist country based on the chuche idea, a country marching forward with the mettle of chollima.

The DPRK is a highly cultured country free from hunger, poverty and unemployment, where no exploiter is to be found. In Korea children are the king of the country. Everyone has his own great hope and spends his pleasant holidays at rest homes at scenic spots during their paid leave.

The Korean people are confident that they can drive away the Americans with their own strength and achieve the country's reunification by unity of the whole nation. The Koreans confidently say that, though they do not want a war, if an enemy comes, they will fight it out and win.

In an article headlined "Self-Sufficiency in Food. Everything Is Free" the paper cites instances about the happy life the Korean people lead, enjoying the benefits of free education and free medical treatment, without worries about food, clothing and shelter. "Korea is heaven of no charge," it says.

The DPRK, it stresses, obviously directs utmost efforts to the improvement of the people's living and its people are striving for the development and prosperity of their country.

In an article headed "Koreans Are Innovators" the paper introduces vinalon produced in Korea and the Pyongyang textile combine and the Kangson Steel Works and touches upon the innovation effected by the workers of these factories.

In an article captioned "Heirs to Cause of Socialism" the paper deals with the main content of "the youth should be dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche," the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. The paper stresses that his speech enjoyed enthusiastic support and approval of the attendants of the congress and it carries a great significance in rousing the progressive youth of the world to a struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new society and for the strengthening of international unity and solidarity of the youth.

The paper reviews the course of the seventh congress of the LSWYK.

It introduces the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/31

EGYPT PRESENTS BOOKS ON KIM'S 70TH BIRTHDAY

SK301059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Cairo, 29 December (KCNA)--A ceremony for conveying books presented by the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the grand peoples study house of our country on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held recently in Cairo.

A protrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was set up on the platform of the ceremony hall.

Present at the ceremony were Muhammad 'Abd al-Kalid Radwan, minister of state for culture of Egypt, the first deputy minister of culture, the deputy minister in charge of foreign relations and personages concerned and men of the press.

The minister of state for culture of Egypt conveyed to DPRK Ambassador to Egypt Kang Man-su a paper on the presentation of books and a list of 2,000 odd books.

The list of books says: The ministry of culture of the Arab Republic of Egypt presents more than 2,000 books published in Egypt to the grand peoples study house built in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

We believe that the presentation of these books will make a great contribution to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations existing between the governments and peoples of the two countries as a token of the feelings of friendship with the government and people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony. The first deputy minister of culture of Egypt said in his speech that the books presented by Egypt show how deeply the Egyptian people respect and revere His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the greatest leader, and how highly they value their amity with the friendly Korean people.

We will, in the future, too, make every possible effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Korean people, he noted.

Concluding his speech, he said: "We extend most heartfelt greetings to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong'il" and wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/89

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE

SK311058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 December (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today dedicates an article to the 17th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle of the Palestinian people, which says that the Korean people extends militant greetings and firm solidarity to the fraternal Palestinian people.

The author of the article writes: The start of the armed struggle on 1 January, 1965, inspired the Palestinian people with the conviction of the liberation of their homeland and powerfully encouraged them to the struggle for freedom and liberation; it was a hard blow to the imperialists and Israeli zionists.

From the first day of the Israeli zionists occupation and domination of the Palestinian soil, the people of Palestine have courageously struggled to regain their lost land and national dignity.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, the vanguard unit of the Palestinian people, is leading their struggle to victory, overcoming all obstacles and difficulties.

Today the PLO enjoys support and trust of the people for its contribution to the cause of the Palestinian people.

Externally it has won official recognition of many countries of the world as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and holds its lawful place in the non-aligned movement and various international organisations.

Our people express support and solidarity for the unswerving stand maintained by the PLO and the Palestinian people in the struggle for the liberation and independence of their country and territorial integrity and sincerely rejoice over their achievements.

Our people hold that the Palestine problem should be settled at an early date in conformity with the will and interests of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

In the future, too, the Korean people will invariably and firmly stand by the side of the Palestinian people struggling for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

CSO: 4120/89

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM 'ARAFAT

Message Received

SK120408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 12 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution.

The reply message dated January 5 reads:

Please accept my revolutionary greetings.

The letter of solidarity extended me by Your Excellency on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution left deepest impressions in the minds of our Palestinian Arab popular masses and revolutionaries, all the members of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and in my own mind.

On behalf of all of us and myself, I express heartfelt thanks to you Comrade President and, through you, to the Workers Party of Korea and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the selfless support and encouragement extended by your friendly country under the wise guidance of Your Excellency to the Palestinian Arab people in their just struggle for the restoration of inalienable legitimate national rights including the right to return home, the right to self-determination and the right to build an independent Palestine state on the land of the Palestine homeland.

We firmly believe that your friendly country under the wise guidance of Your Excellency are standing firm on the side of our just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionist racism.

The plots of the imperialists and Zionists against the Lebanese people and our Palestine people within and without the occupied territory and their continued acts of aggression will never bar our advance to continue the armed struggle

and diplomatic struggle on the road of revolution till the restoration of our legitimate and undeniable rights nor hold in check our struggle.

From your experience in struggle we have gained the faith that a fighting people win final victory, however great the sacrifice and however rigorous the difficulties may be.

We assure you respected comrade president that we will fight to the end in the same trench with you and all the freedom fighters of the world against U.S. imperialism, Zionism and their stooges in order to build our new world where justice and freedom, independence and sovereignty will prevail.

I wish you Comrade President good health and a long life and your party, government and people greater victory in the work for socialist construction and social wellbeing under your wise guidance.

Till the victory of revolution!

Reply Message

SK130437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 13 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Yasar 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his solidarity message sent to the latter on the occasion of "day of the world's solidarity with the Palestine people."

The reply message dated January 5 reads:

Please accept my revolutionary greetings.

I received with thanks the solidarity message sent me by you expressing the firm and principled support and encouragement of the friendly Workers' Party of Korea and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your wise guidance on the occasion of "day of the world's solidarity with the Palestine people."

On behalf of the Palestinian Arab people and the members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, my brothers, and on my own, I express deep thanks to you for your firm and principled support to the just struggle for attaining legitimate rights including the right of the Palestinian Arab people to return home, their right to self-determination and right to build an independent state on the soil of the Palestinian homeland.

I know well that our people engaged in a patriotic revolutionary struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism and for their lawful and legitimate national rights are not alone in this struggle, but enjoy support of the Arab nation and all the countries and peoples of the world who love freedom, justice and peace.

The friendly Korean people under your wise leadership are bending enormous efforts to support in every way the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people.

The Palestinian Arab people always remember and feel grateful for the wonderful days spent by a PLO delegation in your country and the hospitality of the Korean people.

We once again express to you respected comrade president, my brother, our unshakable determination to steadily strengthen and develop in the future, too, the militant and comradely bonds of friendship formed between the Korean and Palestinian peoples in the common struggle for building a new world where independence of man will have been completely realized.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I assure you that our Palestinian Arab people and their armed revolution led by the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, are standing on the side of the friendly Korean people struggling for the country's reunification under your wise guidance.

I wish good health and a long life to you and greater progress and prosperity to the friendly Korean people under your wise guidance.

Till the victory of revolution!

CSO: 4120/91

PYONGYANG-BASED RED ARMY MEMBERS ISSUE DOCUMENT

OW280443 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Dec KYODO--Former Japanese Red Army members, who hijacked a Japan Air Lines jet to North Korea in 1970, have issued a publication, calling for the formation of a "democratic coalition government" to replace the administration of the Liberal-Democratic Party, public security authorities said Monday.

"Japan has at present no human dignity, social justice or independence," the radicals said in an announcement of the first issue of the quarterly "Thinking About Japan."

"Who can stand idly by if he loves japan," it added.

The authorities said 130 copies of the 80-page publication were delivered by sea mail to a Tokyo book shop Sunday. It has some color photographs and is priced at yen 500 (dollar 2.27).

The Japanese-language publication is edited by Takamaro Tamiya, 38, leader of the nine Red Army members.

It is designed, the editor went on to say, to seek ways and means to create a new Japan where everybody can be happy.

The literature features a 62-page essay which denounces Japan's ruling circles as "unqualified to speak about patriotism.

"Only the masses and people of the working class can become true patriots," the essay added.

It then called for the establishment of a democratic coalition government by progressive elements of the country on the basis of a self-reliant economy.

The idea is apparently an adoption of North Korean President Kim Il-song's ideology of chuche which means independence or self-reliance.

Security authorities, calling the publication "ideological propaganda," said it was the first such action by the Red Army members living in exile in Pyongyang since the end of the four-day hijacking drama on 3 April 1970.

Security officials said they are concerned that the movement may be related to the recent publication of the English-language monthly "solidarity" by the Japanese Red Army now based in the Middle East.

In meetings with visiting Japanese journalists and labor union leaders, Tamiya and other Red Army commandos admitted they were wrong in carrying out the air piracy.

They said they are ready to return to Japan if they can escape criminal charges.

Japan and North Korea have no diplomatic relations.

CSO: 4120/89

GDR RADIO REPORTS TRAVELOGUE ON DPRK

SK110435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 11 (KCNA)--Radio STIMME DER DDR of the German Democratic Republic recently reported a travelogue titled "Notes of Visit to DPRK, the Land of Morning Calm," according to a report.

The radio began the program with the song "Long Live and Good Health to the Leader" and aired Korean songs such as "We Owe It to the Leader" and "The Leader's Lofty Intention Blossoms Red" in the course of conveying the notes of visit.

Saying that it would introduce the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the land of morning calm, the radio depicted the panoramic view of Pyongyang seen from the Moran Hill.

The radio said: The simple outline of the city built shortly after the war and early in the 1960s is well harmonised with a great many beautiful high-rise buildings and public buildings of architectural value which have been erected of late.

In Pyongyang alone, the U.S. aggressors dropped over 400,000 bombs, the city was razed to the ground. The Pentagon strategists [word indistinct] in those days that the city would not rise up again even in one hundred years.

During the war, the Korean architects worked out a design for the rehabilitation of Pyongyang, which has been carried into practice.

The small houses which were built right after the war for the solution of the urgent housing problem have been pulled down to give place to modern flats.

The February 8 House of Culture constructed in the 1970s represents a splendid harmony of the modern and the traditional architectural style.

Before the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea, a big housing estate has taken shape and a number of huge public buildings came into being in Pyongyang. The Grand People's Study House has made its appearance in the heart of the city and the modernly-equipped Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwang health complex have been built.

After giving descriptions of the Chollima Street, the Pyongyang Metro and the Taesongsan Pleasure Park, the radio said:

We visited the place where Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was born. Not only the home people but also the foreigners visit this significant place.

The radio introduced the reclamation of tideland and cultivation of new land in Korea.

Giving impressions of Panmunjom, the radio said: To be exact, the South Korean soldiers are no more than mercenaries of the United States. It is clear who have held the real power in South Korea till today. Therefore, the essential requisite to the peaceful solution of the Korean question is to clear South Korea of the U.S. imperialists.

The radio introduced beautiful Wonsan and Mt. Kumgang.

CSO: 4120/91

BRIEFS

DPRK MEETING MARKS MADAGASCAR ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang 29 December (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Chollima House of Culture on 28 December to mark the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Placed on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. Yi Chang-son, Kim Chae-pong, Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with working people in the city. Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Korea-Madagascar Friendship Association, addressed the meeting. A congratulatory letter to His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, was adopted. At the end of the meeting, the attendants saw the documentary film of our country "President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar Visits Our Country." [Text] [SK290340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 29 Dec 81]

MALTA PRIME MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang 26 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings on 25 December to Dominic Mintoff on his reelection as prime minister of the Republic of Malta. The message reads: I warmly congratulate you on your reelection as prime minister of the Republic of Malta on behalf of the government and people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and on my own. Your reelection as prime minister represents an expression of deep trust of your people in you. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you greater successes in your work for building a new Malta, independent and prosperous. [Text] [SK260408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 26 Dec 81]

MALTA LABOR PARTY CONGRATULATED--Pyongyang 19 December (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 17 December to the Central Committee of the Malta Labour Party on the victory of the party in the parliamentary elections. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly congratulates your party on its big victory in the parliamentary elections of Malta. Your party's victory in the elections proves that the Malta Labour Party firmly maintaining independence enjoys the unshakable support of the broad democratic forces and working masses of Malta. In the belief that the friendly relations between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the common idea of independence, friendship and peace, we take this opportunity to heartily wish you new success in the work for the implementation of the policy program put forward by your party and for the strengthening and development of the party. [Text] [SK182352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 18 Dec 81]

DANISH SOCIALIST PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang 22 December (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 17 December to the Central Committee of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark upon the latters success in the parliamentary elections. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly congratulates your party on the success achieved in the parliamentary elections on 8 December. Your success in the elections is a result of the energetic activity the Socialist Peoples Party carried on in defence of the democratic rights and interests of the masses from an independent point of view. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will further develop in their common ideal, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your party continued, big success in the just activity for the independent development of the country and for the rights and interests of the broad masses. [Text] [SK220504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 21 Dec 81]

REPLY FROM SEYCHELLOIS RECEIVED--Pyongyang 28 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, in reply to his message of solidarity sent to the latter in connection with the fact that the People's Defence Army of Seychelles and the courageous Seychellois people defended with credit the stability and sovereignty of the country by repulsing in good time the armed invasion of the mercenaries of imperialism on 25 November. The reply message dated 23 reads: On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Seychelles and on my own behalf I wish to express my sincere thanks for the expression of solidarity shown to the Republic of Seychelles at a very crucial time when our people and its territory were the targets of a mercenary aggression coming from South Africa with the support of its imperialist allies. I wish to assure you that this will not deter us in our endeavours to create a socialist society free from exploitation and foreign domination. High consideration. [Text] [SK281045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 28 Dec 81]

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN APPOINTED--Pyongyang 30 December (KCNA)--Yu Song-chin has been appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, according to a decree of the central peoples committee of the DPRK. [Text] [SK292214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 29 Dec 81]

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT REPLIES--Pyongyang 30 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Abdus Sattar, president of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter upon his election as president. The reply message dated 5 December reads: Please accept, excellency, my sincere thanks for your kind message of congratulations on my election as the president of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, I deeply appreciate the kind sentiments expressed in your message. I am confident that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will be further strengthened in the years to come. I wish your excellency good health and happiness and the friendly people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea continued progress and prosperity. Please accept, excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration and warm regards. [Text] [SK300437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 30 Dec 81]

HONDURAS PARTY LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang 30 December (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 26 December sent a message of greetings to Jorge Arturo Reina, general secretary of the Liberal Party of Honduras, upon the victory of the Liberal Party of Honduras in the presidential elections. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends felicitations to you and, through you, to the entire members of your party upon the victory of your party in the presidential elections. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will develop favourably in future, we take this opportunity to wish your party success in the work for the independent and democratic development of the country and your good health. [Text] [SK292212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 29 Dec 81]

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY--Pyongyang 29 December (KCNA)--Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of Austria, on 18 December met Pak Kyong-son, DPRK ambassador to the country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Austria and Korea and said he would like to wish respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the peaceful reunification of the country and eternal prosperity of the nation and more brilliant successes in his future noble work. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK290436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 29 Dec 81]

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang 23 December (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to 'Ali Akbar Velayati upon the latters appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop on the principle of anti-imperialism and independence, the message wishes the Iranian foreign minister success in his work. [Text] [SK230412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 23 Dec 81]

NEW UN SECRETARY GENERAL GREETED--Pyongyang 25 December (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Javier Perez de Cuellar upon the latters election as UN Secretary General. The message heartily wishes the secretary general greater success in his responsible work for world peace and security. [Text] [SK250414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 24 Dec 81]

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK ENVOY--Pyongyang 3 January (KCNA)--Samora Moises Machel, president of Mozambique, on 24 December met Kang Su-myong, DPRK ambassador to his country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial greetings and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. He expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK031015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 3 Jan 82]

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY RECEIVES GREETINGS--Pyongyang 3 January (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 1 January sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party. It reads: On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Communist Party, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends felicitations and greetings to the Central Committee of your party and the entire party members. Expressing firm solidarity with your party in its struggle against the interference of the imperialists and for the overthrow of the military fascist dictatorial regime, we take this opportunity to wish you success in your work. [Text] [SK031018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 3 Jan 82]

CUBAN COUNTERPART GREETED--Pyongyang 4 January (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Isidoro Malmierca Peoli upon the latter's reappointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba. The message wishes the Cuban foreign minister new success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK041052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 4 Jan 82]

CUBAN ASSEMBLY HEAD GREETED--Pyongyang 4 January (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Flavio Bravo Pardo upon his election as president of the National Assembly of the peoples power of the Republic of Cuba. The message wishes him new success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK040434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 4 Jan 82]

MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM SIHANOUK--Pyongyang 4 January (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages and letters from foreign party and state leaders on the new year 1982. Messages or letters came to him from: Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri Ayatuddin al-Mu Adzam Shah, King of Malaysia; Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario front and chairman of the council of the revolutionary command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Kampuchea; Martin Gunnar Gnuttsen, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; Mohammad Toaha, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh (Marxist-Leninist); and E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of Indpa (Marxist). [Text] [SK041058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 4 Jan 82]

ENVOYS APPOINTED TO MONGOLIA/LEBANON--Pyongyang 6 January (KCNA)--Pak Si-kwon and Yang Sung-yong were appointed as ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea respectively to the Mongolian People's Republic and the Republic of Lebanon, according to decrees of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK060416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 5 Jan 82]

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI GREETED--Pyongyang 4 January (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Dam sent a message of greetings to Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the start of the Palestine revolution. The message sincerely wishes him greater success in his work against zionism and for retaking the lost homeland and restoring the legitimate national rights including the founding of an independent state. [Text] [SK040415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 4 Jan 82]

KIM IL-SONG'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS--Moscow 2 January (KCNA)--Soviet mass media reported the new year address of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for 1982. The newspaper PRAVDA carried the new year address on 2 January. The Tass News Agency reported it on 1 January. [Text] [SK040437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 3 Jan 82]

JAPANESE SOCIALIST LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 26 December (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 25 December to Ichio Asukata upon the latter's reelection as chairman of the central executive committee in the recent elections. The message reads: I extend warm congratulations to you upon your reelection as chairman of the central executive committee in the recent elections. Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties will continue to develop favourably in the future, too, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you great success in your future work to further consolidate the foundation of the party, thoroughly establish the partys system and develop and strengthen the party into an independent party. [Text] [SK252320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 25 Dec 81]

JSP CHAIRMAN GREETED ON REELECTION--Pyongyang 27 December (KCNA)--Kang Yang-uk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, sent a message of greetings on 26 December to Ichio Asukata upon the latters reelection as chairman of the central executive committee of the Japan Socialist Party. The message says: I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, the entire members of the party and in my own, extend warmest congratulations to you upon your reelection as chairman of the Japan Socialist Party. Your overwhelming victory in the recent elections clearly showed that you are enjoying the absolute support and trust of the rank and file of the party. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will further expand and develop in the common idea, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish greater success in your partys activities and your responsible work for Japans peace, democracy, demilitarisation and neutrality and for the building of an independent mass party as well as your good health. [Text] [SK270937 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 27 Dec 81]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER--Pyongyang, January 15 (KCNA)--Obiang Nguema Mbazogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on January 6 met Yi Chong-chong, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to his country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The chairman expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of friendship and cooperation between Equatorial Guinea and Korea. Noting that the division of Korea is a result of outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea, he said that the outside forces must not meddle in the Korean people's just cause of bringing the north and south of Korea into one unified state. Equatorial Guinea, he stressed, believes that, in accordance with the proposal of his excellency great President Kim Il-song, the Korean people will found a confederal state to suit their will on the basis of their own idea, ideal and faith, without any outside interference. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK150827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 15 Jan 82]

LAO LEADERS REPLY--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, received a reply from the Lao party and government leaders to the message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The reply reads: Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK: We sincerely extend gratitude to you for your warm congratulations on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. In the past period the peoples of Laos and Korea have maintained mutual support and cooperation in the cause of struggle against imperialism and reactionaries. We hope that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will continuously deepen and develop. We would like to take this opportunity to wish you a long life and good health and new success in the fulfillment of your lofty cause. Kayson Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Congress of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. 23 December 1981, Vientiane. [Text] [SK110130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 7 Jan 82]

OUTGOING PRC AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, January 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on January 7 met and had a talk with Chinese ambassador to our country Lu Zhixian who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Hyon Chun-kuk and an official of the Chinese Embassy here. [Text] [SK080417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 7 Jan 82]

AMBASSADOR TO MALI--Pyongyang, January 8 (KCNA)--Hong Il-ho was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Mali according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK080346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Jan 82]

INDIAN MEETING--A meeting of Indian chuche study group members was recently held in New Delhi, India to splendidly celebrate the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's birthday. Respectfully displayed at the meeting hall were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Exhibited in the meeting hall were photos showing the successes in revolution and construction attained by the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear leader. Present at the meeting were responsible persons and members of chuche study groups in New Delhi, including representatives of the Indian chuche study team, the Indian youth team for studying Comrade Kim Il-song's works, the Indian chuche philosophy study committee and the Indian chuche study academy. (Tweiby Morcherzo), director of the Asian region chuche study institute, gave a lecture on the outstanding leadership and morality of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The speaker said his excellency the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has perfectly embodied the revolutionary idea of his excellency the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wisely led the Korean people. He said the reputed renovations and great successes in North Korea are, without exception, the brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of his excellency the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. After the lecture, discussions on how to splendidly celebrate the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's birthday were held. At the meeting, a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted amid thunderous applause. [Text] [SK062318 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korea to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Jan 82]

MESSAGE TO EGYPT--Pyongyang, January 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Ahmed Fuad Mohieddin upon his appointment as prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The message expresses the belief that friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two countries will grow stronger and develop and sincerely wishes him good health and new success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK100906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 10 Jan 82]

EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, January 10 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Kamal Hassan 'Ali upon his reappointment as deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt. The message sincerely wishes him new success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK100837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 10 Jan 82]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, December 23--The DPRK Government economic delegation headed by Ho Hang-chan returned home on December 22 by air after visiting Burma. [Text] [SK280429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 23 Dec 81 SK]

SYRIAN WRITER--Pyongyang, December 19--Mohamad al-Messli, Syrian writer and journalist, arrived here on December 18 by air. He was met at the airport by personage concerned Chang Se-kuk. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 19 Dec 81 SK] Syrian journalist-writer Mohamad al-Messli left here for home by plane on December 22. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 23 Dec 81 SK]

WPK DELEGATION--Pyongyang, December 27--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Sok-nae returned home on December 26 by plane after attending the festival of the Mexican newspaper OPOSICION. It was met at the airport by O Kyu-tae and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 27 Dec 81 SK]

DPRK SPA DELEGATION--Pyongyang, December 27--The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of our country returned home on December 26 by plane after visiting France. It had also visited Ghana and Guinea-Bissau as a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea. The delegation was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, Yi Hwa-son and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 27 Dec 81 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, December 27--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang-yong returned home on December 26 by plane after attending the second congress of the Union of Communist Youth of Spain and the executive committee meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held in Cyprus. It was met at the airport by Son Ki-hak and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 27 Dec 81 SK]

OFFICIAL TO THAILAND--North Korean Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok will visit Thailand early next month and may later go to Malaysia. The visit to Thailand will be the first by North Korean leader to an ASEAN member state. The main purpose of the visit would be to promote relations between North Korea and ASEAN. No details were not available. [as heard] The visit to Thailand was tentatively fixed for 7 to 11 February. [Text] [BK111150 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 11 Jan 82]

'KCNA' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, December 17--A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency returned home on December 16 by air after visiting Tunisia. [Text] [SK170705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 17 Dec 81 SK]

KIM IL-SONG UNIVERSITY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, December 11--The delegation of the Kim Il-song University headed by O Kil-pang returned home by plane on December 9 after visiting the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 11 Dec 81 SK]

FRG JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, December 17--The journalists delegation of West Germany headed by Peter Krebs, chief of the Tokyo office of "ARD" TV network of West Germany, left here on December 16 by train. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Kim Yong-hak and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 16 Dec 81 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, December 16--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on December 15 met and had a conversation in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments with the delegation of workers of Korean credit associations in Japan headed by Kim Han-kun, section chief of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan, and the delegation of workers of the League of Korean Youth in Japan of the Central Institute of Chongnyon headed by Choe Se-chin, teacher of the institute, on visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 16 Dec 81 SK]

YUGOSLAV FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, December 16--A photo exhibition opened at the February 8 House of Culture on December 15 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army of Yugoslavia. The opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by generals, officers and men of the Korean People's Army. Invited there were Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski, military attache Turk Antona Joze and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony. The attendants saw photographs showing the course of struggle covered by the People's Army of Yugoslavia and combat training of soldiers. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 16 Dec 81 SK]

ENVOY TO UGANDA--Pyongyang, January 14 (KCNA)--Chang Tae-hui, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Uganda, on January 5 presented his credentials to A. Milton Obote, president of the host country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Uganda and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK140036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 13 Jan 82]

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN OCTOBER 1981

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[Text]

1 A Portuguese technology organization mission leaves Pyongyang.

2 A Pyongyang city public rally is held to welcome the visiting Togo president in the 2.8 Cultural Hall.

2 The president of Togo and his party view a calisthenic performance "Following the Banner of Juche" presented by 50,000 students at Pyongyang Moranbong Stadium. He later views a circus performance at Pyongyang Circus Theater.

2 The (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reports "Selected Works of President Kim Il-sung Vol. VI" was recently published in various languages such as Russian, Japanese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German by the Foreign Language Publishing House.

2 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남) talks with the visiting Thai Democratic Party mission.

2 President Kim Il-sung meets with the visiting Zambian National Conference mission led by its chairman.

2 A Mexico trade mission leaves Pyongyang.

3 President Kim holds a third conference with the visiting Togo president and hosts a dinner for the latter.

3 President Kim meets with the visiting Thai Democratic Party mission.

3 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the premier of Lesotho on the occasion of the 15th national holiday of the country.

3 A Party mission leaves on a visit to the Soviet Union and East Germany. (The mission returned on October 26.)

3 A foreign affairs ministry mission led by Deputy Minister Kim Hyong-u ([illegible]) leaves on a visit to Niger.

3 A Chinese Communist Party provincial chapter mission led by a secretary leaves Shimuju for China.

4 Togo President Gnassingbe Eyadema and his party leave Pyongyang winding up a six day visit to north Korea.

4 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi ([illegible]) talks with the visiting ex-head of the Austrian Supreme Court.

4 North Korean Taekwondo players offer an exhibition game for Choe Hong-hi, the visiting president of the International Taekwondo League in Canada.

5 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions led by its chairman, Kim Bong-ju (김 봉 주), arrives in Peking.

5 Radio Pyongyang reports Chairman Kang Ryang-uk (강 량 욱) of the Social Democratic Party cabled a congratulatory message to the new chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Party on October 3.

5 The National Abacus Contest closes its two-day meet in Pyongyang with 400 workers participating.

5 A solidarity committee mission of Iceland arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.

5 An East German military judo team arrives in Pyongyang.

5 Radio Pyongyang reports the Workers' Party Central Committee cabled a congratulatory message to the chairman and vice chairman of the British Labor Party on their reelection to the posts.

5 An East German government mission led by a deputy premier arrives in Pyongyang to attend a conference on economic and science technology cooperation between the countries. (The mission left on October 9.)

6 A mission of the Polish PAP News Agency led by its president arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit.

6 Lee Kye-baek (이 계 백), vice chairman of Chongnyon, the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, leaves Pyongyang after a month-long visit to north Korea.

6 A Zambian National Assembly mission led by its chairman leaves Pyongyang.

6 President Kim meets with the visiting chief of staff of the Syrian People's Army.

6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the East German Social Unification Party on the occasion of the 32nd founding anniversary of the East German regime.

6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the new president of Iran.

6 A mission of Chongnyon's prefectural chamber of commerce and industry arrives in Pyongyang.

6 The president of a Chongnyon-associated export-import company and his party leave Pyongyang.

6 A Thai Democratic Party mission leaves Pyongyang.

6 A mission of the Southeast Asian regional chapter of the World Health

Organization (WHO) led by the Maldives' health minister arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.

6 A north Korean writers' mission returns home from a visit to China.

6 A Romania journalist mission led by the editor-in-chief of the organ of the National Security Ministry arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

6 A mission of the Bangladesh Juche Ideology Study Association led by an associate professor of Chittagong University arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

6 A Japanese journalist mission led by the director of the Japanese Pen Club and chairman of the Committee on Mass Media arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.

6 A Yugoslavian Communist Party education workers mission leaves Pyongyang.

6 A scholars mission leaves for China to attend a seminar.

6 Radio Pyongyang reports youth relay runners from over 12 regions such as Hyoeryong, Samjiyon, and Changsong recently started a race to deliver the loyalty letters to President Kim and his successor-designate Kim Jong-il in commemoration of the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth.

6 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the 43rd conference of the Jamaican People's National Party.

7 President Kim cables a condolence message to the acting president of Egypt over the death of President Anwar Sadat.

7 A mission of Chosun College in Tokyo arrives in Pyongyang to commemorate the 35th founding anniversary of Kim Il-sung University.

7 A journalist league mission leaves for Bulgaria to attend the International Fourm on Journalists' Democratic Rights.

7 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Uganda on the occasion of the country's National Holiday.

7 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the Party, returns home from a visit to Italy and Spain.

8 Premier Lee Jong-ok (이 종 옥) talks with the visiting East German economic and scientific technology mission.

8 The 90th fatherland visit group of Chongnyon leaves Pyongyang.

8 Ambassador Pak Ri hyon (박 리 현) to Grenada and St. Vincent is named as concurrent ambassador to Barbados.

8 President Kim talks with the visiting Indian scholars mission led by the

president of the Juche Idea Institute Asia chapter, accompanied by Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽), chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly.

8 President Kim sends a wreath to the Egyptian embassy in Pyongyang to express his condolences over the death of Anwar Sadat.

8 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee hosts a welcoming party for the visiting Chinese radio and television broadcasting mission.

8 The (north) Korea-East Germany Economic and Scientific Technology Cooperation Committee closes its four-day meeting in Pyongyang.

9 The mission of the (north) Korea-Chinese Friendship Association led by Chairman Kim Kwan-sop (김 관 섭) of the Foreign Cultural Relations Committee leaves Pyongyang for China.

9 A mission of the Japanese solidarity conference in Tokyo led by a military affairs reviewer, Aayajo Kubo, leaves Pyongyang.

9 President Kim makes an on-the-spot guidance tour of the "7.5 Farm" where "green manure" is made for production of grains and livestock breeding, accompanied by Premier Lee Jong-ok.

9 President Kim meets with the visiting Ghana Juche Ideology mission led by the first associate general secretary of the Ghana People's National Party.

9 A north Korean mission led by Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) leaves for Egypt to attend the funeral rite for the late Anwar Sadat. (The mission returned on October 13.)

9 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting Chinese radio and television mission.

9 Vice President Kim Il (김 일) who is also chairman of the (north) Korean Peaceful Unification Committee confers with Choe Hong-hi, the visiting president of the International Taekwondo League in Canada accompanied by Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi.

9 Radio Pyongyang reports (north) Korea and Nicaragua signed an agreement on trade cooperation in Managua on September 30.

10 A mission of Minju Chosun, organ of the Administration Council, leaves for Romania. (The mission returned on October 31.)

10 A Rodong Shinmun mission and the mission of the (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee return home after a visit to the Soviet Union and Pakistan.

10 Kim Man-gum (김 만 금), chairman of Pyongyang City People's Committee, presents a sculpture of the anti-imperialist hero to Yasir Arafat.

10 A food industry technology mission leaves for Bulgaria.

10 A mission of the Chinese Radio and Television Broadcasting Station leaves Pyongyang.

10 KCNA reports President Kim recently sent to Chongnyon the 82nd educational subsidy and scholarship fund amounting to 423,400,000 yen in Japanese currency – the fourth of its kind this year.

11 Radio Pyongyang reports President Kim cabled a congratulatory message to the head of state of Equatorial Guinea on the occasion of the national holiday.

11 Yasir Arafat, commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolution Army and chairman of the PLO, is awarded the National Flag First Class and the "Gold Star Medal" and the Meritorious Title of Hero, in the Kumsusan Parliamentary Hall.

11 Radio Pyongyang reports a modern factory manufacturing the synthetic cotton fiber in Hamhung started operation on October 10.

12 North Korea and Hungary sign a project practicing bilateral cultural cooperation for 1981-1982 in Pyongyang.

12 A Party mission returns home from a visit to Bulgaria.

12 A Soviet Union military paratroops mission arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.

12 The ceremony marking the 35th founding anniversary of the Journalists League is held in Pyongyang Moranbong Art Theater.

13 A Syrian People's Army mission leaves Pyongyang.

13 A chief of international politics institute at Munich University of West Germany arrives in Pyongyang for an 11-day visit.

13 A Ghana Juche Idea Institute mission leaves Pyongyang.

13 An architect mission leaves for the Soviet Union. (The mission returned on October 25.)

13 An art educating workers mission of Czechoslovakia's Prague Art College leaves Pyongyang.

13 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of South Yemen on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the October 14 Revolution.

13 An Indian government mission, led by the minister of education, culture and welfare, arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

14 A mission of the Asian Games Federation led by its deputy chairman arrives in Pyongyang for a three-day visit.

14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Egyptian President Hosni

Mubarak on the occasion of his election to the presidency.

14 A Party mission leaves for Cuba.

14 The Workers' Party cables a congratulatory message to the 20th congress of the Mexican Communist Party.

14 The 400th issue of "Korea Today" and the 300th issue of "Pictorial Korea," are commemorated in a ceremony in Pyongyang.

14 Lt. Gen. Yun Chi-ho (윤 치 호) of the People's Army leaves for Bulgaria. (The military mission returned on October 28.)

14 A mission of the (north) Korean Music Committee returns home after participating in the 19th general meeting of the International Music Council held in Hungary.

14 A Chinese Public Security Ministry basketball team led by the deputy minister of public security leaves Pyongyang.

15 The Workers' Party cables a congratulatory message to the seventh congress of the Sierra Leone National People's Party.

15 A mission of the Journalist League of (north) Korea led by Kim Gi-nam (김 기 남), editor-in-chief of Rodong Shinmun and chairman of the league, leaves for Moscow to participate in the ninth meeting of the International Journalist League. (The mission returned on October 26.)

15 A mission of Rodong Shinmun leaves for Romania and Yugoslavia.

15 A transportation workers mission leaves for Syria to attend the eighth meeting of the International Transportation Workers Trade Union.

15 A fishery workers mission leaves for the Soviet Union.

15 A filming mission leaves for Syria to participate in an international film festival.

15 Various missions of Chongnyon, including an agricultural scientists mission, an education workers mission and two Chosun College missions leave Wonsan port.

15 President Kim meets with the visiting Indian government mission attended by Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dan (허 담) and Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-bok (최 태 복).

15 President Kim meets with a visiting woman writer of West Germany, Luise Rinser.

16 Radio Pyongyang reports many foreign youth missions have arrived in Pyongyang to attend the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youths (LSWY).

16 A reporting session marking the 55th founding anniversary of the "Anti-

Imperialists League," is held at Pyongyang Grand Theater attended by Premier Lee.

16 President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and his party arrive in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

16 A Peking City goodwill mission led by the mayor of Peking arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

16 A Malaysian government economy and technology mission led by the deputy minister of commerce and industry arrives in Pyongyang for an eight-day visit.

16 A government trade mission returns home from a visit to Mongolia.

16 A U.S. professor of Pennsylvania University leaves Pyongyang after visiting north Korea.

16 An international goodwill military three-event championship for rifle shooting, grenade throwing and 3,000m race opens in Pyongyang with participants from the Soviet Union, Cuba, East Germany and Bulgaria as well as north Korea. North Korea won first place in the three-day event.

17 The national youth relay runners arrive in Pyongyang to deliver loyalty letters to President Kim and successor-designate Kim Jong-il on the occasion of the seventh congress of the LSWY. A Chongnyon delegation led by Kim Dong-sop of the Chosun College Youth League also arrives.

17 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Kang Song-san (강 성 산) leaves for Bulgaria to congratulate the 1,300th founding anniversary of the nation.

17 A Party mission led by Secretary Yun Gi-bok (윤 기 복) leaves Pyongyang to participate in the 29th congress of the Spanish Social Labor Party and to visit Portugal.

17 A Party mission led by Kang Sok-sung (강 석 승), candidate member of the Party Central Committee, leaves for Somalia on the occasion of the country's 12th independence anniversary, October 21. (The mission returned on October 31.)

17 A government trade mission led by Deputy Trade Minister Han Su-gil (한 수 길) leaves for Cuba. (The mission returned on October 31.)

18 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports the (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and the Tanzanian National News Agency signed an agreement on mutual cooperation and exchange of information on October 12 in Dar-es-Salaam.

18 A 14,000 ton-level freighter built by Chongjin Shipyard's youth workers as a gift to President Kim Il-sung is launched.

18 President Kim talks with Choe Hong-hi, publisher of the "Paedal Shinbo"

and president of the International Taekwondo League in Canada.

18 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the chief of the International Politics Institute of West Germany's Munich University.

18 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to his Bulgarian counterpart on the occasion of the 1,300th founding anniversary of the nation.

19 A group of East German Social Unification Party journalists led by an associate editor of the party organ arrives in Pyongyang.

19 A mission of the (north) Korean General Federation of Trade Unions led by its Deputy Chairman Mun Byong-rok (문 병 록) returns home after participating in the 10th meeting of the International Trade Union. On its way home the group visited East Germany, the Soviet Union and Romania in succession.

19 Radio Pyongyang reports a women's mission led by Ho Jong-suk (허 정 숙), member of the Party Central Committee, attended an international women's meeting held in Prague from October 8 through 13 with delegates from 132 countries attending.

20 KCNA reports a Party mission led by Hyon Jun-guk (현 준 극), vice chairman of the Foreign Cultural Relations Committee, arrived in Mexico recently.

20 The seventh congress of the (north) Korean League of the Socialist Working Youths (LSWY) opens in Pyongyang for a five-day session.

20 Choe Hong-hi and his party leave Pyongyang winding up their 23-day visit to their fatherland.

20 A Benin government mission led by the foreign affairs minister arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

20 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Somalia president on the occasion of the 12th independence anniversary of the country.

20 The Workers' Party cables a congratulatory message to the 29th congress of the Spanish Social Workers' Party.

20 A mission of the (north) Korea-Chinese Friendship Association led by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the External Cultural Relations Committee, meets with Chinese Party Chairman Hu Yaobang in Peking. The mission returns home later.

20 A mission of the Pyongyang-Peking Hydroelectric Power Company leaves for China to participate in the 34th regular council meeting.

20 A social scientist mission returns home from China after attending an academic seminar on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Wuchang Uprising inspired by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

20 A mission of the Thailand Musicians Association arrives in Pyongyang.

20 The military athletic teams from East Germany, Bulgaria, Cuba, and the Soviet Union leave Pyongyang after competing in a military athletic contest.

20 A Party mission led by Secretary Kim Yong-nam leaves for France to attend the sixth congress of the French Socialist Party.

20 A commerce and industry workers mission of Chongnyon leaves Pyongyang.

20 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the new first secretary of the Portuguese Unification Labor Party.

21 President Kim talks with the visiting Peking City goodwill mission led by the mayor of Peking, accompanied by Kim Man-gum, chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

21 The Bulgarian movie-showing week starts at Rakwon Theater.

21 A public rally is held in Pyongyang to welcome the visiting Peking municipal goodwill mission.

21 The 33rd short-term fatherland visiting group of Chongnyon arrives at Wonsan Port.

22 President Kim meets with the visiting Benin foreign affairs minister.

22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the new premier of Greece.

22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the new chairman of the Yugoslavia Communists League.

22 Premier Lee Jong-ok meets with the visiting Malaysian government mission led by the deputy minister of commerce and industry.

22 A military mission led by Deputy Armed Forces Minister Paek Hak-rim (백 학 림) leaves for Rwanda to attend Rwanda's Armed Forces Day functions.

22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Zambia on the occasion of the 17th independence anniversary of the country.

23 President Kim meets with the outgoing Portuguese ambassador to north Korea.

23 The new Mongolian ambassador arrives in Pyongyang

23 KCNA reports Premier Lee recently cabled a congratulatory message to the new premier of Norway.

24 President Kim meets with the visiting Chongnyon student missions who came to congratulate the LSWY on its seventh congress and to deliver their loyalty letter to President Kim and his son Jong-il.

24 A mission of the (north) Korean Committee of UNESCO led by Lee Nam-gyu leaves for Czechslovakia.

24 A mission of the Agricultural Science Academy leaves for East Germany.

24 An architect mission leaves for Cuba.

25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Austria on the occasion of its national day.

25 The Workers' Party Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council place a wreath at the "Pyongyang-Peking Goodwill Monument" on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the Chinese entry into the Korean War.

25 A mission of the Red Cross Society leaves for Malaysia.

26 KCBS reports a government mission led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kim Hyong-u recently met with the presidents of Upper Volta and Niger.

26 Kim Chi-song (김 치 성) is named ambassador to Malta and Kang Su-myong (강 수 명) to Lesotho.

26 A mission of the (north) Korean Science Academy leaves on a visit to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

26 A Soviet government mission led by the deputy minister for forestry affairs and the pulp, paper, and wood processing industry arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A mission of India's National Congress Party parliamentarians arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.

26 A mission of the Sudanese Supreme Council for Public Sports led by its general secretary arrives in Pyongyang for a six-day visit.

26 A Bulgarian government trade mission arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A mission of the Yugoslavian Socialist Youth League arrives in Pyongyang.

26 A mission of Bulgarian Communist Party journalists arrives in Pyongyang.

26 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the premier of St. Vincent on the occasion of its second independence anniversary.

26 Ambassador Yu Man-bok (유 만 복) to Gambia pays a farewell visit to President Dawda Kairaba Jawara.

27 Radio Pyongyang reports the Workers' Party Publishing House recently published the "Selected Works of President Kim Il-sung, Vol. 14 & 15" containing 18 and 19 statements or speechs each produced in 1960 and 1961.

27 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the new president of Singapore.

27 A mission of commerce and industry workers of Chongnyon arrives in Pyongyang.

27 A Party mission leaves on a visit to Romania and Yugoslavia.

27 A mission of the U.N. Development Plan Liaison Office arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit.

27 A Chinese publishing workers mission led by the deputy chief of the National Publishing Bureau arrives in Pyongyang.

27 A mission of the International Basketball Association led by its chairman arrives in Pyongyang.

27 A Bangladesh mission of the Juche Idea Studying Scholars Association arrives in Pyongyang.

27 A Japanese academic mission led by a professor emeritus of Tokyo University arrives in Pyongyang.

27 A mission of the Japan-(north) Korea Cultural Exchange Association arrives in Pyongyang.

27 President Kim ends a two-day inspection tour of industrial sites in North Pyongan Province.

27 A Party mission led by Secretary Kim Yong-nam visiting France meets with French President Mitterand.

29 A Portuguese government mission arrives in Pyongyang for the sixth meeting of the (north) Korea-Portugal Economic and Scientific Technology Cooperation Committee.

30 A mission of the International Civil Aviation Organization arrives in Pyongyang.

30 The Bulgarian ambassador to north Korea and his embassy workers help the construction work for Pyongyang Department Store No. 2 on the occasion of the 1,300th founding anniversary of the nation.

30 President Kim talks with the visiting Indian parliamentarians group of the National Congress Party.

30 A mission of the Chinese Public Education Assembly led by its president arrives in Pyongyang.

30 Men's and women's volleyball teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrive in Pyongyang.

30 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Burundi on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Second Republic of Burundi.

31 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam meets with the new

Mongolian ambassador to north Korea.

31 A mission led by Lee Hak-chol leaves for Italy to participate in the 21st general meeting of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organization to be held there.

31 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth leaves for Angola to participate in the first youth meeting of the Angola People's Liberation Movement Party.

31 A Party mission led by Hyon Jun-guk, a member of the Party Central Committee, returns home from a visit to Mexico.

31 A mission of the Agricultural Workers' League leaves on a visit to Romania and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4120/116 END

JPRS 80366

22 March 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 197

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22 March 1982

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UNIFICATION CONSTITUTION PLAN DISCUSSED

SK250120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government will actively promote plans to materialize the new unification formula announced January 22 and consolidated the basis of support at home and abroad for the plan this year.

The formula calls for organizing a consultative conference for national reunification with participants from the south and the north to adopt a constitution for a unified Korea.

Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik, in his policy briefing for President Chon Tu-hwan, said that the government will conduct indepth research for the creation of circumstances favorable for unification, continuously explore unification policies, intensively conduct publicity for unification and do its best for the resumption of suspended inter-Korea talks.

Based on the structural superiority of the Republic of Korea and with the confidence it has in the perspective for unification, Son said, the government will sponsor positive publicity activities to help the people acquire an increased sense of security and realize the need for unification.

Efforts will also be directed toward enlisting widespread support in the international community, he said.

Research activities will be conducted to compare economic, social, cultural and diplomatic capabilities of South and North Korea, Son reported.

He added that the government will be prepared for the possible materialization of the "20 pilot projects" the unification board proposed 1 February. The projects included opening a highway between Seoul and Pyongyang, development of Mt. Kumgang and Mt. Sorak as a site of tourist interest and free trade through Inchon and the North Korean port of Chinnampo.

Other projects Son reported to the president were:

--teaching materials criticizing communism will be published to systematically conduct unification-security education.

--unification-related materials will be supplied in a greater volume to unification research centers established at colleges and universities.

--the unification-security education will be given to a total of 21,900 persons this year, including 2,000 Koreans residing in Japan and the United States.

CSO: 4120/183

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UNIFICATION MINISTER'S PROPOSAL HAILED

SK260003 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Seoul-Pyongyang Talks"]

[Text] The overture for a high-level Seoul-Pyongyang conference made by Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik yesterday is a judicious follow-up on the earlier proposals of President Chon Tu-hwan and the minister himself for rapport between the divided halves and subsequent reunification. At the same time, it is a discreet and constructive response to the latest North Korean move for a "unified political conference."

Son proposed that the south and north meet in a high-level conference in Seoul, Pyongyang or Panmunjom next month to discuss a whole range of matters relevant to achieving a peaceful unification of Korea. The conference would deal with the question of realizing a Seoul-Pyongyang summit to prepare for the proposed consultative conference for national reunification which would draft a constitution for a unified Korea. It would also discuss the Pyongyang-proposed joint political conference with 50 delegates from each side, as well as a number of measures to wind down tensions and promote peaceful exchanges between the two halves.

What is to be particularly noted is the inclusion of the North Korean proposal on the prospective agenda for the proffered talk. And so is President Chon's readiness to take up Pyongyang's "Confederated Republic of Koryo" formula at a south-north summit, which was made clear when he put forth the comprehensive unification blueprint while addressing the national assembly last month.

Pyongyang's latest call, to all appearances, is aimed at sabotaging talks with Seoul. This is apparent in Pyongyang's nomination of 50 people to represent South Korea at the "unified political conference." The 50 names exclude all the responsible government authorities and political leaders with comparable standings, while including some of the discredited dissidents resident abroad and dubious names allegedly representing the bogus "revolutionary party for reunification" which North Korea claims is operating underground in the south.

Together with such preconditions as the repeal of the anti-communist institutions and replacement of the present Seoul government with a "people's democratic regime," as well as the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Korea, Pyongyang's nomination of 50 for the south is an extremely preposterous approach to bilateral talks of any kind, to begin with. However, if we were to counter this absurdity of North Korea in a fit of anger or in any other manner short of patience and prudence, the consequences would be quite threatening to the prospect of any further endeavor for peaceful contact between the two sides.

From this point of view, Minister Son's proposal is timely and consistent with the policy and action plan set for Seoul-Pyongyang rapprochement as a path to unification. The composition of the nine-man Seoul delegation, headed by Minister of State for Security and Diplomacy No Tae-u, is notable in that it cuts across the almost entire fabric of society by including representatives of all parties seated in the national assembly as well as officials of the relevant organizations, both governmental and private, dealing with the unification question.

North Korea should give this proposal serious thought this time so as to wind down the danger of confrontation on this peninsula. Pyongyang's further intransigence would do no good at all not only for the two affected parties of this peninsula but also for its surrounding neighbors, whose relations with one another are rather sensitive to the Korean situation.

CSO: 4120/183

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

UNIFICATION PROPOSAL ANALYZED

SK251121 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 25 Feb 82

[YONHAP "Analysis"]

[Text] Seoul, Feb 25 (YONHAP)--South Korea's proposal Thursday of high-level inter-Korean talks underscores the determination of the Seoul government to establish genuine dialogue between the two Koreas, and normalize Seoul-Pyongyang relations pending an eventual unification.

The talks proposed by Unification Minister Son Chae-sik appear as a preliminary meeting for the inter-Korean summit conference initially proposed by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan a year ago.

By embracing North Korea's February 10 counterproposal of a joint meeting of South and North Korea politicians as part of the agenda for the proposed talks, South Korea has demonstrated its willingness to negotiate with the North Koreans not only its own unification formula as well as Pyongyang's.

Breaking its long silence to South Korea's repeated calls for an inter-Korean summit meeting, North Korea on February 10 counterproposed a meeting of politicians of the two Koreas in a fashion unprecedented in history.

The North Korean proposal calls on 50 "politicians" from each side to participate in the talks.

In making the proposal, the North Korean authorities announced a listing of not only their delegates but South Korea's.

As a format of the talks, the North Koreans proposed a round table conference with each participant taking his seat, regardless of his nationality.

The North Korean proposal could by no means be considered an attempt at genuine dialogue, and what they would be seeking through such talks is all too evident.

Meanwhile, South Korea has included not only government officials but a scholar, lawmakers and members of the Advisory Council on Peaceful Unification in its delegation to the high-level inter-Korean talks in an apparent

departure from its previous policy. South Korean delegations to inter-Korean conferences in the past mostly consisted of five or seven government officials. The composition of the new nine-member delegation could be seen as an attempt to broaden the basis of representation.

Unlike the North Koreans, the South Korean minister left North Korea to choose its own delegation, which should be headed by a cabinet-level official.

Now it is up to the North Koreans but it would not be easy for them to find an excuse for rejecting it as South Korea has expressed its willingness to discuss Pyongyang's proposal as well as its own unification formula calling for the adoption of a constitution for a unified Korea and the conclusion of a provisional agreement on inter-Korean relations pending the unification.

CSO: 4120/183

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREAN CHRISTIAN FEDERATION SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK011359 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Talk by spokesman of the Korean Christian Federation issued on 28 February--read by announcer]

[Text] The proposal advanced by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for convening a 100-man joint conference is having great repercussions among our Christians and among compatriots at home and abroad.

The Korean Christian Federation fully supports the proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference, recognizing that it is a reasonable measure to eliminate the danger of the country's and nation's permanent division and to seek a way for national reunification.

Today, when the division of the nation has continued for 37 years, the reunification of the country has become a most urgent national task, the solution of which can no longer be delayed.

It was an unbearable thing that the country, with a history of 5,000 long years and with a brilliant culture, had to suffer the sorrow of national ruin for 36 years under the DPRK rule of the Japanese imperialists. But the country has been suffering still more from national division for 37 years because of the forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist forces. How can we endure this national tragedy any longer?

All Koreans, if they were born and live in this land, will not want to see this deplorable history of division continue and hope that the reunification of the country will be accelerated through negotiations.

The dialogue and negotiations that all the nation wants are only dialogue and negotiations for reunification. The table of this sacred dialogue for reunification can be attended only by those who are sincerely concerned about the future of the nation and who desire the reunification of the country. It cannot be attended by just anyone.

The proposal for convening a joint conference of politicians in the north and the south and abroad, excluding the present South Korean rulers and their groomsmen, reflects this principle and is a most just and realistic one.

The present South Korean rulers are human butchers who brutally murdered numerous compatriots advocating democratization of society and the reunification of the country. They are also the fascist maniacs who wantonly arrested, put in prison and executed democratic personages, including Kim Tae-chung, and conscientious religious figures. That they have no qualifications to approach and sit at the table of negotiation for reunification needs no explanation.

The dialogue among Korean Christians in the north and abroad for the fatherland's reunification held in Vienna, Austria last November exposes and condemns the splittist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring even today.

Even before the Vienna dialogue was held, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique sent notorious anticommunist agents to Vienna and tried to frustrate the dialogue through all sorts of dastartly means. Far from helping those people who could not meet together in the country and had to meet abroad because of the division of the country, the Chon Tu-hwan ring tried to hinder the dialogue. How can we say that they have a national conscience and an interest in national reunification?

Today the Chon Tu-hwan ring is staging a large-scale war commotion codenamed Team Spirit '82 together with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces. Thus, it is trying to heighten tension and to threaten peace in and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The mere fact that these men are clamoring about general elections and pilot projects under the signboard of reunification is an unbearable insult to and mockery of the people who desire reunification.

The only true way for reunification negotiations which can serve the cause of the country's reunification in the present situation is to convene the 100-man joint conference of politicians in the north and the south and abroad, which was proposed by the CPRF.

The South Korean rulers should not hinder the convocation of the 100-man joint conference and should provide all possible conveniences to the South Korean politicians so that they can participate in the conference.

In particular, the South Korean rulers should unconditionally and immediately release all arrested and detained politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, and guarantee their free political activities.

They should know that if they turn away from or refuse this demand of the nation they will leave an indelible stain on history and receive the curse and condemnation of the people generation after generation.

The Korean Christian Federation will spare no sincerity and efforts for the early convocation of the joint conference of politicians in the north and the south and abroad which will make new contributions to accelerating the reunification of the fatherland.

CSO: 4108/114

AGRICULTURAL GROUP SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

Proposal Supported

SK250215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Talk issued 24 February by a spokesman for the DPRK Agricultural Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] We, the functionaries in the agriculture sector, along with all fellow countrymen ardently aspiring national reunification, listened with great excitement to the statement issued 10 February by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF]. The CPRF proposal for the convocation of the renowned politicians in the north, south and abroad, excluding those seeking the country's division, is a very reasonable and realistic one, considering today's situation in South Korea. The agricultural committee fully supports the CPRF proposal, holding that it is a good proposal that will help resolve various questions regarding national reunification.

Because of the country's division, the unified development of the north and south in the agriculture sector, not to mention other sectors, has not been achieved. Under the wise leadership of the great leader, we have made sincere efforts to overcome this abnormal situation. As is known, since the inception of the country's division, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, has put forward the most just and reasonable proposals for national reunification and restoration of the nation's unity and solidarity through collaboration and interchanges between the north and south.

During the post-war period, he set forth various proposals in this regard. Reporting at the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the 15 August liberation in August 1955, the great leader advanced a proposal for economic interchanges in all sectors, including the agricultural sector, between the north and south. In August 1960, he made a proposal to enact a north-south confederal system as a transitional step for national reunification. In consideration of the South Korean authorities' inability to accept the north-south confederal system, the great leader proposed we cooperate and aid each other in the economic sector by instituting an economic council comprised of representatives of economic circles in the north and south. These proposals put forward by the great leader evince a noble, patriotic and nation-loving desire to ease the fellow countrymen's pain caused by national division and to expedite reunification.

In accordance with the proposals and plans for national reunification advanced by the respected and beloved leader, the government of the republic has adopted innumerable tangible steps to accomplish collaboration and interchanges between the north and south. The steps include many questions related to the agricultural sector. At the eighth session of the second supreme people's assembly in November 1960, we made a proposal to rapidly develop the backward agricultural sector in South Korea by jointly carrying out grand irrigation work in the valleys of the Han River, the Nam River, the Nakdong River, the Yongsan River, the Kum River and the Ansong-Chon, in hopes of achieving collaboration and interchanges in the agricultural sector between the north and south. Since then, we have advanced a proposal for undertaking irrigation work in South Korea on various occasions. During the period of north-south dialogue, especially at the meeting of the north-south coordinating committee in November 1972, we raised the question of negotiations on agricultural issues between the north and south.

We possess a highly developed agriculture and have rich experiences and technology in rural economic work. To gain this experience and technology, many people from various countries are visiting the republic. Moreover, our agricultural specialists are providing foreign countries technical assistance in agricultural work, including irrigation work. Nevertheless, we who have the same ancestery have not made joint efforts for unified development of agriculture with our fellow countrymen in South Korea. This is very regrettable.

Such a brethren-loving emotion is included in the proposal to accomplish collaboration and interchanges in the agriculture sector between the north and south. Beyond these proposals for collaboration and interchanges, we have put forward a proposal to immediately ship rice, clothing and shoes to several million flood-stricken and drought-stricken victims in South Korea and rice to the farmers suffering a lack of rice in South Korea.

However, none of our proposals has been enacted. This is entirely due to the maneuvers of the South Korean rulers. Rejecting our proposals for no good reason, the South Korean rulers have responded to them with anticommunist confrontation and splittist maneuvers. Experiences show that dealing with those who are seeking division does not help resolve the question of collaboration and interchanges between the north and south, not to mention the country's reunification.

The South Korean rulers have recently babbled about pilot projects and so on by espousing some of the issues we have already presented. This is a trick to fabricate two Koreas by perpetuating the country's division. As for the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors, it is a group of heinous cutthroats who have mercilessly massacred the fellow countrymen to achieve a desire for power, bellicose elements who are aggravating tension by staging war exercises--such as team spirit '82--and splittists who have tried to justify the country's division in international society by making proposal for simultaneous north-south entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition. We cannot resolve the reunification question with those seeking two Koreas, rather than

a reunified Korea. When the renowned politicians aspiring reunification sit together, excluding the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the sham political parties and organizations acting as the stooges of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the questions will be resolved. The proposal for the convocation of the 100-man joint conference becomes a reasonable one reflecting today's urgent requests for reunification talks. We demand that the 100-man joint conference, at which the politicians in the north, south and abroad will sit together and negotiate the question of reunification--be convened at the earliest date. To atone for the crimes it committed before the nation, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should not hamper the convocation of the 100-man joint conference but enable the south politicians to participate in the conference without exception. Declaring it has not plan to lift the ban on the former politicians is an open challenge to public opinion urging freedom of political activities at home and abroad. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continues to prevent the convocation of the 100-man joint conference, imprisoning politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, and suppressing freedom of political activities, they will commit a more grave crime before the nation and history.

We, the agricultural committee, will make every effort on behalf of the convocation of the 100-man joint conference which the agricultural workers and people aspire.

Agricultural Organization Support

SK270529 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Statement of the spokesman of the Union of the Agricultural Working People of Korea issued on 26 February--read by announcer]

[Text] Today, our agricultural working people are daily raising their voices supporting the new proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for convening a 100-man joint meeting. Reflecting the unanimous desire of all the Korean agricultural workers, and regarding the proposal for convening a joint meeting of politicians from the north and south and overseas as a practical and rational one to overcome difficulties on the road of reunification and to pave a new way for negotiations for reunification, the Union of the Agricultural Working People of Korea [UAWPK] extends full support for this proposal.

Since the beginning of the division of the country by foreign forces, our UAWPK, regarding building a unified, wealthy and independent nation as its supreme national duty, has made every sincere effort to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

As is well known, a faction or a specific group of persons are not authorized to monopolize the cause of the fatherland's reunification. This task is a pan-national cause which requires that all the fellow countrymen achieve the concord of their desire and join efforts. With various political parties and social organizations in the northern half, our UAWPK has consistently

demanded that, in order to solve the question of the country's reunification in accordance with the desire of all the Korean people, and to represent the consensus of all the people, an extensive and authoritative dialogue be held. It has repeatedly proposed this to sectors concerned in South Korea.

Supporting the proposal, adopted at the meeting held to form the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland, for achieving the country's reunification by establishing a central government through the adoption of a constitution at a supreme legislative body formed after the conduct of a north-south general election and on the condition that U.S. forces be withdrawn from South Korea, our UAWPK proposed to South Korean parties and social organizations the convocation of a consultative meeting of representatives from various political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea and the formation of an election guidance committee in June 1949 when the danger of perpetual national division began to develop because of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Reflecting the trend in which the spirit for peaceful reunification was high in South Korea with the outbreak of the 19 April people's uprising and proceeding from a single desire for ending the division of the country and for achieving reunification we proposed in April 1960 the quick convocation of a joint meeting of various political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea.

In the 1970's we did not stop making efforts to achieve reunification. Resolutely opposing the South Korean authorities' wicked plot to fabricate two Koreas, we patiently proposed the discussion of various issues connected with the reunification question through the rapid convocation of a joint meeting of various political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea.

Proceeding from the single desire to place the north-south dialogue, which was in a state of rupture because of the South Korean authorities, on the right track, in June 1977 we proposed the convocation of a north-south political consultative meeting with the participation of representatives from various political parties and social organizations and those of the people of all walks of life in the north and the south. With various political parties and social organizations in the northern half, in January 1979 we proposed a pan-national conference with the participation of representatives from various political parties and social organizations in the north and south to discuss the matter of expediting the country's peaceful reunification. At such a meeting of political parties and social organizations, we wanted to discuss all issues concerning the country's reunification, such as the alleviation of tension between the north and south, creation of an atmosphere of trust and multilateral collaboration and exchanges. We wanted to jointly seek nation-saving measures.

All of our proposals and efforts were just, meeting the requirements of the situation and the desire of the people. Whenever these proposals were advanced, people at home and abroad supported them. However, these proposals have not been implemented because of the South Korean authorities' obstructionist maneuvers.

The successive South Korean ruling cliques have reacted to our unity proposals by fanning sentiments of enmity and anticommunist confrontation among the people. By stepping up the rackets of military buildup and military provocations, they have challenged our call for reducing military manpower strength and armament and for easing tension.

The South Korean ruling clique has allowed the U.S. imperialist aggressors to indefinitely remain in the country and has completely converted South Korea into the imperialists' nuclear base. In addition, they have ventured without hesitation to conspire a wicked plot to bring nuclear disasters to their fellow countrymen.

The present South Korean rulers are anticommunist war maniacs of the century and splittists who far surpass their predecessors. They have barbarously committed mass slaughter in Kwangju; arrested, imprisoned and executed those figures who demanded democracy and peaceful reunification; dismantled all existing political parties and social organizations in South Korea; fabricated sham political parties and organizations to employ them as tools for their dictatorial rule; and completely violated the freedom of the people and democracy.

While we, after advancing a rational proposal for negotiations on peaceful reunification, are making efforts to implement this proposal, they are staging an unprecedentedly large-scale war exercise called Team Spirit '82 with the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, thus kicking up rackets to attack us. This act contradicts their recent proposal for reunification and pilot projects. We cannot conduct negotiations on reunification with those who, while talking about reunification in words only, kick up war exercise rackets and run counter to peaceful reunification. It is needless to say that meeting with them will be nonsense.

It is completely right for the CPRF, in its statement, to exclude the present South Korean rulers and sham political parties and social organizations from those qualified to participate in the dialogue for reunification. This is nobody's fault, but the natural outcome of their treacherous, splittist maneuvers. Holding a dialogue with the South Korean rulers who advocate fascism and division constitutes an act degrading all the people who truly long for reunification and a betrayal of the South Korean people who have risen to achieve reunification and save the country.

Just as we have already made clear, the South Korean rulers should force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, guarantee democracy, abandon a policy of anticommunist confrontation and apologize before the people for their barbarous mass slaughter in Kwangju. Without doing this they will never be able to atone for their crimes no matter how eagerly they try to change their colors and tone.

The South Korean ruling clique should not run amok to insolently sneak into the site of sacred negotiations on reunification. They should not prevent

convocation of a 100-man joint meeting. If there is anything for them to do they must find all detained politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, not guilty, release them and provide all conditions to pave the way to convening the 100-man joint meeting.

If the South Korean puppets stubbornly prevent convocation of the 100-man joint meeting and if they continue to work toward division of the people, they will commit more grave crimes before the people and will forever lose all qualifications to participate in negotiations on reunification.

We will exert every effort to help convene the 100-man joint meeting at the earliest possible date so as to end the tragedy of the division of the people and to expedite the cause for the country's reunification.

CSO: 4108/144

SOUTH KOREAN POLITICIANS IN NORTH BACK CPRF PROPOSAL

SK280552 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Feb 82

["Text" of 27 February statement by spokesman of consultative council in north for promotion of peaceful reunification--read by announcer]

[Text] We in the north who have, over 3 decades, been on the road to collaboration with communists--a cause for the fatherland's reunification, the utmost task of the nation--are greatly moved in greeting the recent proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for a joint conference of politicians in the north, south and abroad. Our hearts are full with expectation that we will, in the near future, meet with the conferees and our old acquaintances and colleagues.

The Consultative Council in the North for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification [CCNPPR] warmly supports and welcomes the proposal for a 100-man joint conference, recognizing it as a very just patriotic suggestion reflecting the entire nation's aspirations for ending the tragic division of the country, which has lasted for 37 years, and reunifying the fatherland at an early date.

The joint conference--which, if convened, would discuss reunification proposals, including the one for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], and resolve matters regarding north-south collaboration and exchange--is the most realistic and reasonable means for paving a new road of negotiations for reunification in conformity with the prevailing situation.

We in the north--former politicians or parliamentarians of South Korea who, at each period of the developing situation in the north and south of the fatherland, have come in contact with the republic's just proposals for national salvation and reunification and have clearly seen with our own eyes, the successive South Korean rulers' antinational and splittist schemes--know better than anyone else the need for the proposal for a 100-man joint conference.

Since the early days of the country's division, the republic, under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, has put forth most reasonable proposals for national salvation and reunification one after another. To promote national unity and reunification,

the republic has come forward with a number of detailed suggestions, ranging from humanitarian ideas designed to alleviate the sufferings of the families and relatives dispersed in the north and south, to the question of mutual visits by persons concerned and to matters regarding multilateral collaboration and exchanges in political, economic, cultural, military and other areas.

Moreover, the republic has done its best, in taking initiatives and proper steps to carry into action the proposals and suggestions.

However, successive South Korean rulers, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, have turned down all of the republic's proposals for reunification and suggestions for negotiations. They went so far as to assassinate Kim Ku, alias Paekpom, and Yo Un-hyong, alias Mongyang, to imprison and/or to kill many patriots and democratic figures, including Cho Pong-am, also known as Chuksan, and youths and students, and ruthlessly suppress the righteous reunification movement of the patriotic people.

Even the dialogues between the north and south in the early and late 1970's and later in 1980, which were arranged with much effort by the government of the republic, broke down because of the South Korean authorities' wrong attitude and antinational acts of betrayal. This we know very well.

The experience eloquently proves that on matters related to the country's reunification we cannot expect any positive response from those who, backed by foreign forces, commit themselves to fascist dictatorship and national division.

As for Chon Tu-hwan in particular, he slaughtered tens of thousands of compatriots in the atrocious Kwangju massacre and suppresses, with bayonets, movements for democratization and peaceful reunification. He is a phenomenal murderer and vicious splittist who, outrageously enough, arrests, imprisons and punishes democratic figures and patriots, including Kim Tae-chung.

It goes without saying that we can gain nothing from those who, dancing to the tune of the two Koreas plot of the U.S. imperialists, are hell-bent on anticommunist rackets aimed at compatriots and conduct, along with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, such a large-scale military exercise as Team Spirit '82, a war exercise for northward invasion. The republic has made it clear and plain many times that unless the incumbent South Korean rulers atone for the crimes they have committed against compatriots, it will not consider them as participants in sacred negotiations for reunification. This is a very just stand which reflects the concensus of the entire nation.

The South Korean rulers, however, are resorting to all available means to take part in the dialogue for reunification, despite the fact that they are simply not entitled to do so. Such senseless behavior on their part only evokes laughter. If they are truly interested in dialogue for reunification, they are advised not to indulge in paying lipservice by merely talking about reunification and dialogue. Instead, as the chairman of the CPRF noted in his 26 January statement, they should, above all else, get the U.S. troops

pulled out of South Korea, enforce democracy, give up the anticommunist policy, abandon the two-Koreas plot and apologize to the nation for the atrocious massacre of fellow countrymen. One who truly aspires for the country's reunification should not pursue an anticommunist policy.

History has already confirmed that the differences between the north and south in ideologies, systems, political views and religion cannot constitute factors against negotiations for reunification and collaboration with communists.

In the past, South Korean personages, including Kim Ku and Kim Kyu-sik, under the banner of reunification and national salvation, took part in the famous April north-south joint conference, thus setting good example of collaboration with communists, and personages in the north such as former civil administrator An Chae-hong, former deputy speaker Choi Tong-ho and pastor O Ha-yong carried out, hand in hand with the north's communists, patriotic activities for peaceful reunification.

We appeal to politicians in South Korea and abroad to unite with the north's communists and, as the first step, respond to the CPRF proposal for a 100-man joint conference.

Looking straight at the trend of the times, the South Korean authorities should promptly and unconditionally release all detained politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, and ensure South Korean politicians conditions and conveniences so they may participate in the joint conference.

We in the north will exert our efforts to realize an early convocation of the 100-man joint conference.

CSO: 4108/114

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TASS' CITED ON S. KOREA-JAPAN COOPERATION

SK012234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--TASS on February 26 published an article by its political news analyst titled "A Dangerous Metamorphosis."

It says: Sakurauchi, Japan's foreign minister, recently speaking in Parliament, made according to the Tokyo newspaper YOMIURI a demonstration of an "active position with regard to the Japanese-South Korean economic cooperation. In explaining the substance of that position, the newspaper quoted, among other things, the minister'swords that Japan "highly appreciated the efforts of South Korea in matters of security, while the deployment of American troops there means a contribution to maintaining the balance of forces on the Korean peninsula."

A question naturally arises as to whether or not this "active position," which expresses itself in a "high appreciation of the efforts of South Korea in matters of security," mean that in Tokyo's attitude to Seoul's insistent requests for billion dollar injections for military preparations there has occurred a volte-face? It will be recalled that already in August of last year Seoul's "representatives" demanded during negotiations with Tokyo to be granted 10 billion dollars "to make up for the expenses" the "regime" in South Korea is allegedly incurring in the name of "protecting Japan and all the free world" from "the threat from the north."

Seoul "representatives" did not feel any constraints in their outspokenness, remembering that back in May of last year the Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki at talks with the U.S. President in Washington committed himself to "undertake still greater efforts to assure security on the Korean Peninsula." However, Tokyo at that time was literally flabbergasted by the size of the "assistance" demanded of it. Besides, Seoul's bid for Japanese loans in the guise of "compensation" for its efforts in the field of "security" caused a no small amount of concern among the Japanese public which regarded the promise given by Suzuki to Reagan as consent to take part in the military Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military axis being knocked together in the Far East.

And at that time Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda deemed it necessary to state in Parliament that Japan was not in a position to provide South Korea

with "assistance" having to do with "safeguarding security." It was stated that such an explanation was clearly necessary to "prevent an evolution of the relations between Japan, the United States and South Korea into a military alliance."

What is this current metamorphosis due to, one may ask? It is clearly not due to the fact that Minister Sonoda was replaced by Minister Sakurauchi. As was recently pointed out by the newspaper ASAHI in connection with the completion in Tokyo of the Japanese-South Korean negotiations at the working level, the insistent demand that Seoul be "helped" to beef up its economy and finances but mainly its military-industrial potential.

In supporting the anti-people Seoul "regime" propped up by U.S. bayonets, and contributing to its militarist preparations, Japan thus contributes to maintaining a dangerous pocket of tensions in the Far East.

CSO: 4120/183

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT LINKING OLYMPICS, CHON TERM NOTED

SK011114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--SINHAN MINBO, a Korean paper published in the United States, some time ago carried an article by Song Sok-chung, professor at Michigan State University, the United States, denouncing the criminal decision of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to induce olympiad into South Korea.

He averred that this manoeuvre of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a clumsy drama for diverting elsewhere the attention of the people from the strained political situation and gloomy economic prospect.

He continued: According to a well-informed source, the olympiad to be induced by the Chon Tu-hwan clique will cause a deficit of some 2,000 million dollars. Who are they going to bleed white to fill this wide gap?

South Korea is already known to be a land of highest tax rate in the world. And now it is saddled with foreign debts to the tune of 32,500 million dollars.

The rulers will impose all sacrifices upon the people and try to justify them with the slogan "for olympiad!" Just as they commit all outrages with the slogan of "threat of southward invasion," "anti-communism" and so forth. There can be no more heinous utilisation of olympiad for a political purpose than this for seven years henceforth, the dictatorship will be justified "for olympiad!"

The coincidence of the expiration of Chon Tu-hwan's term of office and the opening of the olympic games cannot be dismissed as a casual one, I dare say.

If the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" must be allowed to remain for the sake of the olympic games, we must oppose the Seoul olympiad without hesitation.

We can do without olympiad but cannot live in a land destitute of freedom, under a policy denying democracy. We must frustrate the hideous plot to prolong the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" under the slogan "for olympiad!"

We have lived too long a period, bound hand and foot, blindfolded, and gagged, for anti-communism, for "security," and for "economic growth."

Now we do not want to be put on the altar of olympiad.

We must launch a loud anti-olympic campaign before the olympiad turns into a political curse. There would be nothing disgraceful at all, even if olympiad was cancelled. What is most disgraceful is the stupidity of supporting the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" or extending its days for olympiad.

CSO: 4120/183

ELECTION SYSTEM IN SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCED

SK251556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article titled "Election in South Korea Is Means of Usurping Power."

Noting that the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have genuine political rights and liberties and are leading a dignified and worthwhile life under the socialist system the article says:

All the working people including workers and farmers have the right to elect and to be elected as masters of power irrespective of sex, occupation, property status, knowledge and party affiliation and are directly participating in the state management and political affairs of the country and, embraced in political parties and public organisations, are freely engaging themselves in sociopolitical activities.

But in South Korea where power is exclusively seized by such villainous military hooligans as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the working masses enjoy no political rights or freedom. The South Korean working people are deprived of the most elementary freedom and right to make a political expression, to say nothing of the right to participate in power. They are forced only to submit to the rulers.

The "election" system trumped up by the South Korean puppet clique is nothing but a means of grabbing power and maintaining and consolidating its reactionary ruling system.

The "election" of the puppet president and the "election" to the puppet national assembly held in February and March last year were unheard-of suppressive elections and fraud elections.

The reactionary nature of the "elections" held by the Chon Tu-hwan clique can be seen above all in the fact that they were a mere "government"-sponsored function which took place excluding the popular masses, the real master of power.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique trumped up the "election law" by which an "electoral college" is "elected" first to "elect the president." This prevented the

popular masses, the master of power, from directly participating in the "election." This clique also set the age limit of those eligible to the "electoral college" at over 30, thereby excluding young people and students most resolutely opposed to fascism from the "election."

The so-called "electoral college" was composed of exploiters bleeding the toiling people white, military hooligans and political mountebanks following the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's fascist rule and treacherous acts. No one of working people origin was elected to the "electoral college."

The reactionary nature of the "election" farce staged by the Chon Tu-hwan group also finds expression in the fact that it was an exercise of force in the political ruins.

The puppets held the "elections" in the political ruins in the true sense of the term after dissolving all the democratic political parties and organisations, and binding with chains all people calling for democracy.

Under the pretext of "rounding up election law violators" the puppet clique mobilized the repressive forces throughout South Korea to arrest, jail and penalize anyone who opposes its fraudulent elections.

On the very day of the "elections" the puppet army and police were put on an "emergency alert," and the intelligence officials and all the administrative force from the centre to the lowest administrative unit of tong and the neighbourhood unit were mobilized in the suppression of the people.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan organised the "election control committees" with his servants to rig up from the registration of "candidates" to the ballot casting and counting.

The "elections" held by the South Korean puppet clique are a farce for camouflaging the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's robbery of "power" and legalising the fascist suppressive rule.

As long as the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is maintained, genuine political rights and democratic liberties including the freedom of election will not be ensured to the South Korean people.

CSO: 4120/183

'MINJU CHOSON' INDICATES PROVOCATIONS WILL NOT BE TOLERATED

SK270436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today notes that in bringing huge armed forces into South Korea and its surrounding area and staging the "Team Spirit 82" war exercises the U.S. imperialists try to make them familiarise themselves with the terrain and climate of Korea and hurl them into combat action at the shortest period of time.

In a commentary published in denunciation of the "Team Spirit 82" war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the paper says: In an attempt to veil this ulterior intention the U.S. imperialists advertised the war exercises as one for coping with "threat of southward invasion" and "emergency." The reality, however, shows that what exists in Korea is not "threat of southward invasion" but threat of northward invasion and it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who try to cause an "emergency."

The author of the commentary titled "Reckless Play With Fire Leading to Dangerous Situation" says:

Gathering dark clouds are followed by a rain.

History offers not a few instances in which reckless war exercises caused a total war. There is no assurance that the war exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea will not go over in toto to actual battle against the DPRK.

For peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and for world peace and security they must stop their adventurous war exercises at once.

We are closely watching their war exercises and will not tolerate any military provocation against us.

The U.S. imperialists must stop encouraging the puppets to war manoeuvres and playing with fire, pursuing the anachronistic policy of "strength," get out of South Korea forthwith, taking along all their aggression forces. If they persistently seek a test of "strength" in disregard of our warning, they will be held wholly responsible for the consequences arising therefrom.

CSO: 4120/183

BRIEFS

CUBAN, ANGOLAN SUPPORT--Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--A Cuba-Angola joint communique on the visit of the Cuban party and government delegation to Angola was recently published in Luanda, according to a report. Referring to the Korean question, the communique stressed that both sides reaffirmed solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the struggle to reunify the country peacefully without outside interference and denounced the U.S. imperialists unwarrantable provocations in South Korea. [Text] [SK251602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 25 Feb 82]

STUDENT STRUGGLE PREVENTION--Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--The authorities of the Tonga University in Pusan, on the order of the South Korean puppet clique, disciplined over 760 students some time ago under the groundless pretext of "poor records," according to a report. Three of them were expelled and 366 others "warned." Feeling uneasy with the approach of March and April, known as a season of resistance in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors is disciplining a large number of students who go against the grain with it at all colleges and universities of South Korea by applying the fascist "graduates limit system" on the threshold of the new school year. The puppets took disciplinary steps against more than 860 students at the Pusan university, expelling 224 of them. Similar steps were taken at the Choson University in Kwangju and the Cheju University in Cheju Island. In Seoul, progressive students were expelled en masse from the Hanyang, Koryo, Sogang, Konguk and other universities. [Text] [SK011031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 1 Mar 82]

ASSASSINATION PLOT--Seoul, 1 Mar (YONHAP)--Chairman Chon Kwan-u of the Central Committee for National Unification of Korea (CCNUK) Monday decried North Korea's abortive attempt on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's life, and demanded the "immediate repatriation" of the mastermind of the plot to Canada, where he is a resident. The chief culprit, Choe Chung-hwa, has reportedly fled to North Korea to escape the Canadian police probe into the conspiracy. In his statement, the CCNUK chairman said, "We cannot refrain from indignation and surprise at the assassination attempt unravelled by Canadian authorities, the United States and European countries and at the evidence of North Korea's having engineered the conspiracy at a time when efforts for Korean unification are increasing both in Korea and around the

world." Calling the conspiracy a "crime against the nation" which upset the aspirations of 60 million people for the unification of the fatherland, Chon demanded that North Korea immediately return Choe culprit to Canada. "If North Korea has no connection with the plot," Chon said, "it should repatriate him to Canada immediately." Chon urged the Pyongyang regime to give up its illusory strategy of communizing the Korean peninsula by overthrowing the South Korean Government. [Text] [SK010207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 1 Mar 82]

CHON FRONT LINE TOUR--On the morning of 1 March, Chon Tu-hwan visited an army command post located on the western front. While inspecting the unit, now engaged in the military exercise dubbed Team Spirit 82, he babbled about strengthening the combat capability and infused a war fever among the soldiers. This shows that Chon Tu-hwan, while paying lip service to peaceful reunification, is in fact running wild preparing for a war of northward invasion. To achieve peace and peaceful reunification in our country, we must drive out the U.S. imperialist troops and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is frenzied in preparations for war under the pretext of peaceful reunification. [Text] [SK020559 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 2 Mar 82]

S. KOREA TRIP TO NIGERIA--At a meeting with the Nigerian foreign minister at 2000 on 24 February, Foreign Minister No Sin-yong, who is visiting Nigeria, explained Chon Tu-hwan's so-called 22 January proposal and earnestly begged Nigeria's support for his stand in the international arena, including nonaligned meetings. No Sin-yong's Nigerian trip thoroughly shows that his is a splittist mendicant tour. With the so-called 22 January proposal, an antireunification one, strongly denounced by public opinion at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is pretending that it is interested in the nation's reunification by visiting other countries and begging support from them to escape its pitiful situation as an international orphan. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is acting shamelessly and nastily without a sense of honor and pride to mislead public opinion. No matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan clique may explain about the so-called 22 January proposal and may beg support by making overseas trip, it can neither conceal its splittist nature nor escape its status as an international orphan. [Text] [SK270042 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 26 Feb 82]

CSO: 4108/114

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FORMER PRESIDENT URGES DIALOGUE, NOT STRUGGLE

SK271111 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 26 Feb 82 p 3

[Interview with former President Yun Po-son by political editor Song Chin-hyok—date not given]

[Excerpts] "Some of the people involved in the movement against the Pak Chong-hui regime together with me in the past frequently call on me and ask why I have recently maintained silence. I struggled against the Liberty Party and the Democratic Republican Party in the past. So, I would struggle even against the present government if it fails to properly govern this country. However, I think that now is the time to have dialogue, not a struggle. We should solve problems through dialogue."

This reporter called at former President Yun Po-son's house one day in late February to hear his opinion on the present political situation.

Question: It has been already a year since the present government was established. Please comment on the recent political situation.

Answer: Now is not the time to topple or provoke the present government. The present government is totally different from that of the Pak Chong-hui regime. Mr Pak Chong-hui never tried to have a dialogue with me while in power for 18 years. Instead, he tried to suppress me or make me a supporter of his regime. Mr Pak Chong-hui tried to maintain his long-term power for the sake of his own interest. As a result, corruption and irregularities were rampant.

However, the people in the present government are trying their best to conduct good politics although there is something yet to be rectified. They want to have dialogue with the citizens. They have opened the door for dialogue.

The situation at home and abroad, too, is very complicated and serious. North Korea is increasing its military strength. The Soviet Union is also increasing its military power in the Far East. As a result, the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union in this region has changed.

The country's economic situation is also difficult. Considering these situations we should refrain from provoking the present government.

Question: These days some minority party people say that the ruling party is too powerful and the minority parties too weak. What do you think of the present relationship between the ruling and the minority parties?

Answer: The ruling and minority parties should not fight each other like enemies. Struggle is not everything for the minority parties. If the present government is toppled by the struggle of the minority parties, who would take care of the government under the present situation in which the minority parties offer no alternatives? Now is the time for us to have dialogue so that we can solve problems one by one.

Mr Pak Chong-hui had no intent to hold a dialogue with the people. Only dialogue can solve problems. We cannot expect the government to do everything for the people perfectly.

Of course, I see there are problems which the opposition parties should struggle to solve. For instance, there is the present economic problem, the problem of lifting the political ban imposed on former politicians and the problem of releasing those who have been detained for their involvement in the Kwangju case. But these problems should be solved through dialogue.

Question: The ROK and Japanese governments are negotiating $6 billion worth of economic loans from Japan for the security of South Korea. What do you think of Japan?

Answer: It is a tragedy for our nation to have Japan as a neighbor. Japan does not want to see our country reunified. Historically Japan has imposed suffering upon our nation. It has pursued only profits. Pursuit of profits is not the act of politicians but the act of merchants.

Japan should provide economic cooperation to Korea. Japan has enjoyed prosperity due to our security efforts and the nuclear umbrella of the United States. Yet, it is trying to avoid cooperation in the economic sphere. I cannot understand this. In order to maintain peace in the Far East, our country, the United States and Japan must cooperate with each other. But Japan does not want to assume its responsibility for this.

CSO: 4108/116

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP GIVES TOP PRIORITY TO ECONOMY, EDUCATION

SK250132 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) decided yesterday to give top priority to economic and educational problems in dealing with state affairs during the 110th extraordinary national assembly session to open tomorrow.

The decision came in a general caucus of 82 party lawmakers at the assembly building in which they discussed floor strategy for the special house sitting.

The DKP lawmakers reconfirmed a plan to continue urging the government to lift the measure banning the political activities of former politicians until 1988 during the special assembly meeting.

They also endorsed a policy worked out by the floor leader's office to seek a parliamentary recommendation to President Chon Tu-hwan for a special amnesty for political prisoners.

The first minority party will hold a meeting of its floor strategy council today to hammer out concrete policies for the extra session.

During the caucus, party president Rep. Yu Chi-song stressed that all party lawmakers should exert efforts to make the people regard the party as the sole traditional opposition one by deliberating state affairs in depth during the special session.

Rep. Yi Chong-ki, the floor leader, told the party members that the party was determined to handle economy-related bills first during the session.

"The party will not tackle in haste the party-proposed political bills such as the amendment to the national assembly law and the recommendation for the removal of the eight-year political ostracism," he revealed.

CSO: 4120/186

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FREQUENT CHANGES IN LAWS CRITICIZED

SK231008 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Number of Laws Revised Twice a Year Reaches 97"]

[Excerpts] The Home Ministry is wavering on its policy concerning the age limit for the civil defense corps. It has decided to raise the age limit, which was lowered last year, from 45 to 50 years. However, the ministry is again reviewing a compromise plan at the request of the Democratic Justice Party.

We are surprised by the contents of material on the revision of laws and regulations revealed by the office of legislation. The number of laws and regulations revised last year reached 988. Of this, laws and regulations revised more than twice numbered 97. In other words, nearly 10 percent of the laws were revised more than twice in a year.

The breakdown of the laws and regulations which were revised more than twice during the last year are: seven laws including the military service law, 59 presidential decrees including the enforcement ordinance of the passport law, and 31 prime minister's decrees and other ministerial decrees. The office of legislation noted that there had been an effort to solve pressing questions first and that frequent revision was due to insufficient analysis of realities and inattentive study of overall problems.

The revision of laws and regulations reflects changes in policies. The frequent changes in policies bring about the people's distrust of the administration. Furthermore, the frequent revision of laws results in undermining the dignity of the law and deterioration in a law-abiding spirit. In any event, frequent revision of laws and changes in policy are not desirable.

It is natural that policies and laws and regulations have to change according to changes in society. However, revisions and changes in policies and laws more than twice a year cannot be justified even by changes in society. It only proves that the process of revising the laws has not been a careful one.

We do not want to see a repetition of the bad habit of frequent changes in policies and laws. We should seriously seek a lesson in the case of 97 laws which were revised more than twice in a year for the future development of state affairs.

CSO: 4108/116

DISCORD IN DJP OVER REVISION OF LAWS

SK020828 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 Feb 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] A meeting of DJP national assemblymen on the afternoon of 26 February exposed problems in the party. These problems began to surface with the conclusion of the discussion on measures against the opposition parties' move to amend the National Assembly, press and criminal procedure laws.

Opposing the amendment of the National Assembly Law, Yi Chi-ho, deputy floor leader and chief of the party office of lawmakers, said: The provision in the National Assembly Law which allows national assemblymen to have jobs has the advantage of allowing the assemblymen to develop specialties. While those national assemblymen who were specialists in a certain sector were taking their former jobs after serving out their terms, many of those national assemblymen who had no speciality were jailed on charges of being involved in graft at third-rate coffee shops. After attending the National Assembly session in the morning, the latter would visit a golf course or a wine house in the afternoon. The National Assembly Law should not be amended until the close of the 11th National Assembly.

National assemblyman Yi Yong-hui, who had reviewed the basic press law, said: This law is the best one in the world because it contains a provision for the welfare of journalists. I regret my becoming a national assemblyman following the enactment of this law.

Referring to the provision on the review of arrest warrants in the criminal procedure law, national assemblyman Yi Yong-hun said: I think this law has problems. Members of the National Assembly Judiciary Committee should have been allowed to express their views prior to the adoption of a decision today countering the opposition parties' move to amend this law. Were views expressed today in this connection by individuals or by the party authorities?

This protest appeared to originate in the party executive body's arbitrary instructions to refuse the amendment of the laws in question and in the subjective and insolent remarks by those who opposed the amendments. In any event, this protest is unusual in the history of meetings of DJP national

assemblymen. Seeing party executive members blush with anger, party representative Yi Chae-hyong told lawmaker Yi Chi-ho: Some laws which were adopted by the legislative council for national security have been amended. Don't incite opposition party members by saying the National Assembly Law will be revised in 4 years. He then glumly accused the party floor leader, saying: Complaints have been sparked by the convocation of this meeting without preliminary discussion.

Party floor leader Yi Chong-chan impatiently retorted to party representative Yi, saying: We do not mean that we will not revise the laws adopted by the legislative council for national security. Instead, we mean that we will not revise these laws for the time being--until the fifth republic achieves stability. The atmosphere of the meeting became tense for a while. This situation was resolved when national assemblyman Yi Chi-ho said that his reference to 4 years was his personal view and when party secretary general Kwon Chong-tal complained that he was hungry and demanded the conclusion of the meeting on the ground that there was no time for further discussion. The meeting has helped spread rumors that there are many difficulties which the Democratic Justice Party should resolve.

CSO: 4108/116

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP PLANS TO IMPLEMENT 'POLITICS OF SERVICE'

SK250129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided yesterday to commit itself to realizing "politics of service," achieving national consensus and living up to the spirit of the National Assembly law.

In a floor strategy meeting intended to discuss the operation of a special assembly session starting tomorrow, the DJP also resolved to address itself to heightening the mood of interparty dialogue and discussion.

Emerging from the meeting held at the party headquarters, floor leader Yi Chongchan said emphasis will be given to ensuring substantial debates on issues of national concern.

During the house recess, standing panels will be convened to deliberate bills and other agenda items, and the government will be asked to submit bills throughout the year, he said.

In the past, it was customary for the government to rush a number of bills and motions to the assembly during the regular session starting 20 September.

Yi who concurrently serves as chairman of the assembly steering committee said the assembly will seek to improve the quality of the interpellation session and panel activities.

Lawmakers will be requested to produce alternative proposals rather than merely find fault with the government policies and proposals, he said.

Directors-general of government ministries as well as cabinet members will be urged to testify at a plenary or panel sessions, he noted.

Referring to the achievements of the incumbent assembly created last April, Yi said a new image of parliamentary politics has been created.

A mature partnership is being forged between the executive branch and the assembly, he said.

Major political parties are developing cooperative relationship, launching policy confrontations rather than emotional conflicts, and the assembly will be made to serve the people rather than lord it over them, he said.

The floor strategy meeting, chaired by Yi, was attended by chairmen of 13 Standing Committees.

CSO: 4120/186

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PRISONERS--Convening a meeting of party members on 23 February at the National Assembly Hall, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] discussed strategy for the extraordinary session of the National Assembly and agreed to conduct interpellations with priority to economic and educational issues. The DKP meeting also reaffirmed the party strategy to urge the government to grant amnesty to those political prisoners punished in the wake of the 17 May incident and to continue to urge the government to lift the ban imposed on former politicians. Pledging that the DKP will not be in a hurry to deal with such bills as those calling for revision of the National Assembly Laws, basic press law and self-government laws, DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki said: "However, small bodies formed to deal with political bills will continue their activities." [Excerpt] [SK241147 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Feb 82 p 2]

COLLUSION CHARGE--The disciplinary committee of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] has decided to investigate the case of party member Yim Chae-chong who had questioned at a 24 February party meeting whether there were any leaders in the party colluding with those in power. Following the party's presidium session and another meeting of three executive members held this morning, DKP Vice President Yi Tae-ku instructed representative Pak Pyong-il, chairman of the party's disciplinary committee, to investigate the remarks made by representative Yim. Representative Yim was nominated as an interpellator for the plenary session of the 110th National Assembly extraordinary session. However, his appointment was cancelled on the ground that the Democratic Justice Party had appointed Sim Sang-u, who is from the same election district as representative Yim, as an interpellator for the plenary session. The two were both elected from the same districts of Kwangju. Saying that he could not understand why his appointment was cancelled, representative Yim said: "I want to know if there are any leaders in the party who are colluding with those in power." [Text] [SK251150 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 25 Feb 82 p 2]

BAN ON POLITICIANS--The 110th extraordinary session of the National Assembly will open tomorrow afternoon. Floor leaders of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and Korea National Party held a meeting this morning at the National Assembly Hall to discuss the agenda for

the extraordinary session, order of questioners in the interpellation and the bills to be dealt with during the session. The opposition parties demanded that a total of 22 bills, including those aimed at revising the effective date of the local self-government system, lifting the ban imposed on former politicians and three other propositions and resolutions, be reviewed by the bodies concerned in the house. The DJP agreed to participate in the discussion of such matters, but made it clear that it will deal with them later. [Excerpt] [SK251224 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 25 Feb 82 p 1]

CIVIL DEFENSE ISSUE--In a 23 February meeting on party-government cooperation, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and the Ministry of Home Affairs were again at odds over the issue of improving education for civil defense corps members following the government decision to extend age limits. DJP Secretary General Kwon, saying that the Home Affairs Ministry had earlier consulted with the DJP on a plan to improve the education for the 46-50 age group of the civil defense corps, explained that civil defense corps members younger than 45 are subject to compulsory civil defense education and those over 46 are to receive education materials at their homes. The vice minister of the home affairs, however, after meeting with high-ranking DJP authorities, said: "What plan to improve civil defense education? I have never heard about it. We did not talk about returning back to 45 the age limit for civil defense education in our party-government cooperation meeting held on 19 February." [Excerpt] [SK241104 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Feb 82 p 2]

INTRAPARTY DISCIPLINE--Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], said on 27 February: "When hierarchy is upturned and unity is broken, an organization, though full of talented men, is nothing but a rabble." Emphasizing intraparty discipline at a ceremony to confer an appointment certificate on a new DKP vice floor leader and the bureau chiefs of the administration office held at DKP headquarters in Seoul, he urged: "It is expected that the road the opposition party will traverse will be dark. Bearing in mind that this is an unavoidable burden that we should assume for the sake of the country and the nation, please work with patience." Pak Pyong-il, chairman of the DKP disciplinary committee, who had investigated the remarks of DKP lawmaker Yim Chae-chong at the caucus, hinted that this case could be resolved without imposing punishment on him, saying the chairman and the DKP president and vice presidents would not call the disciplinary committee. However, DKP lawmaker Yim, who visited DKP President Yu on the morning of 27 February, said that, even if the party should impose punishment on him, he would not apologize for his controversial remarks. [Text] [SK282324 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 Feb 82 p 2]

CSO: 4120/186

BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY APPOINTMENTS--Seoul, 26 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Friday appointed retired army Lt. Gen. Chon Chu-won, the former president of the National Defense College, general director of the Office of Military Manpower, replacing Pang Kyong-won. Meanwhile, the Korean Veterans Association (KVA) elected former home minister Kim Chong-hwan its new chairman at an annual regular general conference meeting. Paek Sok-tu, former deputy commander of the Korea-U.S. combined forces command in Korea, and Kim Kyu-sop, former chief of the naval operations, were picked as vice chairmen. The third vice chairman, Kim Tu-man, was retained. [Text] [SK261144 Seoul YONHAP in English 0755 GMT 26 Feb 82]

STRATEGIC MATERIALS STOCKPILE--Seoul, 26 Feb (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to stockpile 169.8 billion won (roughly 238.2 million U.S. dollars) worth of strategic materials this year. The total, 88.6 percent more than last year's stockpile of 90 billion won worth of materials, will break down to 92.9 billion won for raw rubber, coal and five other mineral resources and 76.9 billion won for other materials for emergency use, an Economic Planning Ministry official said Friday. The six mineral resources are aluminium (13.7 billion won), lead ingots (3.5 billion won), nickel (6.5 billion won), tin (7.2 billion won), scrap iron (26 billion won), and coal (25.4 billion won). What materials will fall under the category of emergency use will be decided later after consultations among the ministries concerned, the official added. [Text] [SK261149 Seoul YONHAP in English 1000 GMT 26 Feb 82]

CSO: 4120/186

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT AIMS AT EASING PEOPLE'S 'BURDEN' FROM OLYMPICS

SK270327 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said yesterday that the government would complete all preparations for the '88 Seoul olympics before 1986 and reduce the people's burden to the minimum by making the most use of the existing facilities.

"By doing so, the government will be able to stage the '86 Seoul Asian Games successfully and use them as an opportunity for a final check of the preparations for the following olympiad," he said.

In his report on the overall state affairs to the 110th extra national assembly session which opened yesterday, the prime minister also said that the preparatory work for the olympiad would be focused on making it a pure sports festival in which all nations of the world would participate.

"The government will also concentrate on staging the olympics as a human festival of harmony in which the arts and cultures of all participating countries will be introduced," he said.

The world sports festival will provide a chance to promote national physical culture through the scientific recruitment of athletes and their training, as well as to upgrade sports facilities to the international level, according to him.

"By doing so, we will be able to demonstrate national strength in the olympiad as the host country," he noted.

Briefing the lawmakers on the administration's economic policy programs for 1982, the premier assured them that the government would limit without fail the price hike ratio this year to a single digit.

"For this end, the government will keep the money supply growth ratio at less than 22 percent during the year and implement policies to reduce financial deficits," he said.

A 10-year small and medium businesses promotion plan will be drafted during the early part of the year, he revealed.

Referring to the education system, the premier reiterated that there would be no change in the current college entrance examination and graduation quota formulas.

However, he said that the defects in the systems exposed in the course of their enforcement would be remedied.

CSO: 4120/186

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC STABILITY--The three major political parties plan to give priority to such issues as stabilization of the economy, reform in educational policies and invigorating politics during the five-day interpellation of the government in the plenary session of the National Assembly, which starts today. The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has confirmed a policy to lay emphasis on inquiring of the administration about programs for the stabilization of the national economy and methods of national unification. The Democratic Korea Party (DKP) is determined to take issue with political affairs, including the removal of an eight-year political ostracism imposed on former politicians, through their lawmakers' interpellations. As against these floor strategies, the Korea National Party (KNP) will urge the government to remedy the various entrance examination formulas and enforce the local autonomy system from 1983. Majority DJP lawmakers will take the floor to question the government on security affairs, including ways of realizing the new peaceful unification overtures by President Chon Tu-hwan. As for economic problems, the DJP will touch on such matters as methods of promoting exports, reorganizing the industrial structure and fostering small and medium businesses. The first minority DKP legislators will focus on putting vigor into politics, expressing the party's strong will to achieve the goal. [Text] [SK020529 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/186

BRIEFS

BROADCASTING EXPANSION--Two broadcasting systems in Korea, KBS and MBC, disclosed their plans to extend the airing networks and to lessen the nonreachable areas for broadcasting. The Korean Broadcasting System will install a relay station for TV-1 at Kochang, Kyongsang Namdo, and for radio in Sabuk, Kangwon-do. KBS TV-2 will also be established at Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto; Kwangju; Cholla Namdo; Taejon, Chungchong Namdo; Chun-chon and Kangnung, Kangwon-do. When the TV station with an output of 1 kw (VHF) is completed in Kochang, its vicinity will also be able to receive the airing. The Munhwa Broadcasting Corp., too, will set up a TV station at Chunchon and Chongju, Chungchong Pukto, and a relay station in Samchok Kangwon-do. Meanwhile, FM broadcasting, which has very limited networks in the nation, will be enlarged. KBS plans to air simultaneously to the entire nation possibly within this year, while MBC will set up stations in nine areas. Currently KBS runs a relay airing in Seoul, Pusan, Masan, Taegu, Taejon, Kwangju, Chonju and Pohang. MBC, which presently covers the Kyonggi areas (including Seoul) and Pusan, will extend its networks to such places as Chongju, Wonju, Samchok, Chongju, Mokpo, Chungju, Pohang, Ulsan and Chinju. Sabuk in Kangwon-do, which is a hard place to air the broadcasting due to its mountainous surroundings, will get a relay radio station with 1 kw output this coming June at a cost of 200 million won. The new station MBC will install at Chunchon will cover the nearby areas such as Hwachon, Hongchon and Kapyong. The station which will be set up in Chongju will air to its surrounding areas. When the installations are completed, KBS will cover the northern part of Kyongsang Pukto and MBC the central part of the nation and Kangwon-do. [Text] [SK281445 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Feb 82 p 6]

CSO: 4120/186

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTER'S FRENCH VISIT VIEWED

SK250148 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Advance in ROK-France Ties"]

[Text] The first meetings our Foreign Minister No Sin-yong had with French Government leaders in Paris went far beyond a mere exchange of courtesies. They served to dispel some misgivings about the Korean policy of the socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand and reaffirm continuing ties of friendship and cooperation between Seoul and Paris.

Minister No visited Paris early this week in the first official visit in France by our foreign minister since the coming of the Mitterrand government. His conversations with his French counterpart Claude Cheysson and External Trade Minister Michel Jobert as well as President Mitterrand yielded much results in the mutual interest of the two countries.

France has been one of the closest European partners of the Republic of Korea. The two enjoyed cordial diplomatic, economic and cultural ties. It has been proven that the socialist orientation of the present French Government did not affect its standing commitment to the cause of the free world and democratic Korea which is its staunchest member.

French Foreign Minister Cheysson is reported to have made it clear that the Paris government fully understands the position of the Republic of Korea and that there is no change in France's stance toward South and North Korea. His remarks suggest a French policy of withholding regular diplomatic relations with Pyongyang in compliance with No's expressed wish that Paris should not recognize North Korea unless East European countries recognize the Seoul Government.

To follow up the existing economic partnership, there remains much room for further cooperation. Expanded participation of France is possible and desirable in such economic projects of Korea as the construction of the Seoul-Pusan express electric railway, subways, and a tidal power plant.

The advanced nuclear technology of France presents ample opportunities for our energy development programs. Korea currently has 10 nuclear power stations, two of which are of French make. More are on the drawing board. France is in a position to bid successfully for selling additional nuclear power plants on favorable conditions.

Besides the commercial and technical exchange and cooperation, the French Government will do well to listen to No's explanation on our efforts toward the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula, including President Chon's repeated proposals to that end. The political leverage of France in the international community could lend great weight in favor of the case for the Republic of Korea.

We have high regards for the leading status of France in Europe, the Middle East and Africa. These are areas into which Korea is seeking to make its way. Joint endeavors of the two nations in these parts of the world are likely and may prove highly productive. Increased bilateral trade between the two will provide a good stimulus.

The steadfast and growing relations between Seoul and Paris may offer an example of sound diplomatic intercourse Seoul can develop and sustain with governments which embrace an ideology different from that of ours because they have more common cultural values and economic interest to share and endorse. We look forward to broader dialogue and close ties with all who are understanding and ready to work together with us.

CSO: 4120/186

BRIEFS

NIGERIA SUPPORTS PEACE EFFORTS--Lagos (YONHAP)--Republic of Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong and his Nigerian counterpart Ishaya Audu Thursday agreed to expand bilateral cooperation between the two countries. The two, during a meeting in this Nigerian capital, exchanged views on the regional situations on the Korean Peninsula and the African Continent, and expressed satisfaction on the practical cooperation in the economic field. No arrived here earlier in the day on the final leg of his two-week four-nation tour. During the meeting which lasted over one hour, No explained to Audu that Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's January 22 peace proposals for the two Koreas and requested Nigeria's support for Seoul's position on the issue in international forums. Audu endorsed the Seoul government's efforts to resume the inter-Korean dialogue, saying that "the problem should be solved in a peaceful way through dialogues between the authorities involved." Explaining standing issues on the continent to No, including those of Namibia and South Africa, the Nigerian minister expressed gratitude to Korea for its "spiritual and material help toward the African problems." No is scheduled to hold another round of talks with Audu and to pay a courtesy call on Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari Friday. Meanwhile, No presided over a conference of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs posted in African and Latin American countries the same day. [Text] [SK260153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Feb 82 p 1]

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER TO ASIA--Seoul, 25 Feb (YONHAP)--South Korea's National Assembly speaker Chung Nae-hyok Thursday said North Korea's attempt to establish diplomatic relations with island nations in the South Pacific have been rejected, citing the recent expulsion of the North Korean mission from Papua New Guinea. Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport from a three-week tour of Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji, Chung told reporters he was assured of "full support" for Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's latest peace proposal by the government and parliamentary leaders of those countries. Chung said North Korean Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok also visited Indonesia while he was in Jakarta. However, Chung said he didn't have an opportunity to meet with Yi. Chung said Yi received a "cold" reception in Indonesia compared with the warm welcome the Indonesian Government extended to him. Chung said Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser agreed with the view that a North Korean presence on the islands would make it difficult to maintain peace in the region. Stressing the importance of diplomacy by

lawmakers, the speaker said parliamentary diplomacy in the future should be carried out by numerous groups consisting of small number of lawmakers who are considered experts on certain regions. [Text] [SK251113 Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 25 Feb 82]

DIPLOMATS MEET--A conference of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs in African and Latin American countries opened in Lagos, Nigeria, yesterday under the chairmanship of Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong who has just arrived in the African country from Paris, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the three-day meeting, the 22 diplomats will confer on ways to consolidate cooperative relations with nonaligned countries, publicize President Chon Tu-hwan's unification formula announced on 22 January and study ways to expand economic cooperation with the countries they are accredited to. Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, in an address read by Minister No, called on the mission chiefs to make efforts in earning global support for the unification formula. "Diplomatic mission chiefs are asked to use the venue right of the 1988 summer olympics as a good opportunity to improve relations with the countries where you are working," he remarked. Noting that North Korea is fervently engaging in anti-Seoul maneuvers while stretching out infiltration schemes into nonaligned nations, the premier stressed that positive activities by mission chiefs are required to frustrate North Korean plots. Meanwhile, No met with his Nigerian counterpartAshaya Audu to discuss cooperation between the two countries in the evening. He will call on President Alhaji Shehu Shagari and Minister of National Planning Adenlke Ebun Oyagbola today. Before having another meeting with Audu, No will call on Joseph Wayas, president of the Senate, and confer on Korea-Nigeria relations with Senate Foreign Affairs Committee members tomorrow. [Text] [SK250126 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Feb 82 p 1]

CHON INVITED TO NIGERIA--Lagos, 26 Feb (YONHAP)--Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari has invited Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to visit his country, Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Ishaya Audu said here Friday. During a press conference held at the close of Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong's three-day visit, Audu disclosed that the invitation was extended to No when the latter paid a courtesy call on the Nigerian president earlier in the day. Audu also said that the exact date of Chon's visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels, and expressed his hope that it would take place within this year. The Nigerian foreign minister said that, the Korean-Nigerian summit meeting if the invitation is accepted by Chon, would take up bilateral, political and economic cooperation, including ways of sharing Korea's accumulated experience in economic development Nigeria. [as printed] With the visit to Lagos, No wound up his two-week overseas tour, which also took him to Colombo, New Delhi and Paris, and is to depart for Korea Saturday night. Meanwhile, a three-day conference of Korean diplomatic mission chiefs posted to Africa and Latin America closed here Friday. No presided over the conference, which was attended by 22 Korean diplomats. It focused on the ways of improving Seoul's relations with countries with which Korea has no diplomatic ties, and ways of detering North Korean maneuvers against Seoul in international forums. The conference adopted a four-point resolution, calling for the exertion of efforts by the mission chiefs to publicize President Chon Tu-hwan's January 22 unification formula, which called for the resumption of an inter-Korean dialogue and other matters. [Text] [SK270220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 27 Feb 82]

CSO: 4120/186

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS 1 MARCH MOVEMENT ANNIVERSARY

SK010502 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 1 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 March editorial: "Let Us Take Nation-Saving Measures by Joining the Efforts of All Patriotic Forces"]

[Text] Today is the 63d anniversary of the 1 March uprising. On 1 March 1919, our people, resisting the Japanese imperialists' barbarous, tyrannical rule and their policy of exterminating the people, rose in a mass struggle throughout the country, including Seoul and Pyongyang.

The 1 March people's uprising was the eruption of the pent-up rancor of our people against the brigandish Japanese imperialists who forced our people to suffer slavery and poverty and against their colonial rule and was a courageous pan-national anti-Japanese struggle to achieve the independence and sovereignty of the country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through the 1 March movement, our people demonstrated to the world's people that the Korean people are alive, that they do not want a life of national ruin and that they are resolved to win victory in the struggle to achieve freedom and independence.

By courageously struggling to demand the withdrawal of the aggressors and the independence of the country, defying the bestial tyranny of bayonets by the Japanese imperialist military and police forces armed to the teeth, the uprising masses vigorously demonstrated our people's heroic spirit of rejecting the imperialist aggressors and their indomitable fighting spirit of braving hardships. Through the struggle to achieve the freedom and independence of the fatherland, our people demonstrated at home and abroad their ardent patriotism, unity and self-reliant spirit, severely chastised the aggressors and traitors and dealt great blows at the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. Because of the absence of the leader's leadership and correct struggle strategy and tactics, however, the uprising was thwarted by the Japanese imperialists' barbarous armed offensive. The 1 March uprising afforded a precious lesson that, to win victory in the struggle to achieve the independence of the masses, we should follow the leadership of a revolutionary party which adopts the revolutionary idea of an outstanding leader as a guideline and possesses a correct struggle program, strategy and tactics.

The desire of our people for freedom and liberation was brilliantly fulfilled when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and a legendary hero, taking responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the people and taking the lead in the Korean revolution, invented the immortal chuche idea and illuminated the future path of the people with the resplendent ray of this idea. Based on a scientific analysis of the historic lesson of the preceding nationalist movement in our country and of the initial-stage communist movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song developed the way toward national liberation, relying on the strength of the masses of the people, set forth a chuche-type revolutionary line and victoriously organized the protracted and grim anti-Japanese armed struggle, thus defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists and achieving the historic cause for the liberation of the fatherland--the long-cherished desire of the 1 March uprisers and our people.

By leading the revolution and construction to achieve the independence of the working people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enacted an epochal change in the northern half of the country following liberation, enhanced the dignity and position of our people to the highest level and ushered in a new era of great national prosperity in the fatherland. With the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our people are now brilliantly carrying out the cause for imbuing society with the chuche idea. Because of the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, who have crept there, relieving the Japanese imperialists, and because of their policy of aggression, however, the history of national suffering has been repeated in South Korea without fulfilling the ardent desire of the 1 March uprisers.

While remaining in South Korea and clinging to the policy of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists, who have converted South Korea into a colonial, military base and have brought immeasurable disasters on our people by provoking an aggressive war against the northern half, are maneuvering to fulfill their aggressive wild desire for the whole of Korea by holding on to South Korea forever and using it as a stronghold. To achieve their criminal aim, the U.S. imperialists have converted South Korea into a military stronghold and a nuclear base where armed forces are massed and have committed military provocations and continuously staged adventurous war exercises against our republic.

A large-scale military exercise called Team Spirit 82 and staged by the U.S. imperialists since 13 February with the mobilization of aggressive forces from South Korea, the U.S. mainland, Japan and the Pacific and the puppet armed forces is in fact an experimental and preliminary war designed to start a new war in our country.

While accelerating war preparations in South Korea and repeatedly holding war conferences under the pretext of security consultative meetings and a study of a contingency in the Far East, the U.S. imperialists have strengthened military collusion with Japan and instigated the South Korean puppets to the adventurous road of a new war.

Supported by the U.S. imperialists and joining in their policy for Korea, the Japanese reactionaries have strengthened a plan for a reinvasion of South Korea. The Japanese reactionaries, who have crept into South Korea in a full-fledged manner after signing the criminal South Korea-Japan agreement and have accelerated their maneuvers to politically dominate and economically subjugate South Korea, have brazenly strengthened their military collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan puppets under the signboard of South Korea-Japan Security Incorporation and South Korea-Japan common destiny. Having infiltrated their monopolist capitalists into South Korea under the pretext of economic cooperation, they have grasped and subjugated the lifeline of the South Korea economy, thus deeply extending the tentacles of reinvasion.

Foreign forces policy of aggression against South Korea has been implemented through the use of the minority of the South Korean rulers who cannot represent any of the Korean people. While historically introducing and maintaining in the country the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and sacrificing the interests of the people for foreign forces' aggressive goals, the South Korean rulers have maintained their power, protected by these foreign forces.

Because of the treachery of these forces, which have colluded with foreign forces, the division of the people has continued in our country. In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is the most wicked executor of the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and the most dirty, treacherous group. The fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has converted South Korea into a desolate graveyard of democracy through a barbarous military, terrorist rule since its usurpation of power supported by the U.S. imperialists and submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood, has persistently prevented the country's reunification--the people's long-cherished desire--by following the U.S. and Japanese masters' maneuvers for war and division.

The proposal, which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has recently brought up under the cloak of reunification, babbling about a general election and pilot projects, is a product fabricated in accordance with the scenario for the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy. As a matter of fact, the plan for a general election brought up by him is an empty theory copied from a political textbook. The plan for the signing of an interim agreement on basic relations between the North and South is one for perpetual division--one designed to fabricate two countries through the imitation of others.

Most of the 20-point pilot projects are very small parts of the proposal which we have already advanced to achieve collaboration and exchanges between the north and south. They have made this proposal to use it as a shield to maintain division under the signboard of reunification.

To conceal his true color as a splittist, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has belatedly clamored about a general election and pilot projects. Because of the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, which have daily become more brazen, and because of the treacherous acts committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring instigated by them, greater obstacles have been laid of the path of the fatherland's reunification, and the danger of perpetual division has arisen.

The situation urgently demands that our people jointly check and thwart aggression by foreign forces and the South Korean puppets' treacherous acts and quickly take nation-saving measures to accelerate the cause for the country's reunification.

Defining it as the greatest national task to reunify the fatherland and firmly persisting in the principled stance to reunify the fatherland by democratic and peaceful means on the principle of independence since the first day of the country's artificial division, our party, which shoulders the heavy responsibility for the fate of the fatherland and nation, has repeatedly advanced realistic and reasonable reunification proposals at every stage of the situation and has made all possible sincere efforts for their realization.

The reunification proposals advanced by our party include all problems, large and small, ranging from humanitarian problem of alleviating the sufferings of separated families and relatives to the problems of removing the barriers between the north and the south, of achieving manysided collaboration and exchanges between the north and the south, of eliminating the difficulties lying on the road leading national reunification through a wide negotiation between the north and the south and of establishing a unified central government through general elections on democratic principles.

Our party, which has pioneered the road of national reunification, seeking all possible and realistic proposals and ways for promoting the reunification of the country, advanced a new epochal proposal in the early 1980's for reunifying the country by founding a confederal state, leaving the two systems in the north and the south as they are.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], which enables all Koreans who love the country and the nation to join their efforts in restoring the sovereignty of the country irrespective of the differences in ideology, system, religion and political group, is a most realistic and reasonable one which can solve the reunification question in conformity with the demands of the reality and the situation of the country, the interests of the nation and the cause of peace in Korea and Asia.

Recently, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] put forward another important proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference of politicians in the north and the south and abroad as a national salvation measure to discuss all possible proposals for reunification, including the proposal for founding the DCRK, and to overcome the difficulties lying on the road of reunification.

The CPRF proposal, reflecting the desire of the nation for reunification and the demand of the times, is an opportune and realistic one and is arousing wide repercussion at home and abroad.

The reunification question cannot be solved with the South Korean rulers seeking division. The relations between the north and the south, too, cannot

be improved with them. The South Korean rulers are responding to our sincere efforts to seek ways for the country's peaceful reunification with policies of anticommunism and war for North-South confrontation. Thus, they are trying to lay a barrier between the north and the south.

Even at this moment they are kicking off anticommunist rackets and are staging a large-scale war exercise. Thus they are inspiring war hysteria and heightening tension. Such acts cannot be compatible with the words "peaceful reunification" that they clamor about.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, with its ugly nature as splittist and butcher of the nation, must stop the shameless act of trying to participate at the dialogue table for reunification. To make dialogue serve reunification, those who seek division should be eliminated and those who aspire for reunification should sit together.

The proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference was put forward, reflecting this demand. When the joint conference is convened and politicians in the north and the south and abroad sit in one place, frankly and openly exchange their views and join efforts to seek measures for national salvation in common, the present difficulties can be overcome and a new situation for reunification can be opened.

The 100-man joint conference should be convened at the earliest possible date. The South Korean rulers should not hinder the politicians from participating in the conference. They should release illegally arrested and detained politicians, guarantee freedom for their political activities and ensure all necessary conditions so that they can participate in the conference.

The South Korean rulers should not continue pursuing division but make the U.S. forces--which are the main obstacle to the reunification of our country--withdraw from South Korea. They should realize the democratization of South Korean society and stop the anticommunism and confrontation rackets.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders hindering our national reunification. The forcible occupation by the U.S. imperialist forces of South Korea and their policy of aggression and war are basic obstacles hindering the reunification of the fatherland, are a basic factor disturbing peace in Korea and are the source of all misfortune and sufferings of the South Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately halt the policy of aggression and war against our people and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all aggressive armed forces.

The Japanese reactionaries, too, should give up their delusion of restoring their old position as colonial rulers in South Korea with the support of the U.S. imperialists and using the Chon Tu-hwan ring as guide and should take their hands of reinvasion off South Korea.

Our people's aspiration for national reunification is firm. No splittist forces can frustrate the aspiration of our people for reunification nor can they block our people's efforts to achieve national prosperity by pooling the strength of the north and the south.

We will surely smash the schemes of domestic and foreign splittists against reunification with the united patriotic forces of the compatriots in the north and south and abroad and achieve the historic cause of national reunification under the banner of great national unity.

CSO: 4108/115

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEETING MARKS 1 MARCH UPRISING

SK020402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--A Pyongyang meeting commemorating the 63d anniversary of the March 1 popular uprising was held at the Moranbong Theatre on March 1.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF, Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, and other leading personnel of power bodies and working peoples organisations and working people in the city.

Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the C.C., DFRF, made a report at the meeting.

She noted that the popular uprising which broke out as a nationwide anti-Japanese resistance on March 1, 1919, was a patriotic struggle in which all people, workers and peasants, intellectuals and students, men and women, rose for the independence of the country and the freedom of the nation, irrespective of the differences in ideology and idea, political view and religious belief.

Sixty-three years have passed since the March 1 popular uprising and 37 years since the surrender of Japanese imperialism. But, she said, South Korea is now being reduced to a dual colony of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

She denounced the never-to-be-condoned treacheries committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan outdistancing his predecessors by far since he grabbed power at the point of the bayonet with the backing of U.S. imperialism and appeared on the scene as a new fascist dictator.

She continued: In order to take back the lost national sovereignty in South Korea, foreign aggression and interference must be rejected.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish design to keep hold on South Korea forever as their colony and military base and get out of South Korea at once, taking along their troops and nuclear weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries must also discard the foolish ambition to take the position of the second colonial ruler in South Korea and invade the whole of Korea and Asia, availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression, and stop encouraging the military hooligans of South Korea to fascism, war and division any longer.

Pointing out that the joint conference of 100 politicians in the north and south and abroad proposed by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland would be an excellent forum of negotiations for breaking through the present deadlock in the way of reunification and smoothly solving all problems related to the country's reunification, the reporter expressed the hope that the nominated politicians in South Korea and overseas would actively respond to our call.

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' RECALLS KIM GUIDANCE TO COMMUNISTS

SK271043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 46th anniversary of the publication of "The Tasks of Communists in the Strengthening and Development of the Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Struggle," a historic report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the meeting of the military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was held in Nanhutou on February 27, 1936.

In an article titled "Classic Document Indicating Road to Great Upsurge of General Korean Revolution" the paper says: In the work the great leader clarified important strategic tasks facing the Korean communists at that time.

Saying that the master of the Korean revolution is Korean communists, he stressed that the important task of Korean communists is to firmly build up the Korean People's Revolutionary Forces and further develop the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle with the mobilization of all forces.

To thoroughly establish chuche and strengthen the internal revolutionary forces in every way posed a pressing question in opposing all brands of opportunism including factionalism and flunkeyism obstructive to the Korean revolution and leading it to a great upsurge on a nation-wide scale in those days.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a policy and ways for carrying out the strategic tasks facing the Korean communists.

He said that in order to lead the Korean revolution as a whole to a great upsurge the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army must be shifted to the border areas and the armed struggle be extended into the homeland.

He also stressed the need to further expand and develop the anti-Japanese national united front movement.

To this end, he said, there must be an anti-Japanese national united front organisation with a comprehensive and standing structure embracing all mass organisations of various classes and strata and anti-Japanese patriotic forces of all walks of life.

He laid stress on actively stepping up the organizational and ideological preparations for founding a party on a nation-wide scale in order to effect a great upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole.

Underlining the significance of the work, the article says: the work contributed to more thoroughly establishing chuche in all activities of the Korean communists and people and bringing the Korean revolution as a whole centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a higher stage.

This work is a classic document which, together with many other works published by the great leader in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, made an undying contribution to the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people and the Korean communist movement, stresses the article.

CSO: 4120/184

RURAL THESES ANNIVERSARY NOTED

SK251528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial to the 18th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In an editorial captioned "Let Us Make Vigorous Endeavours to Completely Carry Out Tasks Set Forth in the Rural Theses" NODONG SINMUN stresses that the publication of the rural theses by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was an epochal event of momentous significance in the revolutionary struggle of our people for socialist and communist construction and in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The editorial says: In the theses the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a unique exposition of the character and revolutionary nature of the rural question in socialist society and, on its basis, brightly indicated a straight path to thoroughly carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, strengthen the guidance and assistance of the working-class party and state to the countryside in every way, bring the level of guidance and management of agriculture and ownership in this domain up to the advanced level of industry and eliminate the differences between town and country and distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and thus finally solve the rural question.

The publication of the rural theses, the great programme of socialist rural construction in which chuche-oriented principles and ways for the solution of the socialist rural question are consummated, provided a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon in successfully solving the peasant and agricultural questions and dynamically pushing forward the socialist and communist construction and made it possible for our people to accelerate their historic march toward the complete victory of socialism with flying colors.

Pointing out that proud changes have taken place in the socialist rural construction thanks to the tireless efforts of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tested leadership of the party, the editorial stresses that today our agricultural working people are firmly armed with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and closely rallied around the party.

As a result of the vigorous efforts to carry out the major tasks of the rural technical revolution, the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of our agriculture are nearing completion to bring about a decisive advance in the industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture, the general technical and cultural level of the farmers has markedly risen, the editorial notes, and continues:

Although the serious adverse influence of the cold front is persistent and an agricultural crisis, a food crisis, is sweeping the world, our country advancing under the rays of the rural theses has increased agricultural production every year at a leaping tempo and has achieved self-sufficiency in food with a limited area of cultivated land.

Indeed, the big advance and leap made in the socialist rural construction and agricultural production in the past clearly prove that the rural question can be finally solved and our countryside be converted into a better and more prospering communist paradise only by following the rural theses published by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise guidance of the party.

The editorial calls for making redoubled efforts to completely translate the great rural theses into practice, while consolidating the shining successes already achieved in the course of implementing it under the leadership of the party.

An editorial of MINJU CHOSON is titled "Let Us Effect New Turn in Socialist Rural Construction and Agricultural Production by Thoroughly Implementing the Great Rural Theses."

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL MEDICAL FORUM HELD

SK241042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--A national medical scientific forum was held in Pyongyang on February 22 and 23 with the approach of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Placed on the platform of the forum was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pak Myong-pin and other personages concerned, medical scientists and men of public health and medical science education were present there.

Read at the forum were the paper "The Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Wisely Leads the Chuche-Based Medical Science to Brilliant Efflorescence and Development" and a number of other papers showing successes registered in the researches for developing all domains of medical science.

The speakers said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche-based idea of medical science and indicated a bright road for its development, thereby opening a most correct way for making it conducive to liberating people from diseases for good and all.

The chuche-based medical science is, indeed, one truly serving for the lives and health of the people and a genuine people's medical science which frees the working masses from diseases and guarantees them an independent and creative life, they stressed:

The speakers said that the glorious party centre put forward the unique idea and theory for developing the chuche-based medical science on to a higher stage and has widely led the work for carrying them into practice, thus effecting a great revolutionary change in the medical science of our country.

CSO: 4120/184

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES LSWYK TASK

SK241622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the fifth anniversary of the publication of "On Some Tasks for the League of Socialist Working Youth Organisations," a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The work expounds the tasks of the League of Socialist Working Youth Organisations in raising the general knowledge level and scientific-technical level of the youth and children, building up their physical strength and strengthening the ideological education to suit the character and mission of the youth organisation.

The article titled "To Bring Up Youth to be Reliable Revolutionary Cadres Is Important Task of LSWY" explains the significance of the work of the great leader.

It says: The significance lies above all in that it clearly indicates the way to prepare all our youth as communist men of all-round development equipped with knowledge, good moral character and sound body.

The policy advanced in the work that the LSWY organisations should heighten the students zeal to learn and actively conduct work of writing, reading, scientific lecture and various other work contains the demand that the youth and children be brought up to be competent revolutionary cadres possessed of living knowledge needed for revolution and construction and prepared both theoretically and practically.

Another significance of the work is that it provided the LSWY organisations with a powerful weapon in firmly preparing the youth and children as successors to the revolution who are boundlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause of chuche, by energetically conducting ideological education.

As pointed out in the work, the policies of strengthening the education in the monolithic ideology, education in socialist patriotism and communist education among the youth and children are the most just ones for thoroughly preparing the youth and children as communist revolutionaries of chuche type with an indomitable revolutionary spirit and communist ideas.

The article refers to tasks for modelling the ranks of youth and children on the chuche idea.

The work of the great leader is a programmatic guideline to be held fast to by the LSWY organisations today in firmly bringing up all the youth and children to be dependable heirs to the revolution.

CSO: 4120/184

YOUTH LEAGUE HAILS KIM IL-SONG GUIDANCE

SK271036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--A lecture commemorating the fifth anniversary of the publication of "On Some Tasks for the League of Socialist Working Youth [LSWY] Organisations," a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held at the central house of the LSWY on the afternoon of February 25.

Placed on the platform of the lecture hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, gave the lecture on the subject "Let us prepare more firmly the youth and children as reliable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader."

The lecturer said that in the classic work "On Some Tasks for the League of Socialist Working Youth Organisations" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded questions of principle arising in strengthening and developing the work of the LSWY such as the questions of enhancing the level of knowledge of the youth and students, strengthening sports activities among them and extensively conducting economic activities for doing work beneficial to the country, strengthening ideological education among them and well training cadres of the LSWY.

The classic work of the great leader serves as a programmatic guideline for improving and strengthening the work of the LSWY in conformity with the demand of the developing revolution to model the whole of society on the chuche idea and rearing the youth and children as reliable heirs to the chuche cause, the lecturer said.

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PROGRESS IN TOKCHON COUNTY REVIEWED

SK280450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--The entire voters of Tokchon County, South Pyongan Province, who nominated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the supreme people's assembly are now filled with unbounded emotion and excitement.

The great leader visited Tokchon County for twelve times to indicate the road ahead of the county and directed deep considerations to the lives of the county's people.

After the country's liberation an epochal change took place in the county.

A remote mountain area before liberation, it has turned into a county with a modern industry and developed agriculture under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

It has the country's leading combined base of automobile production, a mighty power base and a reliable base of mining industry.

The Sungri General Automobile Works produces automobiles of different types including the 40-ton heavy duty trucks.

After liberation, a change has taken place in the looks of the coal mines in Tokchon County. Today the Tokchon district coal mining complex produces in only 15 days as much coal as was produced in the whole year of 1948.

The large-scale Taedonggang power station has been built on a site chosen by the great leader in 1970.

With big factories and enterprises of the key industrial branches and more than 20 small and medium local industrial factories, the county has turned into a developed industrial area.

A bumper harvest of rice, vegetables, meat, eggs and fruit was reaped in the county year after year where irrigation and electrification were completed and comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization are nearing completion.

Cooperative farms specialized in meat and vegetable production in the county more than quadrupled the per hectare output of vegetables on an average as against 10 years ago and markedly boosted the production of meat.

The Tokchon county seat has been built into a modern town. Multi-storied dwelling houses of working people, the Tokchon theatre, many schools including 3 colleges and 6 higher specialized schools, a 10-storied hotel and the county people's hospital equipped with modern medical facilities have been built along the scenic bank of the Taedong River.

Indeed, Tokchon has been converted into a socialist paradise of the people in the age of the Workers Party.

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' ON INDUSTRIAL GUIDANCE SYSTEM

SK250328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 23 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 February editorial: "Let Us Fully Display the Superiority of the New Industrial Guidance System"]

[Text] Owing to a wise step taken by the party, a new turn is being brought about in industrial guidance and management. Despite its relatively short history, the new industrial guidance system aimed at implementing the Taean work system is fully displaying its vitality. This shows the superiority of the system reflecting the demand of the prevailing situation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year, in accordance with the requirement of the new industrial guidance system, we must enhance the function and role of provincial economic guidance committees and other state economic guidance organizations and improve the working method of the economic guidance functionaries. By so doing, we must bring about a decisive turn in economic guidance work.

Based on deep insight into the situation of our economic development gained through extraordinary wisdom and scientific analysis, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last year took the epochal step of improving the industrial guidance system for better implementation of the Taean work system.

As a result, provincial economic guidance committees were organized and a unique, new industrial guidance system under which each province exercises jurisdiction over industrial affairs in the province under the unified guidance of the central government was established.

The new industrial guidance system is the most superior industrial guidance system of our own type which allows us to render more realistic economic guidance and correctly mesh the unified guidance of the central government with the creativity of local government and, thus, makes it possible to thoroughly implement the Taean work system.

This is vindicated by the reality in which the new industrial guidance system is being brilliantly applied. It is one of the major requirements of the Taean work system to make economic guidance reach the lower units. In

accordance with the new industrial guidance system, competent functionaries who are fully oriented in their work and prepared politically go down to production sites and make themselves fully familiar with the situation to conduct industrial management and work out production plans. As a result, problems are solved swiftly. Better scientific guidance is rendered.

Owing to the new system, the unified and planned guidance of the state is being more properly rendered, and creativity and a sense of responsibility of the economic guidance functionaries more fully displayed. In particular, the sense of responsibility and creativity of the functionaries of provincial economic guidance committees and economic organizations of the party and state are being fully displayed. As a result, hidden potential and reserves of the local areas are being fully mobilized and exploited for the implementation of the state plan.

This is a clear distinction of the superiority of the new industrial guidance system. Meanwhile, party guidance--the political guidance--over the economic work is being intensified, and, in particular, the provincial party committees are vigorously carrying out their economic tasks. Thus, our party's leadership is being more vigorously exercised over socialist economic construction, and new upsurges are being brought about in production and construction.

The superiority of the new industrial guidance system must be fully displayed in the accomplishment of the grand program of the Sixth Party Congress and the acceleration of the 2d 7-Year Plan. Nothing is more important.

Owing to the socialist economic construction of our country vigorously carried out under the wise leadership of the party, our industrial production capacity has grown incomparably, and the level of technology and equipment has been remarkably upgraded.

Only when we fully display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system can our powerful economic foundation be effectively utilized to successfully achieve the 2d 7-Year Plan and the new long-range goals of the party ahead of schedule.

The party organizations and functionaries must turn out in the struggle to display the superiority of the chuche-type industrial guidance system which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created uniquely in conformity with the changing situation.

What is most important for displaying the superiority of the new industrial guidance system is to uphold the party's leadership to bring about a new turn in economic guidance work and to persistently struggle to this end. Our party is carrying out the plan for the acceleration of our general march through the consolidation of the new industrial guidance system of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the manifestation of its superiority. The guidance functionaries must get acquainted with the party's plans and intent reflected in the industrial guidance system and display a sense of being positive and unconditional.

Thanks to the great trust of our party, the functionaries of provincial economic guidance committees are in charge of the important posts of the revolution. The party's expectation is, indeed, great.

The functionaries of provincial economic guidance committees must be fully aware that only through their work can the party's plan to bring about an epochal turn in economic guidance and management bear fruit. They must carry out their work with a great sense of responsibility and in a creative way.

In particular, they must study party work entrusted to them to work out specific measures to accomplish it and make all efforts to carry out the work by themselves.

Enhancing the function and role of the state economic guidance organizations is an important requirement to display the superiority of the new industrial guidance system established for implementation of the Taean work system.

Today, in application of the new industrial guidance system, provincial economic guidance committees and state economic guidance organizations play an important role. Only when the state economic guidance organizations upgrade their function and role can the superiority of the new economic system be displayed and, in this jubilant year, can a decisive turn be brought about in economic guidance work in response to the call of the party.

The provincial economic guidance committees are state economic organizations functioning at production sites. Therefore, it is more important than anything else to upgrade the role of the provincial economic guidance committees.

As the economic guidance organizations conducting industrial management and production guidance for the plants and enterprises of the provinces, the provincial economic guidance committees must exercise complete supervision over the plants and enterprises, swiftly solve their problems and further intensify production organization and guidance. In particular, they must correctly define the function of the departments and divisions of the committee and see to it that they properly carry out their role and function in accord with the established definition.

The rule of the ministries of the state administration council in application of the new industrial guidance system is also heavy and great. In accord with the requirements of the new industrial guidance system, the ministries of the state administration council must responsibly accomplish their revolutionary mission in order to display the superiority of the system. In this regard, the ministries must render proper technical guidance and meticulously plan and implement cooperative production, supply work and export work. In particular, they must properly support the provincial economic guidance committees in line with the demand of the party and, in cooperation with each province, render effective support for plants and enterprises.

Improvement of the work method of the economic guidance functionaries is one of the key factors for displaying the superiority of the new economic guidance system. Functionaries must meet with the people and mobilize them to solve problems. This is a basic principle of the work method of our party and a demand of the new industrial guidance system which has embodied the revolutionary line of the people. If economic guidance functionaries are unfamiliar with the situation and do not rely on the people, nothing can be accomplished.

One of the important aims of the new industrial guidance system of our party is to have functionaries become fully acquainted with the situation, have them mobilize the creativity of the people in a political way and bring about new upsurges in economic construction by depending on the revolutionary zeal of the people. The economic guidance functionaries must be fully aware of this intent of the party, boldly do away with obsolete work methods and style and make it a habit to visit the plants and enterprises. With bold operations and competent leadership and through efficient political work, they must let their subordinates and people fully understand the intent of the party and mobilize the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the people to brilliantly implement the party's economic policy.

Enhancing the role of the provincial party committees is also an important requirement for displaying the superiority of the new industrial guidance system.

Success of socialist economic construction entirely depends on intensification of the party's guidance.

The role which the provincial party committees should play in application of the new industrial guidance system is incomparably great and important. As the primary master of economic work in the province, the provincial party committees must assume responsibility in carrying out the struggle to implement the party's economic policy and render effective support for accomplishment of the economic work and the state plan entrusted to their province.

At the same time, they must make functionaries and working people fully understand the revolutionary nature, superiority and basic requirements of the new industrial guidance system and, in particular, render proper guidance to the functionaries of the provincial economic guidance committees so they may fully demonstrate their abilities and organizing power at the revolutionary posts entrusted to them by the party.

The new industrial guidance system, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has uniquely created, helps display the economic might of the country and enables us to more thoroughly implement the great Taean work system. It is a powerful weapon for accelerating socialist economic construction at a rapid pace.

By fully displaying the superiority of the new industrial guidance system, the party organizations and functionaries must further spur the grand march of our people who are advancing with the speed of chollima in waging the speed battle.

CSO: 4108/115

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KWP THANKS WORKERS FOR REPAIRING UREA FERTILIZER PLANT

SK010234 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The KWP Central Committee has sent a letter of thanks to workers, technicians, scientists, office workers and three revolutions team members who have participated in the repair work for the urea fertilizer production process at the Namhung Youth Chemical Industrial Complex. In its letter of thanks, the party Central Committee thanked workers, technicians, scientists, office workers and three revolutions team members at the chemical plant construction industrial complex and agencies under the control of this complex, such as the 31st chemical plant construction station, the construction mechanization station, the house construction station, the 13th thermal powerplant construction station, the Namhung Youth Chemical Industrial Complex and the silicate research institute of the Academy of Science for performing labor exploits in the repair work for the urea fertilizer production process at the Namhung Youth Chemical Industrial Complex which assumes an important role in the struggle to achieve the goal for the production of 15 million tons of grain--the task of implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction.

In its letter of thanks, the party Central Committee noted that, with lofty loyalty to the party and the leader and with the fighting revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, they have attained proud achievements in completing the repair work for the urea fertilizer production process in a short span of time by independently solving questions concerning the supply of various materials, equipment and parts and by extensively adopting new repair and advanced work methods. Noting an increase in the production of grain through the production and supply of more fertilizer to the rural economic sector as a result of the successful completion of repair work for the urea production process--the normalization of the production--the party Central Committee highly appreciated their loyalty and labor achievements in their energetic struggle to repair the urea fertilizer production process to implement party policy for the increase of chemical fertilizer.

The party Central Committee urged all construction workers of the chemical construction complex, the 31st chemical plant construction station and the 13th thermal powerplant construction station to concentrate on and complete ahead of schedule the construction of major objects at the Namhung Youth

chemical industrial complex and the Taechon powerplant by implementing party policy for centralizing construction work. It urged the working class of the Namhung Youth Chemical Industrial Complex to implement the plan for the production of fertilizer this year without fail and place the production of orlon textile and high-pressure polyethylene on the right track by improving and strengthening the maintenance of production equipment for the production of urea fertilizer and fully operating this equipment.

The party Central Committee urged scientists and technicians at the silicate research institute of the Academy of Science to strengthen the chuche nature of refractory and cement industries by thoroughly establishing a chuche system in scientific research work, by visiting production sites and by concentrating on the research work for the development of the production of refractory goods and cement.

In its letter of thanks, the party Central Committee expressed the firm belief that, by brilliantly accomplishing their assigned revolutionary task, all workers, technicians, scientists, office workers and three revolutions team members will successfully return the party's trust in and expectation of them.

Meetings were held at plants, enterprises and agencies concerned from 24 to 26 February to deliver letters of thanks from the party Central Committee. Respectfully placed at the front of the meeting sites were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Posted at the meeting sites were slogans reading "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP!" Participating in these meetings were functionaries concerned with workers, technicians, scientists, office workers and three revolutions team members from the sectors concerned.

The meetings opened with the singing of the song of Gen Kim Il-song. Letters of thanks from the KWP Central Committee were delivered at the meetings amid the thunderous applause of the participants. Discussions were made at the meetings. Noting their excitement and joy in receiving the letter of thanks from the party Central Committee, those who participated in discussions extended the supreme honor and the warmest thanks to the glorious party center for giving great political confidence in those who have done what they should naturally perform.

They pledged that to brilliantly perform the tasks set forth in the letter of thanks from the party Central Committee, they will prepare as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and will develop the movements to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes. They continued to pledge that by enacting a great upsurge in production and construction, they will glorify the significant year--the 70th birthday year of the respected and beloved leader--with a great labor success.

The meetings adopted a letter of pledge to the KWP Central Committee.

CSO: 4108/115

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN COUNTRY DESCRIBED

SK280445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--The workers and technicians in the domain of the engineering industry of Korea are these days producing quantities of machines needed for grand nature-remaking projects.

The Yongsong Machine Complex is assembling many compressors to be used in the construction of the Taechon power station and the Nampo lock gate and the September 28 Factory is producing many pumps of different types, dump cargo boats and travelling repair cars with combined equipment. The Nakwon machine plant and the August 9 Factory are concentrating efforts on the production of machines and equipment needed for grand nature-remaking projects.

Today Korea's engineering industry produces not only separate machine units and pieces of equipment for various domains of the national economy but also complete sets of equipment for outfitting modern factories.

The proportion of the engineering industry in the country's industrial production rose from 5.1 per cent in 1946 to 33.7 per cent in 1977.

It was a few years ago that the nation's self-sufficiency in machinery rose to 98 per cent.

Korea's engineering industry has all branches from the production of machine tools to the production of electric machines, electronic and automatic equipment and its inner departmental structure is well harmonized and equipped with new technology.

Korea produces such machines as 20 metre large turning lathe, automatic lathe, 6,000-ton press, 4,200 h.p. locomotive, 2,500 h.p. engine, four cubic metre excavator and 300 h.p. bulldozer and various other machines needed in different domains of the national economy.

The engineering industry has now entered the road of comprehensive automation.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) the annual production of machinery will reach 5 million tons.

In 1984 the production of machine tools will increase to 50,000 and tractors to 45,000. During this period 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton cargo ships will also be built.

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

ACHIEVEMENTS IN RURAL AREAS PRAISED

SK260145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--Today is the 18th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the theses, the great leader gave comprehensive answers to all problems arising in the final solution of the socialist rural question, such as the problems of thoroughly carrying out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the rural areas, strengthening in every way the working class leadership of the peasantry and the assistance of industry to agriculture and continuously bringing the guidance and management of agriculture closer to the advanced level of enterprise management of industry.

A great change has taken place in the rural areas of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the last 18 years under the rays of the rural theses.

As a result of the dynamic progress of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the ideological and moral traits of the peasants have changed beyond recognition and the material and technical foundations of agriculture grown solid as never before.

Under the rays of the rural theses, irrigation and electrification have already been completed and mechanization and chemicalization are nearing completion in our countryside.

Big and small irrigation networks including the Pyongnam, Kiyang and Ojidon irrigation setups feed all fields from the plain area to tableland.

These irrigation setups not only supply water to their respective areas but also form a big rotating system to supply water with each other.

In recent years, the success in irrigation has been consolidated thanks to the completion of a number of large irrigation projects with the powerful assistance of the heavy industry and the implementation of the five-point policy of nature-remaking and the policy of making revolution in utilising underground water set forth by the Workers Party of Korea.

Solid foundations have been laid in the rural areas of Korea to guarantee a stable farming immune from flood and drought damages under whatever adverse weather conditions.

All the farm villages and houses are supplied with electricity and electric power is widely used in agricultural work. Now the Korean countryside consumes 1,700 million kWh of electricity a year.

Efficient farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines are supplied to the countryside in abundance and a big progress has been made in industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

The number of tractors in the agricultural domain reached 7 per 100 hectares of arable land in the plain area and 6 in the in-between and mountainous areas.

The application of chemical fertilizers per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields amounted to over 1.5 tons, 0.5 tons more than the target set in the rural theses.

In particular, the most advanced and scientific chuche method of farming created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is fully applied.

As a result, the per unit output has been boosted through the most effective use of land, water, farm machines, chemical fertilizers and other means of agricultural production and abundant and stable crops are reaped year after year despite the influence of the cold front.

The nothern half of Korea which produced 2,160,000 tons of grain at most before liberation produced more than 7 million tons in 1974 and 9 million tons in 1979.

Food problem has long been completely solved in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has turned into a country with food enough and to spare from a country short of food.

CSO: 4120/184

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 21 Feb--A government economic delegation of our country headed by Chon Il-chun left Pyongyang on February 20 by air for a visit to Angola. It was seen off at the airport by personage concerned Om Tok-hwan. [Text] [SK230647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 21 Feb 82 SK]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 21 Feb--A delegation of the Korean Journalists' Union headed by Kim Kwang-su left Pyongyang on February 20 by train to attend the fifth congress of the Soviet Journalists' Union. It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Pak Chan-kun and other personages concerned and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 21 Feb 82 SK]

TRADE DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 23 Feb (KCNA)--The Korean Government trade delegation headed by Pang Tae-yol flew back home on February 22 from a visit to Hungary. It was met at the airport by Yi Song-nok and other personages concerned and Ambassador Sandor Etre and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 22 Feb 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang, 21 Feb--The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Sang-chol, vice-chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of Chongnyon, and the delegation of Korean credit union workers in Japan headed by Kim Su-kon, section chief of the Association of Korean Credit Unions in Japan, left Wonsan on February 20 by the ship "Mangyongbong" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 21 Feb 82 SK]

TRADE DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 23 Feb--The Korean trade union delegation which had attended the 10th world trade union congress held in Cuba and the delegation of the trade union of workers of the metal and machine industries of Korea which had visited the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic returned hom on February 22 by air. On the same day, Louis Andre' Goma, director of the Press Information and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the National Union of the Writers and Artists of the People's Republic of the Congo, arrived in Pyongyang by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 23 Feb 82 SK]

TECHNICAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION--Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--A national exhibition of inventions produced through technical innovation opened in Pyongyang on February 27 with the approach of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. On display at the exhibition in provincial order are excellent inventions selected from among 23,000 kinds of new machines and other products manufactured at factories and enterprises. They were produced by scientists, technicians and workers through an extensive mass innovation drive to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader as the greatest national jubilee and a great political festival. The exhibition continues till the end of April. [Text] [SK011009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 1 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/184

KDWP MARKS FILM STUDIO ANNIVERSARY

SK261200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--A meeting for commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Paektusan Studio was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on February 25.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present there were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and personages concerned Yi Chang-son, Che Yong-hwa, Chi Chang-nin, Paek Min and Cha Kye-yong and creators and artists in Pyongyang including those of the Paektusan Studio.

Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, conveyed a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the party to the entire creators and artists of the Paektusan Studio.

The Paektusan Studio achievd shining successes in filmizing immortal classic masterpieces created in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and creating revolutionary films portraying the great features of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his undying exploits and made a great contribution to ushering in the heyday of chuche-based literature and art and defending and glorifying the feats performed by the party in the fields of literature and art, the message said, and highly appraised it.

Paek In-chun, head of the Paektusan Studio, delivered a report. He said that the founding of the Paektusan Studio on the initiative of the glorious party centre and under its care made it possible to lay a reliable base of film production capable of excellently filmizing immortal classic masterpieces to hand them down through generations, portraying on the screen the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song revered so deeply by our people and the world progressive people and brilliantly depicting his glorious revolutionary history and imperishable revolutionary exploits.

Under the energetic guidance of the party, screen versions of immortal classic masterpieces such as "Sea of Blood," "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man," "The Flower Girl" and "An Chung-kun Shoots Ito Hirobumi" have been successfully made, in the course of which the tradition of revolutionary cinema art has been established, he said.

He stressed that our party wisely led the work of completing the films portraying the great leader as masterpieces of our era, thereby bringing into being the brilliant feature films "Flames Spreading Over the Land," "In the First Armed Unit," "Mt. Paektu" and "The Star of Korea."

The 15 year-long course of the Paektusan Studio is not only a history of the great leadership of the glorious party centre in the cinema art, but also a history of great love embroidered with the party's deep trust in and warm care for the revolutionary soldiers, the reporter said.

A letter of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/184

BRIEFS

YOUTH SCHOOL WORK--Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--Korean youth and students in Japan are briskly waging a "movement for setting up 1,000 youth schools," according to a KNS report from Tokyo. A central meeting of Korean youth and students in Japan was held in Tokyo on February 19 to further intensify this movement. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. Speaking at the meeting, Pak Il, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan (LKYJ), stressed that in order to make this year celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader, the greatest holiday of the nation, a most glorious year in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan all the LKYJ organizations should more energetically wage the "movement for setting up 1,000 youth schools" to implant the genuine national spirit in the hearts of more youth. The meeting was addressed by Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and several other participants. [Text] [SK011145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 1 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHONG CHUN-KI ARRIVES IN SOMALIA

SK242227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived in Mogadiscio on February 21 for a visit to Somalia as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

He was met at the airport by Hussein Kulmie Afrah, vice-president of Somalia, and other personages concerned.

The ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Mogadiscio were also present at the airport.

The Somali vice-president hosted a party for the special envoy of the great leader in the evening.

Speaking first at the party, the Somali vice-president said that the friendly and cooperative relations between Somalia and Korea were favorably developing for the old intimacy between President Mohamed Siad Barre and the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He stressed that it was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who was the first to help Somalia after the 1969 revolution and is now helping her.

He said that Korea guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the chuche idea founded by him are models to be followed by Somalia.

He loudly shouted "Long live President Kim Il-song!"

Speaking next, the special envoy of the great leader said: The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Somalia have developed favorably after a significant meeting between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Somali people His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre, guided by the landmark set up at that time.

He declared that the Korean people would in the future, too, bend every possible effort for the continued development of their friendly and cooperative relations with the Somali people on good terms, holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

The attendants of the party toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of President Mohamed Siad Barre.

The party took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/184

SOMALI PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK'S CHONG CHUN-KI

SK260449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on February 23 called on Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

Expressing deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards, the president asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

Recollecting the deep impressions he had gotten while visiting Korea in the past, the president stressed that Comrade President Kim Il-song, the genius, led to victory the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and, after the liberation, the struggle for building the economy of the country, lifting Korea to a high level in all fields, industrial, agricultural, educational and cultural.

Saying that the struggle for national reunification waged by the Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song is a just one, the president stated that Somalia would always support all the steps taken by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Saying that Somalia has relations only with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he declared that there can be no change in this.

He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy, the DPRK ambassador to Somalia and Somali vice-president [name indistinct] Kulmie Afrah.

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' REPORTS ON KWP DELEGATION VISIT TO RWANDA

SK260457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the Central People's Committee arrived in Rwanda on February 22, according to a report.

The delegation was met at the airport by Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, members of the Central Committee of the movement and personages concerned.

Present there were ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Rwanda.

The National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea.

Speeches were made by Habimana Bonaventure and head of the delegation Yim Chun-chu.

Harimana Bonaventure said in his speech that the visit of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea to Rwanda marked an important milestone in further deepening and developing the close relations of friendship between the parties and peoples of Rwanda and Korea.

He stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would be everlasting as they are solid relations rooted in the fraternal friendship formed between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and president of the Republic of Rwanda Habyarimana Juvenal.

Saying that the Rwandan party and government have positively supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification, he declared: There will be no change in this stand, whatever situation may be created in the future.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation of the WPK had talks with a delegation of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda on February 23.

Present at the talks on our side were head and members of the delegation and the Korean ambassador to Rwanda and on the Rwandan side were general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda Habimana Bonaventure, and the director of an oil company who is member of the Central Committee of the movement, and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, the delegation called on the chairman of the National Council for Development who is member of the Central Committee of the NRMDR and conversed with him in a friendly atmosphere. It was shown round a sugar factory, a rice farm and a breed stock farm.

The delegation stopped over in Egypt, Tanzania and Burundi on its way to Rwanda.

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO SADR PRESIDENT

SK262306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on February 25 sent a message of greetings to Mohamed Abdel Aziz, general secretary of the POLISARIO Front and president of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic [SADR], on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

The message reads: I extend fervent felicitations to Your Excellency, the POLISARIO Front and the government and people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic on the 6th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

We are happy to note that since the proclamation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples have expanded and developed day by day through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely hope that the Western Saharan people will register greater success in their just struggle for winning the complete liberation of the territory on a nation-wide scale and achieving national sovereignty under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front headed by you.

CSO: 4120/184

PAKISTANI SPEAKER CALLS KIM CHONG-IL HEIR TO CHUCHE

SK241029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 24 Feb (KCNA)--A joint seminar was held in Pakistan on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Hung on the background of the platform of the seminar was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present there were members of groups for the study of Kimilsongism and a large number of followers of the chuche idea in Sind, Pakistan.

Abdul Malik, director of the board of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea and chairman of the study group of Kimilsongism in Sind, Pakistan, made a report at the seminar.

Noting that the report of the great President Kim Il-song is an encyclopedic document which consummates outstanding ideas and theories giving scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction of our era, the reporter said:

The respected president in his report gave a comprehensive elucidation of important questions arising in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The report of the great president put forward the theory of laying organisational and ideological foundations for carrying through the revolutionary cause of the leader to accomplishment and strengthening and developing the party forever as the party of the leader, thus providing a firm guarantee for correctly inheriting and developing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

By electing the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the heir to the cause of chuche started by the great leader, the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people have laid firm organisational and ideological foundations for

carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader to accomplishment and strengthening and developing the Workers Party of Korea into a party of chuche forever.

In conclusion the reporter wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the outstanding thinker and theoretician and the great leader of the Korean revolution and the world revolution, and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the heir to the cause of chuche started by the great president and sagacious leader of the chuche era, for the reunification of Korea and her prosperity, for the victory of the people in their struggle for independence and for the final victory of the juche idea on a world-wide scale.

Dokeel Shahin Shat, general secretary of the study group of Kimilsongism of youth in northern Karachi, Pakistan, and several other persons spoke at the seminar.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the seminar.

CSO: 4120/184

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP DELEGATION VISITS CAPE VERDE

SK250439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-song stayed in Cape Verde from February 14 to 18, according to a report.

During its stay in Cape Verde, its head called on Pedro Peres, deputy general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, and conveyed cordial regards extended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Aristides Pereira.

The deputy general secretary expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards extended by the great leader to his president and asked the head of the delegation to convey warm greetings of President Aristides Pereira to him.

The delegation had talks with the delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde on February 15.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and on the Cape Verde side were member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Party and secretary in charge of organisation Livio Peres, secretary in charge of information and propaganda of the party Carlos Reis and minister of training of the National Council of the Party Carlos Lopes.

The talks proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The delegation also called on the president of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Cape Verde and had a talk with him in a friendly atmosphere.

While staying in Cape Verde, it inspected an educational institution and a construction site in Praia and toured a town on the outskirt of the capital and local areas.

CSO: 4120/184

BRIEFS

HO TAM TO ALGERIA--Pyongyang, 22 Feb (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam left Pyongyang on February 22 by air for a visit to Algeria as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The special envoy and his party were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, and Yi Chong-mok and other personages concerned. The were also seen off by Soviet Ambassador G. Kriulin, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Hungarian Ambassador Sandor Etre, Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Algerian Embassy Abdelfettah Laredj and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy Apostol Apostolov in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK221618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 22 Feb 82]

LSWYK DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Yi Yong-su, chairman of its Central Committee, flew back home on February 24 after visiting Romania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Zimbabwe. It was met at the airport by Son Ki-hak, Kim Chang-yong and other personages concerned and Isidor Urian, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy, Apostol Apostolov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy, and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK250423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 25 Feb 82]

ENVOY TO MALTA--Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--President of the Republic of Malta Agatha Barbara on February 17 met DPRK ambassador to her country Kim Chi-sop, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader and asked the ambassador to convey her sincere, warm greetings to him. The president said that she would like to wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song who is wisely leading the Korean people to happiness and prosperity. Stressing that Korea must be reunified, she declared that the government and people of Malta would always support the Korean people's struggle for the achievement of the reunification of the country. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK250354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 25 Feb 82]

MALI AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--Hong Il-ho, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Mali, presented his credentials to Moussa Traore, president of the host country, on February 12, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for the cordial regards, the president asked the ambassador to convey his heartiest wishes for the good health and long life of His Excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Noting that the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Mali are blooming endlessly on the basis of the mutual understanding, trust and solidarity, the president stressed that all the successes made in Korea under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song were an inspiration not only to the entire Korean people but also to the Third World people's who were taking their difficult and vast first steps of development. He declared that the Republic of Mali would extend undivided support to the Korean people's cause of justice for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK242237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 24 Feb 82]

OFFICIALS RETURN FROM INDIA--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Foreign Ministry headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Chung-il flew back home on March 1 after attending the consultations of developing countries on north-south issues and south-south cooperations held in India. It was met at the airport by personage concerned Cho Kyu-il and Raj Krishna Manucha, Indian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [SK020405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 2 Mar 82]

KIM CHONG-IL DECORATED--Pyongyang--Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Korean Workers Party, has been decorated on his 40th birthday. The decree issued by the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, on awarding him the title of Hero of the DPRK, along with the Gold Star medal and the Order of the National Flag, First Class, emphasize his loyalty to the Korean Workers Party and the revolution, and his successes in the struggle for the cause of chuche. Kim Chong-il is the son of Kim Il-song, the great leader of the DPRK. [Text] [PA260013 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Feb 82]

DELEGATION TO GRENADA--Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, on February 23 met a government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warmest greetings and those of the government and people of Grenada to the great leader. The prime minister wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He stressed: It is the invariable,

firm stand of the Grenada Government and people to express full support to the Korean people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. The successes and experience gained by the heroic Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader are an inspiring example for the Grenada people, he noted, and stated: I am pleased with the further development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the governments and peoples of Grenada and Korea. [Text] [SK020452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 2 Mar 82]

ENVOY IN TANZANIA--Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere on February 16 met Chong Nam-ho, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Tanzania, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He said that Tanzania always sincerely wishes to see Korea reunified into one. He expressed full support to the policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the minister of agriculture of Tanzania and other personage concerned. [Text] [SK260024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2312 GMT 25 Feb 82]

KWP DELEGATION IN VENEZUELA--Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Myong-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, arrived in Caracas on February 18 for a visit to Venezuela, according to a report. It was met at the airport by Felix Eloy Torres, first vice-president of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism and vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress. On February 19 and 20 the delegation met and had a friendly talk respectively with Felix Eloy Torres, first vice-president of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism and vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Congress, and Rafael Viera, member of the National Direction of the Movement and secretary of the coordination committee of the leftist parties, and was invited to luncheons by them. The delegation inspected cultural facilities of the country. [Text] [SK260435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 26 Feb 82]

MESSAGE FROM CASTRO--Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. The message dated February 14 reads: I express thanks to you for your warm greetings extended me on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. [Text] [SK261210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 26 Feb 82]

OFFICIAL VISITS SOMALI--Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on February 23 met Mohamed Ali Samater, first vice-president of Somalia, and had a talk with him in a friendly atmosphere, according to a report. Present on the occasion was Hussein Kulmie Afrah, vice-president of Somalia. The special envoy of the great leader on February 22 and 25 met and had talks respectively with the minister of foreign affairs and the chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly of Somalia. On February 24, the special envoy inspected the lower Shabelle region and was invited to a luncheon by the provincial governor. He left Mogadiscio on February 25, concluding his Somali visit. He was seen off at the airport by Hussein Kulmie Afrah, vice-president of Somalia, and other personages concerned and the ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in Somalia. [Text] [SK280353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 28 Feb 82]

DELEGATION IN GUYANA--Pyongyang, 27 (KCNA)--Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of Guyana, on February 18 met the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on a visit to the country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his sincere greetings to the respected leader. The president wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He declared that he unconditionally and actively supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK262258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 Feb 82]

DELEGATION VISITS MALTA--Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--Agatha Barbara, president of Malta, on February 23 met a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chi Chae-yong on a visit to her country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards of the great leader and asked the head of the delegation to convey her wholehearted greetings to him. She said that she would like to wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song who is wisely leading the Korean people. Declaring invariably firm support to the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country, she expressed the belief that the Korean people would surely achieve the reunification of the country. She expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the relations between Malta and Korea. The talk took place in a cordial atmosphere. The Korean ambassador to Malta was present on the occasion. [Text] [SK270356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 27 Feb 82]

OFFICIALS TO NAURU--Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--Hammer de Roburt, president of the Republic of Nauru, on February 24 met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by An Kyong-hyon, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to the great leader. He hoped that the friendly relations between Nauru and Korea would be everlasting and develop still further in the interests of the two peoples. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK280412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 28 Feb 82]

ENVOY TO LEBANON--Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--Yang Song-yong, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Lebanon, on February 24 presented his credentials to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings and good wishes and those of the Lebanese people to the great leader. I and the Lebanese people fully support the Korean people's efforts for national reunification, he said. He stressed that he would make positive efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Lebanon and Korea. The talk proceeded in a warm atmosphere. Present on the occasion was the foreign minister of Lebanon. [Text] [SK010335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 1 Mar 82]

DELEGATION TO CAR--Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, on February 25 met the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Korea headed by Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. Expressing full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed that Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully. He expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly relations between Central Africa and Korea. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK010340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 1 Mar 82]

OFFICIAL TO GUINEA--Pyongyang, 28 Feb (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in Conakry on February 25, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Lansana Beavogui, Guinean prime minister, and Damantang Camara, permanent secretary of the party of state of Guinea and president of the National Assembly. Ambassador Son Yong-sun and officials of the DPRK Embassy in Guinea were present at the airport. The special envoy of the great leader reviewed a guard of honour. [Text] [SK280404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 28 Feb 82]

DELEGATION TO SUDAN--Pyongyang, 27 Feb (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on February 21 and 22 met respectively with the Sudanese minister of foreign trade and the director of the cabinet secretariat of the Sudan and had talks with them in a friendly atmosphere, according to a report. On February 21, the Sudanese Government arranged a party for the Korean government delegation. Invited there were the delegation members and the Korean ambassador to the Sudan. The director of the cabinet secretariat, the minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned of the Sudan were present. The delegation inspected the youth and children's palace on February 22. During its stay in the Sudan, the delegation visited the Sudan National Museum and the Academy of Agricultural Science and the State Agricultural Enterprise in Medani, a local city, and was invited to a luncheon by the deputy prime minister of the Central Regional Government. The delegation left Khartoum on February 24, concluding its visit to the country. It was seen off at the airport by the director of the cabinet secretariat and the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry of the Sudan and the ambassador and officials of the Korean Embassy in the Sudan. [Text] [SK270348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 27 Feb 82]

FILM HONORING USSR--Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture here on February 25 under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army. Present on the occasion were Yi Pong-hui and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were ambassador G. A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang and Soviet guests. Attendants appreciated a Soviet feature film. [Text] [SK261212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 26 Feb 82]

GDR ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, 26 Feb (KCNA)--Horst Lohmann, military attache of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a film reception and a cocktail party at his embassy on February 25 to mark the 26th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic. Invited there were Lieutenant Generals Pak Chung-kuk and O Chae-won and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches and officials of different embassies in Pyongyang. Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and officials of the GDR Embassy were present there. Military attache Horst Lohmann and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk made speeches at the cocktail party. The attendants appreciated a GDR film before the cocktail party. [Text] [SK261217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 26 Feb 82]

MEETING ON KIM CHONG-IL--Cairo--African students studying in Egypt held a meeting on 6 February to congratulate dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il was placed with due respect at the meeting site. On behalf of the students, (Gotuwun) delivered a report titled: "Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il--the wise leader [yongmyonghan chidoja] of the KWP and the Korean people--is the genuine leader [chamdoen chidoja] of the people who has inherited the noble virtues of the great president Kim Il-song." In the report he said: Dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Kim Chong-il, since childhood, received education from his father, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and his mother, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk. In this course he nourished his love for the fatherland and the people. Dear Kim Chong-il--the wise leader of the KWP and the Korean people--is the genuine leader of the people who has all the noble qualities of an outstanding leader [tagwolhan yongdoja]. Dear leader Kim Chong-il is a man of humbleness and simplicity, who makes it a rule to mingle with the people, showing kindness to them and having candid discussions with them on state affairs. Having such a wise leader gives happiness not only to the Korean people but also to the African people and to the people of the nonaligned countries and the developing nations who are striving to chart a new life. At the meeting, a congratulatory message to dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il was adopted amid a storm of cheers. [Text] [SK241335 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Feb 82]

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END

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP, KNP DEMAND IMMEDIATE LIFT OF POLITICAL BAN

SK030056 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) demanded that the government remove immediately the eight-year political ban on former politicians in a plenary session of the National Assembly yesterday.

Rep. Kim Kyon-kyu, chief policy maker of the DKP, and Rep. Yon Sok-min, a vice president of the KNP, claimed in their respective interpellations of the administration that prompt measures to allow politicians of the past to resume their political activities would be necessary to cure what they called old political sores and to achieve national harmony.

Rep. Na Sok-ho, chief policy maker of the majority Democratic Justice Party, inquired of the government about the ways of realizing President Chon Tu-hwan's new unification formula, future relations between the administration and the assembly, and over-all economic affairs.

The three lawmakers from the major political parties questioned the government separately, representing their parties in the session, on a wide range of state policies with all cabinet members, including Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun attending.

Rep. Na asked Prime Minister Yu to make public how the government would put into practice its series of new proposals to North Korea for peaceful unification and to explain the North Korean attitude to the overtures.

Viewing that there were still not a few problems to be corrected in the Japanese attitude toward Korea, the DJP policy maker queried the government about its countermeasures against such a posture in the days ahead.

He also asked the premier about the government plan to reduce foreign loans, and to support private businesses in terms of technical renovation, which would be the only way to survive the sharpest-ever international competition.

Rep. Kim of the DKP asked the government if it was willing to consent to his party's policy to rewrite politics-related laws such as the National Assembly law and election laws, insisting that amendments to these laws would help invigorate national politics.

In this 40-minute interpellation, the DKP chief policy maker argued that without active competitive politics among the parties, political stability could not be achieved, charging the monopoly of political funds by the majority party.

He urged the government to enforce at once the local autonomy system as stipulated in the constitution. He said that a democratic state without practical application of the system was something like skyscraper whose foundation was not solid.

Turning to economic problems, he said that the government was required to restore the people's trust in its economic policies first, asking the premier about its idea of repaying "excessive" foreign debts.

Rep. Yun of the KNP proposed in his interpellation the establishment of a "special committee on politics" in the assembly, which would study factors hampering political development.

He said that efforts should be made to improve the "unreasonable" election laws, the essential condition for free democracy.

CSO: 4120/188

DJP STANDS PAT ON POLICY TOWARDS BANNED POLITICIANS

SK050639 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 4 Mar 82 p 2

[From the Column "News Behind News"]

[Text] At the interpellations made by the three major party representatives' on the afternoon of 2 March, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] cadres generally showed a big-hearted attitude, saying: "Generally speaking, the contents of the interpellations have been satisfactory. The problems raised by the opposition parties turned out just as we had expected."

However, floor leader Yi Chong-chan seemed in an ill humor, saying: "A representative from the Korea National Party asserted that the president should stand aloof from the party affairs and the ruling party should produce prime ministers. I wonder if he advocates adopting a parliamentary cabinet system."

In the meantime, Secretary General Kwon Chong-tal said: "Answers given by the government side were satisfactory. In particular, Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun's answer to the question concerning those whose political activities are restricted was quite adequate." He repeatedly stressed his party's stand on this matter by saying: "Those who brought about political chaos and had left an unfavorable impression of politics on the people should hold themselves responsible for it."

He also said: "We are trying to show people that the DJP is really conducting political affairs in a clean manner so that we can win in the future elections four years hence."

In the meanwhile, the DJP, which volunteered to discontinue publishing its party organ--MINJONGDANGBO--last year because of the atmosphere in the elections, is going to resume publishing it on monthly basis starting this month.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK GOVERNMENT STILL OPPOSED TO LIFTING POLITICAL BAN

SK070217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Cho Pyung-pil]

[Text] The government has made its stance clear that it is still premature to consider giving clemency to former politicians on the ground that they should be held accountable for past era corrupt politics, feuds, and fostering national incongruity.

Testifying during a National Assembly plenary session, Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun showed a negative reaction to the demands of lawmakers from minority parties (the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party) for immediate lifting of the eight-year political ban on them.

He declared clearly the government's intention not to allow the "political outcasts" to engage in political activities in the near future as early removal of the ban would do considerable damage to the clean politics that has been created as a result of socio-political reforms.

Likewise, the government excluded those who had been convicted of involvement in campus disturbances from the list for the special amnesty it granted to 2,863 convicts on the occasion of the first anniversary of the birth of the fifth republic.

This action appeared to be based on the government's belief that campuses must not be used as the bases for either political instability or social turmoil and that an atmosphere must be guaranteed fully for the pursuit of studies.

Highlighting Tuesday's lenient measure were benefits given to those convicted of martial law violations in the transition period preceding the birth of the fifth republic, and to others involved in the Kim Tae-chung conspiracy of rebellion, the plot to assassinate former President Pak Chong-hui the Kwangju turmoil, and its Pusan-Masan demonstrations in 1979.

Among them are Kim Tae-chung whose life term was commuted to 20 years in prison; former secretary-general to the late President Pak, Kim Kye-won, whose prison term was reduced to 10 years from 20 years; and Ye Chun-ho, a former lawmaker, who was granted special conditional release.

The large-scale presidential clemency, which indicates a strong government intention to consolidate national harmony, was the eighth of its kind the government has granted since the inauguration of President Chon Tu-hwan as the 11th-term president in September, 1980.

On 23 January, last year, President Chon commuted the death sentence of Kim Tae-chung to life imprisonment and 11 co-defendants also saw their terms commuted.

A special pardon attests to the president's belief that complete elimination of the antagonism and strife that characterized the old era is necessary to enhance national unity and harmony, while speedily healing the scars of national chaos that erupted at the beginning of the 1980s, as made public by Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo.

Korea's allies, including the United States, and foreign news media commented on the sweeping amnesty, terming it further progress toward the normalization of political life through the realization of national reconciliation. It also shows the confidence of the incumbent government in all fields.

The presidential clemency included a special amnesty (1,419 convicts); special commutations (545); and special conditional releases (15). It also benefitted 238 others for restoration of their civil rights; 514 who have been released on parole; and 132 others set free from juvenile reformatories on probation.

The chief executive has the right to grant amnesty, commutation and restoration of rights in accordance with Article 54 of the Constitution.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL DAILY WELCOMES GOVERNMENT'S AMNESTY MEASURE

SK040047 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Amnesty for Reintegration"]

[Text] The general pardon granted yesterday to a large group of convicts including many former antigovernment dissidents and rioters is a significant step toward national solidarity and rapport with the one-year-old fifth republic forging toward the goal of a liberal and viable welfare state.

In observance of the first anniversary of President Chon taking office, the extensive amnesty affects a total of 2,863 convicts, with varying conditions--release from jail, commutation of sentence or rehabilitation of civil rights. Chief among the pardoned were those involved in the mass disturbances during the troubled months of transition following the death of the late President Pak.

Most of those serving prison terms or under other constraints in connection with the Pusan-Masan demonstrations in 1979, the Sabuk miners protest and the turmoil in Kwangju in 1980 were given relief or respite from their sentences. This show of clemency by the government befits the occasion of the fifth republic's birthday.

In announcing the move the government spokesman said it is ready to continue on the clemency course in the hope of letting the past offenders rehabilitate themselves and join in building a democratic and welfare state. It is deemed both necessary and desirable to afford them a second chance and seek to heal the wounds of the disruptive aftermath of the fourth republic.

The first year of the new government led by President Chon has gone a long way toward cleaning up the administration and laying the groundwork for a second takeoff. The formidable task of restoring social stability, undertaking political reforms and pulling through the economic recession was well accomplished, putting the nation back on the right track to sustained growth and development.

Besides the legal incrimination of subversive dissidents and destructive rioters, a series of nationwide housecleaning operations were carried out to denounce the discredited elements in every sector of our society.

Unfortunately in the course of wholesale personnel sifting and retrenchment some may have suffered unwarranted dismissal or other unfair treatment.

It was made clear that limitations on employment had been removed for those who were retired during the cleanup drive. Now all those accused of ineptitude or irregularity and convicted of more serious criminal charges may take advantage of the latest pardon to work together with their fellow countrymen in rebuilding the nation.

Political integration of the people and common commitment to the rules of the game are basic to the survival and development of a modern state along the line of liberal democracy. Diversity without harmony only means divisiveness. Arbitrary activism devoted to narrow and partisan interest will only break down consensus and conciliation.

Unity and cohesiveness are vital to the existence of any nation exposed to the constant peril of aggression. Security backed by domestic tranquility will not be insured unless we stand firmly united and responsive to one another. The pardon given yesterday prompts rethinking on how we can combine our resources to achieve a stable and dynamic nation in harmony.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY MARKS FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF FIFTH REPUBLIC

SK030040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Inaugural Anniversary"]

[Text] A year has elapsed since President Chon Tu-hwan assumed office under the banner of the fifth republic, a period that has witnessed vigorous efforts and conspicuous progress in renewed nation building.

He did hold the presidency for the six preceding months as well, yet it was rather a transitional step in the legitimation process of ushering in the new republic, which highlighted extensive reforms and preparatory work including the adoption of the current constitution.

Thus his inauguration as the 12th-term president a year ago today marked in truer sense the opening of a new chapter in the nation's republican history--all the more so as the occasion served to establish the fifth republic, which promises viable democracy, social welfare and justice as its pronounced goals.

It is worth recalling that President Chon pledged in his inaugural address that he would devote himself to achieving freedom from three "great agonies" of the nation--the threat of war, poverty, and political repression and abuses of power--which he said was a prerequisite to building a modern industrial democracy based on sustained national growth and maturity.

This guideline, along with his vow to materialize a peaceful transfer of power at the end of his seven-year tenure, has indeed played a remarkable role in setting the pace for the development of state affairs and national life as a whole in the initial stage of the "new order."

In order to lessen if not dissipate the fear of war the president has made a series of bold and far-reaching overtures for the resolution of inter-Korean problems and ultimate territorial unification, though North Korea has so far turned a deaf ear.

Efforts to that end--and also for the republic's boosted standing and tangible exchanges in the world community--have been reflected in stepped-up diplomacy which featured President Chon's successful tour through the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and summit talks with the heads of a half dozen other governments.

Noteworthy in this respect is that Seoul has been awarded the rights to host the 1986 Asian games and the Olympics two years later, both gigantic international sports events dedicated to the cause of peace.

On the domestic front, the national economy has steadily edged out of the painful slump of recession, which in 1980 registered a negative growth rate, and moreover has seen a sharp drop in the inflationary trend to the extent that the rise of commodity prices this year is hoped to be limited to less than 10 percent.

Sociopolitical development has also been outstanding. In the political arena which now features a multipartisan system, politics through dialogue and compromise has replaced the past mode of confrontation, notably at the National Assembly, to foster national reconciliation and harmony.

The on-going reform campaign has been vivid with primary emphasis placed on wiping out corruption and other social irregularities as well as on streamlining administrative agencies with the motto of "clean, efficient and less government."

Equally conspicuous and probably more significant were various measures for liberalization, ranging from the removal of the 36-year-old curfew and relaxation of regulations on overseas travel by citizens to the heightened respect for private initiative not only in the business world but also in many other social fields.

Underlining these renovations and improvements is the firm leadership in power, that is committed to the well-being and continued development of the nation in all spheres to bring about an advanced industrial democracy.

The achievements of the past year are indeed remarkable. But then, the nation faces enormous tasks and issues in the path of its progress, encompassing both domestic and international developments, which require unswerving endeavors and pool of wisdom with a forward-looking posture.

At close hand, for instance, is the fifth five-year economic and social development plan which, while promising a "second takeoff" in national life, calls for intricate arrangements for its huge investment.

Stability is paramount in the full spectrum of society, and equally essential is stepped-up evolutionary progress including further sociopolitical development to achieve a higher degree of national harmony.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK SEEKS TO REDRESS 'UNREASONABLE' LAWS

SK040107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said yesterday the government will ease restrictions and redress "unreasonable" laws and systems impeding the people's ability to make the 1980s "a decade of takeoff and open society."

Explaining the direction of reforms for this year in a plenary National Assembly session, Yu said the government, in the first place, will strive to create a foundation for the autonomy of banks.

Preparations are under way to introduce the zero base system in formulating the national budget next year, and the government will "rationalize" the selection of public charges and the level of public care, he said.

The government will further streamline administrative procedures and overhaul the permit system to better serve the people's interests and convenience, he said.

Moreover, the government, the premier said, will consider rectifying various systems detrimental to national growth and development.

Yu then reiterated that he had no intention of recommending to the president to lift the political ban on former politicians, since a hasty removal may hamper efforts to establish a climate for clean politics.

He observed that the people want to create a new society and not to revive the old era.

The businessman-turned-administrator said it is still much too premature to introduce a local autonomy system, because the nation should first achieve sound economic development.

Touching on the drive to expell the "three major negative psychological elements," he said that efforts will be made to eliminate influence peddling, bribery, hoarding and cornering and other evil practices.

He said emphasis will be laid on reforming the psychological makeup of the people in carrying out the reforms.

Corruption and irrationality will be removed from officialdom by making public servants live up to their charter of ethics and oaths of service, he said.

Four lawmakers took the floor on the second day of the five-day interpellation session.

Rep. Mok Yo-sang of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) asked the government if it is willing to abrogate the political renovation law which forbids former politicians to engage in political activities until June 1988.

Mok claimed that clemency should be given to "political outcasts" to enable them to come to the forum of dialogue.

Noting an early implementation of local autonomy is essential to democratic development, the DKP lawmaker demanded local autonomy be introduced to Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Inchon ahead of other districts at the earliest possible date.

He urged the government to formulate fundamental measures to root out anti-Korea acts in foreign countries, deploring the recently unraveled international plot to assassinate President Chon Tu-hwan.

Rep. Hyon Kyong-tae of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) asked the government how it evaluates reform projects carried out in the past year.

The ruling lawmaker argued that the nation should establish its self-identity and reformulate its values within the framework of the strong confidence and pride in "our history and traditions."

Rep. Pak Chae-uk of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP) called for the government to ascertain the rumors that political outcasts will be soon allowed to resume political activities.

Saying there is no reason to delay the implementation of local autonomy, he demanded the government commit itself to the timing for the implementation.

The KNP lawmaker said it will be desirable to create what he called a public safety committee to ensure the independence of the police.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK TO UNIFY CHANNEL FOR GOVERNMENT-PARTIES TIES

SK090105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of State for Political Affairs Chong Chong-taek said yesterday that the government would unify the channels for cooperaton with political parties in order to handle efficiently petitions and policy recommendations submitted by lawmakers and parties to the administration.

"By implementing the one-channel system, the government will be able to dispose of civil petitions officially," he told a house panel.

Briefing members of the steering committee on his office's policy programs, Minister Chong said that his office would collect all petitions from the parties and turn them over to the pertinent ministries for action based on the ministries' regulations.

All 13 standing committees of the assembly went into session yesterday for the five-day deliberation of the relevant government offices' affairs.

After hearing briefings from the ministries concerned policy programs for 1982 until today, each panel will make interpellation of the ministries until Friday as well as deliberating law bills.

During the panel meetings, four political bills proposed by the Democratic Korea Party are expected to emerge as major points at issue. They are three revisions bills of the National Assembly, basic law on press and local autonomy laws, and recommendation for the removal of a political ban imposed on former politicians.

Minister of State for National Security and Foreign Affairs No Tae-u told the steering committee that his office would hammer out a seven-year integrated Seoul Olympics plan and detailed yearly projects to stage the world sports festival successfully.

Son Su-ik, chief administrative coordinator at the premier's office, also said that an Olympics liaison office would be set up in the premier's office to control work of each ministry to support the Olympics.

An Mu-hyuk, chairman of the Social Cleanup Committee, said that his body would concentrate on launching a pan-national campaign for the expulsion of three negative attitudes--corruption, disorder and inflation--this year.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK PARTIES AGREE ON DISCUSSING CONTROVERSIAL BILLS

SK050103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Three major political parties agreed yesterday to deliberate on controversial political bills including amendments to the Natonal Assembly, local autonomy and basic press laws during the current special assembly session.

The political bills have been awaiting assembly action since they were initiated by the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Korea National Party (KNP) late last year.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the opposition DKP and KNP have long been at loggerheads over the rewriting of controversial laws. The DJP, however, remains unchanged in its position that it is still premature to amend the laws, alleging that there is no evidence of shortcomings.

Emerging from a floor leaders' meeting, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said that debates on the KNP-proposed recommendation for a five-day study week for primary schools will be deferred to the next assembly session, while the new system is being tested in Seoul and Pusan.

Deliberations on amendments to the value added tax, bank and financial institution laws, all submitted by the DKP, will be postponed until after the government has presented its own amendments to the laws, Yi said.

The floor leaders of the three major parties decided to reactivate the once dormant ad hoc panel next week to resume debates on the proposed amendments and a recommendation for the removal of the political ban imposed on former politicians, he said.

Twenty of the 50 outstanding bills and one of the two pending recommendations should be settled during the current 16-day sitting, he revealed.

Among the bills to be handled in the present session are amendments to the civil proceedings and administrative punishment, government organization laws.

The floor leaders also agreed to animate the activities of a select assembly subpanel for redressing laws and orders, he said. The special subcommittee was formed during the last regular assembly session to determine which laws are to be amended.

The DJP floor leader said the assembly will convene its committees after the current session ending 13 March to continue studying pending bills.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DENIES RICE SCANDAL CHARGES

SK100214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0158 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, 10 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Ko Kon Tuesday denied that Korean officials were bribed by U.S. rice growing cooperatives.

He said allegations of illegal rice deals were "groundless" and said the reported rice import price manipulation is a byproduct of hectic competition for rice exports among major American grain dealers.

Ko said that under the rice import contract in question, Korea was to import 200,000 tons of California rice in 1981 at 1980 prices, but the delivery of part of the contracted amount was postponed to 1982. A new contract was signed which made the import price lower than stipulated in the original contract, Ko added.

Answering a shower of questions from lawmakers at the National Assembly Agriculture-Fisheries Committee meeting Tuesday night, Ko said the board of audit and inspection has already conducted a thorough investigation of the bribery allegations and no illegalities were found.

During a heated debate at the committee meeting which lasted from 2 p.m. Tuesday through 2:15 a.m. Wednesday, the opposition Democratic Korea Party proposed organizing a subcommittee to look into the allegations further. All committee members from the ruling Democratic Justice Party opposed the proposal and it was rejected.

Opposition lawmakers also demanded that the planned bidding for the import of 370,000 tons of American rice Wednesday be put off indefinitely.

Ko responded that rice imports from the United States should continue, arguing that international agreements should be respected.

Meanwhile, Kim Chu-ho, director of the office of supply, one of the figures named in the bribery scandal, appeared before the committee meeting in an attempt to clear up the allegations. He said he thought the Connel Company, which had monopolized U.S. rice exports to Korea until 1979, fabricated the scandal to regain its monopoly.

The Connel Company was beaten by Permi in obtaining the contract for the 200,000 tons of rice in question.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK OFFICIAL DENIES RICE SCANDAL CHARGES

SK091246 Seoul YONHAP in English 1045 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, 9 Mar (YONHAP)--Kim Chu-ho, chief executive officer of the Korean government office of supply, denied Tuesday reports that two U.S. export companies bribed Korean officials, including himself, with about six million U.S. dollars, for higher rice export prices.

Earlier in the day, the Associated Press reported the case in a dispatch from San Francisco, quoting an antitrust lawsuit filed in a U.S. federal district court.

Kim told reporters the AP story is "totally groundless," and it is only the result of incrimination brought about by intensified competition among some U.S. rice exporters.

Kim confirmed that South Korea contracted in January 1981 to buy 200,000 tons of medium grain brown Californian rice from Pacific International Rice Mills of San Francisco at 449 dollars per ton but that only 130,000 tons of the rice was brought in last year. He said the U.S. company agreed to replace the remainder with cheaper rice grown in 1981, and deliver the shipment this year.

He also said rice prices submitted at the time of bidding ranged from a maximum of 548 dollars a ton to a low of 487 dollars but that his agency managed to cut the minimum price by 37.10 dollars by signing a deal with the U.S. company to buy the rice in question for 449 dollars a ton.

By the time the contracted rice was to be shipped, the price of rice dropped sharply to 350 dollars a ton on international markets because of good harvests in 1981, Kim added.

Meanwhile, Korea's major opposition Democratic Korea Party Tuesday called for organizing an ad hoc parliamentary committee to look into the alleged scandal. Party spokesman Kim Chin-pae said in a statement that the report on the alleged six million-dollar bribe is a case which "might greatly damage the prestige of the 10 million Korean farmers as well as the Korean government."

"To look into the case, a special investigation committee should immediately be formed in the National Assembly," Kim added.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES FAIL TO AGREE ON OPENING RICE PANEL

SK110202 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The minority political groups agreed yesterday to submit to the National Assembly today a resolution for the formation of a special parliamentary committee to inquire of the government about the alleged payoff scandal involving officials of the Office of Supply (OSROK) and a major U.S. rice dealer.

The motion among the Democratic Korea Party, Korea National Party and a fraternal group of independents and lawmakers from small parties is based on Article 74 of the National Assembly law which provides the parliamentary right to look into the administration.

Lawmakers on the Economy-Science Committee heard reports on the alleged bribery scandal from Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song and Kim Chu-ho, director general of OSROK in a session.

They will deal with the overall rice import policies of the government today after they are given more materials about rice imports from the United States.

The majority Democratic Justice Party raised a strong objection to setting up a special house panel.

Nine standing committees of the total 13 went into session yesterday.

In the Finance Committee, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae revealed that the government would take immediate measures to lower the price of Hansando and Eunhasu cigarettes to 330 won per pack from the present 350 won.

In the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, Justice Minister Yi Chong-won said that it was impossible for the government to ask the Canadian government to turn over Choe Hong-hui to Korean police, known as a wirepuller in an international plot to kill President Chon Tu-hwan, because there was no agreement between the two on the extradition of criminal suspects.

CSO: 4120/188

BRIEFS

RESTRICTION ON COURT PROCEEDINGS--Seoul, 26 Feb--South Korea's Supreme Court Justices have decided to prohibit the video taping, photographing and broadcast relay of court proceedings, without the consent of defendants, it was announced Friday. The regulation, which is to go into effect 10 March, will also require the consent of both defendants and plaintiffs in the case of civil suits. It will not, however, apply to cases where it is deemed by the judge to be in the public interest to allow such actions. Supreme Court officials said the decision to restrict the exposure to the public of court proceedings has been taken to protect the privacy of those undergoing trial and to ensure the order in the courts. [Text] [SK260255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 26 Feb 82]

PURGED OFFICIALS POLICY EXPLAINED--Seoul, 2 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo Tuesday said officials purged prior to the launching of the fifth republic a year ago were free to apply for any job. The officials were purged between 26 October 1979 and 3 March 1980 for corruption and other irregularities. Noting that the ban on purged officials was lifted last 31 August, Yi said the current law does not prohibit them from working or engaging in social activities. "There are some people who do not know the termination of such prohibition, and it is possible for people who had been fired from officialdom or from state-run firms to return to their previous occupations," Yi added. [Text] [SK021323 Seoul YONHAP in English 1253 GMT 2 Mar 82]

CELEBRATION OF CHON'S RULE--Seoul, 3 Mar (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan celebrated the first anniversary of his inauguration as the chief executive of Korea's fifth republic. The first year of Chon's rule saw the restoration of stability after an "unprecedented" social confusion that followed the leadership vacuum which resulted from the assassination of President Pak Chong-hui on October 1979. During the past year, President Con lost no opportunity to pledge a peaceful change of power and to stress the elimination of political corruption and irregularities. The removal of the three-decade-old curfew, the liberalization of regulations regarding uniforms and hair-cuts for secondary school students and the liberalization of overseas travel by ordinary citizens are all results of his promised pursuance of greater "openness and autonomy" for the republic. He demonstrated his strong determination to achieve the unification of the divided peninsula through peaceful means, by inviting North Korea to the dialogue table, to discuss the drafting of a common basic law for a unified Korea. He visited Washington early last year and had summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at which the two leaders

confirmed their joint determination to safeguard peace and security on the Korean peninsula. He also visited the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations last year, thus paving the way for stepped-up economic cooperation, and common prosperity among nations in the Pacific basin. In an effort to achieve national conciliation, he granted amnesty six times during the past year to a total of 9,963 persons, including his political opponents. [Text] [SK030245 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 3 Mar 82]

PARTIES EVALUATE CHON'S ACHIEVEMENTS--Political parties evaluated yesterday that political and social stability has been achieved in the past year, laying the foundation for a democratic welfare society. Commenting on the first anniversary of the fifth republic, Pong Tu-hwan, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said the DJP feels happy to have as its leader President Chon Tu-hwan who has laid the foundation for a democratic welfare society by eliminating the evil practices of the old era. The DJP will faithfully perform its duty to help strengthen the foundation of Chon's leadership, he said. Yi Sung-il, spokesman of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP), said the government and the ruling DJP should make more positive efforts to enhance national solidarity by creating an atmosphere for unreserved discussion on state affairs. Kim Sun-kyu, spokesman of the Parliamentary Fraternity Club (PFC), said a mood for harmonious politics has been created on the basis of dialogue and that conditions for a second economic takeoff have been provided in the past year. [Text] [SK040050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 1]

EDITOR SENTENCED TO JAIL--The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced an editor of a publishing company to serve one year in prison for reproducing and selling 10 "Communist-titled" books. Judge Min Se-hong of the court found guilty Kim Chong-su, 26, editor of the Hanol Publishing Co. based in Seoul, of violating the national security and anti-communist laws by publishing Korean translations of 10 Marxist books since February in 1980. The judge also suspended Kim civil rights for one year and ordered the 10 books published by the defendant confiscated. The prosecution demanded a three-year prison term and suspension of civil rights for three years. Kim, a Seoul National University student, was arrested and indicted on 17 September last year for allegedly reproducing the communist-oriented books and putting them on sale in defiance of the national security and anti-communist laws. [Text] [SK050133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 8]

SECURITY STEPS FOR OLYMPICS--The ministry of justice plans to make a systematic and sustained effort to eliminate "any undesirable elements" that may hamper the holding of the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. In a report submitted to the current session of the National Assembly, the ministry said that it will work toward increasing the respect for law and order amongst the people. Such an attitude is needed to insure a good atmosphere for the international sports event. The ministry also said it will regard people disrupting order in tourism or damaging the good image of Koreans as elements harmful to the successful holding of the international sports event. The ministry will make a list of international terrorists and other criminals overseas in a bid to prevent them from entering the country on the occasion of the planned Olympics, the report said. It further said that a number of special processing counters will be set up at the nation's airports in Kimpo and elsewhere for the exclusive use of prospective participants in the sports event. [Text] [SK090122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/188

BRIEFS

INTEGRATED IRON, STEEL MILL--Seoul, 5 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korean government has decided to begin construction of the country's second integrated iron and steel mill with a rated annual production capacity of 2.7 million tons, in the southern coastal port city of Kwangyang near Yosu, in July 1985. According to the finalized construction plan, released Friday by the commerce-industry ministry, a total of 2.3 billion U.S. dollars, in both domestic and foreign capital, will be poured into the project, which will be under the supervision of the state-run Pohang Iron and Steel Mill. A government subsidy of 198.9 billion won (some 280 million dollars) will cover the construction costs of basic groundwork, such as roads and railways with a combined length of 29.1 kilometers, loading and unloading waterfronts, and electric and communications facilities. The construction of these basic facilities will be completed by October 1987. Construction of five major factories to produce coke, pig iron, steel, cast iron and hot rolled steel will start in July 1985. When the projected steel mill begins commercial operation in the first half of 1988, the country's annual iron and steel production capacity will be boosted, from 12 million tons at the end of 1981, to 21 million tons and the country will rank eighth among the world countries in the production of crude oil. [as received] [Text] [SK050111 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 5 Mar 82]

SPEEDY ECONOMIC RECOVERY FORESEEN--Seoul, 3 Mar (YONHAP)--Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said Friday South Korea has not yet recovered from the economic slump but he predicted a speedy recovery in the second half of this year. In question and answer session in the National Assembly, Yu said he based his optimism on early orders for government construction projects expected in the near future and increase of purchasing power in rural areas. He also cited the decline of interest rates and preparations for the 1988 Seoul summer Olympics. He added that the government has no plans for shock measures to speed up the recovery of the domestic economy. Asked if domestic price increases can be limited to five percent this year, the prime minister said the government is forecasting a single-digit figure. Yu noted that prices began to stabilize in the latter half of last year, and that the stability has been maintained. He said, however, "the idea that price increases must be lower than five percent a year is a rash one, although it seems to be logically possible at the moment." [Text] [SK051141 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 5 Mar 82]

SEABED OIL PROSPECTING RESUMED--Seoul, 6 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korean government has decided to resume seabed oil prospecting projects in the second, fourth, fifth and sixth mining zones from where Gulf, Shell and Texaco of the United States had withdrawn, returning their concessions to the government years ago. The seas surrounding the southern half of the Korean peninsula are partitioned into seven mining zones, and the government is conducting prospecting projects jointly with Japan in the seventh mining zone in East China Sea. A ranking government official said Saturday that results of the previous seismic surveys of these four exclusive mining zones will be reexamined this year to select sites for test drillings to start in 1984 at the latest. Gulf drilled two holes in the second zone and conducted a seismic survey of the fourth zone, Shell drilled two holes in the fifth zone and Texaco bored three holes in the sixth zone. But they failed to find commercially feasible seabed oil reserves. Japax of the United States has already launched prospecting projects in the fourth mining zone and is expected to dig one hole in the zone in the second half of this year. The projected oil prospecting resumption in the fourth zone will be carried out independently from Japax in the same zone, according to the official. The government plans to entrust the Korea Petroleum Development Corp. to supervise the whole of development projects in the four mining zones. With regard to prospecting projects to be conducted this year in the Korean-Japanese joint development area, the official said that one hole will be dug probably in the fifth submining zone and a seismic survey will be due in the seventh subzone. [Text] [SK060750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 6 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/188

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS REMOVED--The ministry of education yesterday said 26 professors of state-run universities and colleges failed to be reappointed under a tenure system. The total breaks down to seven from Seoul National University, four from Kyongbuk National University, two each from Pusan, and Chungnam National Universities and Kyongsang National College and one each from Chonbuk, Kangwon and Cheju National Universities. The ministry said the records of 909 faculty members of 19 state-run universities and colleges were examined as their terms expired at the end of the last semester. Of them, 883 were reappointed, it said. The ministry said the committee set up at the colleges examined the teaching records of their professors and submitted their screening results to ministry authorities for review. Faculty members of state-run colleges and universities are appointed by the government under the tenure system which went into effect in 1976. The faculty members' achievements in teaching students, their health conditions, their qualities as professors and research activities were examined, the ministry said. A ministry spokesman said most of the 26 professors were dropped from reappointment because of their poor research activities and inadequate quality as professors. No one of the 26 were rejected for political reasons, he said. [Text] [SK050123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Mar 82 p 8]

OVERSEAS TRIP AGE LIMIT LIFTED--The government plans to withdraw the age limit for those making overseas trips for sightseeing purposes from the middle part of the 1980s on a gradual basis. This is a turnabout of the foreign ministry's original plan to allow overseas sightseeing only by those aged 50 or more from January 1983, according to the ministry's report submitted to the National Assembly yesterday. [Text] [SK090053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 82 p 8]

SNU STUDENTS EXPELLED--A total of 62 students at Seoul National University [SNU] were expelled from the school in connection with campus disturbances during last year, it was learned yesterday. Seven of them were ousted for violating school regulations while they were suspended for involvement in other incidents, according to the school authorities. Sixty-two SNU students are still suspended in connection with campus disturbances, 41 indefinitely and the rest for fixed periods. But the authorities said, other students subject to various lighter punishments last year were allowed attendance from this semester. [Text] [SK100103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Mar 82 p 8]

CARBINES, AMMUNITION STOLEN--Yosu (YONHAP)--Police are searching for five carbines and 900 rounds of ammunition which were stolen last week from an ordinance storage of a homeland reserve forces unit here it was belatedly learned yesterday. Police said that the rifles and ammunition were believed to have been lost during 4-7 March period. The theft at an armory of the HRF unit of the Korea Electric Power Corp. Branch Office in Chungmu-dong was found at about 3 p.m. Sunday by a guard of the branch. The guard was said to have discovered the padlock of the warehouse gate destroyed during his patrol on that holiday. Among the weapons kept in the armory, five carbines and 900 rounds were missing. Assuming that the weapons might have been taken by people attempting a robbery, police are now intensifying investigation of hooligans in the area, strengthening inspection at all checkpoints. The weapon theft was the second that has occurred here this year. Three M-1 rifles were reported stolen on 29 January at an ordinance store of Yosu High School. [Text] [SK100155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Mar 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/188

BRIEFS

ROK TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE RESEARCH--Telecommunication satellites will be developed in the foreseeable future to remove blanket areas before the 1988 Seoul Olympic games. Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo said yesterday the Ministry of Communications and the Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) have started preliminary research into the development of telecommunication satellites. In reply to lawmakers' questions in a plenary National Assembly Session, Yi also said the government will reduce commercials on the state-run broadcasting system. The government acknowledges the need to create a large-scale national art museum to firmly establish the legitmacy of the nation, he said. The government has sent 17 different kinds of books to Korean residents in Communist China through third countries, and plans to send nonpolitical publications to Korean residents in other communist countries, he disclosed. [Text] [SK070243 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK SEEKS INTERNATIONAL PACTS ON TERRORISM

SK040054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong said Korea has closely cooperated since last September with Canadian authorities in the probe of the international plot to assassinate President Chon Tu-hwan.

In reply to lawmakers' queries at a National Assembly Plenary Session, No said the Canadian foreign ministry notified Korea of the results of the six-month-long investigation on 24 February.

Korea's overseas diplomatic missions have been instructed to increase their vigilance against North Korean infiltrations, he said.

The government plans to subscribe to pertinent international treaties to protect diplomats from terrorism, he observed. Speaking of negotiations between Seoul and Tokyo over Korea's request for $6 billion in public loans, he said the two countries will hold a foreign ministers' meeting at the earliest possible date to work out a negotiated settlement.

Leaders of the three of the four countries he recently visited, Sri Lanka, France, India and Nigeria, expressed a wish to meet President Chon, but no plan has yet been set for Chon to make overseas tours, he said.

Vice Minister of National Defense Pak Chan-kung testified that the government will curtail the period of military service for enlisted men in the army, navy and air force by one month each year, so that they will serve 30 months beginning in 1984.

At present, the enlisted men in the navy and air force serve 35 months and those in the army 33 months.

The vice minister said Korea, the United States and Japan virtually have a trilateral collective security system, in that Seoul and Washington have a mutual defense treaty and Washington and Tokyo have a similar security pact.

It is, however, difficult for Korea and Japan to establish a "direct military relationship," he said.

The nation is capable of producing most conventional weapons and some highly sophisticated warheads, and is on a par with North Korea in terms of defense industry, he said.

Pak predicted the nation will be able to outstrip North Korea in every military aspect before the mid-1980s.

Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo said the government will guarantee freedom of the press as far as conditions permit and that the basic press law is designed to guarantee freedom of the press and to emphasize public function of the press.

The government has no intention of revising the press law, since one year of application shows the law has no major shortcomings, Yi said.

Minister of National Unification Son Chae-sik said North Korea is rejecting "our new unification formula and 20 pilot projects" by setting forth preconditions such as the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea.

The government, however, will continue to make multilateral efforts with patience to persuade North Korea to come to the conference table, he said.

The government, he said, is prepared for any favorable response North Korea may make toward the formula and pilot projects.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK, ECUADORIAN MINISTERS AGREE ON TRADE TIES

SK030044 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Mar 82 p 7

[Text] Commerce-industry Minister So Sok-chun and his Ecuadorian counterpart Orlando Alcivar Santos, minister of industries, foreign trade and integration, agreed yesterday to expand trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Informed sources close to the meeting, held at Minister So's office, said the Ecuadorian minister hoped that many Korean enterprises would invest in his country.

So called for Ecuador to increase imports of Korean automobiles, pointing to the deepening trade imbalance in favor of Ecuador. The Korean import excess last year reached $50 million in trade with Ecuador.

The sources said the Ecuadorian minister said his country was restudying its import policies, indicating that Ecuador would give favorable consideration to countries which show adverse conditions in trade.

The visiting minister asked for Korean companies to invest in Ecuador to explore markets in the Central and South American areas.

Meanwhile, So called for the Ecuadorian government's cooperation with Korean business companies participating in Ecuadorian economic development plans.

Minister Santos, who arrived here Monday with a three-member entourage, had a series of meetings with Chang Sun-hwan, president of the Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA); Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries; and Sin Pyong-hyon, chairman of the Korean Traders Association.

Last year, Korean imports from Ecuador reached $120,104,000, while exports to that country stood at $159,552,000. Imports mostly consisted of crude oil, and exports were mostly vessels.

CSO: 4120/188

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK TO SET UP RESEARCH FIRMS IN FOREIGN NATIONS

SK090059 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 82 p 8

[Text] The government will establish scientific research institutes or technology-intensive firms in foreign countries or purchase such institutions already in operation overseas in an ambitious step to achieve technological renovation, it was reported yesterday.

The science-technology ministry reported to the National Assembly yesterday that a branch office of the Korea Research Institute for Chemical Technology would be established in New Jersey by the end of this year.

The U.S.-based branch office will collect advanced technological information and carry out research activities beginning next year, it said.

It went on that five researchers would be employed by the office this year and 10 more would be secured next year.

To strengthen research in the semi-conductor field, the ministry said 700 million won would be invested in the operation of a design center affiliated with the Korea Institute of Electronic Technology.

Two researchers are currently working at the Kiet's U.S.-based design center, and 18 more will be employed soon, the ministry said. According to it, the center was established in the United States last September. The ministry did not give details about the location of the center.

The major function of the design center is designing integrated circuit (IC) systems and analyzing products, the ministry said.

It said that similar institutes would be established in foreign countries in the days ahead especially to catch up with ever-advancing technology in the field of fine chemistry, semi-conductors, mechanical automation and genetic engineering.

Officials said that the ministry would continue inviting foreign researchers to local institutes while operating research bodies overseas in arduous endeavors to achieve technological renovation, which the government says is the only way to realize a "second economic take-off."

CSO: 4120/188

BRIEFS

NEW TURKISH ENVOY TO ROK--Seoul, 26 Feb--The Turkish government Friday informed the Korean foreign ministry that it has named Bedrettin Tunabas, director of the Greece and Cyprus Bureau at the Turkish Foreign Ministry, as the new ambassador to Korea. Tunabas replaces E. Akay. Amb. Akay is scheduled to leave Seoul in late April. [Text] [SK030130 Seoul YONHAP in English 1057 GMT 26 Feb 82 SK]

INDIAN ENVOY ON CHON'S SUCCESS--Seoul, 3 Mar (YONHAP)--Indian ambassador to Korea Vasant Vasudeo Paranjpe Tuesday expressed the hope that South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to India would take place in the "foreseeable future," adding that no definite date has been fixed for Chon's visit, Paranjpe said, however, that one of the difficulties is "that our president is due for change in the middle of the year." This visit will also depend on President Chon's and the new president's schedules, he said. Referring to the first anniversary of Chon's inauguration, the Indian envoy said that Korea's Fifth Republic has made very impressive successes in various fields in such a short period. It (the republic) has restored social and political stability and economic momentum and taken a lot of initiatives in international affairs--particularly through invitational diplomacy, he said. [Text] [SK030332 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 3 Mar 82]

AIR LINES PLANNING ROUTE TO IRAQ--Seoul, 3 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korea Air Lines (KAL) will inaugurate a new air passenger service route linking Seoul and Baghdad in Iraq, beginning late this month or early next month at the latest. A KAL official said Wednesday that a Boeing-747 jumbo jet or a DC-10 plane will fly the new air route twice a week. The plane will make a technical landing in Bangkok for a brief machinery and gauge checkup and refueling, and will fly non-stop to Baghdad thereafter. On its way home, however, the plane will stop in Kuwait airport. This two-way air route will help meet the growing demand for air transport between Korea and the Middle East, the official said. Negotiations over the opening of the new air route started in the second half of last year at KAL's initiative, and successfully ended when an Iraqi delegation, led by the Vice President of the Iraq Air Lines, visited Seoul 20-23 January. Thus, KAL will become the second foreign airline to make flights to Iraq, following the Royal Jordanian Airlines. [Text] [SK030916 Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 3 Mar 82]

ROK, JAPANESE JOINT VENTURE SET--Seoul, 4 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korean and Japanese delegations to the second meeting of the Committee for the Long-Term Study of Korea-Japan Economic Cooperation agreed Wednesday to set up a body to facilitate joint ventures into third countries in the field of resources development. Winding up their two-day meeting held here, the two sides also decided to hold continuous consultations on the establishment of a "Pacific economic community," as suggested by the Japanese side. The next meeting of the committee will be held in Tokyo within the year. [Text] [SK040220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 4 Mar 82]

ASSEMBLY PLANS DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE--Seoul, 4 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's National Assembly plans to push its parliamentary diplomacy, including active participation at international conferences, after the current special house session ends on 13 March. According to a National Assembly official Thursday, emphasis will be placed on diplomacy toward certain international political blocs, including the Socialist International (SI) and the nonaligned nations. To this end, the official said, the assembly will seek closer cooperation with the member countries of such international forums as the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) and the Asian-Pacific Parliamentary Union (APPU). He pointed such cooperation is very important, as was demonstrated in the IPU's general meeting in Havana, last September. The assembly will send a seven-member delegation to be led by Rep. O Se-ung of the ruling Democratic Justice Party to the IPU's 30th board of directors' meeting, slated for 12-18 April in the Nigerian Capital of Lagos. [Text] [SK040146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 4 Mar 82]

ROK-JAPAN COUNCIL TOKYO MEETING--Seoul, 4 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korea-Japan Cooperation Council will hold its annual joint general conference in Tokyo, Japan, 11-12 March to discuss bilateral cooperative ties. Former South Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u presided over a preparatory gathering for the Seoul delegates here Thursday. Nam was elected to the post 22 February, replacing Kim Yong-sun. [Text] [SK041217 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 4 Mar 82]

ROK ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICIAL MET--Seoul, 8 Mar (YONHAP)--Yen Chen-hsing, chairman of the Chinese Atomic Energy Council, paid a courtesy call on South Korean Science-Technology Minister Yi Chong-o at the latter's office here and exchanged views on bilateral cooperation in the field of atomic energy ties between the two countries. Yen arrived in Seoul over the weekend for a week visit at the invitation of the science-technology ministry. During his stay here, the Chinese is scheduled to meet with Korean atomic energy-related leaders, and to visit the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute and the Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) in Seoul. [Text] [SK080452 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 8 Mar 82]

SALES MISSIONS TO MIDEAST--Seoul, 9 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korea Traders Association (KTA) plans to dispatch two sales missions to Saudi Arabia and other Mideast countries this year--probably in April and October--to promote the sales of Korean-made construction materials and equipment. The KTA also plans to invite consultant engineers with foreign construction and service firms operating in the Mideast to visit Seoul this summer to help develop an effective marketing strategy for Korean-made construction equipment there. Last year, Korea exported nearly three billion U.S. dollars worth of such products,

up 27.4 percent over 1980. Construction equipment now accounts for 13.8 percent of total Korean exports, up from 13 percent in 1980 and 12.6 percent in 1979. [Text] [SK090237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 9 Mar 82]

FOREIGN DIGNITARIES INVITED TO SEOUL--Seoul, 9 Mar (YONHAP)--Korea's National Assembly plans to invite 30 top parliamentary leaders from 23 countries, including 16 heads of the legislature, to visit Korea this year, Assembly Secretary-General Wu Pyong-kyu, said Tuesday. Appearing at the Steering Committee of the country's Unicameral Parliament, Wu also disclosed that 40 Korean lawmakers will tour abroad in eight groups as part of their "parliamentary diplomacy." Seven committees of the National Assembly also plan to send inspection teams abroad during the year, Wu said. Sixteen countries whose heads of parliament were invited to visit Seoul are New Zealand, Australia, India, Bangladesh, Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, Peru, Spain, the Netherlands, Denmark, Lesotho, Egypt, Jordan and Iran. Eight groups of lawmakers going abroad are group one to the Philippines, Burma and Malaysia 15-29 April; group two to Belgium, Luxembourg and Finland 29 March-12 April; group three to Sweden, Norway and Denmark 26 March-9 April; group four to Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco 1-16 May; group five to Brazil, Paraguay and Peru 17 May-1 June; group six to France, Portugal and Spain 12 May-26 May; group seven to the Sudan, Malawi and Kenya 2-17 June; group eight to Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Gabon (the exact date yet to be fixed). [Text] [SK090736 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 9 Mar 82]

SAUDI TRADE MISSION ARRIVES--Seoul, 10 Mar (YONHAP)--A 13-member Saudi Arabian trade mission, led by Saah Mohammed al-Moazil, president of the Damman Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrived here Tuesday afternoon at the invitation of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry. During their eight-day visit the Saudi delegates will have business talks with South Korean government officials as well as economic and financial leaders. The two sides will also discuss ways to strengthen economic cooperation between the two countries. Main topics between the Saudis and Korean leaders are likely to include joint ventures and technical transfers. [Text] [SK100058 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 10 Mar 82]

ROK, ZAIRE MINISTERS TALKS--Seoul, 11 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korean Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun Thursday received visiting Zaire Minister of Industry and National Economy Pay-Pay We Kasige. During economic talks So pointed to bright prospects for bilateral cooperation in the future and said Korea was able to supply technology, heavy and chemical industrial products and other consumer goods to Zaire and other developing countries. So expressed the hope that Korea could participate in large-scale development projects now under way in the west-central African country and asked for the Zaire government's cooperation to help Korean firms join such projects. Accompanied by several Zaire business leaders, Kasige arrived in Seoul Wednesday for a week-long visit at So's invitation. So also called for government assistance for private economic organizations of the two countries to promote cooperation. Korea exported nearly two million U.S. dollars worth of commodities, mostly textiles to Zaire last year and imported 752,000 dollars worth of goods. Zaire maintains diplomatic ties with South and North Korea. [Text] [SK110152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 11 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/188

BRIEFS

EXPORTS UP IN FEBRUARY--Seoul, 2 Mar (YONHAP)--South Korea's total exports were valued at 1.59 billion U.S. dollars in February, up 10.9 percent over the corresponding month last year, according to statistics released Tuesday by the commerce-industry ministry. According to the statistics, the country exported 3.04 billion dollars' worth of commodities during the first two months of this year, 7.3 percent more than in the same period last year. The statistics also indicated that the arrivals in February of import letters of credit (L/C) from abroad were down 8.7 percent from 1981--to 1.4 billion dollars--and that the L/C arrivals during the first two months of this year were 8.4 percent less than in the same period last year. A ministry official attributed the decrease in L/C arrivals to the "wait-and-see" attitude by foreign buyers due to the prolonged worldwide recession. South Korea's imports were valued at 1.7 billion dollars in February, down 13 percent from last year. [Text] [SK021319 Seoul YONHAP in English 1240 GMT 2 Mar 82]

AGRICULTURAL, MARINE IMPORTS LIMITED--Seoul, 6 Mar (YONHAP)--The Korean government will not import garlic, hot pepper, fruits, pork and other subsidiary farm and marine products whose demand can be met domestically. Answering questions from lawmakers at a National Assembly questioning session, Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Ko Kun said Friday that imports of sesame seeds and barley malt would be gradually reduced. Imports of wheat, feed grains and beef will not increase from the present level, he said. [Text] [SK060317 Seoul YONHAP in English 0036 GMT 6 Mar 82]

JAPANESE DISCUSS TRADE IMBALANCE--Representatives of Japanese retailers stationed in Korea were invited to a meeting yesterday held at the World Trade Center Korea Building to exchange a wide range of frank views on ways of rectifying the chronic trade imbalance between Korea and Japan. The meeting was organized by the Korean Traders Association (KTA) representing a wide spectrum of Korean business interests engaging in international trade. Kae Pong-hyok, vice chairman of the KTA, noted that Korea has sustained a combined total of $21,978 million in trade deficit with Japan since 1966. Stressing that the chronic trade imbalance still remains basically unchanged despite the stepped efforts made by the Korean-side, Kae asked the Japanese representatives to be more sincere in their approach to the issue. For this, the Japanese representatives replied that more Japanese retailers are about to import Korean-made goods in large quantity nowadays because of the improved quality and reasonable prices. They also disclosed that Japanese retailers have opened or plan to open their buying offices in Seoul to increase their purchases from

Korean suppliers. "Korean makers should keep abreast with the changing consumer patterns in Japan if they want to increase their exports to Japan on a long-term and steady basis," one of the Japanese representatives suggested. [Text] [SK100133 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 32 p 3]

CSO: 4120/188

ROK DAILY VIEWS STRAINED U.S.-PRC TIES

SK060958 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 6 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Moves in Communist China"]

[Excerpts] It appears likely that the Deng Xiaoping system faces its biggest trial since the cultural revolution. While enacting a major purge of key party officials, Communist China is unable to act jointly with the United States in dealing with international problems which concern the two countries. Relations between the two countries are strained. The trials the Deng Xiaoping system faces are a result of the pragmatic line it has adopted.

We deem it desirable that the strained ties between the United States and Communist China be restored as soon as possible. When the United States and Communist China normalized their relations after issuing the Shanghai communique in 1972, they agreed to recognize the Soviet Union, which had exerted its influence all over the world, as the principal enemy. Asked to accept and understand arms sales to free China by the Reagan administration, which has evinced keen interest in the defense of free China, Beijing, which has severely criticized the United States, did not hide its anger.

Taking advantage of the strained relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union--the biggest enemy--is ogling Communist China and urging negotiations on the border issue. This draws our attention. Should U.S.-Communist Chinese ties worsen and Soviet-Communist Chinese relations improve, a change in the balance of power around the Korean peninsula may occur.

Soviet military advances in the Far East are a grave threat to the balance of power in this region. We are also aware that the Soviet Union and Communist China have tried to win North Korea to their own side.

As in the last 10 years, the restoration of normalized relations between the United States and Communist China will protect the Far East from the Soviet military threat. It will contribute to peace and stability in the Far East. We urge the government to deal prudently with the changing situation and watch the moves in Communist China and relations between the United States and Communist China.

CSO: 4120/188

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' LAUDS KWP GUIDANCE

SK091102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 8 March carried a signed article titled "Great Guidance of Our Party Adding Lustre to the Chuche Idea," which reads in part:

Our party set forth a revolutionary policy of bringing about a radical turn in the party's ideological work in conformity with the demand of the historic cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and is giving a wide guidance to this end.

In deepening the party's ideological work in keeping with the demand of developing revolution today, our party is making great efforts to firmly arm the entire party members and working people with the chuche idea and thoroughly embody it.

Our party is, first of all, demonstrating the greatness and validity of the chuche idea by brilliantly embodying it in all fields of revolution and construction.

By setting forth the militant slogan of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, our party indicated a most correct road of successfully bringing to materialization the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in all domains of social life.

Modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is a historic struggle for transforming people and society as demanded by the chuche idea.

In rearing people to be true communist revolutionaries, our party lays stress on firmly arming them with the revolutionary world outlook of chuche.

Through the transformation of economy and culture in keeping with the demand of the chuche idea, our party is also providing the people more satisfactorily with an independent and creative life.

It is because our party takes it as an immovable principle of its activities to embody the chuche idea that the work of rearing people as communist revolutionaries of chuche type and the struggle for transforming economy and culture are progressing successfully without any deviation in our country.

Thanks to the wise guidance of our party, our people have become a most dignified people possessed of a high degree of independence, crativeness and consciousness and the whole society is overflowing only with the pure chuche idea.

Our party is also constantly developing and enriching the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party's ideas, theories and policies are a sum total of the experiences and exploits achieved in the practical struggle for embodying the great chuche idea and are their theoretical generalisation. Clarified there in an all-round way are all problems arising in chuche philosophy and the development of communist revolutionary theory, all theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of the party, economy and culture and the revolutionary armed forces, external affairs, and in the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification and anti-imperialism and independence.

Our party's ideas and theories are very comprehensive and profound and no domain remains out of their reach.

All the ideas and theories set forth by our party are a direct succession to the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Herein lies the main characteristics of our party's idea and theory.

In developing and enriching the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party strictly lays stress on inheritance and takes it as an unshakable principle of all ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary practice.

Today the revolutionary ideas and theories clarified by our party are powerful weapons for firmly arming our people ideologically and leading them energetically to the future of communism.

CSO: 4120/187

WORKERS FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF UNSUNG HEROES, IMPROVE PRODUCT QUALITY

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Dec 82 p 3

[Articles by special correspondent Kwon Ch'on-ho: "Visitation Report: Every Product With Care. On a Visit to Kanggye Disabled Veterans People's Fountain Pen Plant Which Is Effectively Pursuing the Movement To Follow the Examples of Unsung Heroes"]

[Text] When we visited the Kanggye Municipal Party Committee not long ago, we were told by a municipal party functionary that the party members and workers at the Kanggye Model County People's Fountain Pen Plant are producing the various kind of fountain pens of high quality with good care and conscientious effort following the lofty examples set by the unsung heroes.

We arrived at the plant around noon.

When we entered the front gate of the plant, we felt that the hot breath of the disabled veterans was surging upon us.

As we walked inside the plant, we were heartened by the news posted on a board that they achieved the production target of the year 1 month earlier than planned, even though the target was set at 1.3 times the previous year, and by bulletins depicting the trustworthy disabled veterans conscientiously making efforts to produce fountain pens of high quality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"The brilliant examples set by the unsung heroes is creating great sympathy in the hearts of the people, and it is directing them toward heroic achievements."

The primary party functionaries proudly told us how their plant was born of the great leader's sagacious leadership and his greatest of great care, and that they have consistently achieved the production targets every month, every quarter, and every year during the past 30 years, and finally introduced to us the people who were putting their good conscience and effort into every product, following the examples of the unsung heroes.

Among other things, we were particularly moved by the story about the disabled veterans who had heroically fought against the U.S. imperialists and their

puppets at the time of the fatherland liberation war, and who today continue working hard to bring the red flowers of revolution into full bloom.

Plant primary party functionaries showed us various kinds of fountain pens of high quality, saying that those products reflected the conscientious efforts of the disabled veterans.

We proceeded to a workshop seething with the revolutionary spirit.

The first place we visited was the molding [?] shop.

They just accomplished a month earlier the production target of this year set at 1.3 times of the previous year, and are still marching forward without a sense of complacency or conceit.

One comrade in middle age was conspicuous among others in the revolutionary column.

A primary level party functionary standing nearby proudly told us:

"The comrade is called Chu Pyong-kun, a molder, who does as much as twice the assignment given to him, following the examples of the unsung heroes."

We learned that he has been working without interruption at the plant for 30 years for the sake of the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people.

Even when urged to stay home because of his physical handicap, Comrade Pyon-kun refused, saying that to be beautiful a flower should continue blooming, and kept devoting himself to difficult research with inexhaustible revolutionary zeal, and finally succeeded in inventing efficient tools and instruments for making fountain pens.

He worked hard with such a zeal that this year alone, he invented several more efficient tools that made it possible to increase production three times and vastly improve the quality of the products.

Such hidden efforts of disabled veterans were blossoming everywhere.

As we heard this moving story from a primary level party functionary, we entered the finishing room to see ejection machines shooting out fountain pens of various colors constantly; wounded veterans' faces were aglow with great joy.

Comrade Choe Chi-ho, who is in charge of the finishing section, said to us, pointing to the trustworthy workers who put in raw materials and take out red and blue fountain pens from the machines:

"Our work team was honored to win the red flag of the three great revolutions in October last year.

"Our workers are not complacent with the achievement they already made and are still marching forward, carrying out 200 percent of the daily assignments."

We were also impressed with the attitude of the workers who were making every effort to produce fountain pens of higher quality for the people.

Especially, Comrade Song Sun-ae, who worked as a products inspector, used to examine the products as if they were for her own personal use, even before she became inspector, and when she found the slightest defect in the products, she traced them back to the worker and determined the cause of the defect and helped them take proper measures against such defects.

With every work team we visited and every work site we visited, we were impressed by their conscientious attitude to follow the examples set by the unsung heroes.

We were especially impressed by the attitude of workers at the material section and the skillful handling of work by the disabled veterans.

There were signs saying "raw materials," "supplementary materials," "tools," at each entrance of the two-story building, which was neatly built, in a corner of the premises.

We found that it was a storage house.

We looked around in several rooms.

Every room was equipped with shelves, on which all the articles were neatly sorted by use, size, quality and marked with names.

How could the quality of the products not be improved and high achievement not made in production?

A primary level party functionary told us as we were leaving the plant:

"The campaign to follow the examples set by the unsung heroes stirred up fire in the hearts of the disabled veterans, as days pass by, and starts to bring about more results."

9053
CSO: 4108/92

TEXTILE PLANT WORKERS PROMOTING TECHNICAL INNOVATION, INCREASED PRODUCTION

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 25 Dec 82 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Myong Hong-suk: "New Upsurge in People's Consumer Goods Production: For Bigger Blazes of Technological Innovation. At Sinuiju Textile Plant"]

[Text] The party members and workers at Sinuiju Textile Plant are trying to bring a new upsurge in production so as to brilliantly conclude the first year of all-out march.

During December, they have been fulfilling their plan on a daily, weekly and a 10-day basis while guaranteeing a high standard for the quality of products.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows:

"In order to rapidly improve the people's living, we must bring about a great change in the production of people's consumer goods by emphasizing the development of light industries."

Upholding the great leader's instruction, the plant's primary level party committee is aggressively pushing for an organization and political work, aimed at bringing forth a new upsurge in the people's consumer goods production by intensifying flames of mass movement for technological innovation among the party members and workers.

Especially, the committee is explaining and instilling in workers the great leader's instructions on the definite improvement of the recent people's living and the party's intention, while vigorously conducting political propaganda and economic agitation designed to stimulate their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness and initiative.

The planning staff of the plant thoroughly weaved economic organization work designed to solve pending problems on a timely basis and grasp the actual status by deeply penetrating workers as required by the Taean Work System.

Upholding the party's revolutionary slogan, "Production, study and life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrilla."

All functionaries are managing their work site boldy and on a large scale to live up to the revolutionary enthusiasm of the workers, thereby creating a strong fire storm of the speed war at every work site.

The 1st Twisted Yarn Shop and the 2d Weaving Shop are normalizing production at a high standard through an exemplary management of facilities and technology. All machinists participate in the management of facilities with a work attitude becoming a master and are strictly adhering to the requirements set forth under the technological regulation and the standard operating method.

And then beginning in December, they have achieved reform to produce in excess on a daily, weekly and a 10-day basis.

At the plant, everyone is vigorously pushing for an overall production with emphasis placed on the central link.

At the plant, political work was vigorously developed among the workers and technicians of the industrial power shop so that they can establish their own technological measure to guarantee the production capacity of the boiler to the maximum degree. Highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the workers and technicians of this sector are making efforts to guarantee a full operation of boilers through such activities as self-manufacturing the required parts and components and the bold rearrangement of unreasonable work processes.

The members of 4.15 Technological Reform Shock Brigade of the plant who are vigorously conducting a drive to pattern after the examples set by the unsung heroes have initiated and manufactured efficient machinery facilities such as a high-speed glossing machine and put them in use for production.

Thus, they have been contributing greatly to the speeding up and modernizing of facilities. With a high sense of service to the people, the workers of the woolen textile plant have adopted an advanced work method and are displaying a high sense of responsibility so that they can make every meter of cloth more lasting and useful.

While exerting its effort in the current production, the plant is also doing preparatory work designed to bring a greater change to the production of the coming year.

With a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm, today the workers and technicians of Sinuiju Textile Plant and the members of Three Revolutions Team are staging a vigorous march toward the seizure of the 10 major objectives in the construction of socialist economy.

8915
CSO: 4108/86

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY ELIMINATES HEAVY LABOR

SK082324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Automation, remote control, industrial television and telemechanics are being introduced in major production processes in various domains of the national economy of Korea.

Upholding the lofty intentions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to free for good from arduous labour our working people liberated from exploitation and oppression, the glorious party centre created a model of all-round automation at the Hwanghae Iron Works, and wisely guided the work for its generalization throughout the country.

Thanks to the party's steps, a large number of scientists and technicians were sent to factories and enterprises to help workers introduce automation and remote control in the production processes.

The youth, Cholligil and Piryugang Electrical Appliances factories and many other production centres of automation apparatuses and elements have been firmly built up to lay a foundation for the comprehensive realisation of automation and remote control in production.

At the enterprises in the mining industry including the coal and ore mines and the metallurgical, chemical and cement industries where there is relatively much labour-consuming work, the production command system by use of industrial television and telemechanics has been set up and comprehensive mechanisation, semi-automation, automation and remote control are being widely introduced.

In the ferrous metallurgical domain, automation and remote control have been realised in the operations of many blast furnaces, electric furnaces, open hearths, coking batteries and converters and production is ensured by industrial television and ultrashort wave. As a result, our furnacemen are now working with ease, freed from arduous labour.

In the domain of the power industry, remote control has been introduced in many production processes and production command personnel at the power stations organize and command production, grasping the conditions of the equipment and water scores of ri away (10 ri is four kilometres) through the control apparatuses.

In the railway transport, operations have been semi-automated at more than 30 major railway stations and 130 sections, with the result that a big success has been achieved in making the train operation high speed.

Some time ago the Central Industrial TV Control Room was built at the Taean General Heavy Machine Works and an electronic computer capable of doing a rapid calculation of over 60,000 items installed there to scientise and rationalise the production command and management activity.

Automation, remote control, and industrial television are also being rapidly introduced in the construction, fishing and light industries, too.

Heat-affected and harmful labour was eliminated in various domains including the metal, chemical and cement industries and the modernisation and scientisation of the national economy are progressing apace.

CSO: 4120/187

CHONGNYON MEETING MARKS 1 MARCH UPRISING

SK040420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Mar (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan for commemorating the 63rd anniversary of the March 1 popular uprising, a nation-wide anti-Japanese resistance, smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the enemies and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on 1 March.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and compatriots, 3,000 in all.

Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, made a speech at the meeting.

He said: The March 1 popular uprising demonstrated to the world the patriotic fighting spirit and stamina of the Korean people who struggle to the end in defiance of any sacrifice against foreign aggressors trying to trample under-foot the independence of the country and the dignity of the nation.

The liberation of the country desired so ardently by the March 1 uprisers was brilliantly achieved thanks to the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

But in South Korea the colonial rule of foreign aggressors is still continuing, he noted.

Pointing out that these days the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running wild again in the new war provocation manoeuvres, he strongly held that the U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea at once, taking along all their weapons of aggression.

Today the Japanese reactionaries reinvasion of South Korea has become all the more undisguised with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, he said, and stressed: The Japanese authorities must look straight at the situation, act with discretion and immediately stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Laying bare the criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan-bossed traitors in faithfully serving the splittist manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese masters, he exposed the deceptive nature of the socalled "unification proposal" brought forward by them recently and their sinister aim to keep Korea divided indefinitely and realize their long-term office.

In conclusion, he called for actively explaining and propagandizing internally and externally the content and justness of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader, and waging a vigorous struggle, as the immediate task, to realise at an early date the 100-men joint conference participated in by politicians in the north and south and abroad, proposed by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

Speeches expressing solidarity were made at the meeting by socialist member of the House of Representatives Seiichi Ikehata, communist member of the House of Representatives Masako Kobayashi, director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) Kansaku Yagi and representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Hiroshi Wakabayashi.

The meeting was also addressed by representatives of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and men of the press.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON SPA ELECTION

SK050858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 5 Mar 82

[text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on 2 March sent a message of greetings to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song upon his election to the Supreme Peoples Assembly, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The message says:

The election of you, the great leader to the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the DPRK, an invincible weapon for the victory of the cause of chuche, is a clear reflection of the burning will and desire of the entire compatriots at home and abroad to entrust their destinies wholly to you the fatherly leader and achieve the eternal prosperity of the fatherland and the nation under the outstanding guidance and warm loving care of you the respected leader and their brilliant realization.

In the recent elections the entire voters in the socialist homeland achieved a shining success--one hundred percent participation and one hundred percent casting of approval votes. This is a proud demonstration of the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the people in the homeland rallied closely around you the respected leader and the sagacious party centre and of the invincible might of the power of the DPRK.

In the recent elections seven representatives of Chongnyon and Korean Residents in Japan were elected deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly, the highest honour as citizens of the DPRK.

This is the greatest glory and happiness given to the entire functionaries of Chongnyon and Korean Residents in Japan thanks to the warmest love and solicitude of you the great leader who are concerned to provide compatriots living in an alien land with a genuine life as proud masters of a sovereign and independent state and lead Chongnyon and Korean Residents in Japan to the end along the road of the sacred struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche.

We will reply with loyalty the profound solicitude of you the respected leader by achieving greater development and new successes in all patriotic work of

Chongnyon through the intensification of the patriotic innovation movement of loyalty and thereby making this year a most glorious year in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

The message sincerely (?wishes) good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON CELEBRATES KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY--Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--An art troupe of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Apil, director of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang by train on 7 March on a visit to the homeland for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. It arrived in Wonsan on 6 March by the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text] [SK080445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KAESONG PEOPLE WELCOME JSP ACTIVISTS

SK070930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The young people of Kaesong held a meeting on 5 March to warmly welcome the young activists delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Hajime Fukata, member of its Central Executive Committee and director of the youth and children department.

Kim Chong-yong, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, made a speech at the meeting.

He expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle waged by the Progressive Youth of Japan under the slogan of anti-monopoly, anti-war, anti-military base and anti-self-defense forces.

He wished the progressive youth organisations of Japan great success in their activities including the struggle to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in Asia and the Pacific region through the anti-nuclear, peace movement.

Pointing out that the bonds of friendship between the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Progressive Youth Organisations of Japan are daily growing stronger, he said: The Korean people and youth will vigorously struggle in firm unity with the broad segments of the Japanese people and youth and all the progressive youths of Asia to build a peaceable and prospering, new Asia and develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

After concluding his speech, he conveyed a silk banner to the head of the delegation in the name of the Kaesong Municipal Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Head of the delegation Hajime Fukata spoke next:

Having the honour of visiting Korea in a very auspicious year celebrating the 70th birthday of the Great President Kim Il-song and the 40th birthday of respected Mr Kim Chong-il, the successor to the chuche cause, we cannot repress our emotion. We wholeheartedly congratulate you on these auspicious holidays.

During its stay in your country the delegation visited Mangyongdae where the great President Kim Il-song was born and learned the revolutionary activities of the great president.

While inspecting the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the ice rink and others built under the meticulous guidance of respected Mr Kim Chong-il and the Pyongyang Metro and the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace, we saw socialist construction in Korea and came to be firmly convinced of the prospect for the development of your country.

Saying that the Japanese reactionary government was giving a shot in the arm of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet "regime" of South Korea, pursuing a hostile policy towards the DPRK, he declared: We harden our determination to intensify the struggle against this.

He further said:

The Japan Socialist Party and our delegation fully and resolutely support the historic proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which is based on the three principles of national reunification and the ten-point policy of the unified state and the proposal for convening a joint conference of 100 Koreans.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is not entitled to talk about reunification.

We demand that the U.S. troops immediately withdraw from South Korea.

Concluding his speech, he congratulated the 70th birthday of respected President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the revolution, and wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great President Kim Il-song and respected Mr Kim Chong-il.

Present at the meeting were chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned and working youth in Kaesong.

CSO: 4120/187

'MINJU CHOSON' CALLS FOR NUCLEAR-FREE, PEACE ZONES

SK051547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--"Establishment of Nuclear-Free, Peace Zones is Demand of Present Situation" is the headline of a MINJU CHOSON article Friday.

Pointing out that the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their domination, dismayed at the daily growing anti-imperialist and independent action of the progressive people and fierce flames of revolutionary struggle raging everywhere, the author of the article says: Owing to these manoeuvres of theirs, the danger of a new world war is felt in Korea, in the Middle East and in Europe.

The obtaining situation raises it as a preferential task of the world peace-loving people to struggle to thwart and frustrate the imperialists manoeuvres of aggression and war and defend peace and security of the world.

To prevent the outbreak of a new world war and save mankind from a nuclear holocaust, the test, production, stockpile and use of the nuclear weapons must be banned and all the nuclear weapons be completely abandoned in all parts of the world.

This can be successfully achieved only through the course of establishing nuclear-free, peace zones in many regions of the world and constantly expanding them.

Peace and security of the world can never be achieved by the socalled "balance of forces" of the military blocs; they can be durable and everlasting only when the globe is cleared of all the aggressive armed forces, means of war and military blocs.

With the imperialists arms buildup and their manoeuvres to secure military bases becoming evermore undisguised, the establishment of the nuclear-free, peace zones is inevitably accompanied by an anti-imperialist struggle and premises it. In a nutshell, the struggle for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones is an urgent struggle for precipitating the course of the decline and ruin of imperialism, hastening the victory of the anti-imperialist, independent forces and for defending peace against war.

Declaring that the struggle for establishing them has a realistic possibility, the article goes on:

The anti-imperialist, independent forces and the anti-war, peace forces are constantly growing in strength on the global scale and the imperialist reactionary forces are being isolated and weakened day by day. The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-war, peace forces of our era; the expansion and development of this movement greatly contribute to defending world peace and security against the imperialists policy for aggression and war.

The struggle for checking the production of neutron weapons and establishing nuclear-free, peace zones is going on vigorously in many countries of Asia and Europe and many regions of the world and it deals a telling blow to the imperialists policies of aggression and war.

The Korean people will strive to convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support and encourage the struggle of the world peaceloving people for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JSP ACTIVISTS HOLD PARTY, PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK090507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The young activists delegation of the Japan Socialist Party arranged a party on the evening of 8 March upon the conclusion of its Korean visit.

Invited to the party were Hyon Chun-kuk, Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned.

The party was addressed first by head of the delegation Hajime Fukata, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and director of its youth and children department.

Having had the honour of visiting the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the land of chuche, in the significant year in which the 70th birthday of the respected great President Kim Il-song and the 40th birthday of respected Mr Kim Chong-il are celebrated, we feel ourselves favored with great vigor and new guideline in our life.

He further said:

Going round various places including the ice rink, the circus theatre and the Mansudae Art Theatre built under the meticulous guidance of respected Mr Kim Chong-il, we could see the pulsating features of your country.

Seeing Pyongyang, a peaceful and beautiful city of parks, we could feel the value of peace and were struck with admiration at the loyalty of the Korean people and youth to the respected great President Kim Il-song.

During our visit, we also keenly felt how ardently the Korean people long for the country's reunification. We could hardly repress bitter anger at the U.S. imperialists, the enemy dividing Korea, and the Japanese government and reactionaries tied up with them.

He proposed to drink a toast wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the respected great President Kim Il-song and respected Mr Kim Chong-il.

Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth Yi Yong-su spoke next.

The visit of the delegation to our country, brief as it was, was significant days which have further deepened friendship and amicable feelings between us, he said.

He declared that the Korean youth who treasure their friendly relations with the progressive youth of Japan will struggle vigorously in the future, too, to defend peace and security in Asia and the world shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese youth of broad strata.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'VRPR' REPORTS EGYPTIAN MEETING ON KIM CHONG-IL

SK030805 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo--A meeting of Egyptian sports personnel, including those of the Egyptian Table Tennis League, was held on 14 February to congratulate dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il on the occasion of his birthday.

At the meeting, a letter to the dear comrade leader was adopted amid a storm of applause.

Chairman (Amin Abu Heif) of the Egyptian Table Tennis League delivered a report in which he said: Sixteen February is the birthday of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear comrade leader of the Korean people and the kind friend of the Egyptian people, and on this occasion I would like to extend warm congratulations to the dear comrade leader, a man of extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership and noble virtues who the Korean people revere and hold in high esteem as the wise leader [Yongmyonghan Chidoja] for his great achievements for the fatherland the people.

His Excellency dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, he said, takes charge of overall affairs of the party and state, giving detailed guidance, and brings about continuous upsurges in all domains. The astonishing successes being scored in the north, he said, are the fruition of the wise leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the wise leader.

In the report, Chairman (Heif) expressed the hope that Korea will be reunited at an early date in line with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a proposal set forth by the great President Kim Il-song, and wished dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

CSO: 4120/187

DPRK PAPERS MARK CZECHOSLOVAK VICTORY DAY

SK251534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Feb (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 34th anniversary of the February victory of the Czechoslovak people.

In a signed article titled "February Victory Which Opened Up Road to Socialism" NODONG SINMUN stressed that the Czechoslovak people embarked upon the worthwhile struggle for building socialism by winning victory in the February event.

The article says:

Since the February event the Czechoslovak people have energetically carried on socialist construction, smashing at every step the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemies at home and abroad, and thus radically changed the face of the country.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes achieved by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in the struggle for building a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

The peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia have forged the friendly relations and supported and cooperated with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Our people are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Czechoslovakia will expand and develop favourably in the future, too, as in the past.

Warmly greeting the fraternal Czechoslovak people on the 34th anniversary of the February victory, the Korean people wholeheartedly wish them greater success in their future struggle for the implementation of the decisions of the 16th Congress of the party.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON wishes the Czechoslovak people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120/187

POLISH SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE SCORES TEAM SPIRIT

SK090407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The Polish Committee for Solidarity with Nations of Asia and Africa recently made public a statement denouncing the joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and the South Korean puppet army codenamed "Team Spirit 82," according to a report from Warsaw.

The statement says:

At a time when the patriotic forces of Korea are bending efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully, the Washington administration is demonstrating U.S. armed forces in this region.

Branding the "Team Spirit 82" as a high-handed provocation of the Reagan administration against the Korean people, the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea bitterly denounced the U.S. policy of threat and military blackmail against them. This policy arouses apprehensions among the Asian countries and faces opposition and denunciation by the forces advocating peace and international cooperation.

The Polish Committee for Solidarity with Nations of Asia and Africa which has always supported the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification protests against the United States increasing political and military threats to the socialist countries, the statement declares, and adds: Such acts of the United States aggravate international situation and threaten peace in Asia and the world.

In conclusion the statement expresses strong support in the name of the Polish people to the Korean people struggling to force foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and consolidate peace on the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4120/187

ROMANIAN NEWSPAPER NOTES KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE

SK021038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The Romanian paper SCINTEIA 16 February published an article titled "DPRK, Love of Creative Labour," according to a report.

The paper said:

All people who have visited the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea say that it is a country where the building of a new society is going on extensively in reliance on the industry and boldness of her people and thanks to the correct policy of the Workers Party of Korea.

In Pyongyang new streets, flats and public and cultural buildings are making their appearance year after year. It is a city constantly taking on modern looks.

One of the characteristic features of the appearance of Pyongyang is that it has many public and cultural buildings. To cite only a few among the city's new buildings, there are the Changgwang Health Complex and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital.

The director of the Changgwang Health Complex said:

The construction of all the public and cultural buildings is guided by the party centre.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, called on us several times and guided us to find a most rational way in the designing and construction.

It is entirely thanks to his most correct guidance that these buildings have been constructed on the worlds best level.

The paper continued:

The Changgwang Health Complex is equipped with excellent facilities from making toilet to training body, and its swimming pool and diving board where even Olympic games can be held give particular impressions. [Sentence as received]

The paper introduced the scale and equipment of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Kim Il-song University.

Noting that another monumental structure of Pyongyang is the metro, the paper said:

The mural paintings and sculptures of the metro bring into relief the specific features of each station by depicting the scenic beauty of Korea and the history of the heroic struggle of the people and serve as a true textbook of the revolution and construction as a whole.

They also play an excellent role in the revolutionary and patriotic education by vividly showing through what struggle, at what cost and by what efforts and sacrifices today's independence and freedom and the gains of socialism have been achieved to the people, youth in particular.

This is only a partial description of the great creative strength of a free people who are shaping their destinies by their own efforts under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and its Central Committee.

At the same time, these successes bear witness to the superiority of the socialist system and the capability of meeting the increasing material and cultural demands of the working people and bettering their life.

CSO: 4120/187

ROMANIAN PAPER NOTES PRAISE OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK042257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--The Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA 16 February published an article headlined "DPRK: Movement for Following Examples of Unassuming Heroes," according to a report.

Noting that a brisk movement is under way in socialist Korea for following the examples of the unassuming heroes, the paper says:

This movement has penetrated deep into all spheres of the Korean peoples life.

It is generalized in the economic domain, where all efforts are directed to introducing new technical processes and raising the technical level of the working people for the overfulfillment of the production plans.

Great changes have taken place in the cultural domain, too. Remarkable successes have been achieved in architecture for building monumental edifices and in the creation of literary and musical works.

The political preparedness of the masses has risen very high through the movement for following the examples of unassuming heroes.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea called for strengthening and developing this movement and highly appreciated the examples of the unassuming heroes.

Underscoring the significance of the movement in the overall socio-political life of the Korean people today, Koreans say proudly:

It is Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who energetically leads the people to be modest, simple and devoted in labour in their daily life.

CSO: 4120/187

BURUNDI PRESIDENT MEETS WITH YIM CHUN-CHU

SK052302 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza on 2 March met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the Central Peoples Committee, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

The president expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of friendly and cooperative relations between Burundi and Korea.

Pointing out that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great President Kim Il-song was a most fair and aboveboard one, the Burundi president said: Burundi will extend active support to the Korean people till the cause of Korean reunification has been realised.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation, the DPRK ambassador to Burundi and the minister of the interior who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress.

CSO: 4120/187

'KCNA' CITES YIM CHUN-CHU, KWP GROUP SOJOURN IN BURUNDI

SK030444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--The Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress arranged a banquet on 26 February in honour of the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and secretary of the Central Peoples Committee, according to a report.

The banquet was addressed by Mandi Stanislas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and minister of the interior, and the head of the delegation.

The minister of the interior said: The Burundi party and people are following with keen interest the splendid successes made by the friendly Korean people by applying the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the respected, great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song.

The example set by the Korean people in the revolution and construction is an example for the Third World countries striving to build the national economy in reliance upon their own strength.

The Burundi party and people, he stressed, actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and there will be no change in this stand.

The participants in the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

Talks between the delegations of the Workers Party of Korea and the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress was held on 27 February.

The talks took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, the delegation inspected a construction site and toured the city of Bujumbra.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP DELEGATION LEAVES BURUNDI

SK061630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and secretary of the Central Peoples Committee, left Burundi on 3 March, concluding its visit to her.

It was seen off at the airport by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, the minister of interior who is member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, and the administrative secretary and the secretary in charge of production and economic development of the national permanent secretariat of the party who are members of the Party Central Committee, the secretary in charge of external relations of the National Permanent Secretariat of the Party, the chairman of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association, the chairman of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification and other personages concerned.

Also present at the airport were the ambassador and officials of the DPRK embassy in Burundi.

On 2 March the delegation met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress.

On the evening of the day the delegation arranged a party upon the conclusion of its Burundi visit.

While staying there, the delegation inspected a tea plantation and an irrigation setup.

CSO: 4120/187

YIM CHUN-CHU-LED GROUP ARRIVES IN BURUNDI

SK282338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and secretary of the Central Peoples Committee, arrived in Burundi on 26 February, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by Mandi Stanislas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and minister of the interior, the administrative secretary of the National Permanent Secretariat of the party who is a member of the Central Committee of the party, the chairman of the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association, the chairman of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification and other personages concerned.

Also present at the airport were the DPRK ambassador and officials of his embassy in Burundi.

On the same day the delegation left Rwanda.

It was seen off at the airport by Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, the Kigali prefectural governor and the director of an oil company who are members of the Central Committee of the movement, and other personages concerned.

Also present at the airport were the DPRK ambassador and officials of his embassy in Rwanda.

While staying in Rwanda, the delegation inspected the Konombo coffee plantation in Kigali and the Kigali prefectural agro-stock farm.

On 25 February the delegation arranged a party upon the conclusion of its visit to Rwanda.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHONG CHUN-KI, DPRK DELEGATION ARRIVE IN CONGO

SK080515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--A Korean government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived in Brazzaville by ship on 4 March for a visit to the Congo, according to a report.

It was met at the port by the minister of delegate to presidency in charge of national defence who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, the minister of culture and art, the minister of agriculture and stock-breeding, the minister of justice, members of the Central Committee of the party, and other personages concerned.

The ambassador and officials of the Korean embassy in the Congo were also present.

Head of the delegation Chong Chun-ki reviewed a guard of honour in company with the minister of delegate to presidency in charge of national defence of the Congo.

A large crowd of people warmly welcomed the delegation at the port.

The head of the delegation issued an arrival statement.

He said in his statement that the delegation arrived in the Congo on a noble mission to deepen understanding and trust and strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Congo.

Noting that the two countries are both member nations of the nonaligned movement which have established friendly ties in the course of their struggle for a common purpose against imperialism and colonialism and for the realisation of independence, he said:

We are glad to have an opportunity of seeing at first hand, through our visit to your country, the struggle of your people closely united around the Congolese Party of Labour headed by respected Comrade President Denis Sassou Nguesso for the prosperity of the country and the building of a new life.

Korea and the Congo are intimate comrades-in-arms and brothers who have developed friendly and cooperative relations from long ago.

We believe that these relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future in mutual interests in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The delegation left Zaire by ship on 4 March.

It was seen off by the commissioner of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation and other personages concerned of Zaire.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHONG CHUN-KI CALLS ON CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER

SK080532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, head of the government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, paid a courtesy call on Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the Congo, on 4 March, according to a report.

The prime minister stressed that the friendly and cooperative relations formed long ago between the Congo and Korea were made more solid with a historic meeting between Marien Ngouabi, ex-president of the Congo, and the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Congo has consistently supported the Korean peoples just struggle for the reunification of the country, he said.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there were the members of the delegation and the Korean ambassador to the Congo, and the minister of delegate to presidency in charge of national defence who is member of the Political Bureau of C.C., the Congolese Party of Labour, the diplomatic advisor of the prime ministers office and other personages concerned.

CSO: 4120/187

'KCNA' REPORTS SOJOURN OF DPRK DELEGATION IN CONGO

SK080523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki had talks with a government delegation of the Peoples Republic of the Congo on 4 March, according to a report.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were the members of the delegation and the Korean ambassador to the Congo, and on the Congolese side were minister of delegate to presidency in charge of national defence who is member of the political bureau, C.C., the Congolese Party of Labour, the diplomatic advisor at the prime ministers office and other personages concerned.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the delegation laid a wreath at the grave of Marien Ngouabi.

The Congolese government feted the Korean government delegation that day.

Speeches were made at the party by the minister of delegate to presidency in charge of national defence and the head of the Korean government delegation.

The former stressed in his speech that the world people deeply revere the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the outstanding leader.

He declared that the Congo would invariably support the Korean peoples struggle for national reunification.

On 5 March the delegation inspected Marien Ngouabi University and other places.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' REPORTS SOJOURN OF KONG CHIN-TAE IN GUINEA

SK040428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on 27 February visited Kindia, a local city of Guinea, and was invited to a Kindia provincial mass meeting, according to a report.

A guard of honour was standing at the entrance of the meeting hall.

More than 1,000 people enthusiastically welcomed the special envoy and his party, shouting "Long live President Kim Il-song!" and "Long live President Ahmed Sekou Toure!"

Speeches were made at the meeting by the provincial governor and the special envoy.

In his speech the provincial governor stressed: The Guinean people fully support the Korean peoples cause of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to accomplish this cause.

That day the special envoy of the great leader inspected the Kim Il-song Agricultural Science Institute.

A welcoming function took place there.

The special envoy was accompanied by Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui.

That evening the special envoy was invited to a film show and an art performance at the Peoples Palace.

Earlier, on 26 February, the special envoy inspected a construction site.

He was accompanied by the prime minister, the permanent secretary of the party of state of Guinea, the minister of housing, domains and town-planning and the secretary general of the ministry of international cooperation.

CSO: 4120/187

KONG CHIN-TAE DEPARTS GUINEA, ARRIVES IN EGYPT

SK052317 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae arrived in Cairo on 3 March for a visit to Egypt.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and other personages concerned.

In his arrival statement at the airport, the head of the delegation said that the Korean people would always stand foursquare behind the Arab peoples including the Egyptian people in the struggle to take back the occupied Arab lands and achieve the territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

He expressed the conviction that the delegations visit to Egypt would be an important occasion in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Egypt.

Earlier, on 1 March, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae left Conakry after concluding his visit to Guinea as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Guinean Premier Lansana Beavogui and other personages concerned saw him off at the airport.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EGYPT'S MUBARAK MEETS DPRK'S KONG CHIN-TAE

SK070942 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on 4 March met the Korean government delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader.

He said: I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, on his 70th birthday.

He further said: We will invariably support the efforts of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea.

We sincerely hope that Korea will be reunified at an early date in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song.

He expressed satisfaction with the steady development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between Egypt and Korea in various fields.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were DPRK ambassador to Egypt Kang Man-su and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the first deputy foreign minister of Egypt.

CSO: 4120/187

KONG CHIN-TAE, DPRK DELEGATION END EGYPTIAN VISIT

SK100022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 8 Mar (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae left Egypt on 7 March after a visit to the country.

It was seen off at the airport by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and foreign minister, and other personages concerned of Egypt.

Ambassador Kang Man-su and officials of the DPRK embassy in Cairo were also present.

While staying in Egypt, the Korean government delegation met leading personnel of the country and inspected different objects.

The head of the delegation met the Egyptian deputy premier for economic and financial affairs on 4 March and on 6 March met and had a friendly talk with the president of the Peoples Assembly of Egypt.

The Egyptian deputy premier and foreign minister feted the Korean government delegation and Ambassador Kang Man-su hosted a reception at his embassy upon the conclusion of the visit of the delegation.

Present at the receptions were the members of the delegation headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and the ambassador and officials of the DPRK embassy in Cairo.

Also present were the deputy premier and foreign minister, the deputy premier for economic and financial affairs, the minister of state for agriculture and food security, the vice-minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned of Egypt.

Speeches were made there.

The attendants of the receptions toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Muhammad Husni Mubarak, President of Egypt.

The receptions took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NIGER LEADER MEETS N. KOREAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

SK052329 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger on 1 March met the delegation of the foreign ministry of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Kim Chae-pong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on a visit to his country, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state.

The head of state expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his friendly greetings to the great leader.

The head of state sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Both Niger and Korea, as member nations of the non-aligned movement, hope for further development of friendly and cooperative relations in the future, he said.

He expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK KWP DELEGATION MEETS RWANDA'S PRESIDENT

SK010358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal on 25 February met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and secretary of the Central Peoples Committee, on a visit to his country, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks to the great leader for sending a high-level party delegation and extending the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

The president wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and the Workers Party of Korea are uniting and cooperating with each other for their ideological commonness, he said.

He further said:

Rwanda opposes the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and the so-called "argument for cross recognition" brought forward by the United States and the South Korean puppets.

We hope that Korea will be reunified independently and peacefully in accordance with the policy put forward by the great leader.

We will as ever stand firmly on the side of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people struggling for the reunification of the divided country.

There will be no change in our firm stand on the reunification of Korea.

The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were the DPRK ambassador to Rwanda, and Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, the director of an oil company who is a member of the Central Committee of the movement and the secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs and cooperation.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA 26 FEB - 3 MARCH

SK080520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam, member of the Party Central Committee, visited Syria from 26 February to 3 March, according to a report.

Abdulla al Ahmar, assistant general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, met the delegation on 2 March, authorized by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards extended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Syrian president.

The assistant general secretary expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards extended by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to his president and asked the head of the delegation to convey the wishes of President Hafiz al-Asad and himself for the good health and long life to the great leader.

He said that his president boundlessly reveres the great leader and highly estimates the great exploits performed by him.

He stressed that the relations between respected Comrade Hafiz al-Asad and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are very solid historical ones.

The excellent relations of friendship between the two parties and two countries, he said, have been specially provided and strengthened and developed by respected General Secretary Hafiz al-Asad and the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. These relations will remain unchanged in the future.

I once again assure you that the stand of Syria towards Korea is firm and principled, he declared, and added: The Syrian people extend active support and solidarity for the Korean peoples just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and denounce the splittist manoeuvres of the South Korean puppets.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

On 28 February the delegation was feted to a banquet by the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

While staying in Syria the delegation met and had talks in a warm and friendly atmosphere with the minister of external relations who is member of the national leadership of the ASBP, the chairman of the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association who is member of the National Leadership of the ASBP, and officials of the Syrian foreign ministry and inspected a local city and AL BA'TH newspaper office.

The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea left Pyongyang by plane on 22 February.

CSO: 4120/187

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK082336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 19th anniversary of day of the Syrian revolution.

On this anniversary the Korean people extend warm greetings and felicitations to the friendly Syrian people, it notes.

The establishment of a new government in Syria was a great event which opened a bright prospect on the road ahead of her people advocating independence, the article says, and continues:

The Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by President Hafiz al-Asad have registered big successes in the struggle for firmly defending the gains of the revolution and achieving economic independence.

Pursuing the foreign policy of non-alignment the Syrian government opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and is striving for a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem.

The Syrian people are vigorously struggling against the Israeli aggressors and for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country and the dignity of the Arab nation.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Syrian people on all their successes achieved in the building of a new society and extend full support to and firm solidarity with them in the struggle to take back the occupied Arab lands and achieve a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem.

Noting that the Korean and Syrian peoples have forged the firm bonds of friendship on the road of anti-imperialism and independence, the article says:

The Korean people who value the friendship with the Syrian people will actively strive as ever to develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Syrian people greater success in the struggle for smashing the expansionist ambition of the Zionists, building national economy and improving the peoples living.

CSO: 4120/187

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM YONG-SUN-LED KWP DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIA

SK070900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the KWP, visited Austria from 24 to 26 February, according to a report.

On 25 February the delegation met and had a friendly talk with Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr.

The Australian government supports the policy of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for reunifying the country independently and peacefully without foreign interference, said the Austrian foreign minister.

The delegation also met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with officials of the Society for the Promotion of Relations Between Austria and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and was invited to a dinner arranged by Fischer, vice-chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria.

The delegation held talks with a delegation of the Socialist Party of Austria.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Austria and on the opposite side were Central Secretary Fritz Marsch, the director of the organizational department and other personages concerned of the Socialist Party of Austria.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

While staying in Austria, the delegation respectively met and had talks in a friendly atmosphere with the deputy president of the Austrian Parliament from the Socialist Party and Fischer and Blecha, vice-chairmen of the party.

The delegation left Pyongyang on 22 February by air.

CSO: 4120/187

JAPANESE SOCIALIST HAILS KIM IL-SONG'S LEADERSHIP

SK090824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO 2 March carried an article headlined "Outstanding Leadership and Noble Personality" by Shoichi Shimodaira, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, under the fixed title "On the Occasion of the 70th Birthday of President Kim Il-song, the Great Leader."

The article says, to begin with: Wishing good health and a long life to respected President Kim Il-song, the great leader, we hope for a greater development of socialist construction in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the eternal happiness of the Korean people and the earliest independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Under the subtitle "Tender-Hearted Father of Korean People" he says that, visiting Korea twice, he was received by President Kim Il-song several times and given teachings by him for long hours.

What impressed me in those receptions, he further said, was the president's cordial and profound personality overflowing with humanity.

It was a surprise to me who had imagined him to be a steel-like fighter, as he had waged the anti-Japanese war.

I felt that he is truly the tender-hearted father of the Korean people in his soft facial expression, and his persuasive words attracting people with intimacy.

Under the subtitle "Development of Agriculture is a Requisite for the Country's Independence" the author says: President Kim Il-song, citing detailed figures, said that Korea was directing efforts to the development of agriculture and she had attained full sufficiency in food, but she was bending efforts for land amelioration and land rezoning to modernise it further.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that, if nonaligned countries were to achieve independence, they must, first of all, solve the food problem.

I learned a lot from the policy and wise leadership of President Kim Il-song who regards agriculture not merely as a matter concerning the living of the

peasants, but as a requisite for the independence of the country and is developing a farming method suited to the conditions of Korea and, furthermore, giving aid to the developing countries.

President Kim Il-song saw to it that the Korean people themselves win the independence and liberation of Korea and carry on socialist construction as the master, on the basis of the chuche idea, and made the beautiful morality of oriental Korea the social order. No wonder he is called "Our Father" by the people.

I was deep impressed, seeing and hearing that President Kim Il-song, with his outstanding leadership and wise practical capacity, was smoothly building a unique socialism which could not be seen in other socialist countries.

Under the subtitle "Clairvoyance and Keen Analytical Capacity, Steadfast Practical Ability," he says:

President Kim Il-song looked much younger when I saw him after the lapse of three years.

He appears so young and full of life. This must be coming from his high pride in the big strides made in the modelling of society on the chuche idea and successes registered in the fulfilment of the three revolutions.

It is the clairvoyance, keen analytical capacity and staunch practical ability possessed by President Kim Il-song that are required today for a greater development of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, for peace in Asia and for the advance of the movement of the nonaligned countries and developing countries.

I once again wish good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/187

SPA FETES ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

SK090439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly hosted a reception at the Peoples Palace of Culture on 8 March in honour of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy on a visit to Korea.

The members of the delegation headed by Leo Canullo, member of the Chamber of Deputies and President of the Korean section of the Parliament of the Republic of Italy, were invited to the reception.

Present there were Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, and Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who are deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and other personages concerned.

Chairman Choe Tae-pok spoke first.

He said that the delegations current visit to our country is of weighty importance in deepening understanding and friendly sentiments between the peoples of the two countries and developing friendly relations between them.

Though you differ from us in political view, religious belief and custom, you well understand our country and are energetically active for the development of the friendly relations between the two peoples, he noted, and said: We highly appreciate your activities and efforts and express deep thanks to you.

Our people, he further said, who value friendship with the Italian people are making all efforts to develop the friendly relations between the two countries.

Noting that the Italian people are an industrious people with a long history and rich cultural legacies, he said: We are following the efforts bent by your people for the progress of the country and for peace and security in the world.

We sincerely wish them success in their efforts for the prosperity and progress of the country.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Leo Canullo said:

Our current visit to Korea is of great significance. This visit by an official delegation composed of parliamentarians representing various political parties of Italy shows the common desire of Italian political parties to develop friendly relations with Korea.

He remarked that the peoples the world over find a common idea in peace, freedom and independence.

Stressing that the realisation of Korean reunification poses as an important problem today, he said: Your country is making all efforts to achieve an early reunification of the country, transcending the differences in social systems existing in the north and south.

Saying that respected and sagacious President Kim Il-song is doing everything for national reunification, he declared: We always follow the efforts of your country to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

He said that the reunification of Korea would make a great contribution to world peace.

Referring to activities in the parliament for the reunification of Korea, he said: We demanded the Italian government to strive for the realization of the reunification of Korea in accordance with the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

He stressed that the formation of a section for friendship with Korea in the Italian Parliament will greatly contribute to strengthening friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries. We are happy to have an opportunity of seeing at first hand the developed reality of your country during our current visit, he said.

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/187

'KCNA' VIEWS ROME SEMINAR ON KOREAN ISSUE

SK070937 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0918 GMT 7 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The participants in the seminar on the South Korean reality which opened in Rome on 5 March denounced the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and the South Korean puppet cliques brutal suppression of the people, according to a report.

The seminar was attended by members of parliament, leading personnel of political parties and public organisations and personages of various circles of Italy.

Senator Franco Calamandrei pointed out that South Korea was indicted for worst violation of human rights in the world.

Pointing to the life sentence recently handed down against Yi Tae-pok who struggled for the rights of the South Korean workers, he said South Korean death-rows house prisoners sentenced for political reasons.

Exposing the massive suppression of people in South Korea, he asserted that "11,000 people were detained in a single sweep on 3 February."

Antonio Landolfi, a leading member of the Italian Socialist Party, noted that the United States gave South Korea billions of dollars in military aid between 1975 and 1980 and denounced the United States for trying to justify it.

The tension in Korea must be eased, he said.

The participants in the seminar contended that the prospect of reunifying Korea has grown ever more distant with the installation of the Reagan administration as the United States presence in South Korea maintains its position as the major obstacle to rejoining the two parts of Korea.

They also fingered out South Koreas poor record on human rights as another factor for the tension in the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4120/187

KWP DELEGATION VISITS VENEZUELA

SK061641 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong-sop, member of the Party Central Committee, visited Venezuela from 18 to 27 February.

During its stay there the delegation had talks with the delegation of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism.

Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and on the Venezuelan side were Teodoro Petkoff, chairman of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, and Pompeyo Marquez, its general secretary, and other personages concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

At the end of the talks chairman of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism Teodoro Petkoff arranged a dinner for the delegation.

The delegation met and had a talk in a warm atmosphere respectively with Godofred Gonzalez, president of the congress and acting chairman of the Christian Socialist Party of Venezuela; Montilla, first vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies of the congress who is member of the National Executive Committee of the party; and Carlos Stori, senator and member of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Action Party of Venezuela.

The delegation hosted a dinner for General Secretary of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism Pompeyo Marquez on 26 February.

It came back to Pyongyang by plane on 6 March from the visit to Venezuela.

It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, Yi Hwa-son and other personages concerned and Cuban ambassador to Korea Wilfred Rodriguez Cardenas.

CSO: 4120/187

'DPRK' MINISTRY FETES THAI EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION

SK100425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--The ministry of culture and art on 9 March arranged a party at the Peoples Palace of Culture in honour of the government educational and cultural delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Vice-Minister of Education Khunthong Poopiewduan.

It was attended by Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of General Education Kim Chi-ho and other personages concerned.

Minister Yi Chang-son spoke first at the party.

He said that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries were entering a new stage of development with mutual visit and contacts becoming brisk in many fields.

He noted that the Thai people were registering enormous success in defending the independence and sovereignty of the country, and carrying out the fifth economic and social development plan and were making big strides in developing national culture such as the independent development of national education and art.

Noting that the Thai government and people were greatly contributing notably to defence of peace and security in Asia and all other areas by bending all efforts for establishing zones of peace, freedom and neutrality in the South east Asian region in accordance with the idea of ASEAN, he said: Our people wish the Thai people greater success and progress in their struggle for the independent development of the country and building of a new life.

Head of the delegation Khunthong Poopiewduan spoke next.

Saying that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Thailand were greeting great events in 1982, he said: This year is a glorious year in which the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song shall be significantly celebrated in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the year in which the Thai people shall commemorate the 200th anniversary of the formation of Bangkok.

Noting that the Korean people had rehabilitated and constructed their country in a very short period after the war, he stressed: These successes are fruits of a vigorous struggle waged by the industrious Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Saying that the Thai people know well of the Korean peoples sufferings of national division resulting from the occupation by foreign troops, he hoped for the peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people.

During our visit to your country, he said, we are going to learn the successes and experiences gained by you in the education of the younger generation.

The attendants of the party toasted the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and Thailand, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

CSO: 4120/187

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY MEETS PRESS--Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Soviet ambassador to our country G. A. Kriulin called a press conference at his embassy on 4 March on the first anniversary of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and press officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. G.A. Kriulin made a speech at the press conference. He answered questions raised by reporters. [Text] [SK050826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 5 Mar 82]

JOURNALISTS TO VISIT PRC--Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Pak Chan-kun left Pyongyang by air on 2 March for a visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by personages concerned Hong Hyon-chong, Kang Tok-so, Han Chung-taek and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK030455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 3 Mar 82]

MALTESE PREMIER MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, on 25 February met a delegation of the foreign ministry of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Chi Chae-yong, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He said Malta invariably extended active support to the Korean peoples struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly relations between Malta and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the DPRK ambassador to Malta and the foreign minister of Malta. [Text] [SK030435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Mar 82]

ST. LUCIA PREMIER MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--St. Lucia Prime Minister Michael Pilgrim on 25 February met a government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his most wholehearted greetings and those of the government and people of St. Lucia

to the great leader. He heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song who will meet his 70th birthday this year. Referring to the development of the friendly relations between St. Lucia and Korea, he said that St. Lucia sincerely hoped for the peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date under the wise guidance of the great leader. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK030439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 3 Mar 82]

INDIAN CHUCHE GROUP DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--The delegation of the Indian chuche idea study society headed by Dr R.K. Shukla, chairman of the Chuche Idea Study Society of Uttar Pradesh State, India, left here for home by air on 2 March. While staying here, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang. After visiting Mangyongdae, the guests loudly shouted "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!" and "Long live the chuche idea!" After inspecting the Korean revolution museum, member of the delegation V.K. Sharma said: The chuche idea is an idea not only for the Korean people but also for the entire people of the world. It is a great guiding idea of revolution and construction. In the future, we will more vigorously struggle for the realisation of the cause of chuche. At the Changgwang health complex, he said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il spare nothing for the happiness of the working masses. We wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who are devoting their all to the happiness of the people. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop met and had a friendly talk with the delegation. [Text] [SK030509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 3 Mar 82]

DELEGATION VISITS ZAIRE--Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived in Kinshasa on 27 February, according to a report. It was met at the airport by the Commissioner of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and other personages concerned of Zaire. Also present at the airport were the DPRK ambassador and officials of his embassy in Kinshasa. On its way to Zaire, the delegation stopped over in Tanzania on 25 February. [Text] [SK030432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 3 Mar 82]

JSP DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of young activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Haqime Fukata, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and director of its youth and children department, arrived in Pyongyang on 2 March by air. It was met at the airport by chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned. In the evening the Central Committee of the LSWYK arranged a party for the delegation. [Text] [SK030429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 2 Mar 82]

KWP GREETS FINNISH PARTY HEAD--Pyongyang, 3 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 27 February sent a message of greetings to Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social-Democratic Party of Finland, upon the latters appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Finland. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm

congratulations to you upon your appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Finland. We sincerely wish you greater success in your future new work. [Text] [SK030427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 2 Mar 82]

PORTUGUESE KIMILSONGISM STUDY GROUP--Pyongyang, 25 Feb--A delegation of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism headed by its Vice-Chairman Luis Manuel Valadas Esteves arrived in Pyongyang by air on 24 February. It was met at the airport by personage concerned Cha Pong-chu. [Text] [SK260257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 25 Feb 82 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 25 Feb--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 24 February met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Indian chuche idea study society headed by Dr R.K. Shukla, chairman of the Uttar Pradesh, India, Chuche Idea Study Society. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Yi Mong-ho. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 25 Feb 82 SK]

KPA SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE BACK--Pyongyang, 24 Feb--The song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army returned home by plane on 23 February after visiting the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and the Kingdom of Thailand. It was met at the airport by Yun Chi-ho, Chang Chol, O Mun-han, Cho Yong-chol and other personages concerned and artists in the city. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 24 Feb 82 SK]

KONG CHIN-TAE MEETS GUINEAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, called on Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure on 27 February, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The Guinean President expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Guinea and Korea. He also expressed full support to the new national reunification proposal, saying that it is a most just one reflecting the will of the entire Korean people. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy and the DPRK ambassador to Guinea and Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui, the permanent secretary of the party of state of Guinea who is the chairman of the National Peoples Assembly and the minister of housing, domains and town-planning of Guinea. The Guinean President arranged a luncheon for the special envoy of the great leader and his party. [Text] [SK032318 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 3 Mar 82]

KONG CHIN-TAE, GUINEAN PREMIER TALKS--Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Talks were held between Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and Guinean Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui on 28 February in Conakry, according to a report. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK040431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 4 Mar 82]

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS FRG DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 8 March met and hard a friendly talk with the working consultative delegation of West Germany headed by Wolfgang Muller, director of the International Trade Promotion Company of the Federal Republic of Germany. Personage concerned Pak Yong-si was on hand. [Text] [SK090433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 9 Mar 82]

ITALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--A parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy arrived in Pyongyang by air on 8 March. The delegation is formed with member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Italy Leo Canullo as its head and Senator Gianfranco Conti Persini, member of the Chamber of Deputies Andrea Borri, and Vice-President of the Institute for the Study of Middle and Far East Lanciotti Lionello as its members. The delegation was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the education commission, and Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who are deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK081609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CHANG-YOP MEETS ITALIAN LAWMAKERS--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-hop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly on 8 March met and had a friendly talk with the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy headed by Leo Canullo, member of the Chamber of Deputies and president of the Korean section of the parliament of the Republic of Italy, when it paid a courtesy call on him. On hand were Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the education commission, and Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who are deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly. [Text] [SK090430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 9 Mar 82]

MONGOLIAN MINISTERS COUNCIL MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, on 2 March met Korean Ambassador to Mongolia Pak Si-kwon, according to a report. He hoped that the Korean people would successfully carry out the tasks put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Noting that the division of Korea is an immediate outcome of the imperialists policy of aggression, he declared that the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party and government expressed full support to the Korean peoples struggle to end division and reunify the country. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK090432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 9 Mar 82]

CHIN-TAE MET EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER--Cairo, 7 Mar (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, head of a government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, paid a courtesy call on Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on 4 March. The prime minister said that the Korean people owed their enormous successes in many fields, industrial, agricultural, educational, etc., to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song possessed of great leadership and creative ability. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the relations between Egypt and Korea in all fields. The talk proceeded in a friendly

atmosphere. Present there were the members of the delegation, Korean ambassador to Egypt Kang Man-su, and the director of the political department of the Egyptian prime ministers office. [Text] [SK082359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 8 Mar 82]

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The DPRK foreign ministry delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk flew back home on 8 March from a visit to Maldives and Pakistan. It was met at the airport by personage concerned Kim Chung-il. [Text] [SK090004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Mar 82]

KWP MEETS SPANISH CP HEAD--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, on 3 March met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and deputy director of a department of the Party Central Committee, on a visit to Spain, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the general secretary. General Secretary Carrillo expressed thanks for this and asked the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to respected Comrade Kim Il-song, his dearest friend, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, upon returning home. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK090010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 8 Mar 82]

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 28 Feb--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung flew back home on 27 February after visiting Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde. It was met at the airport by Kim Il-tae, Hyon Chun-kuk and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK030301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 28 Feb 82 SK]

GREETINGS TO SYRIAN PREMIER--Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, prime minister of the State Council of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the day of revolution of Syria. The message expressed the belief that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the common struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the building of a new society. [Text] [SK080419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 8 Mar 82]

DPRK-EGYPTIAN TALKS IN CAIRO--Cairo, 6 Mar (KCNA)--Talks were held between the government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on 4 March in Cairo. Present at the talks on our side were the members of its government delegation and Korean Ambassador to Egypt Kang Man-su and on the Egyptian side were the members of its government delegation. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK080435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 8 Mar 82]

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Mohammad Ziaul Haq, President of Pakistan, on 3 March met the foreign ministry delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, which was on a visit to Pakistan, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Touching upon the friendly and cooperative relations between Pakistan and Korea, he said that he himself and the Pakistani people wished Korea greater prosperity under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK080439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 8 Mar 82]

YONG-NAM MEETS JSP ACTIVISTS--Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 7 March met and had a friendly talk with the young activists delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Hajime Fukata, member of its Central Executive Committee and director of its youth and children department. Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, was on hand. [Text] [SK080414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 8 Mar 82]

SRV LEADER'S MESSAGE RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a mesaage from Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his 75th birthday. The reply message dated 27 February reads: I extend wholehearted thanks to you for your congratulations offered to me on my 75th birthday. Hoping for the development of friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Korean peoples on good terms, I wish you good health as well as many successes in your noble work. [Text] [SK051402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Mar 82]

RADIO REPORTS JARUZELSKI MOSCOW VISIT--According to a TASS report, a Polish party and government delegation headed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and premier of the cabinet, made an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 1-2 March. The Polish delegation was received and welcomed at the Moscow Airport by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other Soviet party and government leaders. During the visit of the Polish delegation to the Soviet Union, talks were held between the Soviet delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev and the Polish delegation. At the talks, both sides discussed cooperation between the two countries and the present international situation. The CPSU Central Committee, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet government arranged a luncheon in the Kremlin for the Polish party and government delegation on 1 March. A Soviet-Polish joint communique was issued on 2 March in connection with the Polish delegation's visit to the USSR. [Text] [SK060133 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 5 Mar 82]

MEETING MARKS SYRIAN REVOLUTION--Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 19th anniversary of the Syrian revolution was held at the Chollima House of Culture on 4 March. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Present at the meeting were Yun Ki-chong, Kim Sang-chun, Yi Tok-yop and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim, and an official of the Syrian embassy in Pyongyang were invited there. Speeches were made at the meeting by Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance and chairman of the Korea-Syria friendship association, and charge d'affaires ad interim Anwar Wabbi. A letter of greetings to His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK051400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 4 Mar 82]

NONALIGNED POOL OFFICIAL DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--Pero Ivacic, chairman of the coordinating committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, left here today by air. He was seen off at the airport by General Director of the Korean Central News Agency Kim Song-kol and personages concerned, and Yugoslav ambassador to Korea Ljupco Tavciovski. He was received by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 4 March. As already reported, the seventh meeting of the coordinating committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries will be held in Pyongyang on 12-14 May this year. [Text] [SK051416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 5 Mar 82]

CHUN-KI MEETS ZAIRE OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--Nsinga Udjuu Ongwakebi Untube, first state commissioner of the Republic of Zaire, authorized by the Zairese President on 3 March met a government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed to the first state commissioner a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Zairese president. The first state commissioner expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey the warm greetings of the Zairese president and his own to the great leader. Referring to the friendly relations between Zaire and Korea, the first state commissioner said that Zaire supported the stand of the DPRK for reunifying the country peacefully. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK060507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 5 Mar 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GUYANA--Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u flew back home on 6 March after visiting Guyana, Grenada and St. Lucia. It was met at the airport by Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned and Cuban ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas. [Text] [SK061600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 6 Mar 82]

HWANGHAE IRON WORKS VISITED--Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang visited the Hwanghae Iron Works on 3 March. After inspecting the revolutionary museum of the Hwanghae Iron Works, they watched the tapping at a blast furnace. They also visted the Songnim Babies Palace. The guests were accompanied by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim

Chung-il and personages concerned. That day the South Hwanghae Provincial Peoples Committee arranged a luncheon for the guests. [Text] [SK040434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 4 Mar 82]

CONGOLESE PRESIDENT MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on 8 March met a government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on a visit to the Congo, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He wholeheratedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He declared that the Congo would fully support in the future, too, the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK110442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 11 Mar 82]

SOJOURN OF ITALIAN LAWMAKERS GROUP--Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy headed by Leo Canullo, member of the Chamber of Deputies and President of the Korean section of the Parliament of Italy, went round various places of Pyongyang and local areas on 9-10 March. It visited Mangyongdae on 9 March. After seeing the mementoes preserved in the native home of the great leader President Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae, the guests posed for a photograph in front of it. The delegation saw the Korean Film Studio, the Pyongyang Metro, the Korean Central History Museum and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital. It was also shown round the Sariwon Textile Mill and the Migok Cooperative Farm in North Hwanghae Province. It was entertained to a reception by the North Hwanghae Provincial Peoples Committee. [Text] [SK110445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 11 Mar 82]

KWP DELEGATION VISITS GDR--Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member of the C.C., WPK and vice-director of its international affairs department, visited the German Democratic Republic from 1 to 8 March, according to a report. During the visit, talks were held between the delegation of the international affairs department of the C.C., WPK and a delegation of the international department of the C.C., the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Bruno Mahlow, vice-director of the international department of the SED Central Committee. Questions of strengthening and developing the relations between the two parties were discussed at the talks. Hermann Axen, member of the political bureau, and secretary, of the C.C., SED, on 8 March met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the international affairs department of the C.C., WPK. While staying in the German Democratic Republic, the delegation visited Potsdam and Leipzig. [Text] [SK110023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 10 Mar 82]

DPRK, ITALIAN DELEGATION TALKS--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--Talks between the delegation of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy was held in Pyongyang on 9 March. Present at the talks on our side were chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

Kim U-chong who are deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly and other personages concerned. Present there on the opposite side were head of the delegation Leo Canullo, member of the Chamber of Deputies and President of the Korean section of the Parliament of the Republic of Italy, and the members of the delegation--Senator Gianfranco Conti Persini, vice-president of the section; member of the Chamber of Deputies Andrea Borri, its secretary general; and vice-president of the Institute for the Study of Middle and Far East Lanciotti Lionello. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK091645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 9 Mar 82]

KWP DELEGATION VISITS SPAIN--Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the Party Central Committee and vice-director of its department, visited Spain from 2 to 5 March, according to a report. The delegation had talks with a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party on 4 March. Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and on the Spanish side were Francisco Romero Marin, member of the presidium of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party and member of its secretariat; and Leonor Bornao, member of the Party Central Committee and director of its international department. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. During its stay in Spain, the delegation met and had a talk in a friendly atmosphere with Jose Soto, foreign policy advisor to the general secretary of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain. [Text] [SK100846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 10 Mar 82]

JSP ACTIVISTS DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--The young activists delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Hajime Fukata, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and director of its youth and children department, left for home by plane on 9 March. It was seen off at the airport by chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-su and personages concerned. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected various places of Pyongyang and Panmunjom. [Text] [SK100501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 10 Mar 82]

SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--Sierra Leonean President Siaka Probyn Stevens on 4 March met a delegation of the foreign ministry of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong on a visit to Sierra Leone, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted fraternal greetings to the great leader. He also sincerely wished good health and a long life to the respected leader. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly relations between Sierra Leone and Korea and full support to the Korean peoples cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the Korean ambassador to Sierra Leone and the foreign minister and the permanent secretary of the foreign ministry of the host country. [Text] [SK100432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 10 Mar 82]

KWP GREETS MEXICAN CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on 10 March sent a message of greetings to the First Congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly hails the First Congress of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico and extends fraternal greetings through the congress to entire members of your party. Believing that friendly and cooperative relations forged between our two parties would grow stronger and develop, we take this opportunity of wishing your congress big success in its work. [Text] [SK100008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 9 Mar 82]

THAI DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--A government educational and cultural delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Vice-Minister of Education Khunthong Poopiewduan arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 9 March. It was met at the airport by Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of General Education Kim Chi-ho and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK100024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 9 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/187

'NODONG SINMUN' DENOUNCES ISRAEL'S SCHEME TO ANNEX ARAB LANDS

SK101534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Mar (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article under the headline "Israel's Scheme to Build Settlements for Swallowing Up Occupied Arab Lands for Good."

With the zealous encouragement and assistance of the imperialists, it says, the Israeli aggressors are maliciously scheming to annex forever some Arab lands they have illegally occupied and build a "great Israel state" there.

Noting that some time ago they declared that they would build 20 more "settlements" in the illegally occupied Golan Heights, Gaza area, West Bank of the Jordan River and Negev Desert, the article says that this clearly reveals the ever more unscrupulous territorial expansion plan of the Zionists to "Israelize" the occupied areas.

It exposes, citing concrete facts, the persistent moves of the Israeli aggressors to turn the occupied Arab lands into their territory.

The article continues:

The aggressive "settlement" construction plan has been stepped up more viciously since the Begin clique came into power.

The Israeli aggressors are bent on the building of the Zionists "settlements" in the occupied Arab lands and their maintenance in a bid to achieve their aggressive purpose for permanent occupation by changing the population composition and dividing and encircling these occupied areas with fertile land and rich natural resources, whose location is important in a military strategic point of view.

But they can not realise their filthy aggressive ambition.

They should stop the "settlement" construction and withdraw from the occupied Arab lands.

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END

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KOREANS IN JAPAN DENOUNCE CHON AMNESTY PLOY

SK041144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Mar (KCNA)--Kim Chae-hwa, chairman of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong"), and Chong Chae-chun, chairman of the "Committee for Rescuing Kim Tae-chung," issued a talk in joint name on 2 March in connection with the announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on the "commutation" of penalties passed upon Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

It notes that the "commutation" is a trick of Chon Tu-hwan who is branded as a human butcher by the whole nation. It is aimed to veil his criminal massacre in Kwangju, escape public censure at home and abroad of his violation of human rights and improve his image externally.

How much would the position of Kim Tae-chung be changed if life imprisonment is commuted to 20 years in prison? There would be no change in the position of Kim Tae-chung who is deprived of political freedom and faced with the danger of death.

Chon Tu-hwan tried guiltless people and sentenced them to death for grabbing "power" and is now making a mockery of human rights and humanitarianism by using "commutation" as a policy to gain popularity. We cannot repress surging indignation at such act.

It is Chon Tu-hwan himself who must be judged for treacheries against the nation, as shown by the Kwangju massacre. He cannot escpae a stern judgement of the people. Chon Tu-hwan must immediately and unconditionally release Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and step down from "power."

We demand that the Japanese Government stop all moves helping Chon Tu-hwan to suppress people and execute the policy of war, while giving up a principled settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue.

We will vigorously wage the movement for the release of Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and against the dangerous war moves and the "South Korea-Japan foreign ministers talks" and "summit talks."

The 3 March issue of the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN conveyed words of Korean residents in Japan and Japanese personages of various circles, according to a KNS report.

Haruki Wata, assistant professor at Tokyo University and representative of the "Japan-South Korea Solidarity Committee," said: Even if Kim Tae-chung is "commuted" to 20 years in prison from life imprisonment, we cannot be pleased with it. Voices demanding the release of Kim Tae-chung are being further lifted up in South Korea. The "commutation" is aimed at toning down public sentiments. We will continue our movement till Kim Tae-chung is set free.

Critic Shin Aochi stressed that "Kim Tae-chung and Japan-resident Koreans are all guiltless." Noting that through the "commutation" the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" aims at improving his public image, he demanded the release of Kim Tae-chung.

The Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong" issued a statement, according to Radio NHK, Japan. The statement syas: "Although there was a commutation, there is no change in the position of Kim Tae-chung who is deprived of political freedom and faced with the danger of death." The South Korean puppet government "must immediately release Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners."

According to a report from the Seoul correspondent of the Radio, Yi Hui-ho, wife of Kim Tae-chung, said in connection with the fascist clique's "commutation": What difference is there between life imprisonment and 20 years in prison? The commutation is meaningless unless he is acquitted.

CSO: 4120/189

KSDP APPEALS FOR WORLD SUPPORT FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG

Letter Sent to Various Countries

SK042241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] sent a letter on 4 March to the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries, calling for waging brisk activities for the reinstatement of South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung to his original status.

The letter was sent in connection with the continued detention and harsh persecution of Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. It stresses: The struggle for rescuing Mr Kim Tae-chung is not one confined to the problem of saving his life alone but is related to democracy in South Korea and to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It is part of the struggle against fascism and subjugation and for peace and stability on a world-wide scale.

We express the hope that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries linked with us for the common idea will as ever actively organise and wage various forms of struggle for rescuing Mr Kim Tae-chung. To save Mr Kim Tae-chung fully accords with our common idea of struggle against all manner of domination and subjugation and for sovereignty and independence, against dictatorship and war and for democracy, peace and human rights.

We sincerely hope that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries will scathingly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's persecution of Mr Kim Tae-chung, isolate it internationally and take necessary steps for the immediate and unconditional release of Mr Kim Tae-chung and properly exercise their influence upon the governments of various countries so that they may sever political and economic relations with the South Korean puppet clique.

We expect that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries will conduct positive activities to make the U.S. and Japanese authorities immediately stop their aid to the South Korean rulers and take possible steps for the reinstatement of Mr Kim Tae-chung to his original status.

The rescue of democratic figure Mr Kim Tae-chung will be at once a victory of the common idea of all the social democrats of the world and a victory of justice and human conscience.

Text of KSDP Letter

SK050427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party [KSDP] sent a letter on 4 March to the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries in connection with the continued detention and harsh persecution of South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

The letter reads in full: We send this letter to your parties, expressing deep anxiety about the fact that Mr Kim Tae-chung, a South Korean democratic figure, is undergoing all sorts of sufferings in prison and even his physical life is threatened by the fascist hangmen.

One year has passed since democratic figure Mr Kim Tae-chung who had conducted righteous activities for democracy in South Korea and for the peaceful reunification of the country was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique. The South Korean fascists have since detained Mr Kim Tae-chung and subjected him to all sorts of persecution, defying the strong protest of the world's progressive forces including the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries.

Mr Kim Tae-chung is now detained in a special solitary cell called "prison in the prison" shut from the sunlight, and is trembling with cold in the dark, unheated room without a ventilator or a bed and groaning at the death's door owing to the aftereffects of tortures and chronic diseases. This notwithstanding, the fascist thugs refuse to allow him to receive even medical treatment and articles from outside generally allowed to prisoners. Moreover, his meeting with his family is restricted.

These facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique schemes to totally destroy Mr Kim Tae-chung not only politically but also physically.

Originally, there is no ground that he should be penalized and imprisoned. The "crimes" imposed upon him at fascist trial were all fabrications invented by the South Korean fascist clique as it needed them. Although the fascist clique claimed that Mr Kim Tae-chung "plotted for a rebellion" as a "pro-communist," the world knows full well that he is a Catholic and an advocate of liberal democracy and could have taken office through democratic elections without taking the trouble of raising a rebellion.

As for the Kwangju incident, the biggest blame laid on him, it broke out after he was arrested by the "martial law" authorities.

Despite this undeniable stark fact, the fascist clique put Mr Kim Tae-chung and those who had connections with him to brutal tortures to fabricate

"crimes" and cooked up false "confessions" and finally passed death sentence on him through repeated dark, secret trials without the presence of witnesses and lawyers. It is not accidental that the South Korean authorities have not yet made public the ruling of the Kim Tae-chung trial to the world. This is why the unlawful outrageous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group to murder Mr Kim Tae-chung aroused unanimous denunciation and protest at home and abroad.

The Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries have played an important role in organising an international protest movement. The Socialist International invited Mr Kim Tae-chung to its 15th congress and launched a movement for his acquittal and the resolution of the congress expressed deep concern over the South Korean situation and demanded an immediate revocation of the death sentence passed upon Mr Kim Tae-chung.

The Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries have repeatedly taken various steps possible, denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal persecution of Mr Kim Tae-chung and demanding his unconditional release. We consider that the world's progressive forces including the Socialist International made great efforts to compel the South Korean fascist clique to "commute" the sentence of Mr Kim Tae-chung to life imprisonment from death penalty.

We take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries for their expression of warm sympathy with the position of Mr Kim Tae-chung and for their steps of solidarity for rescuing him.

Recently the South Korean authorities "commuted" the life imprisonment passed upon Mr Kim Tae-chung to 20 years in prison and are making much noise as if they bestowed a big favour on him. This is one more mockery of the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world struggling for the release of Kim Tae-chung and a trick to mislead public opinion at home and abroad and gain popularity.

Both 20 years in prison and life imprisonment are not different from death penalty for Mr Kim Tae-chung whose life is now in danger and there is no change in his position.

Mr Kim Tae-chung who is guiltless must be acquitted, not be "commuted," and freedom of political activities must be ensured to him.

The struggle to save Mr Kim Tae-chung is not one confined to the problem of rescuing his life alone but related to democracy in South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Furthermore, it is part of the struggle against fascism and subjugation and for peace and stability on a world-wide scale.

We express the hope that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries linked with us for the common idea will as ever actively organise and wage various forms of struggle for rescuing Mr Kim Tae-chung.

To save Mr Kim Tae-chung fully accords with our common idea of struggle against all manner of domination and subjugation and for sovereignty and independence, against dictatorship and war and for democracy, peace and human rights.

We sincerely hope that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries will strongly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's brutal persecution of Mr Kim Tae-chung, isolate it internationally, take necessary steps for his immediate and unconditional release and properly exercise their influence upon the governments of various countries so that they may sever political and economic relations with the South Korean puppet clique.

The Kim Tae-chung issue is a product of the criminal collusion between the South Korean puppets and the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

We expect that the Socialist International and socialist and social democratic parties of various countries will conduct brisk activities to make the U.S. and Japanese authorities immediately stop their aid to the South Korean rulers and take possible steps for the reinstatement of Mr Kim Tae-chung to his original status.

The rescue of democratic figure Mr Kim Tae-chung will be at once a victory of the common idea of all the social democrats of the world and a victory of justice and human conscience.

With high considerations.

CSO: 4120/189

'MINJU CHOSON' CONDEMNS KIM TAE-CHUNG COMMUTATION

SK061045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Saturday comes out with a commentary captioned "Crafty Ruse To Mislead Public Opinion" denouncing the hypocritic "commutation" of the life imprisonment passed on Kim Tae-chung to 20 years in prison by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. The signed commentary brands the "commutation" as another intolerable mockery of the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world unanimously demanding the immediate acquittal of Kim Tae-chung and a political fraud for misleading public opinion at home and abroad and winning popularity. It further says:

The "commutation" has brought no change to Kim Tae-chung's lot. Both 20 years in prison and life imprisonment are little short of a death sentence to him whose life is hanging by a thread.

The "commutation" by the military fascist clique is a brutal act of human-butchery revealing once again their heinous intention to destroy his spiritual and physical lives in prison at any cost and a vicious act strangling democracy and human rights. Kim Tae-chung had not committed any "crime" deserving arrest by the fascist thugs and the murderous prison life and he is not a criminal to be made an object of a "commutation" buffoonery.

He is a patriotic democrat who conducted lawful political activities in South Korea against fascism and division and for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country. He is a politician of conscience recognised by all people, who enjoyed high prestige among the South Korean people.

The ridiculous "commutation" farce staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the "anniversary day of his inauguration" is nothing but a crafty claptrap tactic for allaying the fierce denunciation at home and abroad, winning the favour of the people and raising the price of his stinking body for staying in power. He must immediately release Kim Tae-chung, complying with the unanimous demand at home and abroad and reinstate him. If he, remaining deaf to the demand of the times, continues to run recklessly in repression, brandishing the club, he will bring down on his own head the stern sledge hammer of the people.

CSO: 4120/189

DPRK ARTS ORGAN SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK050033 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Mar 82

["Text" of 2 March statement issued by the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea--read by announcer]

[Text] The proposal for convocation of the 100-man joint conference put forth by the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] greatly excited all of our writers and artists whose hearts, along with the whole nation's, have been burning with desire for the reunification of the fatherland for the past 40 years.

The General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea [GFULAK] warmly welcomes and supports this proposa, regarding it as the most realistic means of negotiations to realize the desire of our writers and artists to jointly bring into bloom the national culture of the North and the South and to realize our national aspiration--the nation's reunification.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our literature and arts have come into their most brilliant bloom in the nation's history. The farther the rays of our chuche-type literature and arts reach in the world, the stronger our aspiration brings into bloom the national culture, literature and arts even in the southern part of the fatherland and the stronger the aspiration for the national reunification grows in the heart of every one of our writers and artists.

Owing to the ideological and cultural encroachment of the alien aggressors and the treacherous and flunkeyest acts of the South Korean ruling clique, the indigineous national culture has been extirpated completely in South Korea. There, where the rotten Yankee culture and exotic fashion and customs prevail, all things national and progressive are disappearing without a trace.

With each passing day, the cultural differences are growing between the North and South. As a result, people in the North and South, although they are homogenous, are becoming more alienated, just like two different peoples. To end this tragic situation, we have repeatedly proposed to realize collaboration and exchanges between the North and South in the field of culture as well as in the political, economic and military fields. We have done every thing possible to realize the implementation of these proposals.

At the second Korean Writers' Conference held in October 1956, we proposed to exchange mail and works between individual writers and artists in the North and South and between our Writers' Union and the literature and arts organizations of the South, to jointly organize exchange meetings of performances, discussions and study sessions, and to pave the way for mutual trips for gathering information for works. A total of 10 times over the 6 years period between 1959 and 1964, we proposed to jointly organize literature and arts organizations and to jointly participate in art festivals held at home and abroad.

Driven by a single aspiration to jointly promote the unified development of literature and arts of North and South, we proposed not only in the 1950's and 1960's but also in the 1970's--in particular, at the first meeting of the North-South Coordinating Committee held in November 1972--to allow men of letters and artists freely and jointly to write and perform works and gather information through free travel in the North and South and to jointly organize a single national arts organization to be sent to international performances.

Today we are making every effort to put in practice the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980 and the plan of interchange and collaboration in the field of culture advanced in the 10-point policy of the DCRK.

The fact that the interchange and collaboration between the North and the South have not been achieved despite our consistent efforts is entirely due to the splittist maneuvers of the South Korean ruling faction supported by the U.S. imperialists. In order to destroy the thick barriers of national division and open up the road to national reunification, obstacles to reunification should be eliminated, a climate for reunification should be created and the road of genuine dialogue and negotiation should be provided. However, the South Korean authorities are continuously laying obstacles on the road of reunification while loudly raving about reunification, running counter to the will of the nation.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, in particular, is maneuvering to check the influence of our most reasonable proposal for reunification by putting forth the so-called 22 January proposal, the pilot projects and so forth, which were fabricated in accord with the U.S. scenario for two Koreas, paying no attention to the proposal for founding the DCRK which is being supported by all the people and the entire world.

Even at this moment, when we are striving to implement the proposal for convening the 100-man joint conference, it is staging the large scale "Team Spirit '82" war exercise by dragging in the U.S. imperialist aggressors and is strengthening anticommunist confrontation rackets against us.

It is unnecessary to prove that there is no seat for the Chon clique at the sacred table of dialogue for reunification. Nothing will be resolved or gained by sitting face to face with fanatic splittists who pursue the nation's permanent division and who follow the two Koreas policy of the United States.

How dare the Chon Tu-hwan clique, rejected by all, come to the sacred table of negotiation for reunification with such a filthy face? A dog's tail, although buried 3 years, cannot become the tail of a weasel. Those who have committed crimes should first seek pardon.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should give up its foolish idea to turn up somewhere. It should have U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, discontinue the policy of anticommunist confrontation, release Kim Tae-chung and other detained figures and patriotic people and make an apology for the barbarous Kwangju massacre. It should strive to atone, even slightly, for the crimes it committed against the nation.

Doing so is the only way for it to promote the early convocation of the 100-man joint conference and to expedite national reunification.

[Signed]
2 March 1982
Pyongyang

CSO: 4108/119

SOCIAL SCIENCE ACADEMY SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK050205 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 3 Mar 82

["Text" of 3 March statement of spokesman of Academy of Social Sciences--read by announcer]

[Text] The Academy of Social Sciences extends complete support to the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for a 100-man joint conference, recognizing it as a reasonable suggestion which fully reflects the desire and will of our social scientists to promote the unified development of science and the cause of national reunification by uniting the wisdom and efforts of scholars in the North and South.

In the field of social sciences, we, in line with the reunification policy advanced by President Kim Il-song, the great leader, have suggested, on many occasions, collaboration and exchanges between the scientists of the North and South with a view to advancing national unity and reunification.

To cite some instances: On 16 November 1956, a seminar of college professors proposed that the scientists of the North and South make contact, exchange experiences and cooperate with each other; it was suggested in February 1958 that scholars and cultural personages of the North and South carry out contacts and joint ventures for the unified development of national culture and sciences; in November 1960, the eighth meeting of the second SPA came forward with the proposal that the scientists of the North and South join hands in excavating cultural relics, carrying out research on them and working out measures for their preservation. It was repeatedly suggested in the first meeting of the North-South Coordinating Commission held on 30 November 1972 and in other meetings that collaboration and exchanges in the field of scientific research be realized and practical measures be taken to ensure joint research.

In particular, of late we have been exerting all our efforts to carry into action the DCRK proposal and the 10 policies of the DCRK--which were laid forth at the historic Sixth KWP Congress--with a view to achieving national reunification and realizing exchanges and cooperation between the North and South in the field of science.

Had our suggestions and efforts been realized, the scientists of the North and South would have already made mutual visits and carried out joint research, cooperating with each other.

To our regret, none of our reasonable suggestions and proposals, however, have been realized because of the scheme of the South Korean rulers trying to divide the country into two Koreas forever, thus making exchanges and collaboration between the North and South in the field of science an unfulfilled dream in our minds.

Collaboration and exchanges between the North and South have as their purpose the promotion of the unified development of the North and South, encouraging national unity and advancing the country's reunification. Accordingly, collaboration and exchanges between the North and South are different in nature from those conducted with other countries and nations. North-South collaboration and exchanges--to be conducted between compatriots of a nation--are a noble task conducive to achieving the cause of national reunification, the utmost task of the nation.

Nevertheless, the incumbent South Korean rulers are trying to use North-South exchanges as a tool for the permanent division of the nation, while pursuing two Koreas more blatantly than their predecessors. This is manifested by the fact that imitating others, they have called for the conclusion of an agreement on basic relations between the North and South and babbled about carrying into action so-called model projects, which constitute merely a part of the proposals for collaboration and exchanges we had already advanced.

This is nothing but a tactic to keep the influence of the DCRK proposal--a most realistic and reasonable proposal we have advanced--from spreading, to mislead public opinion by creating the impression that they are concerned about the country's reunification and to buy time in their efforts to fix the nation's division.

As is the case, it is obvious to anyone that the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot be regarded as a partner in negotiations for reunification. Chon Tu-hwan is a murderer and fascist who massacred several thousand citizens, youths and students in Kwangju who had turned out in peaceful demonstrations for democracy and peaceful reunification, and illegally arrested and viciously punished many democratic personages, including Kim Tae-chung, scholars, professors and students.

It goes without saying that we cannot share a place with such a traitor in discussing reunification, which is for the good of the nation.

Given this, it is very natural and timely that the CPRF excluded the Chon Tu-hwan clique of murderers and splittists in negotiations for reunification and called for a joint conference of politicians in the North and South and abroad.

We have a proverb saying that you should not even look up the tree if you cannot climb. The South Korean rulers should not look over at the forum of

negotiations for reunification and put their blood-soaked feet into it as they are not entitled to do so. This is what the nation orders them to do.

It is recommended that the South Korean rulers, looking straight at reality, release the detained politicians--including Kim Tae-chung--scholars and professors, ensure them the freedom of political activities so the 100-man conference can be convened as the nation desires and atone for their crimes.

CSO: 4108/119

RED CROSS SUPPORTS CPRF CONFERENCE PROPOSAL

SK060547 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Mar 82

["Text" of 5 March statement issued by the spokesman for the Korean Red Cross Society--read by announcer]

[Text] Our Red Cross Society, which takes it as its mission to alleviate the sufferings of the people separated in the North and South and hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, positively supports the proposal of the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for convocation of the 100-man joint conference, regarding it as a new proposal contributing to promoting the cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

Because of national division, our people have remained separated in the North and South for 37 years without exchange of mail between blood-relatives, without knowing whether they are alive or dead.

Our Red Cross Society has done everything possible, from the day it was founded, to put an end to such an abnormal situation. In August 1956, we proposed to the South Korean Red Cross organization to discuss such matters as an exchange of mail between the families separated in the North and South and their free visits to both sides. In January 1957, we sent a letter to the president of the South Korean Red Cross proposing a regular exchange of mail, from the separated families in the North and South, directly between the Red Cross organizations of the North and South at a place considered convenient by the South Korean side.

We proposed to the South Korean side to discuss matters aimed at alleviating the sufferings of the separated compatriots including free visits and an exchange of mail between the North and South, around 10 times in the 1950's and 1960's. In addition, we have taken the humanitarian measure of requesting the South Korean side to provide us with information on 14,000 people in order to realize the urgent desire of the families and relatives separated in the North and South who desired to know whether their families and relatives were still alive or dead.

However, the South Korean side never forwarded to us the information on a single individual we inquired about. What is more, the South Korean side changed the contents of the requests as it pleased and, after distorting and fabricating the facts in the requests, committed intolerably inhuman acts of using them in its anticommunist propaganda.

In the North-South Red Cross meetings held in the 1970's, we proposed more than dozens of times to the South Korean side to realize mutual free visits and an exchange of mail between the families, relatives and friends separated in the North and South and to provide reunions for them. In our proposals was our warm compatriotic passion to give at least a little joy to the fellow countrymen suffering from the tragedy of division and to alleviate their misery. Also in them was our earnest desire to provide a cornerstone for national reunification through such humanitarian projects.

However, the Korean Central Intelligence Agency's secret agents appeared at the meeting place wearing Red Cross badges. Turning a deaf ear to such fundamental issues as providing realistic conditions and an atmosphere for alleviating the sufferings of the families and relatives separated in the North and South, they insisted on the formula of card exchanges, which is not suitable to our country's reality, and created artificial obstacles to the meetings. They even tried to prevent us from saying that the purpose of the Red Cross meetings was to promote the reunification of the fatherland and used the humanitarian meetings for their dirty political ends of division and confrontation.

From experience, we have drawn the lesson that to sit face to face with the splittists will not resolve the human problems or alleviate the people's sufferings, let alone solve the question of reunification.

That the South Korean puppet clique has recently prattled about what is a part of the numerous proposals for collaboration and exchanges we previously put forth stems from a propagandistic purpose--to win popularity--not from an intent to resolve problems.

The murderers, who unscrupulously committed acts of fratricide like the unprecedented Kwangju massacre, raised humanitarian issues, babbling about the sufferings of separated families. This is a mockery of the separated families and an insult to a humanitarian attitude. Paying lipservice to reunification and model projects, the South Korean authorities, while intensifying splittist anticommunist confrontational rackets as never before, are now straining the situation to an extreme degree by staging a large-scale war exercise together with the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression, running counter to peaceful reunification and humanitarian projects.

Even to a toddler it is apparent that anticommunist confrontation deepens the sufferings caused by national division and that war rackets will induce national tragedy. No matter how the murderers and splittists may babble about sufferings of separated families and about the pain of national division, the tears in their eyes are crocodile tears and the reunification they babble about is a two Koreas scenario turned inside out.

unable to resist pressure at home and abroad protesting their suppression of Kim Tae-chung, they have commuted his life sentence to 20 years. This was third-rate juggling designed to cover up their fascist maniac nature. It is nothing but a mockery of human life that the hangmen, who had arrested and subjected an innocent man to a plight after torturing, play the game of commutation. Needless to say, we cannot discuss important national questions with these people who have committed all sorts of crimes before the nation. The South Korean ruling class should not try to come to the sacred negotiation venue for reunification with their blood-stained appearance. They should immediately release all political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung, and it would be best for them to guarantee the conditions for convening the 100-man joint conference at an early date by ensuring their free political activities.

5 March 1982,
Pyongyang

CSO: 4108/119

RED CROSS SOCIETY SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK061030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Mar (KCNA)--The Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully supports the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland for convening the joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Koreans, considering that it is a new initiative contributing to accelerating the cause of national reunification at the present stage, stressed a spokesman of the Red Cross Society in his talk issued on 5 March.

He recalled that up to this day from the first day of its founding the Red Cross Society advanced many proposals for collaboration and interchange to the South Korean side including those for realising free travel, mutual visits and correspondence between families, relatives and friends scattered in the North and South and arranging their reunion.

Noting that the South Korean puppet clique recently brought forward "proposals" which are only part of these proposals, the spokesman said: This merely seeks a propaganda aim intended to get marks in its favour, not to practically solve the question. It is a mockery of the scattered families and an insult to humanitarianism that the murderers who committed without hesitation such slaughter of fellow countrymen as the Kwangju massacre without precedent in history should bring forward a humanitarian problem, clamouring about "sufferings of scattered families."

Recently they commutted the life imprisonment passed upon Kim Tae-chung to 20 years in prison under the pressure of public opinion at home and abroad protesting against his persecution. But it is a foolish trick to cover up the true colors of fascist maniacs.

It goes without saying that we cannot discuss the important problems of the nation with them who have committed a hundred and one crimes against the nation. The South Korean rulers had better not try to turn up as blood-stained murderers at sacred negotiations for reunification but guarantee conditions for the convocation of the joint conference of 100 Koreans, by immediately acquitting Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and ensuring them freedom of political activities.

CSO: 4120/189

SCIENCE COMMITTEE SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK070432 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 6 Mar 82

["Text" statement of a spokesman of the State Science and Technology Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of all scientists and technicians in our country, the State Science and Technology Committee fully supports the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for a 100-man joint conference of the politicians in the North, South and abroad, recognizing it as a very reasonable proposal under the present circumstances.

Our nation, which long developed the country's science and technology with concentrated wisdom and efforts in one territory, has not been able to achieve unified development of North and South in the field of science and technology, or in any other field, for a long period of 37 years owing to territorial division by the outside forces.

In order to overcome this situation, we have put forth proposals on many occasions for realizing collaboration and exchanges between the North and South in the field of science and technology even before the country is reunified.

At the first national seminar of college professors on 16 November 1956, we proposed that the scien tists of the North and South make contact to discuss all relevant matters in a free fashion, exchange experiences and cooperate with each other. At the eighth meeting of the second SPA in November 1960, we proposed that the North and South jointly manage scientific research institutions, establish a joint research institute and conduct joint research activities in various fields of sciences and technology. And, on 13 May 1961, the inaugural rally of the CPRF came forward with the proposal that the North and South jointly organize and operate scientific research seminars and academic discussion meetings and undertake exchanges in the fields of industry and agriculture.

At the second congress of the Korea Architects Union on 2 November 1964, we proposed that the North and South exchange the architectural technology and observer groups, jointly organize ideooogical discussion meetings regarding the creation of architectual works of art and a prize contest for architectural work, and exchange tourists--groups or individuals--who would

explore places of natural beauty and historic interest and national architectural properties.

In the second meeting of the co-chairmen of the North-South Coordinating Commission [NSCC] on 3 November 1972 and in the first meeting of the NSCC on 30 November 1972, we put forth concrete measures to realize collaboration and exchanges between the North and South in the field of science and technology. In particular, the 10-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forth by the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980 clearly proposed that the North and South jointly conduct scientific research activities and widely exchange successes and experiences in the field of science and technology, reflecting the opinion of our scientists and technicians.

Owing to the obstructionist machinations of the South Korean persons in authority, to date none of our patriotic and reasonable proposals have been realized. Moreover, the present South Korean rulers, seeking the permanent division of the country with the support of the U.S. imperialists, are stubbornly obstructing the country's independent and peaceful reunification and the full-scale collaboration and exchanges between the North and South, while sticking to the two Koreas plot.

If collaboration and exchanges between the North and South are to really serve the sacred cause of national unity and reunification, the atmosphere of antagonism and jealousy within the nation should be removed and an atmosphere of unity and cooperation be created.

If any side makes remarks arousing animosity and thinks only of attacking and annihilating the other side, our nation can never pool its wisdom and rally its strength and cannot achieve the country's unified development. The South Korean rulers are now unprecedentedly intensifying the anticommunist confrontation rackets against us. Along with the U.S. imperialist aggressors --uninvited guests--they have not only waged the large-scale war exercise commotions for attacking compatriots, but also are running wild to inflict injury upon an innocent person by fabricating the so-called assassination plot, which has no connection with us.

It is the favorite trick of the South Korean ruling bunch to shift responsibility onto others. Even though the South Korean rulers are using all sorts of flowery words under the cloak of the dialogue and reunification, the nature of those making a habit of war, terrorism and division was already brought to light long ago.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not stage a clumsy farce feigning interest in the country's peaceful reunification but ensure the conditions in which the South's politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, can participate in the 100-man joint conference, which will serve as a forum for a real reunification dialogue.

6 March 1982, Pyongyang.

CSO: 4108/119

BUDDHIST FEDERATION SUPPORTS CPRF PROPOSAL

SK090832 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Mar 82

["Text" of 8 March statement issued by spokesman for the Korean Buddhist Federation--read by announcer]

[Text] At a time when the whole nation is ardently longing for the nation's reunification and the Korean people aspiring national reunification and national salvation are seeking ways to achieve national reunification, the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] proposed the convocation of a 100-man joint conference, pleasing all Buddhists and the whole nation.

Reflecting the will of the Buddhists, the Korean Buddhist Federation positively supports and agrees with the proposal to convene the 100-man joint conference as advanced by the CPRF. Our Buddhists, who have long regarded it as their motto to build a peaceful and harmonious paradise on this land of 3,000 ri, persistently held that the question of national reunification should be resolved through negotiation and peacefully.

Starting from the aspiration for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we made many reasonable and realistic proposals in the past, along with political parties and social organizations in the northern half of the republic, and have worked patiently for their implementation. Regrettably, however, our fair proposals and sincere efforts have not brought about success due to the South Korean rulers, who are under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. What is more, the current South Korean rulers, emerging as the enemy of national reunification and intent on the perpetual division of the nation, talk about dialogue and reunification while putting serious obstacles on the road to peaceful reunification by wielding bayonets.

Even at this moment, instead of providing the necessary conditions for the politicians in the North and South to hold a dialogue for national reunification, they not only are staging a criminal war exercise against their own fellow countrymen called Team Spirit '82 together with the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression who sneaked into South Korea from across the ocean, but also are frenzied in encouraging the nation to confrontation by fabricating preposterous incidents.

Nowhere in the world, which is advancing on the road of independence, are there such wicked national traitors and flunkeyists as the nation-sellers in South Korea, who are now wickedly committing treacherous acts against their own fellow countrymen by colluding with foreign aggressive forces. Indeed, the fact that such national traitors as Chon Tu-hwan babble about reunification--a matter of great national importance--hurts our nation's dignity.

This being the case, we think it is natural to exclude those who have turned against their own country from the dialogue for reunification. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop babbling about dialogue and reunification, which is has never aspired for. It would be best for it to apologize for crimes committed before the nation.

If the clique is, indeed, interested in peaceful reunification, it should have the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. It also should abandon the two Koreas policy, practice democracy, abandon anticommunist confrontational policies and apologize to the nation for the Kwangju massacre.

Instead of attempting to deceive world public opinion by a meaningless game of commuting the sentence given Kim Tae-chung, the clique should immediately release him and guarantee his political activities.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our conviction that all the Buddhist organizations in South Korea and abroad and our Buddhist friends at temples will oppose the maneuvers for national division of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and wage positive activities to hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and convene the 100-man joint conference at an early date.

8 March 1982
Pyongyang

CSO: 4120/189

'PRAVDA'COMMENTS ON JAPAN-S. KOREA LOAN ISSUE

SK111033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA on 8 March in its commentary titled "Bargain Has Not Ended" exposed the manoeuvres of the United States to force Japan to sign an agreement on granting "loan" to the South Korean puppet clique. The "foreing minster-level talks" which are now under preparation in full scale surrounding the question of Japan's "loan" to South Korea are aimed at reaching a concrete agreement on Japan's colossal "loan" to South Korea, declares the paper.

Noting that it was the United States which advocated the demand of Seoul for Japan's "loan" to be used for military purposes, the paper continues: Neither in Seoul nor in Tokyo nor in Washington is it concealed that the question of financial "aid" to the South Korean "regime" is an offspring of Pentagon's Far Eastern strategy. It cannot be denied that the Japanese Government is hastening militarization at a very fast pace. But Washington feels this is not yet satisfactory.

Pointing out that the United States worked out the Far Eastern strategy, South Korea acts the shock force in its implementation and Japan supports South Korea, the paper says: This became a topic already in May last year when Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki and U.S. President Reagan had talks.

It was known instantly that the sum demanded by South Korea was $10,000 million. Although the figure dropped to $6,000 million, Japan dislikes the too blunt act of Seoul which does not bother to conceal the military nature of the bargain.

Noting that Japan would rather cover the loan with the veil of "pure economic aid," the paper says: The nervous United States is strongly urging Japan to sign an agreement on the "loan" to South Korea.

CSO: 4120/189

OLYMPICS WILL BE FINANCIAL BURDEN ON S. KOREA

SK110840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Mar (KCNA)--A magazine published in Japan in its recent issue exposed the sinister scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique to gratify its desire for long-term office, kicking up a noisy row over the "inducement of 1988 olympiad," according to a report. The magazine says:

Chon Tu-hwan is talking big after making himself "chairman of the Olympic Promotion Committee." But, nowhere can be found realistic conditions for satisfying his wild ambition to sponsor the Seoul olympiad by prolonging his "presidential" term of office. On the contrary, the unstable factor of the collapse of the present fascist system is growing daily.

What is noteworthy of it is the "explosive factor of a new economic crisis," the magazine says, and adds: Olympiad will reportedly involve a cost of $7,000 or $8,000 million. But, where will it come from? Judging from the present rate of inflation, the cost is sure to be larger. It would have to be covered with foreign debts and taxation. But, would there be any room for that? The foreign loans alone exceed $30,000 million and the tax levies including the newly instituted educational tax will average 1,319,000 won for a five-member family in 1982.

Recalling that Japan and other earlier sponsors of the olympiad fell into large debts, the magazine predicts that the olympiad which the South Korean puppets intend to sponsor "will entail an irretrievable economic chaos endangering the existence of the Chon Tu-hwan system itself."

CSO: 4120/189

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAVIA REAFFIRMS SUPPORT TO DPRK--Belgrade, 7 Mar (KCNA)--The Committee for Foreign Policy of the Federal Council of the Assembly of Yugoslavia reaffirmed the stand of Yugoslavia to support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea without foreign interference on the basis of full independence, in connection with the talk of Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. This was declared in a document adopted at a meeting of the committee held on 3 March. [Text] [SK090409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 9 Mar 82]

WFTU DEMANDS KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RELEASE--Pyongyang, 9 Mar (KCNA)--The secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions sent a letter of protest to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on 1 March, according to a report. It says: The WFTU strongly denounced the imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung and inhumane tortures inflicted on him. The WFTU demands an unconditional and immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and all other personages and guarantee of necessary conditions for their participation in a joint conference of 100 politicians in the North and South and abroad which was proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK091058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 9 Mar 82]

REUNIFICATION GROUP SCORES CHON PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 8 Mar (KCNA)--The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in its statement denounced the "unification proposal" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, according to a report. The statement says: How can "general elections" be held according to the "principle of national self-determination" and "democratic procedures" with foreign troops left in South Korea and the military fascist system maintained there? How can we believe the proposal of the Seoul authorities, who have imprisoned and murdered tens of thousands of South Korean patriots and democrats, to form a "Consultative Council for National Unification" with persons "representing the will of the population"? We bitterly denounce the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean person in authority under the patronage of the United States, considering it to be one for creating "two Koreas." The reunification of Korea must be realised in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. [Text] [SK080815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 8 Mar 82]

PAPER URGES KIM TAE-CHUNG'S RELEASE--Beijing, 5 Mar (KCNA)--The 5 March issue of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY printed a short commentary titled "Kim Tae-chung Must be Released at Once." Pointing out that Chon Tu-hwan is harshly persecuting Kim Tae-chung, a prominent democratic figure of South Korea, on charges of "agitating for a rebellion" and "commuted" life imprisonment passed on him to "20 years in prison" on 2 March, the paper says: People are paying attention to the fact that although the South Korean authorities "commuted" the penalty passed on Kim Tae-chung, they keep him in prison in an attempt to persistently bar the peaceful reunification of Korea at a time when the North of Korea proposed to convene a joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Korean politicians and discuss the cause of reunification to pave the way to reunification and called for the participation of Kim Tae-chung and other representatives of the political circles of South Korea in the conference. [Text] [SK060820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 6 Mar 82]

NORTH'S ASSASSINATION PLOT CONDEMNED--Toronto, 6 Mar (YONHAP)--A group of Korean immigrants in metro Toronto condemned the North Korea-inspired attempt on the life of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan in a rally organized by the Korean-Canadian Association here Saturday. A three-point resolution, adopted by the 200 Koreans attending the rally held shortly after a ceremony marking the 1 March independence movement, denounced "impure elements," for plotting to kill Chon. To our motherland, we felt we owe an apology for such a conspiracy because it took place in Toronto where we live, and we denounce the behavior of "some impure elements, which are inspired by North Korea's sinister scheming, in the name of the entire Korean community (in Toronto) as it affects our good names," the resolution said. There are an estimated 30,000 Koreans in metro Toronto. Calling on North Korea to abandon its "wild dream" of communizing the Korean peninsula by force and accept Chon's 22 January peace initiative, those attending the rally asked their fellow Korean immigrants in Canada to refrain from visiting North Korea. Following the rally, some of the participants drove to Choe Hong-hui's home in the Toronto suburb of Mississauga and staged a brief demonstration in front of his house. Chanting anti-Pyongyang slogans and carrying placards reading "down with Kim Il-song," the demonstrators denounced Choe for masterminding the plot to kill Chon under riders from North Korea. The demonstrators dispersed peacefully after about 20 minutes. [Text] [SK080250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 8 Mar 82]

CSO: 4108/119

DAILY EVALUATES FIRST YEAR OF CHON ADMINISTRATION

SK040332 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The First Year of the New Government and the Amnesty"]

[Excerpts] We are at a juncture when we should extend congratulations and reflect on events. Today marks the first anniversary of the inauguration of the new president and the new government. On this occasion, the government granted a special amnesty and commutation benefitting 2,863 persons. It is of great political significance that the amnesty was granted to those involved in the Kim Tae-chung and the Kwangju cases.

This is evidence that our political situation has reached a stage where magnanimity can be exercised. This also shows that some political stability has been attained. We welcome the amnesty and hope the government will make even bolder decisions to achieve a national consensus. We believe the government must try to cure the disease which gave rise to the sentencing and the need for an amnesty in the first place. It is no exaggeration that the efforts of the government in the past year were taken to eliminate the cause of a political tragedy. We would like to assess government efforts on behalf of economic and social stability. The emphasis placed on the politics of dialogue was to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy.

For politics of dialogue, the Advisory Council on State Affairs was established, and the president held talks with leaders of major political parties. The government organizations were reduced to share the burden. The policy of self-regulation which effected the self-regulatory economy, the lifting of the curfew, liberalization of student uniforms and liberalization of overseas trips was enough to win the sympathy of the people.

For these reasons, we offer our congratulations on the first anniversary of the inauguration of the new government. However, history does not allow us to be compalcent and self-congratulatory. We must not. History can advance only when we are ready to suffer the agony of self-examination. We must recognize our faults. Government offices have been reduced, and the purification campaign has weeded out corruption and fraud. Nevertheless, we are far from a proud democratic administration and clean government. Even the government policy to achieve social justice is an abstract slogan. We still cannot see any tangible signs of justice being done.

Moreover, if someone asks whether genuine politics of dialogue has been realized, we cannot say yes. At the ongoing National Assembly interpellation, the opposition party is calling for genuine politics of dialogue. However, it is doubtful whether stability is being achieved based on a reflection of popular opinion. Friction beneath the surface cannot be construed as stability. Uniformity is not stability.

All in all, we think a single year is not enough to assess the government's actions. We would like to consider this past year as a turning point and a period to build the foundations for the achievement of a goal. We once again extend congratulations for the efforts to build these foundations and hope that the government, on the first anniversary of its inauguration, will renew its determination to bring about a democratic and just welfare society.

CSO: 4108/118

ASSEMBLYMAN STRESSES PEACEFUL TRANSFER OF POWER

SK060251 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Interpellation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun by Rep Kim Hyong-rae of the Democratic Korea Party at 4 March plenary session of National Assembly]

[Text] The new cabinet lacks vitality, falling far short of the expectations of the people, who hoped that things would be different. This being the case, how can the government ask the people to follow it and expand its justness? It is urged that the government renew its determination so that the people will not be heard to say that the new era is marked merely by a reshuffle of people.

The government has been creating the false impression that everything is going well, by doing such things as lifting the nightly curfew and liberalizing educational policies, while cunningly sidestepping important political issues. This has resulted in the opposition side's being at wits end. Being in the opposition camp is a tough job.

However, it is a lesson of history that so long as that which is essential remains blocked, everything will come to naught, no matter what partial measures are taken.

Per capita income was $130 in 1961 when President Pak Chong-hui made his debut, and it grew to $1,600 by 1979, the year when the president died. This notwithstanding, the people did not follow him because he wronged the basics of politics, meaning that he refused a peaceful transfer of power, the nucleus of democracy. Do you [the prime minister] think that a change of the ruling party, to one different from the ruler's, is possible under the current system? Do you think that there is no instance of abuse of power or political repression?

If you say no, it is like looking at the sky through the eye of the needle. There is a National Assembly, but no politics; there are politicians, but no politics. As politics has lost heat, so has society and so, even, has the era. Under this cold situation, how can we expect enthusiasm from the people? With all things swept away and begun anew in the name of reform, experience is lost and the nation's strength weakens in a time of internationalization and specialization. Looking back on the fact that there were deserters among the soldiers under the command of Admiral Yi Sun-sin, the government should not force uniformity on the people.

[Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean on 5 March published the following response by Prime Minister Yu to the above interpellation: "The fundamental factor that hindered democracy in our country is one-man's long-term rule and resultant political antagonism.

["Detailed government measures for implementation of democracy are, as noted in the constitution, stipulation of a single-term presidency, promotion of spiritual education for the people, reestablishment of traditional ethical values, establishment of the climate of a responsible administration, fostering of a thorough concept of national security, balanced regional development and expansion of policy considerations to social classes that have been denied them. If the people have confidence in them, I believe we can have democracy take root.

["The government is moving toward an era of liberalization, loosening or abrogating unnecessary regulations which have potential for abuse of power.

["The government has reviewed overall educational issues: ideals, goals and system, and is working out a comprehensive plan, which covers what textbooks should be used and how qualified teachers should be secured."]

CSO: 4108/118

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP DISSATISFIED WITH PREMIER AT HOUSE SESSION

SK040512 Seoul CHONSON ILBO in Korean 4 Mar 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] On 3 March ruling and opposition party alwmakers held an interpellation session on politics, security and foreign affairs at the plenary meeting of the National Assembly. Because representatives of the house negotiating bodies had already touched on key topics the previous day, it was felt that many topics raised by lawmakers, who took the floor, overlapped with ones raised the previous day.

In this connection, Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, in his answers to lawmakers' questions, often said: "My answers given yesterday will suffice."

Accordingly, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] side expressed its dissatisfaction with the prime minister's attitude and forced him to stop speaking at the rostrum for a while.

That afternoon, following the conclusion of the prime minister's remarks, the DKP's deputy floor leader in charge of parliamentary affairs, Cho Chung-yon, took the floor. He said: "This is not a forum for raising private questions but for the National Assembly to interpellate the administrative branch. Consequently, no matter how often we raise similar topics, the government is obligated to answer in a detailed and courteous manner. What are the inmost thoughts of the prime minister, who even though he has given detailed answers to economic questions has avoided answering questions concerning political affairs?"

Speaker Chong Nae-hyok got the attention of both the lawmakers and government side by saying: "Lawmakers should avoid asking repetitive questions, and the government should show more sincerity, because lawmakers sometimes can ask similar questions from different perspectives."

Prime Minister Yu also sought the lawmakers' understanding, saying: "I didn't mean what I said to you; the problem was the expression I used."

CSO: 4108/118

SEOUL RADIO REPORTS RICE SCANDAL LAWSUIT PENDING

SK090748 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] According to an AP report from San Francisco, U.S. rice cooperative associations have initiated a lawsuit against two U.S. rice exporters for paying kickbacks to officials of Korea's Office of Supply to compensate for exporting rice to Korea at a higher cost than the market price.

According to the lawsuit brought before the federal court by the U.S. rice cooperative associations charging violation of the (?U.S. antitrust act), Pirmi, which mills and sells cheap California-grown rice, the Connel R Sug Agroperm, based in Geneva, and many officials of Korea's Office of Supply are involved in this case.

The suit points out that the Pirmi and Connel R Sug Agroperm violated the (?U.S. antitrust act) by conspiring to monopolize the export of rice to Korea and offered kickbacks to officials of Korea's Office of Supply to prevent other firms form participating in Korea's market. Pirmi and Korea's Office of Supply signed a contract in January 1981 specifying that Pirmi sell 200,000 tons of rice at $429.60 per ton. However, with a 15 percent price increase, Pirmi shipped only 100,000 tons and canceled the remainder.

The price of rice soon began to decline, closing at $350 epr ton in August 1981. Pirmi agreed with some officials of Korea's Office of Supply to ship 100,000 tons which had previously been canceled at $499.90 per ton and to pay $6 million--the difference from the current price--to Korea's Office of Supply. The suit also discloses that they agreed to ship 130,000 tons of rice in February and March 1982 at the higher price and to share the balance with each other.

The two U.S. rice cooperative associations and some rice exporters claimed that such a contract was concluded despite the fact that they were ready to export California-grown rice at a considerably lower price than Korea's Office of Supply would pay. The director of the Office of Supply, Kim Kyu-ho, denied the foreign news report about kickbacks, calling it totally groundless.

Director Kim Kyu-ho, in a statement to the press, said reports about the purchase of 370,000 tons of California-grown rice last year are true. However, he stressed that the purchase was carried out in accord with normal practices and procedures and no commission was involved.

CSO: 4108/118

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION FRONT AGAINST DJP--The 4 March meeting of floor leaders of the three major parties--the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP]--ended with a unanimous agreement among the participants only 1 hour after it was convened--an indication that the three floor leaders are still enjoying a honeymoon, contrary to the expectation that opposition floor leaders Yim Chong-ki of the DKP and Yi Tong-chin of the KNP, who had a tete-a-tete before the tripartite meeting, might form a united front against the ruling DJP. It appears that horse-trading took place at the meeting, with the DJP agreeing to the opposition demand for deliberation of such quite "embarrassing" bills as the one recommending freeing of restrictions on former politicians and the bill concerning the basic press law, and the opposition promising "favorable consideration" to early deliberations on the amendment to the government organization law, the gist of which would set up a Ministry of Sports Affairs. However, their accord failed to specify the scope of the agreement. Did they agree to discuss such bills for the sake of deliberation? Or does their agreement go beyond deliberation, that is, up to the point of passages of the bills? It only remains to be seen. With discussion of the KNP-proposed bill recommending a 5-day school week postponed, Yi played a "new card" by saying: "The KNP will, during the current National Assembly session, propose an amendment to the National Assembly law as we pledged to the people last year." [Text] [SK051430 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Mar 82 p 2]

CSO: 4108/118

EDUCATION MINISTER ON CAMPUS SITUATION

SK030232 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 2 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho has said that "only when they are faithful to their duty, eager to carry out their mission, exercise self-control over disorder and inappropriate activities can colleges enjoy self-regulation." He also said: "As far as administrative matters are concerned, in a month or so a College Education Council will be established to take over many tasks now handled by the Education Ministry and to help promote college self-regulation."

Minister Yi made these remarks in answers given 2 March to a series of questions which the press of Seoul National University put forth in writing.

On the controversial graduation quota system, Yi said: "I think there will be no serious problems, if natural selection is promoted."

The following are the highlights of the questions and answers:

Question: What is the government policy on an increased number of students?

Answer: For primary, middle schools and high schools, if they were overexpanded, it would be difficult to create an academic atmosphere. The same principle applies to colleges. Therefore, the facilities of the Seoul National University will not be expanded but improved and modernized. When the Education Ministry plan has been implemented, there will be more spaces.

Question: What do you think about the graduation quota system?

Answer: There will be no serious problems, if we make it difficult to get points and promote natural selection.

Question: How will you improve the college entrance examination system?

Answer: We will make adjustments among the colleges of the first and second groups. And I think we must provide more opportunities for applicants to make second choices and to apply for subjects suited to their aptitude.

Question: How are you going to handle campus disturbances?

Answer: I don't worry too much about campus disturbances. I know what the people want and have confidence in the students. I am optimistic about coping with the campus situation. We are determined to deal with chronic unrest.

CSO: 4108/118

SEOUL DAILY WELCOMES RESTORATION OF CAMPUS CLUBS

SK050921 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Students' Academic Clubs"]

[Excerpts] With the beginning of the new semester, college students will be allowed to join academic clubs. It has been 8 years since the discontinuation of extracurricular activities was enforced on campuses with the formation of the Student Defense Corps in 1975. This means that, with the arrival of spring, the campuses, where students should actively and voluntarily conduct academic activities, have begun to function on the right track.

Over the past 8 years, Education Ministry authorities, under the pretext of creating an atmosphere of study on campuses, bitterly suppressed students' academic clubs and eventually banned such activities. Perhaps it can be said this was the inevitable outcome of the situation which developed on the campuses, reflecting the anguish of an era and deepening the feeling of stagnation and discontent on campuses. It is not right to check the activities of the students.

As a matter of fact, chaos and discord arose on the campuses during the past 8 years because of the suppression of club activities and because of inflexibility in the operation of the Student Defense Corps.

Stagnation in the operation of academic clubs on campuses was the cause for the feeling of discontent with the government's education policy and with the university authorities. This abetted student abandonment of extracurricular activities in favor of pastimes and amusements.

Now that the Education Ministry authorities are working toward autonomy for the university, their policy of allowing students to autonomously conduct their academic activities will greatly vitalize and develop campus life. This will greatly contribute to developing campus culture and to creating an atmosphere of study on the campuses.

The view that an atmosphere of study on campus can be influenced by the situation outside the campus is the product of a misunderstanding of the true nature of the university. Needless to say, the university develops in an atmosphere in which students freely express their views with zeal and desire for study. This atmosphere is not created by students alone. It will be created in an organic manner in cooperation with professors.

With the restoration of the academic clubs this spring, we should develop the university into a sanctuary of truth.

CSO: 4108/118

SEOUL DAILY VIEWS INTERNATIONAL CONFIDENCE

SK080354 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 7 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "International Confidence Is Foundation for Progress"]

[Excerpts] It is obvious that international confidence in the Fifth Republic has been greatly increasing. On 3 March the 38th plenary meeting of the Commission on Human Rights of the United Nations decided not to make an issue of the human rights situation in the ROK any more. And unprecedently, the 4 March edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES widely covered President Chon Tu-hwan's achievements since his inauguration a year ago.

The international community's generally favorable estimate of the Fifth Republic can be construed as meaning that the international community highly values our government's policy of opening the society, of trying to allow more autonomy and of boldly pushing ahead with its programs.

The Fifth Republic's positive and audacious unification policy has aroused great sympathy from the international community. As THE NEW YORK TIMES put it: "With the proposal of such a positive and audacious unification policy, President Chon has taken over Kim Il-song's place as the torch bearer of reunification."

However, we must not be complacent about the increasing confidence in our country. Political leaders should not boast of it, either. It is desirable for us to make this opportunity a new turning point for further progress. We should bear in our mind that the more we receive praise, the more we should review ourselves with modesty, and that such an attitude is the source of durable growth. In this connection, we are going to offer some candid advice.

First, we would like to touch on the government's reform-minded will. It is advised that the government carry out its original intention of establishing a clean government trusted by people.

At the same time, we should exert more efforts to achieve great national harmony. It is surely encouraging that the government has been taking measures for national reconciliation. In this connection, it is expected that critics will also open-heartedly accept the present situation as it is, too. We think that great national harmony is an important foundation for the peaceful transfer of power.

CSO: 4108/118

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DFRF OFFICIAL MARKS 1 MARCH UPRISING

SK030124 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0005 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Report by Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, at Pyongyang report meeting on 1 March on 63d anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The reporter said we greet the 63d anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising under magnificent circumstances when all party members and workers in the northern half of the republic are vigorously carrying out an all-out advance movement to implement the magnificent program set forth for socialist construction by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and a revolutionary genius, at the Sixth KWP Congress and the militant task he delineated in his new year message and to greet the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader as the greatest, politically significant festival of the people in history and in which all Korean compatriots at home and abroad ardently long for the fatherland's reunification as never before. She went on to say that the 1 March people's uprising was the eruption of our people's hatred and rage against the tyrannical Japanese imperialist aggressors and their bestial colonial rule and was a courageous, sacrificial pan-national struggle to achieve the independence of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the people and to oppose Japan.

She said that, having completely occupied our country in 1910, the Japanese imperialist aggressors established the most outrageous, barbarous colonial and military ruling system, forcing our people to suffer absolute subservience, randomly arrested, imprisoned and murdered our innocent fellow countrymen, usurped the country's precious natural resources, mercilessly extracted our people's blood and converted the country into a springboard for aggression on the continent and a living hell. However, none of the brigandish Japanese imperialists' barbarous acts of tyranny and usurpation frustrated our people's patriotic spirit in their struggle to achieve the country's independence, she said.

She said our people's pent-up rage and rancor against the Japanese imperialist aggressors' brutal gendarme military rule over a decade erupted into a pan-national anti-Japanese struggle in 1919. She then said: The oppressed people throughout the country, including those in Pyongyang and Seoul, rose in a large-scale struggle to achieve the freedom and independence of the

fatherland. The 20 million Korean people, who lamented over national ruin because of the brigandish Japanese imperialists, rose regardless of sex and age and courageously struggled against Japanese imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth, loudly chanting the slogans "Japanese and the Japanese troops must withdraw!" "long live the independence of Korea!" "Korea is for Koreans!" and "long live freedom and equality!"

Because of the Japanese imperialist military and police forces' bestial wielding of bayonets, streets and villages throughout the country were stained with the scarlet blood of the fellow countrymen. However, the demonstrators did not stop their struggle, and, without fear, they gradually developed their peaceful demonstration into a mass riot. Holding axes, sickles, picks, shovels and clubs, they assaulted and destroyed Japanese ruling agencies throughout the country, military police posts, police stations, county and myon government offices and post offices, thus mercilessly chastising the aggressors and traitors.

The anti-Japanese people's struggle continued to the end of the year. The number of struggles throughout the country amounted to over 3,200. More than 2 million people participated in these struggles. Indeed, the 1 March people's uprising was a pan-national patriotic mass struggle in which all people, including workers, peasants, intellectuals and students regardless of sex and age, who loved the country and the people, rose to achieve the independence of the fatherland and the freedom of the people. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Through the 1 March movement, our people demonstrated to the world's people that the Korean people are alive, that they do not want a life of national ruin and that they are resolved to struggle to the end to achieve freedom and independence. The 1 March people's uprising above all demonstrated to the Japanese imperialist aggressors our people's ardent patriotism and resolute revolutionary spirit. This uprising promoted our people's awareness that they are members of the people and promoted their class awareness.

The 1 March people's uprising severely chastised the Japanese imperialist aggressors who ran amok to swallow up Korea and to become the leader of Asia and completely shook the rascals' colonial ruling system. Indeed, the 1 March people's uprising in which all the people rose and struggled against the Japanese imperialist aggressors was a heroic anti-Japanese struggle which added a brilliant chapter to the history of the national liberation struggle in our country. The reporter said that although the struggle of our people failed because of the bestial suppression of the struggle by the Japanese imperialist jackals, the history of the 1 March struggle afforded a serious lesson to the history of the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people. She then added: The 1 March people's uprising afforded a lesson that to win victory in their revolutionary struggle, the masses of the people--the masters of history--should struggle under the leadership of an outstanding leader. Although the spirit of the people was high in the 1 March uprising, they failed to organize a chuche-type revolutionary force in this struggle and lead it to an organic and decisive stage because of the absence of the leadership of an outstanding leader and of a correct struggle program, strategy and tactics. In short, they failed.

The entire course of the 1 March people's uprising clearly showed that reliance on foreign forces is by no means the way to achieve the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the people. The reporter said that although the anti-Japanese struggle of the Korean people had steadily continued following the 1 March people's uprising, this struggle was thwarted by the Japanese imperialists' bayonets because it was not guided by a correct struggle program, strategy and tactics.

She said the Korean people longed for the emergence of an outstanding leader--the sun of the nation--who could relieve the fatherland and the people from hardships and lead the national liberation struggle along the road of victory. She went on to say this ardent desire of our people was brilliantly fulfilled when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation and a legendary hero, taking responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and the people, took the lead in the Korean revolution.

She said: Having deep insight into the weakpoint of the nationalist movement and the initial stage communist movement in our country, the great leader developed a new struggle method entirely different from the previous movements and formed the down-with-imperialism union--the first communist revolutionary organization in our country--in October 1926 by rallying the young communists from the new generation he had led and trained. The formation of the down-with-imperialism union was a glorious and proud declaration to the world of the greeting and holding in high esteem of the great leader for the first time in the long history of our people. This was a historic declaration of the new beginning of the Korean revolution under the banner of the chuche idea. This was a magnificent declaration ushering in the chuche era--a new era.

With this momentum, our people ended the disgraceful history of reliance on foreign forces, toadyism and treachery under the wise leadership of the great leader and greeted a new revolutionary era of winning victory and advancing under the banner of chuche.

The reporter said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has illuminated the future path of the Korean revolution by inventing the immortal chuche idea and has organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory by organizing a chuche-type revolutionary force in the flames of a grim struggle. She added the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great revolutionary one which developed the national liberation struggle and the communist movement in our country to a new, higher stage and a colonial national liberation struggle waged for the first time in history against the imperialist aggressive force with an independent national force under the banner of the chuche idea.

She noted that by eventually defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished the cause of the liberation of the fatherland--the ardent and long-cherished desire of the 1 March uprisers and our people.

She said that since liberation, our people have established an advanced socialist system in this land and developed our country, once poor and backward, into a powerful socialist country--the chuche fatherland--which has a solid self-reliant national economy, brilliant culture and a strong defense power by successfully carrying out a complicated democratic and socialist revolution against imperialism and feudalism. She went on to say that only as a result of the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center have our people ended the history of suffering and greeted a worthwhile era of independence for themselves as true masters of their destiny. They are vigorously advancing toward the future of communism along the single road of victory and glory.

The reporter said that although 63 years have elapsed since the 1 March people's uprising and 37 years have passed since the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, the desire of our people for independence has not been fulfilled and the South Korean people are still suffering a miserable state of colonial slavery. She denounced the U.S. imperialist aggressors for occupying and reigning over South Korea as a new colonial ruler, relieving the Japanese imperialists following the 15 August liberation, maintaining an atrocious rule of neocolonialism in South Korea for 37 years and mercilessly violating the democratic freedoms and rights of the people by employing dictators in South Korea.

She said that with the infiltration into South Korea of the revived Japanese reactionary force, subservience has been deepended in South Korea where the sovereignty of the people has been cruelly violated and all sectors have been completely subjugated to the United States. She then said the Japanese reactionaries have already extended the tentacles of reinvasion to the South Korean political, economic and cultural sectors and formulated a plan for deploying its self-defense forces to the Korean frontline in a contingency.

She said that because of the descendents of the Japanese imperialists who forced our people to suffer slavery, South Korea is now in a serious position--bogged down in subjugation. She said the southern land of our fatherland is being degraded into the twofold colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists. She said that because of the antinational, toadyist and treacherous maneuvers of the South Korean ruling bunch to follow foreign forces, the ardent desire of the 1 March uprisers for the liberation of the people and the independence of the country has not been fulfilled and that the South Korean people are suffering twofold colonial slavery--one which is more miserable than that they experienced during the dark period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule 63 years ago.

She said that emerging as a new fascist dictatorial maniac after usurping power with bayonets and patronized by the U.S. imperialists, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed intolerable treachery, far surpassing his predecessors. She then said: Using the method of maintaining power by introducing and relaying on foreign forces, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has continuously kept the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea and fostered a policy of subjugation to the United States. It is trying to make South Korea its colonial military base forever.

Immediately following the inauguration of the president in the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited his new master, preceding others, pledged loyalty to him, begged for the long-term occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and the strengthening of U.S. military aid to South Korea and sealed the treacherous South Korea-U.S. joint statement to more thoroughly subjugate the South Korean people as colonial slaves of the U.S. imperialists.

In addition to allowing the U.S. imperialists to subjugate South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, shouting about the body of common destiny, has more outrageously left it in the hands of the Japanese reactionaries and sold out the interests of the country and the people at random. He has worked toward strengthening his political, economic and military collusion with Japan and encouraged the Japanese monopolist capitalists to indefinitely infiltrate South Korea. Needless to say, $6 million which the South Korean puppets have recently begged from the Japanese reactionaries is for military aims against our republic.

She said that having seized power and patronized by the U.S. imperialists, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while maintaining a most tyrannical fascist military rule in South Korea, has unhesitatingly committed an abhorrent, barbarous act of murdering its fellow countrymen. She then said: The barbarous mass slaughter the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique committed in Kwangju far surpassed in its bestial and brutal nature that committed by all the fascist dictators of the world.

Since the Kwangju incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has continuously created a whirlwind by arresting en masse patriotic people and students. It has frantically raised commotions in cruelly punishing them on charges of fictitious crimes. In South Korea today many democrats, including Kim Tae-chung, patriotic people and students are being confined in the enemy's murderous prisons. They are also suffering hardships in secret prison camps. This is clear evidence of the degree of the South Korean fascist military clique's barbarous suppression of the people and an act of a human butcher.

She said that having bound everything to the punishment instrument of the fascist military dictatorial system in South Korea, the fascist element, while following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war, has zealously and frantically run amok to make war preparations against us. She then said that together with scores of thousands of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, the fascist clique is staging a large-scale war exercise at this very moment, leading the situation to the brink of war. She said no one can guarantee this war exercise will be limited to a mere exercise and that it will not develop into an all-out war to attack us, breaking through the military demarcation line. She then said that, because of the reckless war exercise rackets kicked up by the South Korean puppet clique with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a grave situation has developed in our country. No one can tell when the flames of a new war might flare up.

She said the South Korean puppets' antinational maneuvers have not only violated the sovereignty and democratic rights of the people in South Korea and threatened peace in the country but also laid grave obstacles to the

cause for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification--the people's long-cherished supreme desire. She said: While randomly arresting and imprisoning and cruelly executing and murdering patriotic people, students and democrats for demanding democracy and peaceful reunification, the fascist military Chon Tu-hwan clique has sought a line for two Koreas ever since it usurped power. It has eventually reached the point at which it has brazenly espoused the theory of reunification in the 2000's. This is clear evidence that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has no intention at all of achieving reunification. Recently advancing proposals for reunification and pilot projects, it has babbled about dialogue. This is a political trick designed to conceal its true color as a splittist, extricate itself from isolation and crisis at home and abroad by misleading public opinion and fulfill its wild desire for long-term power.

The past experiences of the North-South dialogue have clearly proved that the dialogue and negotiations with those who seek division after seizing power patronized by foreign forces cannot bring about any affirmative results. The discussion of the question of the country's reunification--the important issue of the people--with those whose hands are stained with the blood of fellow countrymen and who are the target of the rancor and hatred of thousands of fellow countrymen is an act defiling all the people who demand the fatherland's reunification and betraying the South Korean people who are struggling to achieve democracy and peaceful reunification.

The present South Korean rulers have already lost the qualification to sit at the sacred site for negotiations for reunification. It is clear that as long as the existing political parties and social organizations in South Korea play a role as the tools of those in power, they are also not qualified to become partners to the negotiations for reunification.

The best way to resolve the question of the country's reunification through dialogue and negotiations in this situation is to convene a joint meeting of politicians from the North and South and overseas as proposed on 10 February by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. The new proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting is a rational and practical measure to overcome difficulties on the road of reunification and pave a true way for negotiations of reunification.

Fellow countrymen at home and abroad have enthusiastically supported and sympathized with this proposal. The world's progressive people are warmly welcoming this proposal.

Nevertheless, while groundlessly denouncing our rational proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting, the South Korean ruling clique has openly vowed that it will not release detained politicians supposed to participate in this meeting, including democratic Kim Tae-chung, and lift the ban on political activities, thus eagerly trying to prevent convocation of the meeting.

Despite the fact that it is not qualified to become a partner in negotiations for reunification and to participate in dialogue, this ruling clique, while talking about dialogue, has unhesitatingly and brazenly attempted to sneak

into the negotiation site. Every fact clearly shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of nation-selling traitors who have more completely subjugated South Korea to foreign forces, butchers who have murdered scores of thousands of fellow countrymen, war maniacs who have cast the dark cloud of internecine war over the country and the people's enemies who have sought perpetual division of the nation.

She said that, firmly believing from their practical experiences that, without eliminating the group of traitors like the Chon Tu-hwan ring they cannot fulfill their long-cherished desire for independence, democracy and reunification, the South Korean people from all walks of life have resolutely risen in a sacred struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

On the occasion of commemorating the 63d anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising, she extended warm brotherly greetings and enthusiastic support and encouragement to the people of all walks of life and students in South Korea, who not giving in to the fascist military clique's suppressive measures, are tenaciously struggling to achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

The reporters said achieving the sovereignty of the people throughout the country, as desired by the 1 March uprisers more than 60 years ago, is the most urgent, impending task of all Korean people today. She then said forcing foreign aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea, eliminating a fascist military dictatorial system there and achieving the country's peaceful reunification is a true way for correctly achieving the sovereignty of the people. She said that to regain the lost sovereignty of the people in South Korea, aggressive maneuvers by foreing forces to meddle in the internal affairs there must be, above all, rejected.

She demanded that the U.S. imperialists abandon their foolish, wild desire to hold onto South Korea forever as their colonial, military base and immediately withdraw from there, taking along U.S. forces and nuclear weapons; that the Japanese reactionaries abandon their foolish illusion about seizing a position as a second colonial ruler in South Korea by taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and their illusion about aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia and stop instigating the South Korean military hooligans to fascism, war and division.

She said that, to achieve the sovereignty of the people in South Korea, we, while struggling against foreign forces, should eliminate fascist military rule and achieve the democratization of society.

She said the way to prevent perpetual division of the country and reunify the fatherland is to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo--a new proposal for reunification--set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Supporting the proposal for convening a 100-man joint meeting of politicians from the North, South and overseas to implement the new reunification proposal set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, she defined this meeting as one to pave the way toward negotiations to overcome present difficulties on the road of reunification and to smoothly solve various questions concerning the fatherland's reunification.

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BUDGET STRUCTURE OF ANNUAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURES ANALYZED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Dec 81 pp 74-85

[Article by Kim Kwang-su, professor of economics, Sungjon University: "An Analysis of the Budget Structure of North Korea's Annual Revenues and Expenditures"]

[Text] 1. The Socialist Structure and Budget

Regardless of the differences in economic structure or social system, a public organization must raise a certain amount of revenues to fulfill its unique functions. However, the ways of raising such revenues and establishing budgets vary conspicuously between the marketing economy system and the centralized economy system--in a comparison between categories higher than the socialist system and the capitalist system. North Korea's economic system, based on the social ownership of the means of production, is operated not through selection by consumers but through compulsory selection; therefore, North Korea's financial resources are those of its entire economy. The revenues of central and local government organizations, the finances of socialized business enterprises, bank loans, social insurance, and national income are regarded as a series of comprehensive economic issues. The finances in the socialist system are defined as "the planned formation, distribution, and utilization of monetary funds,"[1] designed to guarantee expanded reproduction. This also applies to the case of North Korea. Its finances are not only closely related to the process of forming the economic plans but also serve as a means of implementing economic policies. Furthermore, its finances serve as a means of direct intervention in and control over every field of the economy--enterprises, collective farms, and other cooperative endeavors.[2]

The finances of North Korea, in a broad concept, include those functions which are defined as monetary operations in the capitalist system. The function of finances in North Korea are fundamentally different from that of the capitalist system; but in North Korea also the budget of administrative organizations is the core of finances. The function of the finances under the so-called economic plans of North Korea is, first of all, to maintain a balance between accumulation and consumption. In other words, the finances suppress the consumption of individuals in order to expand production and meet social demands, while appropriating the financial resources concentrated

in the field of finances for economic, social, and military purposes and for the purpose of maintaining power. Second, the objective of finances is to take part positively in the first and second distributions of the genuine social products for the purpose of maintaining economic growth, and thereby to suppress the consumption rate as well as the expansion of nonproductive fields, and consequently to contribute concentratively to economic development through the intensive formation of capital. Third, the objective of finances is to validate the planned economy.[3]

As explained by North Korean authorities, their finances under the socialist system are to guarantee the balanced development of their economy and to back up financially the operations of their government in power. Such a role of finances is fulfilled through the budget system.

The budget of North Korea represents the fundamental financial plan of the government organizations. It is a fundamental component of the comprehensive financial plan for the national economy. In it are expressed the demands for various funds in the field of finances as well as the scale of currency funds concentrated in the field of finances. In other words, in North Korea, too, the budget is to be defined as a fundamental form of economy in which the centralized currency funds are formed and utilized in accordance with plans. North Korea's budget, too, is fulfilling the unique functions of finances, in which social demands are met through expenditures as they appear externally and the needed financial resources are acquired through revenues. However, within the economic structure of North Korea--a system of command economy that is based on social ownership of the means of production--the budget serves not only as a means of enforcing upon the populace in North Korea the despotic preferences of the communist ruling group, but also as a means of concentratively appropriating the needed financial resources from the income revenues.

North Korea's budget may be viewed in the following three forms: 1) the budget as a fundamental financial plan which, reflecting the financial aspects of all the political, economic, social, military, and cultural activities, includes a summation of organic relationships with the finances, bank loans, and social insurance of plants and enterprises; 2) the budget as a central budget in which funds are appropriated and utilized for the society and its economy as a whole in order to fulfill the function of the central [government] organizations; and 3) local budgets made at the level of provinces (cities under direct jurisdiction), cities, and counties (districts). However, the budget, in actuality, is a single centralized one--a fundamental financial plan in which the central and local budgets are unified. The budget in North Korea is charged with a leading role in distributing and redistributing the national income. In other words, most of the national income is distributed through the budget; the budget is not only closely related to the economic plan but also provides a means of accomplishing the plan.

2. The Structure and Content of Revenue and Expenditure

North Korea's revenue is a total of currency funds concentrated in the hands of the state. The components of the revenue are: the nontax income which

includes accumulated business income of the socialist business enterprises and the profits of the state-operated businesses; and the funds appropriated in the form of income taxes from part of the net profits of the cooperative organizations and enterprises. These items of revenue are collectively called the revenue from socialist management.

North Korea, too, relies on taxes in order to mobilize centralized currency funds, especially heavily on indirect taxes. It is widely acknowledged that the tax burdens of the populace are far heavier than those under the capitalist system. The taxes that are charged with such an important function not only serve as a means of forming the financial resources to defray budget expenditures, but are also utilized as an important means of exercising various kinds of control. Even in the revenue system of North Korea, the primary means of raising financial resources is income from business transactions.

North Korea authorities assert that the profit from business transactions is not a tax. However, the account of revenues is a kind of sales tax, which comes under huge and complicated discriminatory tax rates--supported by the "single step theory." This transaction tax (the profit from business transactions), while serving as a means of acquiring needed financial resources, also serves as a balancing factor through which the consumption of specially designated goods, for example consumer goods, is suppressed and the balance between the supply and total demands for usable consumer goods is maintained; and it also serves as a means of regulating profits of the socialized enterprises. In other words, since the sale price of producers is usually set in advance, the regulation of the transaction tax will cause increase or decrease in the profit rates.[7]

The profit from business transactions is to be defined as: 1) retail price--commercial margin; and 2) wholesale price--the net social income derived from retail price. And the principles governing the levying of the profit from business transactions are: 1) that it be levied only once per item of goods (once per item of goods principle on the profit from business transactions); 2) that it be collected immediately after receiving the price (the immediate collection principle on the profit from business transactions); and 3) that those enterprises and organizations which have settlement accounts must pay the state within a set period of time after figuring out the profit by themselves. Being levied in compliance with such a theory and procedures means there must also be a levy on the operations or service charges at the service organizations or enterprises as well as on the sideline business of enterprises. It must also be levied on indirect social fields, such as transportation and electricity.

The profit from the state-run enterprises, second in importance, is the sum paid to the state, that is, the net profit from the business enterprises minus the reserve funds of those enterprises in the expanded reproduction field; and it is recalculated and readjusted by means of monthly and annual profit rates. Furthermore, the recovered funds from the income tax surplus funds of cooperative organizations and the recovered funds from depreciations are to be included in the revenue sources.[8]

North Korea's budget is an important component of the comprehensive financial plan which is included in its economic plan; and it is distributed in compliance with the priority sequence set forth in the economic plan. By and large, the expenditure may be regarded as either organizational or functional. In the case of North Korea, its functional expenditure is made public; but the organizational expenditures of the State Administration Council and other organizations have never been made public. As for the functional budget of North Korea, as made public, according to the classification scheme common to the communist bloc, the expenditures for the socialist economy are: national economy expenditures, expenditures for social and cultural policies; military expenditures, and expenditures for the management and maintenance of administrative organizations.

The so-called national economy, as the term is used in North Korea, is the whole of the field of economy. In a broad sense, it means the economic field in its unique sense, including industry, commerce, agriculture, construction, etc, and the field of culture and welfare, such as science, education, public health, art, etc.[9] However, when referring to the national economy expenditure as a term used as an expenditure in the composition of the budget, "the national economy" is used in a narrow sense, not a broad sense; therefore, it includes only the economy in its genuine sense. So the field of culture and welfare is covered by the expenditures for social and cultural measures.

The national economy expenditure, which weighs most heavily among the expenditures of North Korea's budget, is an expenditure for the socialized business enterprises and organizations. It's major items are fixed capital investment, which North Koreans call capital construction investment, and a supplemental supply of floating funds. The expenditures of the national economy are made for the fields of socialized industry (including mining), agriculture, transportation, communications, and construction; also included in them are, it is said, the expenditure reserve fund, which is used to secure the expenditures of defaulting enterprises and to increase the balance of the subsidies to offset price. Industry includes the metal, power, machine, chemical, construction, and light industries. The social and cultural policies represent the whole of the state policies designed to meet the common demands of the society for the protection and development of the spiritual and physical capabilities of the people.[10] And the expenditures for these policies are expenditures for social and cultural policies. Included in the expenditures for social and cultural policies are expenditures for education, public health, social insurance, social security, and scientific research, as well as for publications, cadre training, and cultural propaganda.[11]

The national defense expenditure is expenditure defrayed to strengthen the defense capability of the state. It is an important item of the state budget.[12] The military expenditure is a self-evident expenditure; however, no information about its content has ever been given out. Therefore, military expenditure may also be included in any other items of the budget. For example, included in the science expenditure (included in the educational expenditure) is part of the expenditure for military nuclear research; and similarly, in some cases, the accumulation of the arms stockpile may be included in the expenditure for the accumulation of stockpile in the national economy

expenditure. Furthermore, it logically follows that an investment in the arms engineering science is included in "the national economy expenditure."[13] Such an observation as this by Alec Nove may be called a good suggestion about the inclusiveness of the military expenditure.

Details of the military expenditure have never been made public. However, it is conjecture that the expenditure may be divided into expenses for military personnel and military equipment, expenses for strengthening combat capabilities, and expenses for the operation of military industries. Customarily, military expenditure generally includes personnel expenses, army barracks maintenance expenses, expenses for military equipment supplies and repairs and expenses for construction and maintenance of military establishments and educational facilities.[14] In view of the fact that the content of the military expenditure is a matter of highest secrecy, the scale of North Korea's military expenditure, as made public, must be evaluated as greatly different from the facts.

The expenditure for the management and maintenance of organizations includes all administrative and management expenses for central and local government organizations. In other words, it includes expenses for general administration, economic management administration, and safety operations. It appears that the budget for the intelligence and police organizations and operations is placed under the category of social and cultural expenditure. North Korean authorities emphasize that budget expenditure for this category is being reduced relative to other categories, despite the fact that such expenditure includes even expenses for safety operations. However, one must consider, to some extent, the fact that the weight of administrative and management expenditure is being reduced in such circumstances as those of North Korea in which the system of centralized planning and management is being tightened. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that portions of the administrative and management expenditure are expediently being transferred to economic expenditure or social and cultural expenditure or the burdens of local government organizations, depending on the administrative functions of the portion at issue.[15]

3. The Scale of Annual Expenditure (up to 1979)

The scale of North Korea's budget shows a trend of continuing increase caused by rising commodity prices, expansion of activity areas of budget fields, expansion of administrative structure, increase in population, and the expansion in military expenses caused by the policy of seeking unification through communization of South Korea.

The expenditure in North Korea's budget is divided into the national economy expenditure, social and cultural expenditure, military expenditure, and administrative and management expenditure. The importance of these components of budget expenditure is being shifted in conformity with political changes; however, the shifting has always been insignificant because of the consistent political objective of attaining the unification of Korea through communization. The political objective has consistently been the strengthening of military power on the basis of the policy of giving priority to heavy industry. Therefore, the basic direction of North Korea's policies has undergone very little major change.

The total amount of North Korea's budget expenditure was 71.11 million won in 1947; in 1955 it was 1,006,190,000 won or about 14.15 times that of 1947; in 1960 it was 1,967,870,000 won or about 27.67 times that of 1947; in 1970 it was 6,002,690,000 won or about 84.41 times that of 1947; and in 1979 it was 16,972,600,000 won or 238.68 times that of 1947--a large-scale increase was thus effected. The average annual rate of increase of the total annual budget expenditure was 118.6 percent in the 1950's; 112.6 percent in the 1960's; and 114.8 percent in the 1970's. As for the relationship between the plan for the total amount of annual budget expenditure and the actual amount of execution of the plan, the actual amount of execution was larger than the planned amount in the 1950's; however, in the 1960's, it was generally smaller than the planned amount.

Table 1. Annual Budget Expenditures and Their Increase Rates (unit: 100 won)

Section	Plan		Actual expenses	
Year	Total amount	Increase rates	Total amount	Increase rates
1947	679,238		711,146	
1948	1,308,050	192	1,365,408	192
1949	1,976,263	151	1,965,700	
1950	2,672,274	135.2		
1951				
1952			4,022,453	
1953			4,959,684	123.3
1954			8,064,077	126.6
1955	9,649,615	119.7	10,061,933	124.8
1956	8,600,258	88.5	9,559,827	95
1957	7,748,800	80.3	10,224,484	106.9
1958	11,830,000	152.7	13,214,140	129.2
1959			16,492,120	124.8
1960	19,155,140		19,678,700	119.3
1961	23,342,300	121.9	23,380,000	118.8
1962	28,057,500	120.2	27,287,600	116.7
1963	29,857,300	109.4	30,282,100	116.9
1964	34,348,200	113.4	34,182,400	112.9
1965	37,217,200	108.4	34,761,300	106.9
1966	37,527,600	109	35,714,000	102.7
1967	39,644,400	111	39,482,300	111
1968	52,344,000	133	48,128,900	122
1969	59,954,200	124	50,485,700	106
1970	61,866,200	123	60,016,800	119
1971	72,772,700	121	63,016,800	124
1972	73,748,000	117	73,886,100	117.2
1973	85,435,100	116	83,139,100	112.5
1974	98,012,100	118	96,721,900	116
1975	115,172,000	119	113,674,800	117.7
1976	125,132,100	110	123,255,000	108.4
1977	137,621,500	111.6	133,492,000	108.3
1978	152,932,000	114.6	147,436,000	110.4
1979	173,013,200	117.3	169,726,000	115.1

Table 1 shows annual budget expenditures and their increase rates during the period from 1947 to 1979.

Details of the content of some items of the annual budget expenditure are as follows: the national economy expenditure carries the heaviest weight among the items of expenditure. It has occupied over 50 percent of the total budget expenditure every year up to the present--except for the few years from 1967 to 1971. It occupied over 70 percent of the total budget expenditure during the early 1960's, the postwar rehabilitation period. Components of the national economy expenditure have changed considerably in accordance with the features of the situation in the period. In 1949, the national economy expenditure had seven items--distribution funds for the following seven fields: state-operated industries, agriculture and forestry, local industries, civil engineering, city management, communications and transportation, and postal services. However, in the postarmistice period, it has had four components, such as capital construction, agriculture, industries, and transportation.

The percentages of the items of the national economy expenditure in 1966 were as follows: capital construction, 40.9 percent; agriculture, 16.6 percent; industry 30.4 percent; and transportation, 12.1 percent. These percentages changed to a certain extent whenever major policy emphases were shifted; however, there have been no major changes, as interpreters generally agree on this. The percentage of social and cultural expenditure in the total annual expenditure has been comparatively stable, except for the few years of the postarmistice period in which social instability prevailed: in the 1960's it was in the neighborhood of 20 percent; and in the 1970's in the neighborhood of 25 percent. Detailed components of social and cultural expenditure are education and culture, public health and hygiene, and others, including publications and reporting, social businesses, social insurance, cadre training, and education for the General Association of Koreans in Japan.

Components of the social and cultural expenditure of 1949 were: educational cultural expenses, 54.9 percent; public health expenses, 19.6 percent; and others, 25.5 percent. The same expenses in 1955 were: 45.4 percent; 25.8 percent; and 28.8 percent. Those in 1963 were: 53.8 percent; 24.3 percent; and 21.9 percent. The percentages of the educational cultural expenses changed to a certain extent; but "others" did not change much. Since 1963, no details have been made public, but it is generally understood that the level reached in 1963 continues to prevail up to the present.

The national defense expenditure is the item which changes most conspicuously among the components of the annual expenditure of North Korea. The percentage of national defense expenditure in the annual budget expenditure was 15.2 percent in 1953. It was reduced greatly in 1954, down to 7.9 percent. This trend continued, and in 1963 it reached 1.9 percent, which was the lowest. But from 1964 on, it began to increase. In 1967 it was 30.4 percent. Until 1971, it continued to stay at the level of the neighborhood of 30 percent. In 1972, on the occasion of the North-South dialogue, it began to decrease, to 17 percent. Therefore, the circumstances are such that a general understanding is difficult to reach.

Despite the fact that the national defense expenditure was as described, North Korea's military strength continued to increase. In fact, four major military policies were adopted; and a strong military policy was implemented on a full scale. It was understood that the public announcements were arbitrarily camouflaged in compliance with a definite political purpose.

The expenditure for the management of organizations is also called state management expenditure, state operations expenditure, or administrative management expenditure. It is limited to the general administrative expenditure. Due to the measures of simplification in administrative management and the acceleration of revolutionary movement, the weight of the administrative management expenditure continued to decrease; it now occupies only about 2 percent. Since 1964, however, the amount of expenditure for the management of organizations and its percentage in the annual budget expenditure have not been made public at all. So the scale and the nature of the organization management expenditure are not known precisely. But if we assume that the organization management expenditure is the balance set after deducting the national economy expenditure, social and cultural expenditure, and the national defense expenditure, as they were made public, the organization management expenditure is believed to have occupied 1.8 to 2.1 percent of the budget expenditure after 1967.

Table 2 shows an itemized structure of North Korea's annual budget expenditures. It is given for reference.

4. The Scale of Annual Revenues (up to 1979)

North Korea's annual revenue was 92.14 million won in 1957 [sic]; 216.59 million won in 1950; 2,019,300,000 won in 1960; 6,232,200,000 won in 1970; and 17,477,900,000 [sic] won in 1979--a tremendous increase.

Most of the budget revenue comes from the income from socialist management. This practice started in the late 1950's. The income from socialist management is mainly the so-called centralized incomes, which include the profits from business transactions, profits from business enterprises, cooperative organizations income tax, and social insurance charges. From about 1957 on--from the time when the first 5-year plan was implemented, the income from socialist management occupied 60 percent of the annual budget revenue.

From the early 1960's on, North Korea has never made public the content of the income from socialist management. Therefore, there is no way of knowing the percentages of the profits from business transactions, the profits from business enterprises, and other income in North Korea's annual revenue. However, judging from the fact that North Korea could not escape from the lack of revenue because of limited financial resources while it was implementing the 7-year or 6-year plan, and that it greatly pushed the development of local industries in order to cope with the situation, it appears we should assume that the percentages of the profits from business transactions or the profits from business enterprises in the annual budget revenue continued to increase.

Table 2. Itemized Structure of Annual Budget Expenditures (Statement of Accounts)

(Unit: 10,000 won)

Section	National Economy Expenditure		Social Cultural Expenditure		National Defense Expenditure		Management Expenditure	
Year	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1949	830,752							
1953	3,168,177.9	63.9	559,734.1	11.3	752.449.7	15.2	679,324.7	9.6
1954	5,607,706.2	69.5	792,288.8	8.6	645,271.2	7.9	678,102.5	8.1
1955	7,534,504.6	74.9	951,030.4	9.5	619,042	6.1	645,138.9	6.7
1956	7,070,062	74.3	1,211,878.5	12.7	565,058	5.9	590,739.2	6.2
1957	7,210,000	70.5	1,410,281.6	18.2	538,317.3	5.3	619,341.9	6.0
1958					6,356.3	4.8	7,447.8	5.9
1959	113.530	68.4	38,234.1	23.7	6,348.1	3.7	7,205.9	4.2
1960					6,100	3.1	6,297	3.2
1961	170,790.4	73.0	50,033.2	21.4	5,845	2.5	7,131.4	3.1
1962	197,957.6	72.5	61,670	22.6	7,095	2.6	6,153.4	3.3
1963	224,088	74.0	65,370	21.5	5,754	1.9	7,609	2.6
1964	237,721	69.5	70,416	20.6	19,826	5.8	13,861	4.1
1965	236,376	68.0	68,422	19.7	27,809	8.0	15,006	4.3
1966	244,378	68.4	61,691	17.3	35,714	10.0	15,357	4.3
1967	197,017	49.9	69,094	17.5	120,026	30.4	8,686	2.2
1968	235,350	48.8	82,913	17.0	155,938	32.4	8,663	1.8
1969	239,789	47.5	99,495	19.7	156,500	31.0	9,087	1.8
1970	282,126	47.0	119,394	19.9	187,884	31.3	10,805	1.8
1971	278,379	44.2	144,467	22.9	195,982	31.1	1,340	1.8
1972	409,932	55.5	187,807	25.4	125,606	17.0	15,516	2.1
1973	475,554	57.2	210,344	25.3	128,034	15.4	17,459	2.1
1974	551,393	57.0	239,792	24.8	155,722	16.1	20,312	2.1
1975	650,688	57.2	275,762	24.3	186,427	16.4	23,872	2.1
1976	691,828	56.2	308,201	25.0	206,537	16.7	25,884	2.1
1977	768,174	56.8	339,131	25.4	209,582	15.7	28,033	2.1
1978	845,087	57.3	363,888	24.7	234,423	15.9	30,962	2.1
1979	1,092,127	58.5	417,016	24.1	262,980	15.2	38,531	2.2

The annual rate of increase in the annual revenue was 12.3 percent in the 1960's, when the income from the socialist management occupied 98 percent of the total annual revenue; but the average rate of increase in the 1970's was 13.1 percent. Since 1958, when North Korea announced the establishment of the system of socialist economy, the annual revenue has come exclusively from the profits from socialist management and taxes paid by the populace. As for the profits from socialist management, referred to as such by North Korea, all the profits should be collected by the state, because all the profits engendered under the circumstances that all the means of produ-tion and capital are socialized belong to the so-called entire people.

Table 3 shows North Korea's annual revenues and their rate of increase. It is given here for reference.

Table 3. Annual Revenues and Their Increase Rates (Unit: 10,000 won)

Section	Plan		Results	
Year	Amounts	Increase rates	Amounts	Increase rates
1946			110,000	
1947	679,238.8		921.381	
1948	1,308,050	192.6	1,557,134	169
1949	1,976,263	151.1	2,030,100	131.2
1950	2,672,274.8	135.2	2,165,900	(106.7)
1951	2,794,700	104.6	2,767,800	(127.8)
1952	4,306,300	154.1	4,552,100	(164.5)
1953	5,528,700	128.4	5,272,708.1	115.8
1954	(9,018,220.8)	(163.1)	9,018,388	171
1955	10,127,462.5	112.3	10,815,721.9	115.9
1956	9,713,419.4	95.9	9,025,412.2	97.7
1957			12,511,566.4	126.1
1958	122,100		152,914	122.2
1959			(171,569.5)	112.2
1960			201,930	(177.7)
1961	235,988.3		240,000	118.8
1962	280,575	117.4	289,636	120.7
1963	299,602	103.4	314,482	108.6
1964	343,482	109.2	349,878	111.3
1965	372,172	108.4	357,384	102.1
1966	375,276	105.0	367,150	102.7
1967	396,444	108	410,663	111.8
1968	523,440	128	502,370	122
1969	599,542	119	531,903	106
1970	618,662	116	623,220	117
1971	727,727	117	635,735	119
1972	737,480	116	743,030	116.9
1973	854,351	115	859,931	115.7
1974	980,121	114	1,001,525	117
1975	1,151,720	115	1,158,630	115.7
1976	1,251,321	108	1,262,583	108.9
1977	1,376,215	109	1,378,900	109.2
1978	1,529,320	110.9	1,565,730	113.5
1979	1,730,132	110.5	1,697,260	115.1

5. An Analysis of the Structure of Budget Revenues and Expenditures

North Korean authorities said, about the thoroughgoing implementation of the party's financial policies, that "today we are confronted with the task of financially guaranteeing the massive march designed to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress through a successful fulfillment of this year's plan." Thus they are emphasizing that in order to implement this year's budget successfully, it is above all imperative that all "cadres and workers" be armed with the ideology of socialist management and the cause of the party's financial policies, and that they highly display the revolutionary lifestyle of unconditionally carrying out the party's financial policies.

In order to implement the budget successfully, it is imperative that a nationwide struggle for thrifty living be launched in all fields; and the fundamental factor in the struggle for thrifty living is to reduce the cost of production by actively launching the management activities of enterprises, they have emphasized. They have gone on to stress that this is the way to increase the inner reserves of the national economy. Only when the state's finances are managed correctly and the financial control is in effect can the socialist economic construction be achieved; and in order to step up the financial control, the principle governing the interest rates of finances must be adhered to thoroughly. They then emphasized that in order to implement this year's budget effectively, the functions and roles of the financial organizations must be enhanced further. Thus they are paying great attention to the implementation of the budget; however, no special or major changes have occurred in the structure of the annual revenues and expenditures.

The Fifth Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly was opened on 6 April 1981; it passed the statement of accounts for the 1980 budget and approved the 1981 budget. The statement of accounts for the 1980 budget, which was included in the report of Yun Ki-chong, minister of finance, State Administration Council, reveal that the budget was implemented not far from the plan in terms of the revenue and expenditure and their contents. To cite some of the major items, among the items of budget revenue, the central budget revenue increased by 13 percent, while the local budget revenue increased by only 6 percent. Among the items of budget expenditure, it was characteristic that investment in the field of fishery increased by 250 percent over that of 1979.

Table 4 provides a comparison between the budget and the statement of accounts for 1980. In terms of the scale of annual revenue and expenditure, too, no special increase is found in comparison with that of the previous year. No major changes are found in the content of the expenditure either.

The 1981 budget policy was aimed at strengthening the political, economic, and military capabilities in keeping up with the growth of economy. The annual revenue of 1981 was 20,478,900,000 won, which included an increase of 7.0 percent compared with that of 1980. This increase rate is quite small compared to the 13.7-percent average increase rate of the period from 1971 to 1980. The budget expenditure of 1981 increased by 8.7 percent compared with that of 1980. Items of the annual expenditures of both years were almost

Table 4. 1980 Budget and Spending Comparison

Sections		Total amount		Structural comparison		Percentage compared to 1979		Rate of implementation
		Budget [B]	Statement of Accounts [S]	B	S	B	S	
		[in won]	[in won]					
	Income	18,893,600,000	19,139,230,000			108.1	109.5	101.3
	Expenses	18,893,600,000	18,836,910,000	100	100	111.3	111.0	99.7
Expenses	National economy expenses	11,376,530,000	11,397,770,000	60.2	60.5	110.8	111.1	100.3
	Social cultural expenses	4,102,160,000	4,174,340,000	21.7	22.2	108.0	110.0	101.9
	Military expenses	2,739,570,000	2,750,190,000	14.5	14.6	106.9	107.3	100.4
	Management expenses	675,340,000	514,610,000	3.6	2.7			

the same in their structural comparison. The national economy expenditure of 1980 showed a 60.5-percent increase, while that of 1981 showed 60.9 percent. The social and cultural expenditure: 22.2 percent versus 21.6 percent; the military expenditure: 14.6 percent versus 14.7 percent; and the management expenditure: 2.7 percent versus 2.8 percent.

The national economy expenditure of 1981 increased by 9.5 percent compared to that of 1980. Comparing this with the 11.1 percent of 1979, it certainly shows a decrease in the rate. The military expenditure of 1981 increased by 9.5 percent compared to that of 1980. This increase rate shows a 2.2 percent increase, compared to the 7.3 percent increase in military expenditure in 1980 over that of 1979. The military budget expenditure of 1981 was 3,010,400,000 won, mainly aimed at strengthening the military power designed to infiltrate into South Korea for the purpose of reunifying Korea under the communist system. No major changes have been made in the scale and structure of North Korea's annual revenue and expenditure. As stated above, the points that are to be noted here are that the financial source of the military expenditure is not clearly discernible, and that the annual revenue consists of the socialist management revenue.

To settle the accounts of the budget revenue and expenditure of 1980, the revenue was 19,139,230,000 won, while the expenditure stood at 18,836,910,000 won, approximately 302.32 million won in black. Thus there would be no major obstacle in the way of implementing the 1981 budget, the emphasis of which was placed on firmly and financially guaranteeing the rapid development of the national economy and on further strengthening the political, economic, and military power of the state.

Table 5. 1981 Revenue and Expenditure Compared

Section		Budget	Structural percentage	Percentage compared to previous year
Revenue		20,478,900,000 won	100	7.0
Expenditure		20,478,900,000	100	8.7
Expenditure	National economy expenditure	12,480,560,000	60.9	9.5
Expenditure	Social cultural expenditure	4,424,800,000	21.6	6.0
Expenditure	Military expenditure	3,010,400,000	14.7	9.5
Expenditure	Management expenditure	510,400,000	2.8	9.4

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7989
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NATURE-REMAKING PROJECTS TO DEVELOP COUNTRY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Song Nak-kyun: "The Four Major Nature-Remolding Projects Are Rewarding Tasks the Entire Party, the Entire Nation and the Entire People Must Vigorously Accomplish"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Kim Il-song in his New Year's message this year instructed as follows:

"In the coming year, the whole party, the whole nation, and all the people have to take part as one in the struggle to carry out the four-part nature-remaking project."

The great leader Kim Il-song already at last year's Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee opened a grand plan for remaking nature, which would work for the development of the strength and prosperity of the nation and for the happiness of generations to come. And for the coming year in his New Year's message he again pointed to the militant task necessary to carry out this plan.

This is an heroic, rewarding struggle for the development of tideland, for reclaiming new lands, building the Namp'o sluice gates, and the Taech'on power station, for making the entire country's landscape even more beautiful and changing it in all ways into a people's paradise where all can live well. It is a struggle to burnish even brighter our country's socialist system, to speed the full victory of socialism and the unification of the country.

The four-part nature-remaking program reflects the more mature, newer level of demands of a nature remaking program that has historically been carried out in our country.

Earlier, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the liberation established nature-remaking immediately as a strategic task in the construction of a strong and prosperous fatherland and urged that it be vigorously pursued. The great leader, looking toward the fatherland's distant future and even during the rigorous days of the war gradually developed a mature plan for carrying out nature remaking and personally gave directions for doing the preparatory work. Thus in our country the work of taming and remaking nature has always been unceasingly developing.

Today the four-part nature-remaking task is aimed at attaining momentous and huge goals which were unprecedented in the history of our fatherland. In setting these goals and in pursuing the struggle to attain them, blitzkrieg fashion, our country's nature-remaking program is giving a forceful display of how high a level activity is being conducted on.

As is the case with construction, all other tasks of revolution and the task of remodeling nature can be successfully carried out only if its precise goals are set in accordance with the demands of the people and the capabilities for such remodeling.

As a result of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song's scientific foresight and sagacious leadership, today in our country we enjoy all the conditions for going forward with the nature-remaking work a new high level in a daring and completely large-scale manner. We have powerful socialist industry which can guarantee the production of the machinery and facilities necessary for the task of great remodeling of nature, and we have a large contingent of vigorous and vital technicians and specialists reared by the party. And we have plenty of experience and tested commanders.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically assessed the subjective and objective conditions and capabilities of the nation and in a timely fashion gave directions for a new grand plan for the remaking of nature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his New Year's message, established as a most important project for the people the task of nature remaking, and he directed that the entire party, the entire nation, and all the people dash out for the struggle to carry out this task.

The reason that the whole party, the whole nation, and all the people must dash out for the four part nature-remaking project is, more than anything else, that it is, historically, an unprecedentedly grand and huge project for our fatherland.

The plan of our party for a remaking of nature embraces the lofty goal of rapidly building a communist society in our country. The work is designed to completely solve the people's food problem, totally change the face of the nation, to pass on to future generations a country in which it is better to live. It is a struggle for a goal whose height, scale and greatness surpass the imagination. That is why this struggle demands the involvement of the whole nation and the concentration of all our strength.

In order to carry out the four-part nature remaking task, there must be great efforts, expenditures, and use of material resources. Only this way can the work be spread and pressed forward throughout the entire nation and the rate of construction be kept at an extremely high level. The problem of solving the need for modern machinery and equipment and for enormous construction resources cannot be solved by the effort of this or that government agency, factory of enterprise. Only when the whole party, the whole nation, the whole people jump to the task can this be fully guaranteed. Only when all party organizations and members, all national economic organs and their workers, all

the workers of the whole country dash out together as one can an enormous construction level be fully reached. And only in this way can all reserves and possibilities be unfailingly mobilized and utilized and the great task carried out in a short period of time.

Another reason why the whole party, the whole nation, and all the people must dash out for the nature-remaking work is that this task is a lofty one, aimed at providing a happy life for the people themselves.

The nature-remaking task plays a very important role in guaranteeing the people's independent and creative life.

Only by vigorously pursuing on a broad scale the country's nature-remaking struggle can we successfully triumph over disadvantageous natural and climatic conditions and fully and continuously satisfy the people's growing material and cultural needs.

Particularly, it is of great significance that the work will completely solve the food problem.

Currently, many of the world's nations are experiencing terrible food crises. Without food, many people each year are dying of starvation and populations of many hundreds of millions are languishing in hunger. But in our country, because the nature remaking work has been properly carried out under the leadership of the party, the people are eating well, we are able to store much food, and we have been able to rid ourselves of natural bad harvest years and lead a happy life. But we cannot be content with this. If we are to implement a communist policy with respect to the food problem, and to provide communist conditions for our life, we must ceaselessly go forward with a nature-remaking program on a grand scale in order to develop the tidelands, seek new acreage, and solve the water problem. This sacred task can be successfully accomplished only if the whole party, the whole nation, and all the people dash out for it.

If all party organizations vigorously pursue their organizational and political tasks, if the whole country dash out to support construction, then the fighters on the line can provide the revolutionary fervor and attitude and the necessary material and technical levels can be guaranteed.

The struggle to carry out the four-part nature-remaking task set out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an honorable undertaking to provide for today's happiness and to transmit to future generations widespread prosperity. Thus, the nation's entire party membership and all the workers must have a deep understanding of the importance of the four-part nature-remaking program, must set in high gear the revolutionary spirit of self-rebirth and of struggling against hardship and must continue to brilliantly implement the party's ideas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song urged that the whole party, the whole nation and all the people unite to broaden the nature-remaking task because this is a correct course which will firmly guarantee the success of the program.

Urging the whole party, the whole nation, and the entire people to jump into the task of carrying out the nature-remaking program is a powerful method which accords with basic nature of socialism.

The united strength of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people is a powerful force contributing to revolution and construction. Mobilizing this kind of united strength is possible only under a socialist system where the working class has seized power and owns the means of production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely showed that in the economic building of socialism, our country carried out each great task set before it by basing itself on the superiority of our socialist system and through the united strength of the whole party, the whole nation and the entire people.

All the proud creations which brighten chuche Korea are, all of them, a result of the unity of the whole party, the whole nation and the entire people.

In the past, we vigorously carried out a mass movement to fully introduce irrigation into our agriculture, to create forest land, to widely plant orchards, to build terraced fields and to accomplish other nature-remaking tasks. As a result, no mattet how difficult or enormous a task was, we were able to successfully carry it out in a short period of time. Today, if our party members and the workers proceed from the valuable experiences gained in the previous period's nature-remaking program, following the path of uniting the whole party, the whole nation, and the entire people on the task, then it is absolutely certain that brilliant victories can be obtained in the nature-remaking program.

Today the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message put before us the glorious task of vigorously carrying on the battle for the implementation of the four part nature-remaking program which he has directed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's message once again gave a full explanation of the political and economic significance of carrying out the development of tideland, the reclamation of new acreage, the Namp'o sluice gate construction project and the Taech'on power station under the four-part nature-remaking and the place this program would have in this year's economic development.

As a prerequisite for successfully carrying out the enormous nature-remaking program, the entire party membership and all the workers must strongly arm themselves with the ideology and the aims set out in the New Year's message.

The victory and success of the nature-remaking program depends on the masses having a high revolutionary fervor and a vigorous fighting spirit and on the entire country becoming involved in this task. The instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policy of the party are an ideological and spiritual driving force leading the workers to miracles, reforms, and to new great achievements.

All party members and workers must deeply study the ideology and the policy line set out in the New Year's message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

They must make this ideology and policy line firm articles of faith and display the revolutionary frame of mind to carry them out under any circumstances.

An important requirement for vigorously pressing forward with the four-part nature remaking task is spreading political organizational work in an assault-fashion.

The nature-remaking program is a difficult undertaking aimed at conquering and developing nature. It is a difficult struggle for which all psychological and material effort must be mobilized. Thus, the question of whether or not we achieve success in this task, depends to an important extent on how we carry out organizational and political work.

All party organizations and state economic offices must actively carry out political work among party members and among the workers and ceaselessly organize material and technical support for the nature-remaking program. In this way, with the concern and support of all the people and the entire nation we must vigorously strive for the accomplishment of the four-part nature-remaking program.

The responsive and enormous nature-remaking task is being carried out under the leadership of the party.

Through the leadership of our party, which has been trained and tempered in battle, we will surely be able to carry out the nature-remaking task in spite of any obstacles. When all party organs, all workers, and all the people loftily respond to the call of the party and are completely mobilized, the brilliant victory in the nature-remaking program, which contributes to the far-reaching, great policies of the nation can be achieved.

5294
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VISIT TO KOREA ART MOVIE STUDIO REPORTED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 4

[Report by a staff reporter Yi Nung-kol: "A Modern Hall for Movie Production: A Visit to Korea Art Movie Studio"]

[Text] The great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, taught us as follows: "The motion picture art of our country has advanced by leaps and bounds under the correct guidance of the party center."

We visited the Korea Art Movie Studio on its 35th anniversary.

When we explained the purpose of our visit, a functionary of the studio welcomed us and took us to a neatly arranged room in the studio where the itinerary of the great leader, when he visited [the studio] to provide on-the-spot guidance, was shown.

We could learn, through numerous exhibits in the room, the advances made by the studio following the leadership of the party and with profound love and concern from our great leader.

Among the exhibits, two pictures in particular attracted our attention.

One was the picture of the studio 35 years ago. The other was a panoramic view of the present, majestically, and splendidly built studio.

For a while, we fell into deep thought on the reform that took place between the times represented by the two pictures.

There are many legendary stories about the great love bestowed on the studio by the great leader during these 35 years.

Immediately after the liberation [from Japan], there was no movie studio [in North Korea]. The great leader himself visited and selected the location of the first movie studio. When motion picture artists were not successful in creative activities, he led the artists by the hand, holding an expanded session of the political committee of the party Central Committee with the artists at the studio.

The great leader had a profound understanding of the role of motion picture art in revolution and construction. He has visited this studio 20 times so far, and has clearly shown motion picture artists the paths to be followed on all occasions for revolutionary development.

We can amply see the warm sunlight of benevolent guidance by our party.

Under the wise leadership and unlimited love of the great leader and under the shining guidance of our party, the Korea Art Movie Studio has become a towering grand hall of motion picture art, equipped with the most modern facilities, to serve as a base for creating chuche-oriented movies.

We were deeply moved, thinking of these events, when we again watched pictures of the great leader who had often visited here.

After we visited the room, we proceeded to tour the rest of the studio.

We first went to the top of a hill in front of the studio, where a historical monument to commemorate the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader was located.

The monument, which was erected by the loyal cinematic artists of the studio, records moving stories of the toils of the great leader for the chuche-oriented development of cinematic art and his unlimited love and concern bestowed upon the motion picture artists.

After reading the stories on the monument, we looked down on the full view of the spacious studio.

We were told that, until a few years ago, the studio had only one indoor studio and a few small buildings, which do not exist any more. Now, there is a large city in the studio compound.

There were wide and long-stretching roads, well planned and neatly arranged buildings of various shapes, and all kinds of support and service facilities for the benefit and convenience of the motion picture artists.

This truly was a movie city.

A functionary of the studio guided us to the compound saying:

"We cannot even think of this kind of a movie city without thinking of the party's intention which always urges us boldly to carry out all projects.

"The breath of the party is hidden everywhere in the studio, be it a small room in the studio or an alley in a corner of the compound.

"The motion picture artists who always live under the warm breath of the party are so happy that we have nothing to envy. We can carry out creative activities in film production to our hearts' content."

On the streets of the studio we met many actors whom we were familiar with on the movie screen.

Some of them were old actors with gray hair.

"Before the liberation, actors were at the bottom of society, they had to sell their faces and songs to survive day by day, and were looked down upon. Now they are the masters of this movie city, and have grown to be the creators of motion picture art.

"The great favor of the party is deeper than an ocean and higher than a mountain."

In these words, the functionary told us in an excited tone about the studio which changed its face under the guidance of the party center. He led us into buildings equipped with modern facilities.

All the facilities of the Korea Art Movie Studio were highly advanced and very valuable.

We felt even more excited as we toured the indoor studios.

There were four indoor studios in the compound. Each studio had almost 100 remote-controlled lamps and was equipped to accommodate 2 to 3 acting groups simultaneously.

When we entered Indoor Studio No 1, the sequel to the art movie, "The Star of Korea," was being filmed.

Lamps that lighted the studio like daylight upon a command from the producer, actors in motion, whirring cameras,....

When filming started, all units moved in harmony.

They acted methodically and in an orderly fashion.

A producer we met at the studio told us that he could produce movies several times faster here because of superior facilities and working conditions.

He told us that sometimes several hundred meters of film would be insufficient for one day's filming.

"We can produce movies at such a great speed only because of the wise leadership of our party."

A functionary who began to talk in these words as he walked with us, told us about the reforms that occurred in the creative activities of motion picture artists under the wise leadership of our party.

From producers, cameramen, actors, and actresses to support members, everyone carries out his or her share by taking responsibility for the fate of the movie, once he or she becomes part of the creative activity.

The creative atmosphere is such that even those who are flashed only once on the screen take as much responsibility as the main cast. Such an actor devotes sincere effort to assure the best acting skill for his role.

We met these enthusiastic and devoted workers when we visited Indoor Studio No 3.

After a day's filming, the producers and actors had left, but some functionaries were still there. They were artists who were working in stage sets for the following day's filming.

They were determined to finish painting during the night the stage sets that covered tens of square meters.

Because all of the artists participating in movie production carry out their responsibilities in this way, the film making progressed with extraordinary speed.

Large-scale movies that used to take 1 to 2 years in the past now take only 1 to 2 months to produce.

The reforms that took place in movie production resulted from the establishment of a new movie production system under the wise leadership of our party.

We did not want to leave the studio.

These workers passionately try day and night to bring full blossoms to the flower garden of cinematic art. We met more of them when we stopped by the composite photography shop.

We visited the title studio and special effects studio.

Composite filming for many art movies then in production was in progress.

In the special effects studio, nnew splendid scenes were being created by combining painted scenes with acting scenes by actors and actresses.

In the studio, all kinds of magic were being performed with paintings and models.

The grand overview of a foreign city which had appeared in a famous movie had been filmed on a desk in this composite photography shop.

A cameraman in the shop told us proudly that it was necessary to develop composite photography in order to reduce filming costs, enhance artistic value, and guarantee speed in creative filming. He also said that he was proud of the importance of his assignments, and felt honored to participate in artistic activities at the studio.

On the wide streets of the studio compound, there were many buildings and rooms we wished to visit.

We wanted to visit the makeup room where a person can be made to look like a young or old man in a few hours; the recording room where beautiful musical melodies and powerful dialogues of the actors and actresses are recorded for each scene of the film; and the training studio for acting which is a favorite place for actors and actresses.

Truly the Korea Art Movie Studio is a comprehensive base and grand hall for the creation of modern cinematic art.

The artists in the studio are also striving to raise performance standards in related arts.

The actors and actresses performed in concerts and recitals. They were preparing themselves to become revolutionary motion picture artists with comprehensive artistic skills.

As we left the studio, we could vividly recall the two pictures and the image of the great leader who stood among the motion picture artists.

Our hearts became warm as we thought about the future of our motion picture art which would flourish further by glorifying the great leader and by following the leadership of the party.

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END

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31 March 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 200

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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WORLD PUBLIC DENOUNCES TEAM SPIRTT '82

SK170826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--The world public is strongly denouncing the "team spirit 82" military exercises being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, branding them as "criminal war exercises," "malicious provocation disturbing peace in the Far East" and a "fit of the chieftain of war."

The Soviet paper PRAVDA in a commentary points out that the "team spirit 82" war exercises are aimed to complete the "deployment operations of armed forces in case of emergency." It says that these military demonstrations staged annually for 7 years assumed aggressive nature each time and were directed, above all, against the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The war preparations stepped up by Washington and its conspirators, the expansion of the military tieup between the United States and South Korea and the involvement of Japan in it are contradictory to the interests and desires of the Korean people and render the international situation in this region complex, the paper notes.

The Chinese paper LIBERATION ARMY DAILY in a commentary contributed by a XINHUA reporter says that the assertion of the United States and South Korea about the existence of "threat of southward invasion" in the Korean peninsula is a groundless one and it is thanks to the firm peaceloving policy of the north side of Korea that the present phase is preserved in the Korean peninsula.

Pointing out that the military exercises are organically combined first of all with the aggressive strategy of the Reagan administration, the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG writes: Washingtons aim is to force Japan and other "allies" to enhance their military role by strengthening the U.S. military presence in this region. The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth sent telegrams of protest respectively to U.S. President Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan the puppet in denunciation of the "team spirit 82" war exercises.

In the telegram to Reagan, the bureau scathingly denounced the military exercises as a very dangerous act heightening tension in Korea and jeopardizing peace and security in Asia and demanded that the United States stop at once the military exercises, withdraw all its troops and military equipment from

South Korea and promptly accept the proposal of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The trade unions international of transport workers made public a statement demanding the discontinuation of this war racket.

In its statement, the Arab Lawyers Union called upon all the lawyers and peace-loving people of the world to direct attention to the new "arms buildup program" of the U.S. imperialists designed to bring larger aggression forces into South Korea and strongly demanded an immediately end to such dangerous war manoeuvres.

Statements and talks have been published by committees for supporting Koreas reunification, organisations for friendship with the Korean people and public organisations of various countries of the world in denunciation of the U.S. Imperialists criminal war exercises.

In connection with the U.S. imperialists "team spirit 82" war exercises, Japanese organisations for peace and democracy are watching the bases of the U.S. troops and the "self-defense forces" throughout Japan to expose the criminal nature of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration.

CSO: 4120/201

OVERSEAS KOREANS CONDEMN U.S. FOR KOREA POLICY

SK131036 Pyongyang KCNA in Egnlish 1019 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--A recent issue of PAEDAL SINBO, a Koreans newspaper published in Canada, carried an article by Yi Ung-no, advisor to the "PAEDAL National Council," exposing the splittist crime of the U.S. imperialists.

"The desire for national reunification deeply cherished in our hearts is growing more ardent and we can hardly repress indignation at the chief obstructor of our reunification," the author of the article says, and adds: This chief obstructor is the United States.

Recalling that the United States entered South Korea under the pretext of disarming the Japanese army after the Second World War and framed up a separate government in South Korea by raking together pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese charlatans, seating Syngman Rhee in the "presidential" chair, he says: Our nation has since been completely divided into two.

He continues:

The United States manipulated Syngman Rhee to remove leading patriotic figures who had opposed the establishment of the separate government and patriotic figures and patriotic youths who had called for reunification, through assassination, murder, imprisonment and execution and cry for "march northward to unify" and declare anti-communism the "state policy," seeking fratricide within our nation.

Thus, it became clear long ago that the United States is neither a liberator nor a friendly state as claimed by Chon Tu-hwan with such allegiance.

Pointing out that such nature of the United States was clearly revealed in the Kwangju incident, too, he says:

The United States left weapons and the command of the ROK army to Chon Tu-hwan so he could commit atrocities against Kwangju citizens and threatened the democratic movement by transferring its warships, thereby causing tragedies beyond imagination, and chose him for "presidency."

It put pressure on Japan to conclude a "South Korea-Japan treaty," seeking to wirepull Japan as its vassal and force her to take over South Korea.

When the complaint of the people distrusting the Pak Chong-hui "regime" grew louder and there was a tangible danger of it turning into an anti-U.S. movement, it replaced him with Chon Tu-hwan and completed the introduction of nuclear weapons.

But, if the United States continue along this course, it is natural that the United States itself, not our country, will meet its doom.

The United States must pull out with the nuclear weapons and its troops, leaving the question of our country to our nation.

CSO: 4120/201

'VRPR' CONDEMNS UPCOMING S. KOREA-U.S. SECURITY TALKS

SK120821 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Commentary by station commentator Yun]

[Text] The 14th South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting [SCM] is to review all matters that were discussed at last year's SCM and to affirm a combined South Korea-U.S. defense capability.

In the joint communique released at the close of last year's SCM, it was reconfirmed that the United States had cancelled the plan to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea; it was stated that the United States, obliged by its commitment to the defense of South Korea and in view of the threats from the North, would bring into South Korea an assortment of modern weapons and operational equipment to reinforce the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Armed Forces; and it was noted that the 12 January proposal of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, whose nature had been exposed in detail to the world, deserves praise.

The joint communique was aggressive and warlike in that it reaffirmed U.S. abrogation of the troop withdrawal plan and prompt and effective U.S. support to South Korea in case of a new war on the Korean Peninsula, and more, that it affirmed the U.S. decision to bring into South Korea an array of modern weapons and operational equipment under the pretext of the threat of an invasion from the North.

These facts show how frantic the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are in their manuevers to keep the Korean Peninsula permanently divided and to provoke a northward invasion.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are to reconfirm these facts at the 14th South Korea-U.S. SCM scheduled for Seoul in late March. This indicates that they are the very ones disturbing peace on the Korean Peninsula and leading the situation to the brink of war.

The United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique say that the arms buildup in South Korea and Team Spirit 1982 exercise are conducive to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. This is a brazen sophistry designed to conceal their schemes for aggression and war. The peace they babble about is war; the security they talk about is aggression.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique should cancel the 14th annual South Korea-U.S. SCM and nullify the so-called joint communique released last year.

The United States should give up the arms-buildup scheme and promptly withdraw from this land. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop acts of treachery against the nation and instantly step down from power. This is the unanimous demand of our people and the world's peace-loving people as well.

If the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique reject this just demand, they will have to face strong denunciations.

CSO: 4108/125

SOVIET MEDIA DENOUNCE U.S. WAR MOVES AGAINST DPRK

SK151022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--Newspapers and news agency of the Soviet Union strongly denounced the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA carried a commentary captioned "Pentagons Far Eastern Design" on 9 March.

The United States ushered in this year with a new war hysteria in the Far East, the paper said, and continued:

The United States is frantically trumpeting an increasing "danger" from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, shouting itself hoarse about "military superiority of North Korea."

This seeks two aims: One is to invent a pretext for Washington to keep its troops in this area by coming out with an argument about "threat from the north" while kicking up a row to make it appear as if there existed a "danger," and the other is to perpetuate the U.S. occupation of South Korea by creating preconditions for increasing military potentials in South Korea and hastening arms buildup.

Exposing the accelerated modernisation of the U.S. army divisions present in South Korea, the paper said that the concord of actions of the United States, Japan and South Korea in the Far East evidently assumes aggressive nature.

Under the resepctive titles "Provocative Exercises" and "Training," "SOTSIALISTITCHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA" and "KRASNAYA ZVEZDA" recently laid bare the mobilization of new armed forces by the U.S. imperailists in the "team spirit 82" war exercises.

TASS also exposed the exercises.

CSO: 4120/201

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER DENOUNCES U.S. ACTS IN KOREA

SK171018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--A message and a letter of solidarity came respectively to Foreign Minister Ho Tam and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from Isidora Malmierca Peoli, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, and from Ralambotahina Desire, chairman, and Razakanaivo, secretary general, of the National Executive Committee of the Federation of Workers Trade Unions of Madagascar, in support of the 8 January statement of the spokesman of the DPRK Foreign Ministry denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The Cuban foreign minister in his message bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists new provocation manoeuvres for blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The chairman and the secretary general of the National Executive Committee of the Federation of Workers Trade Unions of Madagascar in their letter noted:

The Federation of Workers Trade Unions of Madagascar true to the principle of anti-imperialism expresses active solidarity with the people and workers of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and denounces the U.S. imperialists manoeuvres as a challenge to the northern half of the DPRK and a threat to the progressive forces of South Korea.

The letter supported the valiant struggle waged by the people and workers of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/201

SOCIALIST MEDIA DENOUNCE CHON'S PROPOSAL

SK171522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries are sharply denouncing the "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean ruler, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU in a commentary titled "Seouls Flowery Words" recalled that the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan came out with the so-called "unification proposal." But, it added, we cannot help denouncing it, considering that the South Korean authorities have pursued a "two Koreas" policy and are kicking up a din over "unification" with a foolish "plan of march northward."

Branding Chon Tu-hwan as a hangman, it said: It is natural that he cannot be a party for a dialogue.

Stressing that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song is the only just one for achieving the reunification of the country, the paper says: It will enjoy ever greater support among the South Korean people.

A recent issue of the Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP said in a commentary:

Observers are suprised at the "unification proposal" of South Korea, because the suppression of the people has become ever harsher than under defunct Pak Chong-hui and, at the same time, the anti-communist propaganda offensive against the norther half of the republic has been intensified in South Korea, the military collusion between South Korea and the United States has been tightened and provocative acts have been ceaselessly committed in the demilitarized zone after Chon Tu-hwan came to power.

Exposing the heinous aim of the "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean ruler, the paper noted: Chon Tu-hwan is seeking to divert elsewhere the attention of the people from the internal problems of South Korea, his "proposal" is no more than a tactical propaganda.

A recent issue of the Bulgarian paper TRUD in an article titled "smokescreen" said:

A smokescreen has been spread over Seoul to deceive the world public, the words "unification of Korea" that spewed forth from the mouth of the South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan are a veil for covering up his true colour.

"General elections" are out of question under the present condition of South Korea where tens of thousands of U.S. troops are playing the master, still occupying there, remarks the paper.

Pointing out that the military dictator of South Korea is trying to deceive the world public with a ruse invented by him, the paper said: This is an act of the lunatics bereft of reason.

CSO: 4120/201

OVERSEAS KOREANS REJECT CHON REUNIFICATION PLAN

SK181049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 18 March (KCNA)--The 3 March issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, carried a statement issued by the "Democratic Koreans united in the Americas" under the headline "Proposal on Dialogue for Unification Ignoring Democracy is a Ruse to Fix the Countrys Division."

The statement says:

The so-called "Proposal for Unification" brought forward by Chon Tu-hwan calls for "unification" outwardly, but, in content, is craftily camouflaging and advertising his intention to perpetuate the division of the country.

As recognised by the whole world, the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is a group of "political robbers" who massacred democratic-minded citizens in Kwangju and grabbed "power." To begin with, this anti-national, anti-democratic group is not entitled to talk about the countrys unification, the sacred cause and cherished desire of the nation.

Before employing such deceptive ruse, Chon Tu-hwan must show with his action whether he truly desires unification or not.

First, Chon Tu-hwan calls for "holding a free referendum in a democratic way to institute a unified constitution." If he truly means what he says, he must revise the fascist "constitution" in South Korea before proposing for "unification."

Secondly, he must renounce the confrontation policy of being hostile to and slandering the north, the other party to the dialogue for unification.

Thirdly, he must release, above all, all the patriots who have been imprisoned under the fascist laws.

Fourthly, freedom of speech, the press, association, assembly and demonstration and so on should be allowed.

Fifthly, he must apologize for the massacre in Kwangju and make a due compensation for it.

No matter how loudly he may talk about "proposal for unification" without providing such preconditions for unification, he will only invite derision from all people.

Disclosing the reactionary nature of the "unification proposal" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the statement says:

1) The hidden meaning of the precondition "until a unified state is established" advertised by Chon Tu-hwan is that as the countrys reunification is a matter of indefinitely distant future, the country should remain a divided one, that is, our country should become two separate states which are confronting with each other, existing side by side. This is a trick for permanent division.

2) The argument that the north and south should "solve the dispute in a peaceful way through dialogue and negotiation" means a dialogue, negotiation and "peaceful way" while keeping the division in an attempt to maintain forever the present system, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system.

There is not an argument for fundamentally removing various sources of dispute becuase its fundamental source is the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group.

3) The argument that "the two sides should mutually recognise the existing different political orders and social systems" is a crafty trick to justify internally and externally the Chon Tu-hwan fascist system and its misrule and misgovernment under the veil of "unification."

4) The "maintenance of the present ceasefire system" means opposing the withdrawal of foreign troops, the obstacle to the independent unification of the country, and keeping the military tension between the north and south alive indefinitely, while leaving nuclear weapons intact.

5) Choosing fine-sounding honeyed words, Chon Tu-hwan talks about "many-sided interchange" between the north and south for creating a "climate of trust and concord of the nation." But there cannot be the word, trust, as long as the fascist "constitution" and anti-communist evil laws regarding brothers as "enemy remain in force.

6) The "establishment of liaison offices in Seoul and Pyongyang" is not different from establishing "embassies" in Seoul and Pyongyang. He craftily avoids the use of the word, "embassy," and employs the false nomenclature, "office," just because of the eyes and ears of the 50 million people desirous of unification.

In conclusion, the statement stresses that the unification, the supreme desire of the 50 million Korean people, can not be achieved unless the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group is overthrown and a genuine democratic government established in South Korea.

CSO: 4120/201

DPRK DAILY HITS CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK160423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--It is reported that the Chon Tu-hwan group recently expelled or "disciplined" 793 students at the Choson University, more than 760 at the Seoul University, over 860 at the Pusan University, 713 at the Hanyang University, 476 at the Koryo University and 310 at the Sogang University. Similar steps were taken at nearly all other universities.

The puppet minister of education recently laid stress on maintaining the criminal "graduates limitation system," raving that "campus disturbances" would be ruthlessly crushed with bayonets.

In a signed article printed in this connection NODONG SINMUN 15 March brands all these acts of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique as a new all-out reactionary offensive, rare to be seen, against the students who are burning with longing for democracy and patriotism.

The article says that the puppet clique is "disciplining" students on the pretext of "poor school records" and openly clamouring about cracking down with bayonets on their struggle for the democratization of the campus and society on the excuse of preventing "disorder and derailment from the right track."

The article continues:

As admitted by the puppets themselves, their "graduates limitation system," whereby universities enroll 30 per cent more students than the fixed number and annually expel progressive students, is aimed at banning the progressive campus movement.

It is ridiculous to describe the just sturggle of students as "disorder" and "derailment."

As the world knows, what the South Korean students cried for in their struggle is democratisation of the campus and society.

This is just action; it can never be a violation of order or an act of detailment.

In launching a wholesale repressive campaign all of a sudden against South Korean students, the Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to prevent the eruption of their resistance for democracy with an open fascist offensive, the article says, and stresses:

The South Korean students will never step backward from the road of struggle unless their just demand is met.

CSO: 4120/201

KIM TAE-CHUNG MUST BE ACQUITED

SK161048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Thugs Must Acquit Kim Tae-chung."

The paper says: The Chon Tu-hwan group is these days loud-mouthed about its "leniency" after "commuting" the penalty on Kim Tae-chung. But, this is an unpardonable challenge to the entire Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world demanding the acquittal of Kim Tae-chung and clumsy trick to flout public opinion and win public favour.

Both life imprisonment and 20 years in prison are little short of the death sentence to Kim Tae-chung; they bring no change to his fate, the paper declares, and notes:

The "commutation" is nothing but a deceptive political drama for burying the Kim Tae-chung case in oblivion for good and leaving him to wither away in prison. This was made plain bluntly by traitor Chon Tu-hwan when he told the former puppet prime minster:

"His penalty has been commuted to life imprisonment at most, which is virtually a death sentence. Though he is alive, he will become disabled mentally and physically, spending a few years in a solitary cell. It can't be helped. I will make his family, too, wither away."

Can there be more brazen challenge to justice and human conscience than this?

Declaring that there is no ground to keep Kim Tae-chung in chains, the paper remarks:

Kim Tae-chung is a democratic figure and a politician who conducted legal activities against fascism and division and for democracy and reunification in South Korea which has been turned into a most shocking living hell towards the close of the twentieth century.

The Kim Tae-chung problem is not confined to the fate of a South Korean democratic figure. It is a problem concerning the human rights in South Korea, a problem of the destiny of democracy there and, furthermore, an important problem linked to the peaceful reunification of Korea and the cause of world peace.

Therefore, it is a matter of common concern for the entire Korean people and all peoples of the world who value human rights, democracy and peace to thwart the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan group and rescue Kim Tae-chung from the clutches of the fascist thugs.

The reality today when the Kim Tae-chung problem remains unsolved and, furthermore, his life is hanging by a thread calls for an intensified struggle for his rescue at home and abroad.

CSO: 4120/201

MINJU CHOSON' HITS ROK-JAPAN COMMITTEE MEETING

SK161040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON in an commentary Tuesday brands the "joint meeting of the South Korea-Japan cooperation committee" held in Tokyo recently as a dangerous bargain between an aggressor and a traitor. The talks , it says, indicated that the manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries to realize their reinvasion designs on Korea and of the South Korean puppets to perpetuate the split of the nation and ignite a war with the backing of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries were entering a new, grave stage.

The author of the commentary continues:

At the Tokyo talks, the Japanese ruling circles "appreciated" the "security efforts" of South Korea and assured the South Korean puppets of a "satisfactory settlement: of the problem of 6,000 million dollar loans.

It is nobodys secret that the colossal loans granted to the South Korean puppets by Japan are used in accelerating the arms buildup and militarisation of South Korea and preparing for a new war against us.

The proposed 6,000 million dollar loans coming up against the protest of broad public circles, the Japanese reactionaries attempt to conceal their true colour, claiming that the "defence efforts" of South Korea are "justified" by our alleged arms buildup.

The schemings of the Japanese reactionaries are a manifestation of their hostile policy against Korea; they are criminal acts menacing peace and security on the Korean peninsula and laying big hurdles on the way of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries must give up all their intrigues against us and renounce their reinvasion designs on South Korea, concludes the commentary.

CSO: 4120/201

YUGOSLAV MAGAZINE PRAISES DPRK PROPOSAL

SK181042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Belgrade 16 March (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Yugoslav magazine NIN printed a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carried an article supporting our partys policy of national reunification.

The magazine said:

The Korean people with one language, custom and culture are making positive efforts, using every occasion and every opportunity, to achieve the reunification of the country. The proposals of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea were always based on a deep thought and consisted of various concrete matters.

But the "proposals" brought forward by South Korea were quite contrary to them. The "proposals" put forward by the south so far were in essence those aimed at justifying the "two Koreas" plot and similar to the vague "argument for unification in the 2000s."

The magazine continued:

Of particular significance are the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DPRK] and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by President Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea held in 1980.

He advanced the proposal for bringing the north and south together into a confederal state, while leaving the ideas and systems existing in the two parts as they are.

He said that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo would pursue a nonaligned policy and refrain from joining any political-military alliance or bloc and none of the two sides should impose its will upon the other side.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea holds that the differences in ideology and system cannot be a condition for making the reunification of the country impossible as the reunification is regarded as the supreme task of the whole nation.

The initiative taken by the northern half of the DPRK in February last proceeded from this proposal and was based on the already known three principles of national reunification.

On this basis the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea proposed to convene the joint conference of 100 Koreans at an early date. The northern half of the DPRK made public even the names of personages who would discuss the reunification question most objectively.

The division of Korea is one of the tragic results of the Second World War.

The solution of this question will remove a danger to peace not only in this region but in the world.

CSO: 4120/201

DPRK SPORTS ORGANIZATION SUPPORTS 100-MAN CONFERENCE

SK131202 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Statement by spokesman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee dated 12 March--read by announcer]

[Text] The new proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] for convening a 100-man joint conference is arousing great repercussion even among our sportsmen who are eagerly waiting, together with all of the nation, the day when the reunification of the fatherland is achieved.

The Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee enthusiastically supports and welcomes the proposal for convening a 100-man joint conference, firmly believing that it will positively contribute to linking the severed blood vessels of the country again and to expediting its peaceful reunification.

Proceeding from the sheer desire to demonstrate national wisdom and spirit at home and abroad, to achieve national harmony and unity and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, a long-cherished national desire, we have in the past consistently advanced proposals for realizing collaboration and exchanges between the north and south in the field of sports, too.

The earnest and sincere efforts that we have made so far to realize collaboration and exchanges in the sports field can be seen clearly on the question of forming a single team between the north and south.

In an effort to realize the desire of the nation to demonstrate our united might by participating in international sport games as a unified team, we, in the postwar period alone, proposed to participate in the sixth universiad games held in 1957 and the 17th Olympic Games held in 1960 as a single team.

We also proposed to participate in the 18th Olympic Games held in Tokyo in 1964, the 35th World Table Tennis Championship held in Pyongyang in 1979 and the 22d Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 as a unified team.

The proposals for realizing collaboration and exchanges between the north and south in the sports field that we have advanced thus far addressed in detail not only the question of mutual exchanges of sport players but also various questions ranging from resuming the long-distance relay race between Pusan and Sinuiju and the soccer games among major cities--which were annual events before the 1945 liberation--to exchanging sport technique and experience and developing sports through unified efforts between the north and south.

We have advanced various realistic and just proposals for realizing collaboration and exchanges in sports which are acceptable to anyone and have made all possible sincere efforts for their realization.

As everyone knows well, in the past we repeatedly proposed to hold a meeting of sportsmen to discuss collaboration and exchanges in the filed of sports, showed our sincere willingness to sit together with the South Korean side and made all possible sincere efforts for successfully realizing this proposal.

In the 1960's, we arranged the Lausanne and Hong Kong conferences to discuss the formation of a single team for the Tokyo Olympic Games and the 1970's we arranged table tennis talks in Panmunjom.

Our just proposals and sincere efforts, when they were advanced, enjoyed enthusiastic support from international sport organizations and world sports leaders, to say nothing of the sportsmen in the north and south. But, none of them could be realized because of obstructions by the South Korean side.

In the field of sports alone, past history clearly shows that no proposal for collaboration and exchanges can be realized or solved through negotiations with the national splittists who obstruct reunification and try to create two Koreas.

The South Korean authorities have tried to utilize sports--which should contribute to demonstrating national wisdom and unity and to linking the severed national blood--as a means of confrontation against fellow countrymen and as a tool to permanently divide the country and the nation into two. Thus they have perpetrated all sorts of dastardly scheme.

Furthermore, disgracing the sacred name of the Olympics, recently the Chon Tu-hwan ring is using the lofty ideal of sports for its evil purpose for national division and for permanent power and is trying to mislead public opinion at home and abroad, while talking about pilot projects.

This treacherous clique has defined the period until 1988, when the 24th Olympics will be held, as a period of confrontation between the north and south is frantically staging anticommunist rackets against us. It is even talking about a theory of reunification in the 2000's.

The true color of the antinational and the antireunification Chon Tu-hwan ring has been already exposed completely.

It is only too clear that even problems arising in the field of sports, to say nothing of the reunification question, an important issue of the nation, cannot be discussed with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the murderers who have massacred countless fellow countrymen, the splittist maniacs who seek only fascism, oppression and anticommunist confrontation and the bellicose elements who are running wild to ignite a fratricidal war through a dangerous war racket.

We believe that only the convocation of the 100-man joint conference of politicians in the north and south and abroad who are devoted to the nation and desire reunification can open a short cut to national reunification and realize the urgent desire of our sportsmen.

The Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee will make all possible efforts for the early convocation of the 100-man joint conference in order to realize collaboration and exchanges in the field of sports and to expedite the day when the north and the south can jointly advance into the international arena to demonstrate our nation's wisdom and honor.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should not clamor about dialogue and reunification but unconditionally and immediately release all detained politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, and ensure their free political activities so that the 100-man joint conference, a forum for sincere negotiations for reunification, can be convened without delay.

CSO: 4108/125

BRIEFS

TEAM SPIRIT 82 DENOUNCED--Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--The mass media of socialist countries are denouncing the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to reports. The Hungarian paper NEPSZAVA 5 March in its commentary said: The government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is striving to achieve national reunification even under conditions of the "team spirit" military exercise, Hungary and other socialist countries support this effort for peace in Asia and the world. The Mongolian paper ULAAN OD in its percent article headlined "War-mania" noted that the United States was increasing tension on the Korean peninsula and creating grave difficulties in the Korean peoples struggle for achieving the reunification of the country peacefully without the foreign interference. Under this condition, it stressed, it stands out more urgent than ever before to implement at once the provision of the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on withdrawing the U.S. troops from South Korea. The ADN news agency exposed that the U.S. imperialists hurled new air force strength into South Korea. [Text] [SK151515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 15 Mar 82]

STOLEN WEAPONS HUNTED--Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique started a wholesale repressive campaign with the allout mobilization of "investigating force" in connection with the disappearance of five carbines and hundreds of bullets from the armory of the "workshop reserve force" of the YOSU branch of the South Korean Electric Company in Chungmu-dong, YOSU, South Cholla Province, according to a report. On 9 March the puppet police formed an "investigation headquarters" headed by the "chief of the investigation section" of the puppet South Cholla Provincial Police Bureau and is running about feverishly in hunting the "criminal," setting a price up to 20 million won on him. It is also overtaxing itself in investigation on the coast, main roads and so-called "vulnerable spots" with the mobilization of repressive tools of puppet custom-houses, harbour agency and marine police corps. [Text] [SK120815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 12 Mar 82]

MISSING CARBINES, AMMUNITION REPORTED--Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--It is reported that five carbines and hundreds of bullets got lost recently at the armory of the "workshop reserve force" of Yosu branch of the South Korean Electric Company in Chungmu-dong, Yosu, South Cholla Province. There were cases some time ago in which puppet policemen had their revolvers taken away. [Text] [SK120842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 12 Mar 82]

PAPER DENOUNCES CHON PROPOSAL--Belgrade 10 March (KCNA)--The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA recently published an article fully supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and denouncing the "unification proposal" of the South Korean military fascist clique. The paper dwelt on the correctness of the new proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song, he taught that to achieve the reunification of the country, the military fascist rule must be destroyed and the democratisation of society be realized in South Korea, the paper said. Denouncing the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean military fascist clique, the paper pointed out that it is in essence designed to keep the country divided. Pointing out that Chon Tu-hwan intends to fix the present state of the Korean peninsula and perpetuate the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea, the paper stressed: this is, in fact, an act obstructing the reunification of Korea. [Text] [SK121021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 12 Mar 82]

CSO:4120/201

SPA CANDIDATES REGISTERED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Feb 82, pp 1-2

[Excerpts from "Central Election Committee Report"]

[Excerpts] The Central Election Committee for the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea reported the conclusion of the registration of candidates for deputies at the election committees of all constituencies throughout the country as follows:

["Election District" is abbreviated "E.D."]

E.D.	Name	E.D.	Name
508	Kim Il	100	Kong Chin-t'ae
14	Kang Yang-uk	324	Kye Ung-t'ae
501	Kim Chong-il	225	Ch'oe Chae-u
169	O Chin-u	43	Chong Kyong-hui
472	Yi Chong-ok	516	Ch'oe Yong-nim
230	Pak Song-ch'ol	5	So Yun-sok
560	Ch'oe Hyon	317	Kang Hui-won
310	Yim Ch'un-ch'u	443	Kim Kang-hwan
258	So Ch'ol	566	Yi Son-sil
350	Kim Chung-nin	142	Hwang Chang-yop
302	Kim Yong-nam	39	Ho Chong-suk
273	Yon Hyong-muk	203	So Kwan-hi
345	Kim Hwan	543	Hong Si-hak
490	O Paek-yong	389	Kim Hoe-il
209	Chon Mun-sop	90	Hong Song-nyong
17	Kang Song-san	525	Kim Tu-yong
267	O Kuk-yol	537	Kim Pok-sin
395	Paek Hak-im	130	Kim Ch'ang-chu
614	Ho Tam		
328	Hyon Mu-kwan		
585	Yu Ki-pok		
149	Cho Se-ung	1	Kim Kil-sam
88	Yi Kun-mo	2	Kim Yong-t'ae
397	Ch'oe Kwang	3	Chong Kwang-ch'un
116	Chong Chun-ki	4	Ch'oe Hye-suk

E.D.	Name	E.D.	Name
6	Ch'oe Sang-uk	54	Yun Pyong-kwon
7	Kim Ch'ung-il	55	Kim Il-ch'ol
8	Cho Myong-son	56	Kim Ki-nam
9	Pak T'ae-hun	57	U Tal-ho
10	Kim Pok-sil	58	Kim Chin-suk
11	Om Kil-son	59	Yi Ung-won
12	Yi In-tok	60	Han Hui-ho
13	Kang Tok-su	61	Yi Kyu-myong
15	Yang Se-kon	62	Pak Chong-hyon
16	Kim Won-kyun	63	Pyong Ung-hui
18	Kim Son-hwa	64	Yi Sung-hui
19	An Sung-hak	65	Yi Sun-im
20	Pak Mun-ch'an	66	Kim Yong-yon
21	Kim Ui-kol	67	Kim Man-kum
22	Paek Sol-hui	68	Kim Chi-hang
23	O Yong-pang	69	Yu Suk-kun
24	Yi Ui-sun	70	Yi Hwa-sun
25	Kim Song-kuk	71	Yun Sung-kwan
26	Cho Yong-ki	72	Pak In-pin
27	Hwang San-ho	73	Kim Ok-sim
28	Kim Yong-pok	74	Ho Pok-tok
29	Kim Chong-ae	75	Kim Sang-in
30	An Hak-sung	76	Yi Tu-ch'an
31	Chong Hwa-sop	77	Yu Ch'un-ok
32	Yi Sin-cha	78	Kim Pyong-kon
33	Han An-su	79	Yi Ul-sol
34	Son Song-p'il	80	Sin Kum-yon
35	Hi Hwa-yong	81	Pang T'ae-ho
36	O Sang-nok	82	Hong Pom-kil
37	Yi Pyong-uk	83	Kim Ki-ha
38	Chon Kum-son	84	Chon Mun-uk
40	Kim Sang-nyon	85	Yim Ki-hwan
41	Mun Tok-hwan	86	Yi Chong-sun
42	Nam Sun-hui	87	Kim Pong-kyu
44	Ch'oe Su-hon	89	Ch'oe Sang-yun
45	Ch'oe In-tok	91	Han Ch'ang-ku
46	Chon In-tok	92	Yu Pyong-nyon
47	Sin T'ae-kyun	93	Han Yong-ok
48	No Tok-yon	94	Ch'oe Kum-son
49	Chi Ch'ang-ik	95	Yang Myong-suk
50	Na Chong-hui	96	Pak Yong-sok
51	Yom Chong-suk	97	Kang Sung-hwan
52	Kim Sun-yong	98	Han Yun-ch'ang
53	Kim Song-nyul	99	Kim Yong-sam

E.D.	Name	E.D.	Name
101	Yim Kyong-mo	151	Yang In-kil
102	Ch'oe Kil-sun	152	Kil Im
103	Kim Ch'i-yong	153	Hyon Ung-sil
104	Yun So	154	Kim Ch'ol-won
105	Chang Un-sang	155	Yi Kye-paek
106	Yi T'uk-sil	156	Han Pong-nyo
107	Kim Yong-ch'an	157	Kim Po-pi
108	Han Ch'an-ok	158	Hong Si-kyon
109	Kim T'aek-su	159	Yang Wang-pok
110	Pak Chong-su	160	Ch'oe Tong-hui
111	Chon Hui-chong	161	Yi Yong-pu
112	Yim Ho-kun	162	Kim Ch'ang-ho
113	Yang Hwa-song	163	Kim Won-kon
114	O Chae-won	164	Won Chong-sam
115	Yim Yun-sik	165	Pong Won-so
117	Ch'a Kye-yong	166	An Myong-ok
118	Cho Mi-ri	167	Kim Ch'ang-ho
119	Pang Yong-tong	168	Yi Won-kwan
120	T'ak Chong-suk	170	Sonu Ch'on-il
121	Chu Sung-sop	171	No Pok-hwa
122	Yi Chong-u	172	Kim Chong-sil
123	No Chong-hui	173	Kim Chi-hyop
124	Kim Yong-ok	174	Kim Chong-wan
125	Ch'oe Sung-pom	175	Yom Ch'un-un
126	Yi Tu-ik	176	Kim Si-hak
127	Kim Ch'i-ku	177	Kim Nam-kyo
128	Kang Chom-ku	178	Yi Chong-kun
129	Pak Il-hwan	179	Yi Chi-ch'an
131	Han Sun-hui	180	Kim Che-min
132	Yi Chong-in	182	So Myong-chun
133	Yi Ch'un-son	183	Kang Hyon-su
134	Kim Kum-ok	184	Kim Ho-sop
135	Kim Chong-kyun	185	Cho Song-ch'ol
136	Yim Won-sam	186	Kim Yong-t'aek
137	Kim Ho-kyong	187	Son Yun-hung
138	Ko Chong-sik	188	Chang Kuk-ch'an
139	Han Tok-su	189	Yi Tan
140	Kwak Tae-sam	190	Yom Chae-man
141	Kim Ki-pom	191	Han Kyu-chung
143	Kim Song-ku	192	Kim Kun-su
144	Yi Ye-sik	193	Kil Ok-hyon
145	Hong Song-nam	194	Yi Yong
146	Yang In-ho	195	Pak Kwan-o
147	Pak Yong-sop	196	Pang Pong-ok
148	Kang Ho-yong	197	Kim Tu-nam
150	Yu Sang-kol	198	Kim Chae-pong

E.D.	Name	E.D.	Name
199	Ch'oe Hak-kun	250	Pak Song-sil
200	Pak Ae-son	251	Kim Suk-nan
201	Ch'a Pong-nyong	252	Ki Kyong-nyul
202	Kim Ok-hyon	253	Song Son-hui
204	Chon Myong-su	254	Chon Ch'ang-ch'ol
205	Pyon Ch'ang-pok	255	Kim Ui-suk
206	Cho Kwan-kun	256	Ch'on Se-pong
207	Yi O-song	257	Yi Yong-ik
208	Kim Ung-sang	259	Yu Kye-chin
210	Kim Pyong-kil	260	Chu Ch'ang-chun
211	Kim Song-ae	261	Ch'oe Yun-to
212	Yo Yon-ku	262	Han Song-nyong
213	Chong Tae-ik	263	Han Sang-kyu
214	Ho Kuk-song	264	Sin Tong-hwi
215	Yi Kwang-sil	265	Kim Song-hun
216	So Chin-sok	266	Cho Yong-sik
217	Kil Chun-sik	268	Yun Myong-kun
218	Kim Kyong-su	269	Kang Hui-yong
219	Cho Yong-nam	270	Chong Ch'un-sil
220	Yi Song-ho	271	Kim Kwang-chin
221	Kang Yong-suk	272	Pang Sung-ok
222	Kim Hui-sam	274	Sin Kyong-sik
223	Sin Sang-Kyun	275	Pak Sung-il
224	Pak Myong-chun	276	Yu Hyong-su
226	Kim Kyong-nyon	277	Cho Sung-ho
227	Yi Pyong-kuk	278	Hong Il-ch'on
228	Chong In-chun	279	Chong Song-nam
229	Ch'oe Pyong-ku	280	Kim Un-ha
231	Chu Song-il	281	Yi To-won
232	Kim Chong-hui	282	Yi Tong-ch'un
233	Song T'ae-yon	283	Kim Wol-son
234	Kim Kyong-suk	284	Pak Song-won
235	Yi Kum-nyo	285	Yi Hak-ch'an
236	Yi Ch'ang-son	286	Yang Ok-nyo
237	Yi Man-t'ae	287	Yu Pyong-no
238	Han Ki-ch'ang	288	Kim Kye-hwa
239	Kim Pyong-nyul	289	Kim Son-t'aek
240	Pyon Nam-hyon	290	Ch'oe Yong-il
241	Chong Song-ok	291	Pyon Sung-u
242	Kim Chae-yon	292	Han Min-kun
243	Sonu Pyong-ku	293	Yi Won-ok
244	Chang Ch'ang-mun	294	Pak Song-ok
245	Ko Kum-sun	295	Yi Ch'un-song
246	Kwon Hyon-suk	296	Yim Tok-un
247	Kim Sok-hyon	297	Kim Pun-ok
248	Cho Sa-yong	298	Nam Ok-nyo
249	Yun In-hyon	299	Kim Nam-kyo

E.D.	Name	E.D.	Name
300	Chon Ha-ch'ol	354	Pang T'ae-uk
301	Kim Yong-hyok	355	Hwang Sun-hui
303	U Tong-che	356	Ch'oe Ch'ang-sik
304	Kim Ch'i-se	357	Yi Pong-kil
305	Pak Sam	358	Kim Sun-sil
306	Pang Hak-se	359	Yi Ch'un-pok
307	Yim Su-man	360	Chon Yong-ch'un
308	Yi Chong-chun	361	Pak T'ae-kap
309	Kang Sok-sung	362	Kim Song-nyong
311	Pak Chae-yon	363	Chang Tae-sik
312	Pak Yong-sun	364	Kim Tae-yong [-ryong]
313	Ch'oe Kong-hun	365	Kim Tong-yon
314	Ko Un-ch'on	366	Maeng T'ae-ho
315	Ko Hak-chin	367	Kwon Hui-kyong
316	Sin Ch'ang-yol	368	Kim Chi-hun
318	Kim Som-sang	369	Kim I-ch'ang
319	Tong Sun-mo	370	Nam Chong-ki
320	Ch'a Sung-ui	371	Yi Sung-kyu
321	Sin Yon-ok	372	Ch'oe Chung-san
322	Yang Hyong-sop	373	Ch'oe Man-hyon
323	Kim Yong-tuk	374	Pang Ch'ol-san
325	Chon Myong-sim	375	Ch'oe Ung-su
326	Pak Won-kuk	376	Kim Chong-yon
327	Yi Tong-su	377	Yu Hyong-num
328	Chu Chi-won	378	Chong Mun-su
330	Yi Sok	379	Sim Sang-nak
331	Hyon Yong-hui	380	Kim P'il-hwan
332	Kim Ch'ang-yun	381	Chong Sin-hyok
333	Pak Chung-kuk	382	Hwang Ha-chong
334	Kim Il-tae	383	Chò Yun-hui
335	Ch'oe Chong-kun	384	Ch'oe Ch'il-kap
336	Ch'oe Chae-hyon	385	Pak Ch'un-myong
337	Chon Yong-hun	386	Yi Chong-ho
338	Hyon Ch'ol-kyu	387	Sin Yong-tok
339	Chong Yu-sam	388	Pang Ki-yong
340	Nam T'ae-kuk	390	An Pyong-mu
341	Kim Taek-yong	391	Kim Yun-sun
342	Kim Tae-sop	392	Paek Chong-hun
343	Yi Ch'ung-song	393	Chong Tong-ik
344	Yi Chong-pom	394	Ch'oe Sun-t'ae
346	Kim T'ae-rok	396	Kim Yong-nyon
347	Ch'oe Chin-song	398	Un Ch'ol
348	Ch'oe Han-sik	399	Pang Ch'ol-kap
349	Yi Myon-sang	400	Kim Kyong-yop
351	Chong Hae-son	401	Nam Sun-hung
352	Han Hae-tong	402	Yi Kil-song
353	Yi Ok-sun	403	Kang Maeng-ku

E.D.	Name	E.D.	Name
404	Yi Ho-rim	453	So Chae-hong
405	Ch'oe Ch'ang-hak	454	Cho Hum-ki
406	Ku Il-son	455	Kim Kuk-hun
407	Kwon Sang-ho	456	Yu Kyu-tong
408	Yu Yong-sok	457	Kim Kyong-ch'an
409	Kang Yun-kun	458	Kim Kwan-sop
410	Yi P'il-sang	459	No Sa-pom
411	Chi Ch'ang-se	460	Ch'oe Chung-son
412	Yi Yong-sik	461	Chong Tong-ch'ol
413	Yi Sung-ki	462	Kim Ynag-pu
414	Pak Pong-nyong	463	Yi Hyong-sik
415	Han Pong-chin	464	Hyon Chun-kuk
416	Yi Man-hyong	465	Yi Chin-kyu
417	Yi Myong-suk	466	Kim Kwang-chu
418	Yi Ch'un-sim	467	Yi Yong-su
419	Hong Ch'un-sil	468	An Pyong-mo
420	Chong Hui-ch'ol	469	An T'an-sil
421	Chong Mun-yong	470	Kim Ch'ang-kuk
422	Yang Yong-kyok	471	Pak Chi-su
423	Hong Yong-ok	473	Kim Yong-sun
424	Yu Kwai-chin	474	Yo Ch'un-sok
425	Yi Ch'un-hwa	475	Chu Ui-sop
426	Sing Song-u	476	Kwon I-sun
427	Yi Ha-il	477	Yi Un-sun
428	So Kwang-hun	478	Cho Hui-won
429	Yo Pyong-nam	479	Yi Chae-yun
430	Yi Yong-ae	480	Cho Sun-paek
431	Cho Myong-nok	481	Han Sang-nyo
432	Kim T'ae-kuk	482	Ch'oe Pyong-hwan
433	Chon Pyong-ho	483	Han Hung-nam
434	Kim Chu-yong	484	Kim Hi-chun
435	Ch'oe Ki-ok	485	Yun Ki-chong
436	Han Tong-wan	486	Ko Tae-pung
437	No Ui-hwa	487	Kim Hak-u
438	Hong Tuk-yong	488	Yi Kye-san
439	Kim Hyong-chong	489	Chang Song-u
440	Im Nok-chae	491	Kim Sun-na ['ra]
441	Kim Song-ch'ol	492	Kim Pong-nyul
442	Nam Si-u	493	Kim Hyong-ku
444	Pak Kyong-hwan	494	Hwang Yong-to
445	Yu Yu Pyong-ok	495	Chang Yun-p'il
446	Ch'a Yong-p'yo	496	Pak Sang-yun
447	Yi Chong-mok	497	Kwon Sun-ok
448	O Tu-ik	498	Yi Pong-won
449	Paek In-chun	499	Yi Yong-ho
450	So Tong-nak	500	Chon Kyong-kun
451	Paek Ch'ang-nyong	502	Chong Ch'ang-ik

E.D.	Name	E.D.	Name
503	Hong Hwa-tu	556	Yu Chong-hyon
504	Han Yun-kil	557	Kim Sok-hyong
505	Chu Sung-nam	558	Kim Ki-hwan
506	Nam Ki-hwan	559	Yi Um-chon
507	Yi Chong-su	561	Yi Kyong-suk
509	Han Ch'ang-man	562	Chong Ki-yong
510	Yim Hyong-ku	563	No Pyong-sik
511	Yom Kuk-yol	564	Chon Yong-sik
512	Pak Ki-so	565	Kim Yun-hyok
513	Chin Ch'ang-hu	567	Pak Su-tong
514	Pak Kyong-ho	568	Chong Yon-hwa
515	Mun Ch'ang-kuk	569	Kim Chin-hwa
517	Min Ch'ol-ki	570	Kim Pong-chu
518	Min Tong-ki	571	Chong Pong-hwa
519	No Myong-kun	572	Yi Yong-kyun
520	Han Ch'ong-song	573	Yi Man-Kol
521	Yi Ch'ang-kil	574	Ch'ae T'ae-suk
522	Song Tong-sop	575	Kim Chang-ch'ol
523	An Yon-suk	576	Kim Chun-t'ae
524	Kwak Sun-tok	577	No Mun-yol [-ryol]
526	Cho Hye-suk	578	Hwang Sun-myong
527	Yi Kwang-u	579	Ham Won-chang
528	Kim Tok-hwa	580	Ch'oe Yol-hui
529	Cho Ch'ang-tok	581	Yi Chin-su
530	Pak Ch'ang-yong	582	Chang Tong-sun
531	Yi Chong-sun	583	Kim Yong-son
532	Ho Nam-ki	584	Ku Cha-hun
533	Ch'oe Song-hye	586	Yi Myong-chun
534	Pak Ha-yong	587	An Tal-su
535	Paek Sol	588	Yi Pyong-yon
536	Kang Myong-ok	589	Pak Myong-pin
538	Kim Chin-son	590	Ch'oe Kye-son
539	Kim Chong-suk	591	Yi Sang-ik
540	Kim Yong-un	592	Ch'ae Hui-chong
541	Yun Ae-sun	593	Yu Chong-yang
542	Chong To-son	594	Kim Hu-pun
544	Ch'oe Mun-son	595	Kang Chung-han
545	Han Nung-ch'ae	596	Yi Myong-chun
546	Kim Yong-ch'ae	597	Paek Pom-su
547	Ch'oe T'ae-pok	598	Hong Ki-mun
548	Kim Yong-ok	599	T'ae Pyong-nyol
549	O Ch'un-sim	600	Won Su-pok
550	Yi In-pok	601	Yi Kyu-won
551	Yi Pong-se	602	Chon Chin-su
552	Ch'oe Hyon-ki	603	Yi Sok-chin
553	Ho Nam-sun	604	Chon P'il-nyo [-lyo]
554	Kim Kuk-t'ae	605	Yi Nak-pin
555	Kim P'ung-chin	606	Chu To-il

E.D.	Name	E.D.	Name
607	Kim Tae-kyong	611	Kim Yong-chon
608	Kwon Yong-ok	612	Kim U-chong
609	Paek Myong-suk	613	Chon Sun-sil
610	Kim Ch'ang-kyo	615	Kim Ki-son

CSO: 4108/121

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS WANGJAESAN MEETING ANNIVERSARY

SK11600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 11 March (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and other papers here today dedicate articles to the 49th anniversary of the historic meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organisations and political workers in the Onsong area (Wangjaesan meeting) which was convened by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 11 March 1933, after advancing into the Onsong area in the homeland, leading a unit of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

"Great event which marked epochal turn in the development of anti-Japanese armed struggle" is the title of an article of NODONG SINMUN, which says:

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic speech "to spread and develop the armed sturggle into the homeland" illumining a bright road for vigorously developing the Korean revolution as a whole, centering around the armed struggle.

In the speech he comprehensively analysed the prevailing situation and the successes achieved in one year after the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and, on its basis, put forward the outstanding policy of spreading and developing the armed struggle into the homeland and concrete ways for its implementation.

The strategic policy of spreading and developing the armed struggle into the homeland was a most revolutionary one based on the firm stand of Chuche that the Korean revolution should be carried out to the end on the responsibility of the Korean communists and with the strength of the Korean people on all accounts.

The great leader said that it was necessary for expanding and developing the armed struggle into the homeland to establish and consolidate more semi-guerrilla zones over a wide area in the homeland adjacent to the already established guerrilla bases along the Tuman River, and he dwelt on the tasks for this.

In the speech he put forward strategic tasks for accelerating the historic cause of national liberation in a comprehensive way--the question of firmly uniting the whole nation into a political force under the banner of the

anti-Japanese national united front, the question of making preparations for expanding and developing the armed struggle into the homeland and closely combining them with the mass movement and the question of actively pushing ahead with the preparatory work for the founding of a party.

Referring to the significance of the Wangjaesan meeting, the article says:

The significance lies in that the meeting marked an epochal turn in establishing Chuche more firmly in the development of the Korean revolution and illumined a bright road for the steady development of the general Korean revolution with the armed struggle as its pivot.

The validity and invincible vitality of the strategic policy advanced by the great leader at the Wangjaesan meeting were fully displayed in the whole course of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the article says.

CSO: 4120/200

YIM CHUN-CHU ADDRESSES FUNERAL SERVICE FOR CHON CHANG-CHOL

SK151015 Pyongyang Domesitc Service in Korean 2300 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] A funeral service for late Comrade Chon Chang-chol, member of the KWP Central Committee, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK and secretary of the standing committee of the SPA, was held in Pyongyang on 14 March.

The funeral service hall was overflowing with the solemn atmosphere over the loss of a precious revolutionary comrade who had devotedly sturggled for the fatherland's independence and people's freedom and liberation and for the victory of the socialist revolution and the successful performance of the socialist construction.

Present at the funeral service were Comrades Kim Il, Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, O Paek-yong, Kang Song-san, Paek Hak-nim, Choe Kwang, So Yun-sok and Hwang Chang-yop, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, responsible functionaries of party, organs of power, central organs and public organizations and the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased. A guard of honor lined up by the side of the bier of the deceased.

Before the coffin of the deceased was carried out to the hearse, the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased and members of the funeral committee expressed their condolences to the spirit of the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol.

At 1000 hours, members of the funeral committee carried the coffin of the deceased to the hearse to the strains of a dirge. Visitors filled with grief offered their deep condolences.

The hearse carrying the coffin of the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol left Sojang club in Potonggang District, Pyongyang for the cemetery. Along the roadsides where the hearse was passing by, citizens expressed their sorrow to the deceased who had been boundlessly loyal to the party and revolutionary cause to the last moment of his life.

A guard of honor lined up at Sinmiri cemetery on the outskirts of Pyongyang. A solemn ceremony was held on the spot to bid a last farewell to the deceased.

Comrade Yim Chun-chu gave an address in the name of the KWP Central Committee and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK.

He said: We are going to bid our last farewell to the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol, member of the KWP Central Committee, deputy to the SPA and secretary of the standing committee of the SPA, who had devoted himself to the fatherland and people with endless loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party center.

Comrade Chon Chang-chol, who was born in a peasant's family at Changhyo-ri, Hoeryong county, north Hamgyong Province on 10 April 1905, had engaged in agriculture. With a burning hatred of the Japanese imperialists, he courageously fought the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader. During the arduous anti-japanese revolutionary struggle days, he resolutely defended and accomplished the Chuche-oriented revolutionary lines put forth by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. He positively struggled to consolidate politically and ideologically the anti-Japanese armed ranks and to expand and develop the ranks. When he worked in the responsible positions within the party, organs of power or labor organizations under the great leader's high political trust and considerations after the liberation, he energetically took an active part in achieving success in the socialist revolution and construction, upholding the lines and policies put forth by the great leader. He devotedly struggled in the work for indoctrinating and fostering our revolution's reserves and military and political cadres with all his wisdom and energies.

It is a pity that Comrade Chon Chang-chol has passed away without seeing the fatherland reunified and our revolution ultimately victorious, for which he eagerly anticipated.

He was boundlessly loyal only to the great leader and the glorious party center to the last moment of his life. He devotedly worked for the consolidation and development of the party, prosperity of the republic and happiness of the people. He had received many medals including the Kim Il-song medal--the highest medal of the republic--in recognition of his meritorious services performed in the struggle for consolidating the party and revolutionary government and for prospering and developing the fatherland.

Although Comrade Chon Chang-chol has passed away, his precious achievements for the party, state and people will remain forever in our memory. His achievements will stay in our mind on the road of the glorious and rewarding struggle for consummating revolutionary cause of Chuche forever.

At this moment of bidding a last farewell to Comrade Chon Chang-chol who was endlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center, we heartily pledge to turn our grief of losing a precious revolutionary comrade into strength and fighting spirit, thereby vigorously accelerating the cause for modelling the whole society on the Chuche idea and continuously struggling strenuously to advance the fatherland's reunification.

Messages of condolence sent from inside and outside the country in respect for the memory of the death of Comrade Chon Chang-chol were introduced. Amidst the strains of a dirge and a volley of rifles, the coffin of the deceased was laid in state at the tomb.

The bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, members of the funeral committee and visitors, being unable to repress their grief of bidding a last farewell to the deceased, covered the coffin with earth. Then, wreaths and bouquets of flower were offered at the tomb. The participants in the funeral service paid silent tribute to the memory of the deceased amid the strains of a dirge.

Although Comrade Chon Chang-chol has passed away, his precious achievements for the party, fatherland and people will remain in our memory forever.

CSO: 4120/200

BRIEFS

CHON CHANG-CHOL BIER VISITED--Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--Functionaries of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central Peoples Committee, the Administration Council and its commissions and ministries, central organs, working peoples organisations and party and power bodies in Pyongyang on 13 March called at the Sojang club in Potonggang District, Pyongyang, where the bier of the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, deputy to the supreme peoples assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and secretary of the standing committee of the supreme peoples assembly, lay in state and expressed condolences. Members of the funeral committee and the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased were standing by the bier. The mourners observed a moments silence for the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol, a faithful revolutionary soldier who fought for the victory of the Korean revolution with the devotion of all his wisdom and energy till the last moments of his life under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK140933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 14 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/200

BRIEFS

MEETING HELD ON TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS--Pyongyang 18 March (KCNA)--A national meeting for introducing technical innovation proposals was held over 16-17 March in Pyongyang. It was organised by the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and attended by trade union functionaries and workers, technicians and scientists from various parts, who have set examples in the technical innovation drive. Introduced at the meeting were over 40 technical innovation proposals which are of great significance in promoting the Chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy, among a great number of worthy technical innovation proposals made by workers, technicians and scientists through a vigorous mass technical innovation movement in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK181052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 18 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/200

CHONGNYON ISSUES APPEAL ON KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK171013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo 15 March (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) on 11 March marked off a period of intensive action for successfully attaining the goal of the "300-day patriotic innovation movement" and issued an "appeal to the entire CHONGNYON functionaries, branch members and activists" with the approach of the April holiday, the greatest jubilee of the nation.

The appeal referred in detail to the big successes made since the start of the "300-day patriotic innovation movement" for greeting the 70th birthday of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, with high political enthusiasm and shining successes in work.

It dwelt on the work for holding the great leader and the glorious party centre in high esteem with loyalty and making 15 April seethe with an atmosphere of the greatest national holiday, the work for vigorously rousing the compatriots to the struggle for realising the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the convocation of the joint conference of 100 north, south and overseas Koreans for the establishment of a unified state, the work for strengthening the CHONGNYON organisation and defending the living and rights of the compatriots and other detailed tasks to be carried out in the period of intensive action beginning from 15 March, and called upon all the CHONGNYON functionaries and compatriots to turn out as one in the intensive action.

It appealed to them to vigorously march forward to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song with utmost loyalty and the greatest success in work and thereby make this year the most glorious year in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

CSO: 4120/200

BRIEFS

CONDOLENCE MESSAGE--Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--Upon the death of Comrade Chon Chang-chol, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, deputy to the supreme peoples assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and secretary of the SPA standing committee, a message of condolence came on 13 March from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) to the funeral committee for the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol. The message notes that the entire Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan are in inexpressible grief at the news that Comrade Chon Chang-chol who had devoted his all to the struggle for the victory of our revolution to the last moment of his life, upholding the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, died from a protracted illness. Offering deep condolences to the funeral committee for the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol and his bereaved family, the message says that though Comrade Chon Chang-chol died, his revolutionary achievements for the country and the people will live long. [Text] [SK150447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/200

JAPANESE TEACHERS MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK181057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo 17 March (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of Japanese teachers for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recently held at the Japanese education hall in Tokyo.

The meeting sponsored by university professors and personages associated with the Japan teachers union was attended by Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) and chairman of the Japan teachers union, Kiichiro Tsuyuki, chairman of the liaison council of societies for the study of the Chuche idea of Japanese teachers, Toshio Higashitani, chairman of the national liaison council of societies for the study of the works of President Kim Il-song and chairman of the Osaka Teachers Union, and university professors and Japanese teachers who had visited our country.

The meeting was addressed by Motofumi Makieda on behalf of the sponsors.

He said: Together with the attendants of the meeting, I extend warm congratulations to the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the founder of the Chuche idea, on his 70th birthday.

Saying with deep emotion that he had the honour of meeting the great leader President Kim Il-song during his two visits to Korea in 1972 and 1980, he noted: The president is the genuine father of the Korean people who is always among the popular masses.

He heartily wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song for peace in Asia and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Pak Kwang-taek, chairman of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan, who was present at the meeting as a guest spoke there.

Ryosho Hayashi, professor at the Taisho University, gave a lecture at the meeting on the subject "Seventy Years of President Kim Il-song."

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

The meeting was followed by a celebration banquet. The participants raised glasses, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/200

DPRK ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FETES TROUPE FROM JAPAN

SK140944 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--The Administration Council arranged a banquet at the peoples palace of culture of 13 March in honour of the art troupe of Koreans in Japan which has come to the homeland for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

Invited to the banquet were the members of the art troupe headed by Kim A-pil, director of the Cultural Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (CHONGNYON).

Vice-Premier Kang Song-san, and Yi Chang-son, Kim Chu-yong, Yo Yon-ku, Yi Myong-sang, Chang Chol, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present there.

Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son spoke first.

He pointed out that over the last period the movement of Koreans in Japan has covered a road of victory and glory under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is under the loving care of the glorious party centre that the Korean artists in Japan have displayed the honour of being dignified overseas artists of Chuche Korea and achieved great successes in their stage activities under the adverse circumstances, he remarked.

Speaking next, head of the art troupe Kim A-pil said that the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre devote everything for the strengthening and development of the movement of Koreans in Japan and the happiness of the 700,000 compatriots there.

To advance under the guidance of the party, holding in high esteem the great leader who enjoys respect of all people is the highest glory and greatest happiness of our homeland and nation, he said.

He declared that the Korean artists in Japan would more powerfully arouse the compatriots in Japan to the struggle for modelling CHONGNYON on the Chuche idea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The attendants drank toasts, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/201

THAI EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION ARRANGES PARTY

SK160452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--The government educational and cultural delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand arranged a party on the evening of 15 March upon concluding its visit to our country.

Invited to the party were Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of General Education Kim Chi-ho and other personages concerned.

Present there were the members of the delegation headed by Khunthong Poopiewduan, vice-minister of education of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Head of the delegation Khunthong Poopiewduan spoke first at the party.

Noting that through their visit to our country they observed the rapid developments of Korea in the fields of society, economics, culture, education and other matters, he said:

The rapid growth of Korea is entirely the results from the idea and guidance and leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

The great leader and the dear leader who created the superb idea have been giving good cares to all the Korean people.

They are true leaders in leading Korea independently, peacefully and freely.

Our delegation would like to convey the best wishes from the people of Thailand to the people of Korea, rejoicing the nation-wide celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader, expressing the hope that the close relationship between our two countries will continue to the great extent, he said:

I would like to propose a toast for a happy long life and good health of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellancy Kim Chong-il, for a happy long life of His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet.

Minister Yi Chang-son spoke next.

Through our meeting with the delegation, we came to know better about the successes made by the friendly Thai people in the political, economic and cultural fields, he said. He wished the Thai people greater success in their future struggle.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Thailand are developing more favourably with each passing day. Our people will make all efforts to further develop the friendly relations in the future.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/200

'NODONG SINMUN'MARKS OPENING OF DPRK-BURUNDI RELATIONS

SK111550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 11 March (KCNA)--Papers here today mark the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Republic of Burundi (11 March 1967).

A singed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The establishment of diplomatic relations made a great contribution to the further development of the friendly and cooperative relations forged between Korea and Burundi in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence and to the strengthening of unity among the peoples of the non-aligned countries, countries of the new-emerging forces.

The visit to our country by Jean-baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, in March 1979 at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song marked an epochal occasion in developing and strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on to a new higher stage.

The Burundi people are a courageous and industrious people who embarked upon the building of a new life after winning independence in July 1962 through a protracted struggle against the colonialists.

In particular, since the proclamation of the second republic in November 1976 the Burundi people under the leadership of President Jean-baptiste Bagaza have made a big advance in the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Burundi people in the struggle for consolidating the national unity and cohesion and building a new society and express full support and firm solidarity for their just cause.

The Korean people treasure the friendship and solidarity with the Burundi people and will continue to constantly develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

CSO: 4120/200

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOJOURN OF DPRK DELEGATION IN GUYANA

SK130430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--The party and government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and premier of the administration council, went round a rice mill in Province No 5, Guyana, on 9 March, according to a report.

The delegation was met by the chairman of Province No 5 and other personages concerned.

The chairman of Province No 5 hosted a luncheon for the delegation.

Then the delegation attended the ceremony for the completion of a main shop of a farm machine repair factory.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham were placed on the platform of the ceremony.

The ceremony was attended by the minister of agriculture, the permanent secretary of the Agricultural Ministry, the parliamentary secretary of the Foreign Ministry, the chairman of Province No 5 and other personages concerned of Guyana and Korean technicians working in the country.

Speeches were made at the ceremony.

During its stay the delegation laid a wreath at the foot of the bronze statute of Cuffy, leader of a serf uprising, went round the tower to the nonaligned movement and Onverwagt irrigation project in Province No 5.

The delegation was accompanied by the justice minister, the foreign minister and other personages concerned of Guyana.

CSO: 4120/200

DPRK'S KONG CHIN-TAE, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN TANZANIA

SK160447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 16 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the administration council, arrived in Dar es Salaam on 12 March for a visit to Tanzania, according to a report.

It was met at the airport by Kighoma Ali Malima, member of the Political Bureau of the revolutionary party of Tanzania and minister of state for planning and economic affairs, the mayor of Dar es Salaam, the chief secretary of the municipal party and other personages concerned.

That evening the minister of state for planning and economic affairs of Tanzania arranged a banquet in honor of the delegation.

Speaking first at the banquet, he noted: the successes made in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea are the result of the embodiment of the Chuche idea and they enjoy the admiration of the progressive people of the world.

Referring to the excellent development of the friendly relations between Tanzania and Korea, he said that Tanzania would make positive efforts to further strengthen them in the future.

He highly estimated the active role played by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in the nonaligned movement and the Korean peoples support to the struggle for world peace and for the complete independence of Africa.

He expressed full support to and solidarity with the Korean peoples struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Speaking next, the head of the government delegation of our country said:

The relations between Korea and Tanzania are favourably developing day by day on the basis of the deep friendship and particular intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Julius K. Nyerere.

He pointed to the successes made by the Tanzanian people in their endeavors for the building of a new society.

[Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 2200 GMT on 15 March carries a slightly longer report on Kong Chin-tae's remarks which adds the following at this point: "He said: To greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the greatest festive event of the nation, the Korean people are vigorously engaged in socialist construction and efforts to reunify the fatherland under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center."]

The Korean people will make efforts to further develop and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Tanzanian people in the future, he stressed.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of President Julius K. Nyerere.

CSO: 4120/200

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM IRAN'S KHAMENE'I

SK150004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 14 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Iran.

The reply message dated 9 March reads:

Excellency,

I thank you for your amicable message of congratulation on the occasion of the beginning of the fourth year of the victory of the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran.

Our nation could well recognize its loyal friends and co-strugglers against the criminal imperialism and its allied powers, in the course of the revolution and after its victory in time of the interference and aggression of the agents of imperialism.

In this regard, the people and the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea have a valuable rank.

The striving struggle of the people of Korea against the American imperialism and their resistance against this plundering power are known to all.

Our nation that has embarked on a true sturggle and crusade against domination and being dominated is well aware of the value of its co-strugglers in your country and appreciates their achievements.

Such friends can through mutual assistance successfully solve their problems.

I hope to witness in future the expansion and development of all sided relations beneficial to the true ideals of our nations and in the direction of their interests.

I take this opportunity to wish good health and success in serving your nation for you as well as prosperity and welfare for the friendly people and government of Korea.

CSO: 4120/200

KONG CHIN-TAE ISSUES STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN YAR

SK110858 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] According to a report, Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in San'a' on 7 March for a visit to the Yar. The special envoy of the gerat leader was met at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Economy Hasan Muhammed Al Makki, the minister of development and other personages concerned of the Yar. So Chong-won, DPRK ambassador in the Yar, was on hand at the airport.

The special envoy issued an arrival statement at the airport, pointing out that he arrived in San'a' with a glorious mission as the special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he conveyed the Korean people's friendly greetings to the Yemeni people. In the statement he said: Sharing a common past and the common goal of struggling to build a new society, the two peoples have maintained firm solidarity with each other. The Korean people rejoice over the successes attained by the diligent Yemeni people in the struggle to build a new society under the correct leadership of the respected President His Excellency 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih since the 26 September revolution.

He continued: In an effort to make this year, which marks the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the most brilliant one in their revolutionary struggle, the Korean people are vigorously struggling to enact new miracles and upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the wise leadership of the glorious party center.

He expressed thanks for the positive support of the Yar Government and its people for the Korean people's cause of national reunification and expressed the belief that the bonds of friendship between the Korean and Yemeni peoples will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples and in the interests of nonalignment.

CSO: 4108/126

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HWANG CHANG-YOP AT ITALIAN DELEGATION'S PARTY

SK120429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy hosted a party at the Ongnyu restaurant on 11 March upon the conclusion of its Korean visit.

Invited to the party were Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, and deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, and Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned.

The members of the delegation headed by Leo Canullo, member of the chamber of deputies and president of the Korean section of the parliament of the Republic of Italy, were present.

Head of the delegation Leo Canullo spoke first.

He said: What carries most important political significance in the activity of the delegation is that today it was received by His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader of your country. The president of your country had the goodness to receive our delegation and tell us in detail about the internal and external situation of the country, so busy as he was looking after all the affairs of the country, he said, and expressed thanks for this.

Stating that the current visit laid a foundation for strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, he expressed the belief that these relations would grow stronger and develop in the future.

Speaking next, Chairman Choe Tae-pok said:

During your visit, you highly estimated the enormous achievements our people have made in the struggle for carrying into effect and grand programme of socialist construction under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, and expressed support and sympathy for our peoples just cause of struggle for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This is a great encouragement to our people.

Considering that your visit to our country marked a new milestone in the development of the friendly relations between the peoples and parliamentarians of the two countries, we will make energetic efforts to further strengthen and develop our friendly relations with the Italian people in all fields in the future.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/200

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK KWP DELEGATION'S SOJOURN IN PORTUGAL

SK130400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 13 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-director of a department of the Party Central Committee, visited Portugal from 5 to 8 March, according to a report.

Mario Soares, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Portugal, met the delegation on 8 March.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the general secretary.

Expressing deep thanks for this, the general secretary asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader.

He wished good health and a long life to respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song for the happiness and prosperity of the Korean people.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, the delegation met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with Vitor Alves, Vitor Crespo, Costa Neves and Martins Guerreiro, members of the revolutionary council of Portugal.

Present on the occasion was the DPRK ambassador to Portugal.

On the same day, the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea had talks with a delegation of the Socialist Party of Portugal.

Present at the talks on our side were head of the delegation Comrade Kim Yong-sun, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-director of a department of the Party Central Committee, the members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Portugal, and on the Portuguese side were International Secretary Mateus, member of the Political Committee, and member of the Standing Committee, of the Socialist Party of Portugal, and Bacelar, member of the National Committee of the party.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

On 6 March the delegation met Francisco da Costa Gomes, ex-president of Portugal.

The ex-president asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and sincerely wished him good health and a long life.

Saying that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea is a just one, he expressed his support to it.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/201

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR--Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Ham Yong-ho left Pyongyang by plane on 11 March for a visit to the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK120102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 11 Mar 82]

'SONG OF PARADISE' APPRECIATED--Pyongyang 12 March (KCNA)--The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy headed by Leo Canullo, member of the chamber of deputies and president of the Korean section of the parliament of the Republic of Italy, appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" at the Mansudae art theatre on the evening of 11 March. The guests were accompanied by deputy to the Supreme Peoples Assembly Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, and other personages concerned. On the same day, the delegation inspected the Kumsong tractor plant and the Taean general heavy machine works. After inspecting the Taean general heavy machine works, the head of the delegation said that Korea has rapidly developed as we see today because she has modern machine plants, he further said: Seeing the works, we have become convinced that Korea has big potential to develop more rapidly in the future. The achievements of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in economic construction have been possible because the Korean people have successfully embodied the Juche idea in economic construction in the spirit of self-reliance for solving everything by their own efforts. The delegation was also shown round the Pyongyang students and childrens palace and the fun fair of Mt Taesong and historical remains. [Text] [SK120418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 12 Mar 82]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EGYPT--Pyongyang 11 March (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Choe Kwan-su left Pyongyang by plane on 11 March for a visit to Egypt. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Se-ung, and other personages concerned and Egyptian ambassador Mohamed Abdel Rahman Abdel Salam and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK111605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 11 Mar 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang 11 March--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 10 March met and had a friendly talk with Abiy Kifle, vice-president of Addis Ababa University of Ethiopia. Personage concerned Cha Pong-chu was on hand. [Text] [SK120446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 11 Mar 82]

DPRK KWP DELEGATION VISITS CSSR--Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and vice-director of its International Affairs Department, visited Czechoslovakia from 8 to 12 March, according to a report. During the visit, talks were held between the delegation of the International Affairs Department of WPK Central Committee and a delegation of the International Policy Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia headed by Michal Stefanak, vice-director of the International Policy Department of the CPC Central Committee. The question of developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries was discussed at the talks. Vasil Bilak, member of the presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, on 11 March met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the International Affairs Department of WPK Central Committee. Present on the occasion were Yu Ho-chun, DPRK ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Michal Stefanak, vice-director of the International Policy Department of the CPC Central Committee. During its stay in Czechoslovakia, the delegation visited Bratislava. [Text] [SK150022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 14 Mar 82]

DELEGATION VISITS LIBYA--Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--A government friendship delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kim Ki-nam, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and editor-in-chief of Nodong Sinmun, paid a visit to Libya from 3 to 10 March, according to a report. On 9 March the delegation met Zahmul, secretary of the Peoples Committee Affairs in the general secretariat of the general peoples congress of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere. Earlier, on 7 March, the government friendship delegation of our country had talks with the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and Kye Chang-hwan, ambassador of our country to Libya, and on the Libyan side were the permanent secretary in charge of political affairs of the People's Bureau of the people's committee for foreign liaison and other personages concerned. The talks proceeded in a freindly atmosphere. While staying in Libya, the delegation toured various places. [Text] [SK150012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 14 Mar 82]

DPRK'S KONG CHIN-TAE RECEIVED--Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--Comrade Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council, who is a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, paid a courtesy call on 9 March on 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, prime minister of the Yemen Arab Republic, according to a report. Present on the occasion were So Chong-won, DPRK ambassador to the Yemen Arab Republic, Hasan Muhammad Makki, deputy prime minister in charge of economy of the Yemen Arab Republic, and the secretary of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. On 10 March, the special envoy of the great leader had talks with Deputy Prime Minister Hasan Muhammad Makki. The talks proceeded in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. During his stay in the Yemen Arab Republic, the special envoy of the great leader inspected factories, rural villages and cultural institutions and was invited to a luncheon hosted by the secretary of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports. The special envoy of the great leader left the Yemen Arab Republic on 10 March upon concluding his visit. He was

seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister Hasan Muhammad Makki, and other personages concerned of the Yemen Arab Republic and Amabassador So Chong-won and officials of the DPRK Embassy in the Yar. [Text] [SK150439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 15 Mar 82]

THAI EDUCATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on 14 March met and had a friendly talk with the government educational and cultural delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Vice-Minister of Education Khunthong Poopiewduan. Present on the occasion was Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. [Text] [SK150509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 15 Mar 82]

DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER GROUP MET--Pyongyang 15 March (KCNA)--Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state and chairman of the council for relieving people of the Republic of Liberia, on 9 March met a delegation of the DPRK Foreign Ministry headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Chae-Pong, on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. Expressing thanks for this, the head of state asked the head of the delegation to convey his most wholehearted fraternal greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The head of state expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Liberia and Korea and stressed that the reunification of Korea should be realised independently and peacefully without foreign interference. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK150504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 15 Mar 82]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED--Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the cooperative Republic of Guyana was signed in Georgetown on 11 March, according to a report. It was signed by Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Ho Hang-chan, authorised by the DPRK Government, and minister of foreign trade F.E. hope, authorised by the Guyanese Government. [Text] [SK140906 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 14 Mar 82]

SWISS PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--Fritz Honegger, President of the Swiss confederation, on 11 March met Chin Chung-kuk, DPRK ambassador to Switzerland, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm congratulations to the great leader on his 70th birthday. Saying that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song is a positive one, the Swiss president stressed: the reunification of Korea should be realised peacefully at an early date. He said: I hope that the friendly relations between Switzerland and Korea will grow stronger and develop in the future. The conversation proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [SK160032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 15 Mar 82]

SENGALESE PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK DELEGATION--Pyongyang 16 March (KCNA)--Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal, on 10 March met the government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the administration council, on a visit to Senegal, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He stressed that he and the Senegalese Government and people boundlessly respect and revere the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song. Comrade President Kim Il-song is the outstanding leader not only of the Korean people but also of the third world peoples and the rest of the world people, he noted, and continued: We rejoice over the brilliant successes achieved by the Korean people under his outstanding and wise leadership. We extend full support to the stand of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea on national reunification. The Senegalese Government hopes for an early realisation of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Reublic of Koryo advanced by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and will make positive efforts together with the DPRK Government for this, he stressed. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK161028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 16 Mar 82]

MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK DELEGATION--Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, head of state and president of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, on 9 March met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by roving Ambassador Chi Chae-yong on a visit to Mauritania, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his good wishes to His Excellency President Kim Il-song for big success in his work of leading the struggle of the Korean people for progress and for his happiness, good health and long life. Expressing satisfaction with the favourable development of relations between Mauritania and Korea, the head of state hoped that the reunification of Korea would be achieved peacefully by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference. The conversation proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [SK170022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 16 Mar 82]

EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--The government educational and cultural delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Vice-Minister of Education Khunthong Poopiewduan, left here for home on 16 March by air. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Chang-son, minister, and Chang Chol, vice-minister, of culture and art, and Kim Chi-ho, vice-minister of general education. During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited historic Mangyongdae, inspected the Kim Il-song University and other educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and toured local areas. [Text] [SK170426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 17 Mar 82]

NIGERIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--An economic delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria headed by S.L. Adeniji-adele, chairman of the federal housing authority, arrived in Pyongyang on 16 Marcy by air. It was met at the airport by Pak Nung-hyok, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK170428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 17 Mar 82]

MONGOLIAN ARMY DAY--Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held on 16 March at the unit of the Korean Peoples Army to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian Peoples Army. Present at the meeting were Lieutenant General Yu Chi-ho and other generals, officers and soldiers of the Korean Peoples Army. Invited there were Ts. Demiddagba, Mongolian ambassador to our country, and his embassy officials. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [SK170430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 17 Mar 82]

NEW TUNISIAN ENVOY ARRIVES--Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--Ridha Bach Baouaf, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on 16 March by air. [Text] [SK170502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 17 Mar 82]

TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--A delegation of the International Air Transport Association headed by its Director General Knut Hammarskjold arrived in Pyongyang on 16 March by air. It was met at the airport by Kim Yo-ung, director of the Civil Aviation Bureau, and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK170507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 17 Mar 82]

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION THREATENS DPRK--Pyongyang 17 March (KCNA)--Our Grenadian people support the Korean peoples cause of national reunification and will continue to extend active support to it, stressed Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the Peoples Revolutionary Government of Grenada, in his speech at celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution which were held on 13 March in Grenada. Saying that celebrations of the victory anniversary of the revolution in Grenada were attended by a high-level delegation headed by the premier of the administration council from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, a faraway country in Asia, he stressed: The Korean people are a heroic people. Under the wise and energetic leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the Korean people fought down the U.S. imperialists and made great achievements in state construction. The DPRK still faces the continued threat of the Reagan administration. The Grenadian people express full solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Our Grenadian people strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. [Text] [SK171041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 17 Mar 82]

DELEGATION MEETS TUNISIAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang 18 March (KCNA)--Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, authorized by his president, on 11 March met a government delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Kim Ki-nam, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and editor-in-chief of Nodong Sinmun, on a visit to Tunisia, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed to the prime minister cordial regards of the great laeder Comrade Kim Il'song to President Habib Bourguiba. Expressing thanks for this, the prime minister asked the head of the delegation to convey the warm congratulations of the Tunisian president himself to the great leader President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. Noting that the dispatch of the government delegation by the great President Kim Il-song was an important occasion in bringing closer the relations between the two countries, the prime minister said that the visit of the Korean Government delegation to Tunisia

would contribute to strengthening mutual relations among the non-aligned countries. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was Pak Chang-sok, ambassador of our country to Tunisia. The delegation visited Tunisia from 10 to 16 March. [Text] [SK180023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 17 Mar 82]

NEW AMBASSADOR CALLS ON OFFICIAL--Pyongyang 18 March (KCNA)--Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs, on 17 March met and had a talk with Ridha Bach-baouab, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia, to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK180453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 18 Mar 82]

FOREIGN ENVOYS PAY RESPECTS--Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys to Korea on 13 March expressed condolences at the bier of the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, deputy to the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and secretary of the standing committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly. The band played the dirge while the foreign diplomatic envoys laid a wreath before the bier of the late Comrade Chon Chang-chol in the name of the diplomatic corps and observed a moments silence for the deceased. [Text] [SK140904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 14 Mar 82]

ITALIAN DELEGATION LEAVES DPRK--Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--The parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy headed by Leo Canullo, member of the chamber of deputies and president of the Korean section of the parliament of the Republic of Italy, left for home on 12 March by plane. It was seen off at the airport by deputies to the Supreme Peoples Assembly Choe Tae Bok, chairman of the Education Commission, and Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK122237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 14 Mar 82]

MESSAGE FROM ITALIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 12 March received a message of thanks from the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Italy leaving our country. The message reads: Leaving the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, we extend warmest thanks to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the people and the Supreme Peoples Assembly of your country for so cordial hospitality accorded us. Wishing greater success to your excellency in the noble work for the prosperity and development of your country, we take this opportunity to reaffirm once again the feelings of friendship consolidated between Italy and Korea through our visit this time. [Text] [SK130352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 13 Mar 82]

YAR PRESIDENT RECEIVES KONG CHIN-TAE--Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--Vice-premier of the Administration Council Comrade Kong Chin-tae, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on 8 March called on 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the respected leader

Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the special envoy to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader meeting his 70th birthday. He expressed support to the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy, DPRK ambassador to the Yar So Chong-won, Yar Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al 'Iryani and Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Economy Hasan Muhammed al Makki. [Text] [SK140846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 14 Mar 82]

YAR GOVERNMENT FETES KONG CHIN-TAE--Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--The government of the Yemen Arab Republic, on 8 March hosted a reception in honour of Vice-Premier of the Administration Council Comrade Kong Chin-tae, a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, visiting the country, according to a report. The party of the special envoy, Ambassador So Chong-won and officials of the Korean Embassy in the Yar were invited to the reception. Present there were Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Economy Hasan Muhammed al Makki, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of transport and communications, the minister of public health, the minister of development, the minister of local administration and housing, the minister of agriculture and fisheries and other personages concerned of the Yar. Speeches were made at the reception by Deputy Prime Minister Hasan Muhammed al Makki and Comrade Kong Chin-tae. The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK140901 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 14 Mar 82]

USSR TRADE UNION CONGRESS--Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--A trade union delegation of our country headed by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane on 13 March to attend the 17th congress of the Soviet Trade Unions. It was seen off at the airport by chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People Kim I-hun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions Mun Pyong-nok and Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin. [Text] [SK140856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 14 Mar 82]

DPRK 'ROVING AMBASSADOR' VISITS BOTSWANA--Pyongyang 14 March (KCNA)--Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, on 5 March met a foreign ministry delegation of our country headed by Roving Ambassador Choe Su-hon on a visit to Botswana, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his friendly greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song good health and a long life and greater success in all his work of leading the Korean people to prosperity and development. The conversation proceeded in an amicable atmosphere. [Text] [SK140927 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 14 Mar 82]

NEW GENERATOR SYSTEM COMPLETED--Pyongyang 13 March (KCNA)--One more generator system has been completed and started producing electricity at the Pukchang Thermal Power Station, a giant power production base of the country. The constructors there creditably built generator No 14 in less than half a year after they completed generator No 13. They are now pushing ahead with preparations to finish the assembling of one more generator system and complete other major objects of construction within this year. At the termal power station which created the production capacity of 1.2 million kilowatts during the last 6-year plan (1971-76), new generators are being built one after another, they will play a big role in attaining the electricity target of the current 7-year plan. [Text] [SK131052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 13 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/201

N.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

CHINA'S CONTAINER SHIPPING GROWS--Beijing 11 March (KCNA)--China has developed container shipping in recent years. Her 1981 container shipping carried 63,800 standard international containers, two times more than 1980. The nation had 93 container and semi-container ships carrying 10,700 standard international containers. Shanghai, Tianjin, Qingdao, Huangpu, Dalian, Guangzhou and Fuzhou, leading harbors of China, handled 107,000 containers in 1981 weighing a total of 687,000 tons, respective 67 per cent and 74 per cent increase from 1980. Construction of specialized container wharves is being hastened at ports. A construction of China's first specialised container wharf was completed last December at Tianjin. The 380-metre-long wharf can handle 100,000 standard containers annually and accommodate ships with 1,300 containers. Other container wharves are under construction at Shanghai and Huangpu harbors. To increase the container shipping, China will open many new ways for container shipping this year. [Text] [SK121024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 12 Mar 82]

CSO: 4120/200

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS PARIS COMMUNE ANNIVERSARY

SK181103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang 18 March (KCNA)--Nodong Sinmun today dedicates a signed article to the 111th anniversary of the proclamation of the Paris commune, the first power of the working class in history (18 March 1871).

The Paris commune, the article says, signified a brilliant victory won by the working class in the struggle against oppression and exploitation by capital and a signal shattering the myth about the "eternity" of capitalism and declaring its doom.

The working class of Paris which seized power formed a commune committee with genuine representatives of the people and, under its guidance, destroyed the standing army and old police machines of bourgeoisie and organized the national guards, the peoples armed force, and took revolutionary measures which included the confiscation of the means of production of the capitalists and their transfer to the workers, the article recalls, and continues:

The proclamation of the Paris commune and its revolutionary and progressive policies gave a great inspiration to the working class of many countries of the world and powerfully roused it to a sacred struggle for destroying the stronghold of capital.

Though the Paris commune ended in a failure, it left behind valuable experiences and lessons.

The Paris commune and its failure taught that, if the working class was to win a revolutionary struggle, it must have the leadership of an outstanding leader and a party.

The Paris commune showed that, only when the working class enjoys the leadership of a leader and a party, can its revolutionary cause advance victoriously without any turns and twists or failure.

The historic experiences of the international communist movement, particularly our peoples revolutionary struggle and its victorious course eloquently attest to this truth.

The Paris commune and its failure also gave the precious lesson that for defence of the triumphant revolution and consolidation of its success, it is essential to make a clean sweep of the overthrown counter-revolutionary forces, always take an active and decisive offensive against the counter-revolution and carry the revolution to accomplishment.

The lessons of the Paris commune gained at the cost of blood and the history of the international communist movement prove that, only when the working class which seized power firmly builds up the party organizationally and ideologically, firmly ensures its leadership, strengthens the peoples power and vigorously pushes ahead with the revolution, thoroughly smashing the manoeuvres of the class enemies at home and abroad, can it defend the revolutionary gains and lead the cause of socialism and communism to victory.

After the Paris commune, the revolutionary struggle of the working class for breaking the chains of capital surged higher and a fundamental turn took place in the international arena.

A great progress has been made in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of the world working class, socialist systems have been established in many countries of the world and hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America cut off the chains of slavery of imperialism and colonialism and achieved national liberation and independence.

Today the peoples struggle for independence is winning definite victories and more and more countries are following the road of independence. This is an irresistible trend of the times.

Our party and people will strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and non-aligned and developing countries, the working class of the capitalist countries and all other revolutionary peoples of the world and accelerate the victory of the common cause of the world working class and peoples for socialism and national independence.

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 206

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR APPEALS FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG RESCUE

SK301040 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] According to a source close to Chongwadae, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is soon going to kill democratic personage Kim Tae-chung. This unprecedentedly vicious plot was discussed in detail when the recipients of the so-called amnesty of this past February were singled out.

In a meeting, which separately discussed measures to commute Kim Tae-chung's life term to 20 years' imprisonment, Chon Tu-hwan hinted that the Kim Tae-chung affair should be buried in history as soon as possible and, as a result, a plot to kill Kim Tae-chung was hatched. The reason why Chon Tu-hwan wanted to bury the Kim Tae-chung affair as soon as possible is as follows:

Cnon Tu-hwan believes that a living Kim Tae-chung is the only cause that even today leads public opinion at home and abroad to remind people of the Kwangju incident 2 years ago, which led to Chon Tu-hwan being branded as a murderer. As the Kim Tae-chung affair is the focus of public opinion at home and abroad, Chon feels it is greatly hindering his efforts to solicit support for his unification proposals and is turning Japanese public opinion against realizing South Korea-Japan cooperation.

Chon Tu-hwan is unhappy whenever he recalls his visit to the five nations of ASEAN, during which the peoples of the countries shouted "go home, murderer Chon Tu-hwan," and "release the democratic personage Kim Tae-chung." He frowns upon the Kim Tae-chung affair on the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 Olympic games to be held in Seoul. His concern worsens as various countries, including West Germany, argue about a boycott of the 1988 Seoul Olympics because of the Kim Tae-chung affair. Chon Tu-hwan also believes that pro-Kim Tae-chung people and journalists from various countries such as the United States, Japan and West Germany will possibly be more interested in the Kim Tae-chung affair than the Olympics when they come to Seoul. Those people could request interviews with Kim Tae-chung and Mrs Yi Hui-ho [Kim Tae-chung's wife] and this, in turn, may unexpectedly turn Seoul into a campaign ground for rescuing Kim Tae-chung.

For this reason, Chon Tu-hwan believes that, if he kills Kim Tae-chung right away, the aftermath of his execution will die down after a certain period of great controversy, and then he can smoothly hold the 1988 Olympics. Chon Tu-hwan's calculation is that, in the long run, it is more beneficial to kill Kim Tae-chung as soon as possible.

For reasons listed above, the Chon clique has decided to kill Kim Tae-chung at an early date and will choose a method which will least stir up public opinion at home and abroad, according to a well-informed source. Thus, the Chon clique has refused Mrs Yi Hui-ho's request that Kim Tae-chung receive medical treatment in prison from a reliable doctor.

Democratic personage Kim Tae-chung, it appears certain, faces death.

Today, as democratic personage Kim Tae-chung faces certain death, we implore that the campaign to rescue him by all democratic personages, progressive factions and the masses of all walks of life at home and abroad is urgently demanded now more than ever before.

CSO: 4108/139

ATOMIC RELATED DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean Nov-Dec 81 pp 61-64

[Text] Successful Bid on the Secondary System of Power Reactor Units 9 and 10 by Alsthom-Atlantique of France

Alsthom-Atlantique of France has successfully won the contract worth a total of $500 million (350 billion won) for the secondary system (turbine generators) of nuclear power reactor Units 9 and 10.

Six companies from five countries were invited by the Korea Electric Co [KECO] at the end of February [1981] to bid on the supply of secondary system equipment for Power Reactor Units 9 and 10. Of the companies, Alsthom-Atlantique of France was chosen as the supplier because it made the best offer.

Other companies that submitted bids were Westinghouse and General Electric of the United States, Mitsubishi of Japan, GEC of Great Britain and BBC of Switerland. These companies engaged in tense competition for the last 9 months.

Alsthom offered not only a lower price but also better loan conditions. The company belongs to the same group as Framatome of France, which received an order worth $1 billion for the primary system (reactors). Technical compatibility was also considered in the decision.

The total price for the turbine generators, which are called the conventional bases, amounts to only $120-130 million. The company selected, however, also receives orders worth about $350 million in auxiliary equipment, called the island bases, thus resulting in a total order worth $500 million.

Reactor Units 9 and 10 will have a combined capacity of 1900 MWe (950 MWe per reactor). They represent a large-scale investment of $2.6 billion. Framatome won the bid for the primary system last November after fierce competition with Westinghouse.

Reactor Units 9 and 10 will be built in Pugu-ri, Puk-myon, Ulchin-kun, Kyongsang-Pukto. The Tonga Construction Co is now preparing the site, and the power station is scheduled to be completed by March 1989.

Basic Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation Extended and Various Technology Agreements Signed

Minister of Science and Technology Yi Chong-o, who visited the United States and West Germany, announced the following cooperative programs: The basic agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and the United States has been extended for 5 years, until 1986. Korea and the United States will participate in joint projects on nuclear power; the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will cooperate in the exchange of research programs, training and the evaluation of research results; the Korea Standards Research Institute and the U.S. National Bureau of Standards will cooperate on standards and precision measurements; scientific, industrial and marketing information will be transferred to the Korea Science and Technology Information Center from five data banks managed by U.S. information centers; and the mutual cooperation between the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation [KOSEF] and the U.S. National Science Foundation will be expanded.

Minister Yi also announced that memoranda for mutual cooperation had been exchanged between the Korea Institute of Energy Research [KIER] and the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Pittsburgh Energy Research Institute, the Argonne National Laboratory and the Solar Energy Research Institute. The agreement covers technology in the use of low-quality coal, solar energy and conservation of energy.

Minister Yi stated that joint research will be carried out with West Germany on nuclear energy safety, solar energy, wind power generation, the use of low-quality coal, the mechanization of coal mining and energy and material sciences.

Cooperation with West German research organizations has been expanded to include KAIST and 8 other Korean institutes with 13 West German institutes that belong to the Max Planck Institute. KAIST also signed a sister-institute agreement with the Fraunhoff Institute to carry out joint research on the automation of machinery.

Korea agreed to send 20 students a year to West Germany to be enrolled in degree programs in mechanical engineering, electronics, metallurgy and computer science. These students will be financially supported by the Korean Government.

Ministry of Energy and Resources [MOER] Will Invest 4.36 Trillion Won in Nuclear Power During the Fifth 5-Year Plan

The government plans to invest 7.461 trillion won in power generation during the fifth 5-year plan.

According to the investment plan of MOER, a total of 4,368,200 million won and $5.7 billion will be invested for power generation. The money will be invested in 13 nuclear power plants which represent a total capacity of

11,530 MWe and will cost 4.36 trillion won. The plan will also finance 2 pumped-storage hydroelectric power plants with a total capacity of 1,200 MWe which will cost 208 billion won, as well as 10 thermal power plants with a total capacity of 4,520 MWe which will cost 585.4 billion won.

Steam Generator for Nuclear Reactor Unit 5 Shipped

The first steam generator of the three needed for nuclear reactor Unit 5 was shipped from the Ulsan plant of the Hyundai Heavy Industry Co to the construction site at Kori on a freighter designed to carry heavy cargo. The ship, Tukkobi No 9 (2,000 tons), was built in Korea.

The steam generator is 20 meters long, 5 meters in diameter and weighs 300 tons. Hyundai Heavy Industry bought parts for the lower section of the generator from Westinghouse of the United States, and Hyundai built the upper section. The generator was assembled in Korea and cost a total of $4 million.

Korea Has 30,473 Researchers, an Increase of 8.6 Percent from Last Year

Korea has 18,434 (60.54 percent) research staff members, 7,417 (24.3 percent) technicians and 4,622 (15.2 percent) other research workers, a total of 30,473 researchers.

According to a report issued by the Ministry of Science and Technology [MOST], as of December 1981, the total number of researchers increased by 2,532 (8.6 percent) from last year's total of 27,941. Of these, 9,822 researchers are employed by research institutes (5,258 by national and public research organizations and 4,564 by nonprofit organizations), 10,184 are employed by universities and 10,467 by private industry.

The percentage of research staff members increased from 56.2 percent (15,711) last year to 60.5 percent (18,434), that of technicians decreased from 27.5 percent (7,682) to 24.3 percent and that of other research workers decreased from 16.3 percent (4,584) to 15.2 percent.

There are 3,417 with doctorates (18.5 percent), 4,777 (25.9 percent) with master's degrees and 10,240 (55.6 percent) with bachelor's degrees. There are 8,951 (48.6 percent) engineering majors, 3,025 (16.4 percent) agriculture majors, 2,892 (15.7 percent) physical science majors, 2,766 (15.0 percent) medical science majors and 800 (4.3 percent) researchers with majors in other fields.

These numbers amount to 0.48 researcher per 1,000 people in Korea, far lower than the ratio in advanced countries such as the United States (2.8), Japan (2.4), France (1.3),and West Germany (1.6).

MOER Selects 10 Sites Suitable for 5,940 MWe Tidal Power on the West Coast

It has been found that the entire West Coast of Korea is rich in tidal-power potential: 3,750 MWe of ocean tidal power and 2,190 MWe of coastal tidal power, a total of 5,940 MWe.

According to the tidal-power potential study conducted by MOER, 10 sites have been identified and selected as suitable candidates. The sites, including Karorim-man which has been selected as the most suitable site and where construction has begun, consist of four ocean sites and six coastal sites.

The potential power capacities of the coastal sites are 330 MWe for Inch'on-man, 810 MWe for outer Asan-man, 660 MWe for inner Asan-man, 180 MWe for Sosan-man, 330 MWe for Karorim-man and 540 MWe for Chamsu-man. The potential capacities for the ocean sites are 1,140 MWe for Songmo-do, 810 MWe for the outer side of Sin-do, 660 MWe for the inner side of Sin-do and 1,800 MWe for Unyo-do.

Although we have ample potential capacity for tidal power, the construction cost of $2,000 per kilowatt is too expensive at present compared to $1,200-$1,800 for hydroelectric power, $1,500 for nuclear power and $550 for oil-burning plants.

The government has concluded that the site at Karorim-man is the most advantageous one among the 10 sites with tidal-power potential. The government plans to complete the construction in Karorim-man during the sixth 5-year plan at a total cost of $590 million.

This tidal power plant will use the average tidal drop of 4.8 to 7.9 meters at the site. The plant will have a tidal basin of 120 cubic kilometers, a 2.1-km-long dike and 10 [tidal] locks.

Prior to the construction of the Karorim-man power plant, MOER awarded an engineering service contract worth 1.8 billion won to Sogrea Co of France, which built the Rance tidal power plant in France. The French company has completed a study that was begun in August 1980 and will submit an interim report.

MOER will decide on details of the construction plan based on the report, and the first tidal power plant in Korea will be built step by step.

Authority To Approve Technology Imports, Radiation Management and Service Contracts Delegated to Lower Government Agencies

MOST plans to delegate to lower agencies the authority to approve computer imports, management of radioactive materials and engineering service contracts with foreign companies.

MOST will delegate the authority to approve importation of the computers priced under $100,000 to the Korea Electronics Technology Institute. The authority to approve foreign service contracts worth less than $30,000 will be granted to the Bank of Korea.

KOSEF will handle recruitment of overseas scientists, travel support for international conferences and overseas training with government funds. A plan to delegate the management of radioactive materials to the Korea Atomic Industry Forum and the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute [KAERI] is also under consideration.

The Korea Atomic Industry Forum will be in charge of inspection of isotopes and their production facilities, approval of import requests for radioactive isotopes and exposure control of those who work in a radioactive environment. KAERI will handle radiation measurement and monitoring.

Joint Venture of Korea Heavy Industry Co [KHI] Denied Because Separate Operation of Generating Equipment Is Unjustified

KHI planned a joint investment in power-generating equipment with a foreign company in order to insure the quality of products and to develop an export market, but the Ministry of Commerce and Industry [MOCI] has denied the request on the basis that the plan cannot be justified.

On 17 November [1981], MOCI decided to deny a request by KHI to share the manufacturing of power-generating facilities in a joint venture with a foreign company. The ministry concluded that such a move could disrupt the normalization of the company's operation and restrict development of foreign markets, and that the technology transfer and promotion of domestic production could be achieved by importing the technology.

To normalize the operation of KHI, the company must either replace 50 billion won from its domestic debt of 80.7 billion won with its own capital or it must win an agreement with creditors to delay its payment of borrowed capital and interest. The company needs 115 billion won in operating funds by 1985.

KHI has a total invested capital of 381 billion won, and at the end of October 1981 most of its plants had been completed or were in the final construction stages. Ninety-two percent of the plant construction is completed, and the company is expected to produce a profit by 1984.

Nuclear Power Facilities To Be Inspected by Koreans and Save on Nondestructive Tests

The Korea Institute of Manufacturing (KIMM) recently imported from the Southwest Research Institute (SWRI), a world-renowned authority on the inspection of nuclear power facilities, new technology on nondestructure testing such as the ultrasonic detection of damage. With the new technique, inspection teams staffed solely by Korean specialists will be able to monitor the safety of nuclear power facilities.

KIMM imported various advanced methods and succeeded in saving money and time for nondestructive tests of nuclear power plants and materials. The imported technology includes: an ultrasonic defect detection method whose sensitivity is 4-5 decibels better than the conventional methods; the Schreien technique that displays the ultrasonic beam on a TV screen; a manufacturing technique for partially expendable ultrasonic probes which are imported at present but will result in great benefits by not only replacing the imports but also by advancing domestic technology when produced locally; a technique to design and attach sonic lenses to ultrasonic probes to improve the signal-to-noise ratio and signal separation; a technique to measure the depth of a crack with the ultrasonic wave; a method to detect damage by pulsed current

and the capability to design coils for the detection method; and a method to measure thickness with thin foils.

American specifications such as ASME and ANSI are used in Korea in most nuclear power plants in operation or under construction. For defense products, MIL or [Korean] national defense specifications are used. These specifications specify that the products meet ASNT Level III requirements in quality assurance programs as well as in nondestructive tests.

Kit To Measure Radiation Immunity of Thyroid Hormones Developed

KAERI has developed an epoch-making kit to measure the radiation immunity of thyroid hormones which uses a nonfixing antibody and is very sensitive. The kit can be used up to 3 times if frozen for storage, and costs 30,000 to 40,000 won per kit, far cheaper than imported ones (80,000-100,000 won).

Two versions of the kit were developed to measure the immunity in T3 and T4 thyroid hormones, respectively. The domestic development of the kits for measuring radiation immunity solved the problems of the quality deterioration during storage and high cost of imported kits; about 200 kits are imported a year.

The sensitivity and reproducibility of measured data are guaranteed through strict inspection of the kits. The kits enable scientific diagnosis of thyroid sickness by accurately measuring thyroid hormone levels.

When a *T3 or *T4 hormone tagged with radioisotope ^{125}I is introduced into a known amount of antiserum that contains [normal] T3 or T4 thyroid hormone, more *T3 or *T4 combines with the antibody if the antiserum does not contain enough T3 or T4.

Polyethylene glycol is added to separate the *T3 or *T4 that did not combine with the antibody, and its radioactivity is measured. The radioactivity level is then used to determine the level of T3 or T4 hormone in the antiserum by comparing the radioactivity with a standard curve.

A normal person has 0.9 to 1.5 mg of T3 thyroid hormone per milliliter of antiserum, according to the level table, and a patient with a low level of thyroid function has 0.2 to 0.5 mg per milliliter.

Korea-Germany Joint Seminar Held on Reactor Safety

Sponsored by MOST and the West German Ministry of Research and Technology, KAERI held a Korea-Germany joint seminar on reactor safety from 30 November to 2 December [1981] in the conference room of the institute.

At the seminar, 6 speakers, including Dr D. Leven, who is the program director of GRS (a West German company for securing reactor safety), and Dr H. Glubrecht, who is a professor at Hanover University, presented 15 papers on such subjects as "Research Results in West Germany on Reactor Safety and Their Applications" and "Site Standards for Nuclear Power Plants in West Germany." Eighteen Korean specialists, including Dr Yi Sang-hun, who is the director of the Nuclear Safety Division of KAERI, also presented papers.

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NUCLEAR POWER MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PLAN DESCRIBED

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean Nov-Dec 81 pp 10-18

[Article by Sok Song-hwan, deputy director, Nuclear Planning Division, Korea Electric Co: "Nuclear Power Generation Manpower Development Plan"]

[Text] I. Introduction

It is an honor for me to have this opportunity to describe the manpower development plan of the Korea Electric Company [KECO] to support successful operation and construction of nuclear power plants.

I would like to focus on the recruiting of technical manpower and related problems that we have had to face in carrying out our company's nuclear power projects over the last 10 years.

II. Beginning of Nuclear Power in Korea

KECO began to prepare for nuclear power projects in 1965, with only five to six staff members, by collecting basic data for nuclear power, which had emerged throughout the world as a new energy source. At the time, only a few of the staff members had even a limited knowledge of nuclear power through overseas training. The introduction of a commercial nuclear power plant was considered to be a national project. Many discussions took place about which agency should be responsible for the project. In 1968 KECO was selected as the agency with primary responsibility. KECO set up a Nuclear Power Section with 25 members in the company's headquarters. Most of them had working knowledge of thermal power stations; their specialties are listed in Table 1.

III. Power Reactor Unit 1

In June 1970, KECO signed a contract with Westinghousse for the construction of Power Reactor Unit 1 on a "turnkey" basis. Since this was the beginning of the nuclear power industry in Korea, we had no choice but to depend entirely on a foreign firm for engineering services, supply of the equipment, construction and test operations. This is also why we included in the contract the training of all technical personnel.

Based on this contract, 66 technical personnel have been trained by Westinghouse and GEC (UK) during the 6 years 1972-1977. These people

played central roles in testing and operating Power Reactor Unit 1 at Kori. Later in 1979 (right after the Three Mile Island accident), six operators were retrained by Westinghouse.

In Table 2, we listed the data on the personnel training for Power Reactor Unit 1.

IV. Power Reactor Units 2 and 3

After the oil crisis of 1973, Korea accelerated its plan for the construction of nuclear power plants. Thus, Power Reactor Unit 2 was ordered in November 1976 from Westinghouse and Unit 3 was ordered somewhat earlier, in May 1975, from AECL of Canada. These units were also ordered on a turnkey basis. The construction of the power plants is on schedule. Reactor Unit 2 will be completed in December 1982 and Unit 3 in October 1982. Most of the training of operators for these power plants has been completed.

Details of the personnel training for Reactor Units 2 and 3 are listed in Tables 3 and 4 respectively. For Reactor Unit 2, 38 technicians were trained by Westinghouse at the training centers in Zion and Pittsburgh. For Reactor Unit 3, power station operators were trained by Ontario Hydro-electric, and construction supervisors and designers were trained by AECL. The total number of people trained for Reactor Unit 3 was 77. Their training period was longer [than that for Reactor Unit 2], reflecting the cautious attitude in constructing a CANDU-PHWR for the first time [in Korea].

V. Domestic Training

Although we have trained supervisors for the construction and operation of Reactor Units 2 and 3 through overseas training, we need many more technicians and assistants. The extra manpower will be supplied through domestic training. For instance, the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI) offers many courses in nuclear power generation. KECO has sent many new employees to KAERI to take its basic courses in nuclear power. In Table 5, we summarize the training of KECO employees carried out at KAERI, the Korea Metal Research Institute, the Korea Electronic Data Processing Center and other domestic training centers.

In 1974, KECO set up its own training center at the construction site of the Kori Nuclear Power Plant. This center offers basic courses for new employees, as well as courses for power station operators. The technical personnel trained here are going through the final stage of training for the test operations of Reactor Units 2 and 3.

In Table 6, we show the composition of the test operations group for Reactor Unit 2 along with their training stages. The test operations group is in the process of moving from the fifth stage to the sixth stage of the training schedule. The supervisors who have been trained overseas are teaching the domestically trained operators their skills through on-the-job training.

VI. The Necessity of a Training Plan for Nuclear Technology Manpower

In order to establish a development plan for long-term power supply, KECO has been using the Wien Automatic System Planning computer program since 1976. KECO is studying the need for tens of nuclear power plants by the year 2000. The plan raises the problem of training the necessary manpower.

As of 1981, KECO has one nuclear power reactor in operation, eight reactors under construction and four reactors in planning stages. By 1991, there will be 13 reactors in operation, reaching a total capacity of 27,404 MW, or 40.9 percent of the total generating capacity. There are no further official plans for power source development, although our studies indicate that we will need approximately 30 power reactors by the year 2000.

With its accumulated experience and technical capability, KECO has changed its construction method for nuclear power stations from turnkey to a non-turnkey basis. The new policy has been applied to the construction of Reactor Units 5 and 6.

In the nonturnkey method, in which the buyer handles the construction, KECO hires a capable engineering firm and lets the firm manage and support the design and construction work. The nuclear steam supply system (NSSS) and the turbine generators are ordered separately from the manufacturers. Requirements for these major items of equipment dictate the design for the power plant. Then, auxiliary equipment and construction work are ordered as needed. KECO can now concentrate on the management of overall construction, the purchase of auxiliary equipment, the supervision of construction projects and quality assurance. (Of course, KECO receives the supporting services of an engineering firm, as stated before.) The remaining problem is how to recruit and train the necessary manpower. According to KECO's aggressive construction plan for nuclear power plants, we will start the construction of two new power reactors per year. Since KECO will be responsible for the overall management of the construction, the tasks to be carried out by KECO will increase enormously. This is the reason we have to come up with a systematic, long-range plan for manpower development.

VII. KECO's Personnel Requirements in Nuclear Power

We developed a model to estimate our manpower requirement in order to carry out KECO's plan for the construction of nuclear power plants. This model assumes that the construction of two power reactors of 900 MW class are initiated at one site every year. For this purpose, KECO must have 10 planners working on each project 3 years before any construction begins. If we assume that construction of a power plant takes 8 years, we need 80 people in the first year of construction. The needed manpower level will gradually increase to a total of 310 by the fifth year. The training for the operators of nuclear power plants must begin in the fifth year, and a full manpower level of 320 must be maintained from the seventh year onward. From the seventh year, the total manpower needed, including those for the construction work, reaches 540. The required manpower levels for construction and power generation are listed according to years of construction in Table 7.

As shown in Table 8, we can determine the long-term, technical manpower requirements by combining this manpower need with the construction plan for the nuclear power plants. At present, the total number of technical personnel working in the field of nuclear power is approximately 1,600, but we estimate that the number will reach 5,050 by 1991. We conclude, therefore, that KECO must recruit about 500 technical personnel every year and train them. Fortunately, sufficient college graduates are produced in our country with the technical knowledge necessary for the industry. The number of college graduates with technical backgrounds is listed in Table 9.

VIII. Recruitment Plan

The technical manpower needs in the nuclear power industry are met by the following three methods:

1. Hiring the graduates of the Sudo Technical High School, which is operated by KECO

2. Recruitment through open competition

3. Hiring engineers through the ROTC program

In addition, some students receive scholarships from KECO while in college and join the company after their graduation. Recently, the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology opened a new Department of Nuclear Engineering. We are sending a large number of our employees to the department, and plan to hire other graduates of the department.

We need college graduates for all assignments related to the construction and operation of nuclear power plants. KECO, as a whole, is restricted to keeping the ratio of college graduates among its employees to under 40 percent. Such a low ratio will pose a difficult problem in carrying out nuclear power projects. We have not only asked our Manpower Development Division to assign a high proportion of college graduates to the nuclear power projects, but we are also improving the quality of employees who are high-school graduates by sending a substantial number of them (80) to the Ulsan Engineering Junior College.

IX. Technical Manpower Training Courses of KECO

In order to explain the training courses for technical manpower needed by KECO, the needed personnel are classified into three levels: elementary, intermediate and advanced levels.

Those on the elementary level carry out routine tasks explained in detail and assigned by their supervisors. Power plant operators, construction site foremen and other technical management personnel belong to this category. To qualify for the elementary level, new recruits first go through an orientation course for 4 weeks. The basic knowledge needed to carry out the company's business, such as the overview of the company, its business conditions, accounting rules and general technical knowledge of thermal

power generation, are included in this course. When the recruits are selected to work in nuclear power projects, they attend a 5-week introductory course on nuclear power, in which they acquire some elementary, practical knowledge of nuclear power in addition to what they learned in school. Then, they are assigned to specific tasks and work on a normal schedule. Usually, it takes a new employee 2 years to be able to carry out his assignment by himself, while we must conduct continuous on-the-job training.

Those in the intermediate level can plan, judge and execute projects on their own. They can formulate business procedures by themselves, select technical specifications and execute design and engineering tasks. According to our past experience, it takes an employee about 5 years to reach this level, with frequent short training courses during the period. KECO has sent employees overseas for training in many fields. This overseas training provides the technical foundation necessary for professional engineers.

To successfully carry out our nuclear power projects, we believe that at least 25 percent of our technical manpower must be those in the intermediate level. Since it will take time to achieve such a proportion, this is becoming a serious problem in our rapidly expanding nuclear power projects.

Those who belong to the advanced level not only should have specialized knowledge in particular fields but should also have considerable understanding of the overall scope of KECO's nuclear power projects. They will manage the organization and projects at various levels and establish plans for various technical management functions. They will not only formulate and organize operating procedures, but will also manage and supervise the execution of the procedures. The development of advanced level manpower will depend more on personal elements, such as educational background, self-motivation, professionalism, and sense of responsibility, than on external training. Therefore, only a small fraction of the elementary level personnel is expected to reach the advanced level. In view of the scope of work at KECO, we believe that about 80 people at the advanced level are needed. We have now secured approximately 60 percent of this need. We have a serious shortage of advanced level personnel in the following fields: reactor core management, safety analysis, radiation chemistry, radiation shielding, earthquake analysis, stress analysis and simulated control program.

To solve the shortage of manpower, we have taken two measures. The first one is to invite capable, advanced level personnel from overseas for a short period. KECO is currently in contact with about 15 people in this class. The second, and more long-term measure, is to improve the current system of manpower management in order to accelerate the training of advanced level personnel.

Table 1.

표 1 Composition of KEPCO's first nuclear group

Disciplines	number of engineers	proportion
Electrical	12	48
Physics	4	16
Mechanical	3	12
Nuclear	3	12
Chemical	2	8
Civil	1	4
Total	25	100

Table 2.

표 2. Unit No 1 Overseas Training

Discipline \ Year		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	Total	Remark
Plant Superintendent			1							1	
Assistant Superintendent			1							1	
Nuclear Technical Supervisor			1							1	
Operations Supervisor			1							1	
Control room operator			17	5					*6	28	*Retraining
Plant Construction & Design Personnel	Electrical Engr	2		1						3	
	I & C Engr		2							2	
	Nuclear Engr	2	2							4	
	Radiation Chemist	1								1	
	Civil Engr	1								1	
	Architectural Engr	1								1	
	Mechanical Engr		2							2	
	QA & QC Engr		1		1					2	
	Reactor Core Management Engr				3					3	
	Nuclear Fuel Cycle Management Engr		1							1	
Plant Technical Support Personnel	Nuclear Engr		2							2	
	Radiation Chemistry		2							2	
	I & C Engr		2							2	
	Computer Engr		3							3	
	Maintenance Supervisor		1			2				3	
	Health Physicists			2		2				2	
	Waste Management Personnel					2				2	
	Instrument Maintenance Engr						1			1	
	Mechanical Maintenance Engr						1			1	
	Total	7	39	8	4	6	2	0	6	72	

Table 3.

B 3. . Unit No 2 Overseas Training

Discipline		Year 78	79	80	Total	Remark
Assistant Superintendent			1		1	
Operations Supervisor			1		1	
Nuclear Technical Supervisor			1		1	
Shift Supervisor			10		10	
Control room Operator				3	3	
Plant Construction & Design Personnel	Mechanical Engr	1			1	
	Electrical Engr	1			1	
	Civil Engr	2			2	
	Architectural Engr	2			2	
	I & C Engr	2			2	
	Reactor Safety Analysis Engr	1			1	
	QA & QC Engr	1			1	
	Planning & Scheduling Personnel	2			2	
	Material Control	2			2	
Plant Technical Support Personnel	Nuclear Engr		2		2	
	Mechanical Maintenance Engr		1	1	2	
	Instrument Maintenance Engr		1	1	2	
	Computer Engineer		2		2	
	Total	14	19	5	38	

Table 4.

表4. Unit No 3 Overseas Training

Discipline	Year	76	77	78	79	Total	Remark
Plant Superintendent					1	1	
Assistant Superintendent					1	1	
Operations Supervisor					1	1	
Shift Supervisor					4	4	
Control room operator					8	8	
Plant Construction & Design Personnel	Reactor Physics	1	1	1		3	
	Nuclear Safety	1	1		1	3	
	Primary Sys Mechanical Engineering	1		2		3	
	Computer Programming Engr	1			1	2	
	Structural Engineering	1				1	
	Electrical Engineering	1	1			2	
	Schedule Control	1	1			2	
	Process Engineering		2	1		3	
	Material Control		1	1		2	
	Geology & Foundation Design		1			1	
	Quality Assurance		2	1		3	
	I & C (Process)		2	1		3	
	Radiactive Waste Management		1	1		2	
	Fuel Management		1	1	1	3	
	Heavy Water Management			1	1	2	
	Health Physics			1		1	
Plant Technical Support Personnel	Technical Support Chief				1	1	
	Computer Maintenance Engr			3	3	6	
	Mechnical Maint Supervisor				4	4	
	Electrical Maint Supervisor				1	1	
	Reactor Physicist				1	1	
	I & C Engineer				2	2	
	Fuel Handling Engineer				5	5	
	Chemist				2	2	
	Health Physics				2	2	
	I & C Maintenance Engineer				2	2	
	Total	7	14	14	42	77	

Table 5.

Table 5. Summary Status of Domestic Training

Courses	Weeks	68-74	75	76	77	78	79	80	Total
Nuclear Fundamentals	10	104	148		119	135	131	26	670
Radio Isotopes	4				2		3		5
Radiation Protection	6	3			3	2	3	2	13
N D T	6					4	12	10	26
Inspector's Course	1						7		7
Environmental Radiation	6						2		2
Analysis of Radionuclides	4						4		4
S A R	5						4		4
Analysis of Environmental Radiation	10							2	2
Gellie Detector System	10							4	4
Instrumentation	7			17				10	27
Computer	4-12						7		28
Total		136	148	17	124	141	173	54	792

This training excludes Ko-Ri Training Center.

Table 6.

Table 6. The Unit No. 2 Operation Group Training

Groups \ Training Phases	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Leading Group	——	Zion Training Center			Ko - Ri Site	
Assistant Group	——	Ko-Ri Training Center				

Table 7. Man Power Module for a Two-Unit Nuclear Project

Disciplines \ Year		-3	-2	-1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Construction	Planning	10	10	10	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Design		4	6	10	10	13	14	14	14	12	10
	Construction		16	27	40	74	131	205	222	201	153	116
	Q/ A			7	21	39	49	64	67	58	48	47
	Subtotal	10	30	50	80	130	200	290	310	280	220	180
Operation	Operators								64	96	128	128
	Plant Technical Group								67	103	131	131
	Operations Management								25	39	46	46
	Q / A								4	12	15	15
	Subtotal								160	250	320	320
	Total	10	30	50	80	130	200	290	470	530	540	500

Table 8. Estimate of Technical Manpower Requirement

Year	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Construction	835	950	1,115	1,260	1,185	1,315	1,325	1,385	1,455	1,580	1,800
Operation	760	850	1,080	1,330	1,650	1,810	2,040	2,280	2,410	2,930	3,250
Total	1,595	1,800	2,195	2,590	2,835	3,125	3,365	3,675	4,065	4,510	5,050
Loss	80	90	110	130	140	155	170	180	200	230	250
Recruit	500	295	505	525	[illegible]	445	410	490	590	771	790

Table 9.

Number of University Graduates

School / Field	J.College	University	Total
Mechanical	10,000	6,310	16,310
Electrical	4,920	4,130	9,050
Electronics	5,520	4,245	9,765
Physics	-	1,795	1,795
Chemistry	2,480	4,795	6,985
Nuclear	40	110	150
Metallurgy	1,160	1,320	2,480
Computer	200	990	1,190
Civil	4,360	2,850	7,210
Agriculture	5,200	2,980	8,180
Geology		290	290
Total	33,880	29,525	63,405

9829
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PLAN TO PRODUCE NUCLEAR PLANT EQUIPMENT LOCALLY OUTLINED

Seoul WONJARYOK SANOP in Korean Nov-Dec 81 pp 3-9

[Article by Kim Sok-chin, executive director, Korea Heavy Industry Co: "A Proposal for the Domestic Production of Equipment and Materials for Nuclear Power Plants"]

[Text] I. Introduction

As is known, we have recorded an annual increase of 18 to 19 percent in electric power demand since the sixties, and the demand is expected to exceed 12 percent per year until the end of the eighties. Since our country is short on natural resources, we cannot depend on expensive petroleum as the basic energy source for power production. We have no choice but to use the only alternative energy source, nuclear power, the feasibility of which has been proven technically and economically.

Reflecting on these circumstances, the government has established a long-range plan for the development of electric power supply. According to the plan, one or two nuclear power plants will be built a year. By the year 2000, nuclear power is expected to provide 45 percent of the total power generating capacity, or 24 million KWe. This decision in turn indicates that the domestic production of equipment for nuclear power plants is a serious national task, because we cannot keep importing them.

II. Current Status of Domestic Production

The manufacturing of equipment and materials for nuclear power plants is a type of heavy industry that requires a wide range of technology and a tremendous concentration of capital. When we consider economical production, it is difficult to assure profitability by satisfying the needs of only one or two power plants a year in view of the immense technological and capital investments required.

On the other hand, if the manufacturing is centralized, unified and pushed aggressively, we can not only save a huge amount of hard currency but also provide an opportunity to elevate the domestic industrial standards to advanced international levels. It will also enable us to get into the international market. It is necessary, therefore, to centralize and aggressively pursue maximum domestic production while maintaining safety.

With this viewpoint, the government has first of all adopted a policy that will standardize power generating facilities, and has selected the Korea Heavy Industry Co [KHIC] as the sole, comprehensive domestic manufacturer of power generating facilities. As the second step, the government has begun to select manufacturers specializing in auxiliary equipment according to their category. At present, a survey, which is to be completed by the end of 1981, is being carried out to evaluate some 80 manufacturers of the following items: water treatment facilities, heat exchangers, pressure vessels, electric equipment, valves, fans and pipe.

For convenience, the equipment and materials for power plants can be classified into three cases:

Case I: Those that can be designed and manufactured mostly with domestic technology and with minor assistance from foreign technology

Case II: Those that must depend mostly on foreign technology for design and manufacture

Case III: Those that must be manufactured overseas

Equipment and materials belonging to Case I are purchased locally by the Korea Electric Co [KECO]. For those that belong to Case II, KECO will sign a supply contract with foreign companies that will provide technical assistance to KHIC or other domestic manufacturers. In order to increase the domestic production of the equipment and materials, KECO has been emphasizing the transfer of as much technology as possible to domestic firms in its contracts with foreign suppliers. Those that belong to Case III are items that cannot be manufactured locally at present and that foreign manufacturers will provide KECO through direct contracts. Our objective is to learn and accumulate the transferred technology so that we can gradually expand local production to change Case III items into Case II items and eventually into Case I items. We can see through attached Tables 2-1 A, B, C, 2-2, 3 and 4 that the domestic production of nuclear power equipment is progressing rapidly.

III. Plan for Domestic Production

Hardward Development--At present, most of the equipment and materials for major facilities are being manufactured locally on the basis of Case II, i.e., through technology transfer based on technical cooperation contracts. Actually, qualified Korean engineers fabricate the parts, which have either been supplied by the foreign contractors or manufactured locally according to the specifications for raw materials and processing required by the foreign contractors. By utilizing the experience gained through the construction projects for nuclear power plants Units 7 through 10, we should be able to substantially reduce our dependence on foreign technology on similar items that will be needed in future nuclear power plants. We plan, however, to continue to use foreign technology not only to develop our technology, but also to improve the quality of our products even after we have learned such advanced technology.

We plan to delay the timing of domestic production of items that require advanced precision technology or expensive investment in additional manufacturing and testing facilities. For instance, items that belong to this category are those in the nuclear steam supply system (NSSS) such as reactor control and rod drive mechanisms (CRDM), reactor internal structures, reactor coolant pumps (RCP), heating elements in the pressurizer, flux monitoring and power control instruments, as well as the rotating parts of turbine generators and forged blades. Our plan is to achieve total domestic production of these items by the end of the eighties.

The plan for domestic pr duction will be examined in detail to coordinate items and timing for production. See Tables 3-1 A and B.

Softward Development--For now, we are concentrating on the development of manufacturing techniques, but true domestic production must be supported through the development of technical knowledge. This must be accompanied by the development of software. For this purpose, we plan to participate in the designing of future projects in order to focus on the development of software technology. Our plan will be pursued in three steps:

1. Learning design technology	first step
2. Participation in the basic design of the NSSS and parts	second step
3. Participation in the critical design of the NSSS and parts	third step
4. Complete independent design of the NSSS	

For the first step, we plan to send well-trained engineers to foreign manufacturers to learn the basic designs of the NSSS and its parts. After a substantial training period, the engineers will partially participate in the design of auxiliary systems such as the boron recycling system, the residual heat removal system and the chemical and volume control system. In the second step, in addition to learning the basic design of the NSSS and its parts, the engineers will participate in the actual design of the NSSS and its parts. In this way, we plan to increase the design capability of the engineers and develop their skill. During this period, we will be developing the capability to design the NSSS and its parts by ourselves. In order to achieve our objectives, we plan to strengthen the training of our engineers by sending them overseas as well as through technical cooperation with foreign manufacturers.

Productivity Improvement

Input Management Information System (MIS)--For rational and scientific management, we are going to import an MIS and use it for the management of manpower, finance, materials, sales, production and technical information. Of these, the production management system is one of the most important.

National [Standardized] Type--The types of nuclear reactors under construction in Korea are the PWR's manufactured by Westinghouse of the United States

and by Framatome of France, and the PHWR by AECL of Canada. The turbine generators in the secondary systems were supplied by GEC and Parsons of the UK and Westingthouse of the United States. Each country enforces its own manufacturing codes and standards. Moreover, each company uses its own design, technical specifications and operating procedures. When we manufacture these parts, we must follow the technical standards of each country and the different technical specifications and manufacturing methods of each manufacturer within a country. These problems introduce serious obstacles to improvement of productivity and accumulation of technology. It is critical that we adopt standardized national types to prevent the dilution of technology and to accelerate the accumulation and development of technology.

Multiunit Contracts--To successfully achieve domestic production we must first secure a market. For instance, Framatome and Alsthom-Atlantique of France became world-class manufacturers of nuclear power facilities with the political support of the French Government. The French Government and its power company (EDF) placed 4 orders for a total of 50 power reactors, 34 units of the 900 MWe size, 16 units of the 1300 MWe size. The French manufacturers were guaranteed a sufficient number of long-term orders through a political decision, hence they could securely and safely invest in facilities, develop technology and manage manpower.

IV. Conclusion

In view of the current status of domestic production and the importance of comprehensive manufacture, I would like to emphasize some of the future activities of KHIC.

The Korean Government has already selected KHIC as the comprehensive manufacturer, and has made the important decision to select other specialized manufacturers according to their products. The basis to effectively pursue domestic production has been prepared by these decisions, but there are still a few problems to be examined and solved. They are:

Compensation for the excessive expenses for strict assurances and maintenance of quality

Support for the expenses to study and develop new technology

Domestic production of important raw materials

Improvement of capability to design an entire power plant

Closer cooperation among the regulatory agency, the power company, research institutions and manufacturers

Adoption and reinforcement of codes, standards and guidelines.

Table 1-1

Equipment Classification

Main Equipment: Manufactured by KHIC	BOP Equipment: Manufactured by Manufacturer Specific
NSSS	BOP
o Reactor Vessel	o Heat Exchanger
o Reactor Internal	o Vessel
o Control Rod Drive Mechanism	o Water & Waste Treatment Equipment
o Steam Generator	o Instrument & Control
o Reactor Coolant Pump	o Heavy Electrical Equipment
o Pressurizer	o Pump
o Heat Exchanger (Nuclear Grade)	o Shop Fabricated Piping
	o Fire Protection System
	Etc
T/G	
o Turbine	
o Main Generator and Exciter	
o Turbine Driven Feed Pump	
BOP	
o Vessel & Tank (Nuclear Grade)	
o Main Condenser	
o HVAC Equipment (Nuclear Grade)	

Table 2-1 A

NSSS Localization Equipment of KNU 9 & 10

CASE I	CASE II	CASE III
Heat Exchanger ASME VIII RCS Equipment Supports R/V Head Lifting Rig CRDM Air Cooling Baffle Ass'y New Fuel Ass'y Handling Fixture Fuel Transfer Tube CRDM Shaft Unlatching Tool New Fuel Elevator Boron Injection Tank Neutron Detector Positioning Device Irradiation Sample Seating Jack	Heat Exchanger ASME III * Reactor Vessel * Steam Generator (Upper Internal) * Pressurizer (Cladding) * Accumulator Tank (Cladding) Volume Control Tank Demineralizer Boric Acid Batching Tank Thermal Regeneration Demineralizer	Reactor Internals Control Rod Drive Mechanism Reactor Coolant Pump Chemical Charging Pumps

* Additional items compare with KNU 7 & 8

Table 2-1 B

TBN (planned) Localization Equipment of KNU 9 & 10

CASE I	CASE II	CASE III
H. P Inner and Outer Gland L. P Outer Cylinder Coupling Guard Bearing & Coupling Cover Centering Beam Crossover & Under Pipe Interceptor & Reheater Valve Gland Steam Condenser Enclosure H. P Oil Cooler Pedestal Exhaust Flow Guide Lifting Gear	Turning Gear Moisture Separator Reheater * H. P Blade Rings * H. P Outer Cylinder & Assembly * H. P Diaphragm Assembly * L. P Inlet Flow Guide * L. P Assembly * L. P Diaphragm & Finish Machining * L. P Inner Cylinder * L. P Shaft Only	Governing System TBN I & C L. P Rotor & Blades H. P Rotor & Blades

* Additional items compare with KNU 7 & 8

Table 2-1 C

GEN (planned) Localization Equipment of KNU 9 & 10

CASE I	CASE II	CASE III
Seating Plates Bearing Bracket Labyrinth Oil Seal Hydrogen Seal Bracket * Rotor Lifting and Assembly Device * Hydrogen Panel	Generator Frame Core Support Plate Solid End Plate Hydrogen Cooler * Stator Punching * Stator Core Stack Wind & Assembly * Generator Shroud & Enclosure * Rotor Machine & Assembly	Main Exciter Silicon Rectifier Stator Cooling System Gen' I & C Rotor Balance & Test

* Additional item compare with KNU 7 & 8

Table 2-2

Annual Manufacturing Capacity of KHIC (Changwon Plant)

Shops	Major Products	Unit Size	Unit	Annual Production Capacity
Heavy Machine Shop	Turbine (thermal)	500 MW	Unit	2
	Turbine (nuclear)	950 MW	"	2
	Turbine (hydraulic)	400 MW	"	2-3
	Iron and steel equipment		T	27,300
General Machine Shop	Generator (thermal)	500 MW	Unit	2
	Generator (nuclear)	950 MW	"	2
	Generator (hydraulic)	400 MW	"	2-3
Heavy Fabrication Shop	NSSS equipment	950 MW	"	2
	Chemical & petrochemical equipment	500,000 BPSD	"	1
Boiler Shop	Utility boiler	Thermal Power 500 MW	"	4
Foundry Shop	Casting	Maximum 250T Steel Ingot	T	30,000
Forging Shop	Forging	Forging and heat treating up to 500T Steel Ingot	T	30,000

The Status of Manpower

	Management	Engineers	Technicians	Total
Head Office	105	301	139	545
Changwon Plant	84	897	4,203	5,184
Gunpo Plant	43	267	1,761	2,071
Domestic Branch	4	22	6	32
Overseas Branch	7	28	45	80
Overseas Site	24	90	1,193	1,307
Total	267	1,605	7,347	9,219

Technical Cooperation

Product		Technical Partner	Duration
Main Equipment	NSSS	Combustion Engineering Westinghouse Framatome(KNU 9 & 10)	78/3/23 - 90/3/22 81/5/27 - 91/5/26 KNU 9 & 10
	T/G	General Electric Westinghouse(KNU 7 & 8)	76/11/27 - 91/11/26 KNU 7 & 8
BOP Equipment	Condenser & Others	Southwestern	KNU 7 & 8
	Containment Polar Crane	Idurer	KNU 7 & 8

Table 3-1 A

Localization Target

(Classified by year, on the basis of 900 MWe nuclear power plant)

Unit: %

Classification	Annual Localization Plan					
	81	82	83	84	85	86
NSSS field	33	37	47	54	59	61
T/G field	37	37	46	56	66	79
BOP field	52	52	65	79	89	96
Total	41	42	52	63	71	79

Table 3-1 B

Localization Plan

Classified by Project)

Unit: USD 1,000

Project	Rate of Localization	Expected Sales	Main Items
Korea Nuclear Unit Nos 5 & 6	NSSS 10(%) T/G 11 BOP 33.2		
Korea Nuclear Unit Nos 7 & 8	NSSS 18 T/G 27.6 BOP 45.2	24,000 25,000 114,000	Steam generator, Pressurizer, Generator frame, L.P. casing, etc.
		163,000	
Korea Nuclear Unit Nos 9 & 10	NSSS 26 T/G 40 BOP 55	40,800 37,200 139,200	Reactor vessel, Steam generator, Pressurizer, Generator frame, L.P. casing, etc.
		217,200	

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'NODONG SINMUN' REVIEWS NEW BOOK ON KIM IL-SONG

SK280447 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2223 GMT 24 Mar 82

[NODONG SINMUN 25 March article: "The Revolutionary History of the Respected Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Is Most Brilliant and Glorious History of Struggle of the Great Leader of the Working Class"--on publication by KWP History Institute of new edition of "Revolutionary History of the Great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" to mark Kim Il-song's 70th birthday]

[Text] The respected Comrade Kim Il-song is the greatest leader of the working class who devoted his whole life to the sacred cause of achieving the independence of the working people. On the 70th birthday of the respected leader, the most felicitious event in our national history, the History Institute under the direct control of the KWP Central Committee compiled and published the "Revolutionary History of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song."

This book comprehensively and systematically details the revolutionary history of the great leader who created the immortal chuche idea and has been brilliantly embodying this idea ever since he embarked on the road of revolution at an early age.

The revolutionary history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the history of a genius of creation and construction who is performing epoch-making great miracles and exploits. This is the history of struggle by the legendary hero ever-victorious in any battle against the enemy and of the great leader who confidently pioneers not only the present era but also the bright future of the revolution. Thanks to this proud history, our nation has become a glorious country shining throughout the world and its history of struggle for the emancipation of mankind marked a most brilliant chapter.

The new book "Revolutionary History of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song" consists of 11 chapters narrating the glorious and brilliant history of struggle by the respected leader over 70 years.

The first four chapters deal with the revolutionary history of the anti-Japanese struggle period; chapters 5 to 8 the revolutionary history of the peaceful construction period, the fatherland liberation war period, and the period of struggle for postwar rehabilitation and for construction of the foundation of socialism; and chapters 9 to 11 the revolutionary history of the struggle to accelerate overall socialist construction and achieve final victory of socialism and chuche-orientation of the entire society.

This book is published at the initiative of and under the energetic guidance of the glorious party center. Thus, the great leader's revolutionary history is being compiled intensively and extensively in a scientific and systematic manner. Thus, our people now possess a priceless textbook on the revolution. This is the greatest honor, pleasure and happiness for all of us waging revolution by holding in high esteem the respected Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader.

1. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the arduous and bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, shouldering the destiny of the nation and the people, when the national ordeal was at its peak. He opened up a new era of history and achieved the sacred cause of national liberation.

"Revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" describes extensively and systematically the revolutionary activities of the respected leader who grew up to be a great revolutionary and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle along the brilliant road of victory.

The book first narrates the brilliant revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who pioneered the glorious chuche cause after he embarked on the road of revolution at an early age.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family at Mangyongdae which fostered his lofty patriotic ambition. Feeling the sorrow and pains of the ruined nation more acutely than others from his childhood, he grew up to be the great leader of the revolution.

The 1920's, when the great leader embarked on the road of revolution, was a dark age during which our people suffered the greatest national tragedy. The Japanese aggressors, occupying Korea in a brigandish manner, in an unprecedentedly enforced vicious manner the dark ages of terrorism and plundered everything our people possessed.

Deprivation of rights, contempt, oppression, starvation and rags were the life and destiny of our people who lost their nation. Our people resolutely rose in a struggle against the fascist colonial rule by the Japanese imperialists and demonstrated national courage and wisdom.

[SK280936] The anti-Japanese movement, however, had to experience bitter failures and many twists and turns because the persons who fancied themselves to be the leaders of the revolution were engaged in flunkeyism and reckless factional strife. The revolution was urgently demanding the appearance of a great leader of the working class, and the people were anxiously awaiting an outstanding leader who would save the fatherland, soaked in a sea of blood, and illuminate a bright ray for national resurrection.

It was at that time that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the road of the revolution, bearing the destiny of the fatherland and the nation. This was an epochal event which brought about a new era in the history of the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The great leader, who came to the fore of the revolution, vigorously carried out the struggle for a new start of the Korean revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The new crop of Korea's true communists learned much from the nationalist movement and the early communist movement. With a new revolutionary view of the world, they opted for a revolutionary road, entirely different from the road taken by nationalists and the early communists.

Based on his research and unique revolutionary practices, the great leader illuminated a new road for the Korean revolution which was unprecedentedly complicated. He formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communist revolutionary organization in our country, and put forward a fighting program clearly indicating the road for the independent development of the revolution. In the first period of his guidance of the Korean revolution, the great leader, with an extraordinary, unexceled intelligence, reviewed and summed up in an all-round way the revolutionary theory of the working class and the development of the revolutionary movement in the preceding period and founded the immortal chuche idea reflecting the fundamental demands of the revolution and the desires of the popular masses.

With the chuche idea, a man-centered view of the world and a revolutionary theory for the independence of the working people, created by the respected and beloved leader, Korea's National Liberation Movement and communist movement came to greet a new glorious period in which they advanced under the banner of the chuche idea, the great guiding ideology of the revolution, and communists and revolutionaries gained an invincible weapon enabling them to carry out the revolutionary struggle.

At the historic Kalun meeting, the respected leader published the immortal classic work "The Path of the Korean Revolution" embodying the great chuche idea and put forward the chuche-based line of our revolution. This enabled the Korean revolution to possess most scientific and revolutionary lines and strategies and to vigorously march along the road of victory.

Having energetically carried out the struggle to enlighten and organize the masses, encompassing youths, students, workers and farmers, in order to provide the revolution a firm chuche base, the great leader in early July 1930 formed the first chuche-type party organization of our country with a young communist nuclei of the new generation in Kalun. With the party organization as a foundation, he set up party organizations at all levels in many places and expanded them by accommodating young communists trained and refined in the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's formation of the first party organization was an event which provided an epochal turn in strengthening the chuche revolutionary base and making preparations for founding a new revolutionary party.

Not until he stood in the van of the revolution, leading the Korean revolution, did our revolution make a new start and the glorious revolutionary cause of chuche begin. In the early days of the revolution, young communists and

revolutionary people held in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the genuine star of guidance which would bring victory to the Korean revolution and the unique center of national unity and cohesion. Reflecting their ardent desire that the leader be the bright sun of Korea, they came to call him Comrade Kim Il-song.

[SK290030] The book also describes the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who organized and waged the glorious anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country to a new, higher stage.

In his classic work "On Organizing and Waging Armed Struggle Against Japanese Imperialism" published at the historic Mingyuegou meeting held in December 1931, the great leader put forward a strategic policy of waging the anti-Japanese armed struggle primarily in the form of guerrilla warfare.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: We should wage an armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as the main component. Guerrilla warfare is an armed struggle method which can strike a blow at the enemy politically and militarily while sustaining its own efforts and which can annihilate an enemy superior in numbers and technology.

The policy to wage an armed struggle with guerrilla warfare as the main component is a unique and positive policy which can be set forth and implemented only by the great leader who possesses a firm chuche-oriented stance and excellent strategy and tactics to repel the aggressors and to rescue the nation with its own strength.

After the Mingyuegou meeting, the great leader founded the anti-Japanese people's guerrillas, genuine revolutionary armed forces of a chuche type, and strengthened and developed them into iron-like militant ranks. He also more firmly organized the independent armed forces of our revolution by actively pushing ahead with the task of expanding the party organizations and mass organizations.

Along with this, he established guerrilla bases in a wide area near the Tuman River and enforced democratic reforms in the guerrilla operation areas. Thus he firmly established these guerrilla bases as military strategic bases for the anti-Japanese guerrilla units.

The great leader waged a stubborn struggle to thoroughly maintain the independent stance of the Korean revolution while leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle. The great leader extensively exposed and smashed the Japanese imperialists' and the reactionary flunkeyists' schemes to destroy the revolutionary ranks from within. Thus he rescued the Korean revolution from a crisis.

The expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the country was a strategic policy to which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consistently adhered. The great leader, who already had deep concern about the development of the revolutionary movement in the country in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, came to the area in (Tongsong) many times and gave on-the-spot guidance to the activities of the

underground organizations in the country. Thus he wisely organized and led the movement of the anti-Japanese guerrillas into the country.

The historic Wangchaesong meeting was a very important and significant event in the struggle to move the anti-Japanese guerrillas into the country. At the meeting, the great leader set forth a policy to expand and develop the armed struggle into the country, established many guerrilla operation districts in the northern area of Korea and saw to it that all of the Korean people were united into single political force. Thanks to these activities of the great leader, the anti-Japanese revolution of our people was able to make rapid progress.

The book records the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who brought the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country to a great upsurge on a nationwide scale in the latter half of the 1930's.

At the historic (Namudo) meeting, the great leader set forth a strategic policy to bring the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country to a great upsurge on a nationwide scale and the detailed tasks to implement the policy.

This policy set forth by the great leader at this meeting was a most correct policy reflecting the inevitable demand of the development of our revolution, the prevailing situation and the lofty duties of the Korean communists to complete to the end the Korean revolution in a responsible manner.

After the meeting the great leader vigorously organized and led the task to prepare for the founding of the party on a nationwide scale and finally established a firm party organizational guidance system under which all party organizations in the People's Revolutionary Army and all local party organizations were rallied under the unified guidance of the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

[SK290331] Thus, although the party center was not yet declared, a way was paved to guarantee a unitary, uniform leadership of the overall Korean revolution through the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], and all preparations were made to declare the founding of the party at any time if conditions become mature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Fatherland Liberation Association [FLA]--the first comprehensive, complete anti-Japanese united national front organization and the most powerful underground revolutionary organization--and expanded its organizational network deep into the homeland.

The founding of the FLA and the rapid expansion of its organizational network was a factor more firmly solidifying the mass foundation of the revolution by firmly rallying into one the anti-Japanese forces of the people and helping promote the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle nationwide.

By writing the immortal classic work "The Mission of the Korean Communists" to lead the overall Korean revolution to a continuous upsurge and by organizing and guiding the intensive study in the field by the KPRA, the great leader fostered all members of the association into competent military commanders who resolutely struggled under all adverse circumstances.

To lead the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a great upsurge and to rapidly expand the armed struggle into the homeland, the great leader established the Mt. Paektu stronghold--a new type of stronghold--and vigorously carried out military and political activities in the border area. In particular, he dealt an annihilating blow at the enemy by organizing and leading the historic Pochonbo battle. The brilliant victory in the Pochonbo battle was an event having great significance in developing the revolutionary struggle of our people.

The great leader victoriously organized and led the historic Korean march of the KPRA, the tactical offensive operation in the Musan District and a new tactical operation by a large military force in the area northeast of Mt. Paektu. While leading the KPRA's military operations, the great leader continuously defeated and annihilated the enemy, which was more powerful.

After embarking on a revolutionary road, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, aided the revolutionary struggle of the people of neighboring countries with blood. He also actively supported the revolution and anti fascist struggle of the peoples of various foreign countries.

The book describes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise organization and leadership of the struggle to take the lead in greeting the great event of the liberation of the fatherland. In the early part of the 1940's the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the historic Sohalbaryong meeting to cope with the rapidly changing situation and set forth a new strategic policy to take the lead in greeting the great event of the liberation of the fatherland.

While continuously dealing blows at the Japanese imperialist aggressors following this meeting by wisely organizing and leading the military and political activities of the small KPRA units, the great leader more firmly rallied the broad strata of the people and developed the KPRA into excellent cadre ranks by strengthening military and political training.

At the same time, he made pan-national preparations in various ways to mobilize all the people to a final, decisive war against the Japanese imperialists.

After completing a plan for a large-scale tactical operation to achieve the historic cause of the liberation of the fatherland, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in August 1945 issued a final offensive order to all KPRA units.

Because the great leader led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a brilliant victory, our fatherland was liberated from the yoke of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule of nearly half a century, and the broad road of

building a new life opened ahead of our people. At the same time, a glorious revolutionary tradition--the historic root of the party and the revolution and the source of all victories--was provided.

[SK290603] The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, which ushered in a new era of revolution under the banner of the chuche idea, greatly contributed to the struggle of the oppressed colonial peoples to achieve sovereignty and independence.

Indeed, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the benefactor of national resurrection and a great leader who has led the development of history along the road of independence.

2. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has created our fatherland's new history of grandeur and prosperity by completing the anti-imperialist and antifeudal democratic revolution and by wisely organizing and leading the struggle for the socialist revolution and for laying a foundation for socialism in our country.

The book gives a systematic description of the revolutionary activities of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, after liberating the fatherland, accomplished the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution under complicated and difficult circumstances and led the fatherland liberation war and the struggle to lay a foundation for socialism to brilliant victory.

Only when the people who have been liberated from the yoke of the imperialists' colonial rule complete a democratic revolution and carry out a socialist revolution can they solidify national independence, achieve social progress and prosperity and finally free themselves from exploitation and oppression.

The book describes how the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and established a people's democratic system in our liberated country.

Shortly after the liberation, the situation in the country was very complicated, and there were many difficulties and trials on the path before our revolution. The great leader who illuminated a correct way for the liberated, new Korea to go in such a difficult situation and who continuously led the Korean revolution to a single road of upsurge was none other than the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Various classic works which the great leader published in this situation on matters concerning the founding of the party and the government and the activation of the army and on progressive democracy in the liberated fatherland were programmatic guidelines which delineated clear struggle goals and a bright prospect for our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With the accomplishment of the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation, we are assigned a new struggle task. Based on our victorious achievements, we should continuously advance the Korean revolution and build a wealthy, prosperous and independent country through the independent efforts of the Korean people.

While organizing and leading the struggle to build a new democratic Korea, the respected and beloved leader paid close attention above all to the work of founding the party--the staff headquarters of our revolution. He founded a chuche-type revolutionary party on 10 October 1945 and strengthened and developed it organizationally and ideologically by repelling the obstructionist maneuvers of various factional elements.

The founding, strengthening and development of our party was a historic event providing a factor helping to achieve victory forever in the Korean revolution under the banner of the chuche idea.

Correctly solving the question of sovereignty was one of the questions influencing the achievements in building a new fatherland. In February 1946, the great leader formed the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a new type power organ for creditably realizing progressive democracy. While closely rallying the broad strata of the people around the party and the government by vigorously carrying out a united national front movement, he successfully carried out land reform, the nationalization of key industries and other democratic socio-economic reforms. As a result, the colonial and semifeudalistic nature of the socio-economic system was completely eliminated in our country, and socio-economic relations were basically changed.

The great leader's establishment of the people's democratic system and a revolutionary democratic base in the northern half by brilliantly completing the anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution in a short time was a historic contribution to firmly laying a foundation for founding an independent country in this land and for paving the way toward transition to the stage of the socialist revolution.

Next, the book describes the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in brilliantly carrying out the first period of the transition to socialism in our country. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The continuous transition from the anti-imperialist and antifeudal democratic revolution to the socialist revolution is the lawful process in the development of the revolution. To liberate the people from exploitation and poverty forever and to speedily accelerate socialist construction, we should move to the stage of socialist revolution immediately after completing the democratic revolution.

With the establishment of the North Korean People's Committee by the great leader, the northern half embarked on the road of performing the task of the transition to socialism.

[SK290906] In the first period of transition, he directed great attention to economic construction, put forward the unique line of building an independent national economy and wisely led the struggle to fulfill the First National Economic Plan in our country and the preparatory work for the socialist transformation of production relations.

He founded the DPRK, the only legitimate state of our country, on 9 September 1948 and increased its might in every way. Thus, he provided a powerful revolutionary weapon to accelerate socialist construction and the fatherland's reunification and made our country splendidly emerge in the international arena, side by side with the world's countries, large and small.

The book also describes the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in leading the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist armed invasion to shining victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The 3-year war enforced by the U.S. imperialists was a showdown determining the destiny of the fatherland and a severe trial for our republic and our people. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, accelerating war preparations, finally provoked a war against the northern half of the republic on 25 June 1950. As the U.S. imperialist armed invasion began, the great leader wiped out the armed aggressors in a decisive counterattack. He put forward wise policies to cope with the U.S. imperialist armed invasion in his historic speeches, including "let us wipe out the armed aggressors by a decisive counterattack!" and "all might for victory in war!" and vigorously organized and led the party and the people in the struggle for victory in the fatherland liberation war. He put forward chuche-based military strategy and tactics at each stage of the war and organized and directed the operations and battles of the people's army with a masterly hand, firmly ensuring victory on the front. He made the units of the people's army take control of the war from the initial stage of the couterattack and deal continuous blows to the enemies.

He enabled them to liberate Seoul, the stronghold of the enemies, only 3 days after the war erupted and to wipe out a large number of the enemies in a single blow, winning a brilliant victory in the Taejon liberation operation--an example of modern siege warfare.

The great leader crushed the initial offensive and the large-scale summer offensive by the U.S. imperialists. He smashed the rascals' attempt to launch a new offensive which they prepared as their last hope. The great leader enhanced the party's militant function and leading role in every way during the war and directed great attention to solidifying the rear areas, thus successfully ensuring war-time production. He actively advanced preparations for postwar rehabilitation and construction, foreseeing the victorious fatherland amid the flames of war.

Our people won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war under the wise leadership of the respected leader and gloriously safeguarded national sovereignty and revolutionary gains. We created the downfall of the U.S. imperialists by humbling the pride of the rascals, who took pride in being the strongest in the world. The brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war is a feat performed for the fatherland and mankind by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist.

The book deals with the rehabilitation of the devastated national economy and the completion of the construction of a socialist foundation by him after the war. The situation was strained, and the nation underwent difficulties after the armistice. However, the great leader carried out the struggle for postwar rehabilitation with an iron will and firm chuche-type outlook without the slighest wavering.

He pointed to the basic direction and ways of the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy and laid down a unique line of economic construction giving priority to the growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture at the sixth plenary meeting of the party Central Committee and wisely led the struggle for implementation of this line, thereby making our people carry out the vast tasks of postwar rehabilitation and construction in a short span of time. The great leader clearly showed the road to advance our revolution in his thesis "All Strength for Reunification and Independence of the Fatherland and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic!" announced in April 1955.

[SK291346] The announcement of the April thesis, which prescribed the general task of the construction of socialist foundation, was of great significance in advancing our revolution along the road of chuche. The great leader gave priority to preparing the revolutionary forces politically and ideologically to successfully carry out the construction of a socialist foundation. The great leader saw to it that class education was strengthened among the party members and working people and that chuche was firmly established in the revolution and construction. He developed and strengthened our party into a powerful combat detachment and closely rallied the party and people as one revolutionary force by vigorously waging the struggle to eliminate the remnants of factionalism, which historically had persisted in the party.

The socialist transformation of the outdated relations of production rural areas and in cities emerged as an urgent demand which could not be delayed. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production in cities and rural areas and establishment of a socialist system were the most important task in the construction of a socialist foundation which we should undertake during the 5-year plan period. He put forward a unique policy for the socialist transformation of the financial system prior to the technical transformation of the rural economy and wisely led the agricultural cooperativization movement. He also advanced and actively advanced socialist transformation of handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry.

As a result, the agricultural cooperativization was completed with flying colors in August 1958, and the socialist transformation of individual handcraftsmen and capitalist traders and industrialists was also successfully finished.

The overall victory in the socialist revolution in our country after the war and the establishment of a socialist system are a great demonstration of the justness and indomitable vitality of the chuche idea of the respected leader and his unique revolutionary line and policy. The great leader powerfully advanced the struggle for economic construction to lay the foundation for socialist industrialization. The situation in the nation was strained and still difficult even in the initial stage of the 5-year plan period to achieve construction of a socialist foundation.

He convened the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee in December 1956 to overcome difficulties and put forward aggressive policies to register

a great upsurge in socialist construction. He vigorously inspired the masses in the struggle for socialist economic construction by mingling with them. As a result, a change took place on all fronts of socialist construction.

The flames of the chollima movement, the general line of our party, rose higher throughout the country.

With the revolutionary measures established by the great leader to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction and his vigorous encouragement of the struggle against passivity, conservatism and technological mysticism, continuous miracles were created throughout the country, the foundation for socialist industrialization was successfully consolidated and technical improvement of the national economy was vigorously advanced.

This was a brilliant history showing how the people led by the great leader can demonstrate their boundless strength and perform heroic exploits.

The book also describes the brilliant fulfillment by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the difficult and complex task of remodeling the ideology of the people after the establishment of the socialist system. With a deep insight into the significance of education on the revolutionary tradition and communism in reforming the people's ideology awareness, the great leader gave profound scientific and theoretical answers to this basic question. Thus, he encouraged our people to vigorously implement the work on education.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected leader, the work to reform the people--a most difficult and complex question--was brilliantly resolved. After the establishment of the socialist system, the great leader gave answers to questions of principle concerning party work under socialism by founding the chuche-oriented theory of party work commensurate with it. In February 1960 he fundamentally improved the party work system and method in line with the new circumstances in the course of his personal on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri and Kangso County.

[SK300150] The Chongsan-ri method and spirit personally invented by the respected and beloved leader are the scientific and communist-type mass guidance ideology and method of comprehensively reflecting and systematizing our party's traditional work method and principle of guiding the masses based on the immortal chuche idea and a revolutionary mass line.

The great leader has victoriously completed the historic task of laying the foundation of socialism by more vigorously accelerating the great upsurge for socialist construction and the chollima movement. With the completion of the work of laying the foundation for socialism under the great leader's wise leadership, our country has developed into an industrial and agricultural socialist country which is provided with a solid foundation for socialist production relations and a self-reliant national economy.

The book describes the energetic activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in promoting the South Korean revolution and the fatherland's reunification and developing the world revolution. Since shortly after the liberation, the great leader, paying close attention to the South Korean revolution and the

fatherland's reunification, has set forth the most correct struggle policies and methods at every stage. In April 1948, he convened a joint meeting of representatives of political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea and took practical nation-saving measures for achieving the fatherland's reunification.

During the postwar period, with acute insight into the situation created in South Korea, he clearly delineated the nature and basic role of the South Korean revolution and set forth many rational proposals for achieving the fatherland's reunification.

All these proposals and actions initiated by the great leader have driven the U.S. imperialists and their stooges into a corner and greatly encouraged the South Korean people in their anti-U.S. nation-saving struggle. In April 1960, the South Korean people overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet government by vigorously staging the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Paying close attention to strengthening and developing the movement of Koreans in Japan, the great leader formed Chongnyon in May 1955. In 1959, he opened the way for compatriots in Japan to return to their home country.

To accelerate the world revolution, the great leader has vigorously staged the struggle to smash the U.S. imperialists' wild desire for conquering the world and their maneuvers to provoke war. Thus, he has protected peace and democracy. He has carried out energetic activities to achieve the unity of socialist countries and of the international communist movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's achievements in eliminating all forms of exploitation and oppression forever from this land by leading our people on the road of socialism, in firmly protecting the country's sovereignty and in contributing to developing the world revolution will shine forever in history.

3. By wisely organizing and leading the struggle to expedite overall socialist construction and the complete victory of socialism in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has more firmly solidified the foundation for completing the chuche cause and greatly contributed to vigorously accelerating the cause of independence against imperialism.

The book "The Revolutionary History of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" gives a comprehensive, systematic description of the energetic activities of the respected and beloved leader for our revolution and the world revolution after completing the work of laying a basic foundation for socialism.

The book describes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities for overall socialist construction during the period from the fourth KWP congress to its fifth congress. During this period, the great leader, assuming a steadfast chuche stand, paid close attention to propounding and enriching a new scientific and revolutionary theory on socialist and communist construction.

Correctly propounding a theory on socialist and communist construction is a key to influencing the destiny of the work of building socialism and communism. They theory on socialist and communist construction in our era has been totally systematized and completed through the respected and beloved leader's profound ideological, theoretical revolutionary activities.

[SK300457] The theories on socialist and communist construction propounded by the great leader in his classic works on the transitional period from capitalism to socialism, on proletarian dictatorship and on the theses on socialist rural areas in our country as well as theories on the transitional period, proletarian dictatorship, complete and final victory of socialism, the attainment of the ideological and material goals of communism, the conduct of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and socialist economic management, are programmatic guidelines for us to correctly follow in building a communist society and is a new, unique revolutionary theory--a product in developing and enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class on socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the struggle to comprehensively build socialism in our country to a brilliant victory. The great leader has concentrated on strengthening the independent force of our revolution in various ways.

Strengthening the party and firmly rallying the broad strata of the people around the party by indoctrinating and remodelling them is a key to achieving victory in socialist and communist construction. The great leader has enhanced the leading role of our party by regarding the work of establishing the party's unitary ideological system as a basic line for building the party and by helping to thoroughly implement this line. He has tightened blood ties between the party and the people by delineating the position and role of workers' organizations in socialist society and by thoroughly developing all workers' organizations into ones for ideological indoctrination.

He has provided a factor vigorously advancing the revolution and construction by setting forth a unique policy for revolutionizing society and making it a working-class one and by staging a vigorous struggle to indoctrinate and remodel all members of society into true chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The great leader has vigorously forged ahead with the work of improving the system and method of guiding party, government, economic and cultural agencies. To solidify and develop the socialist system and to accelerate socialist and communist construction to the maximum, we should continuously improve this guidance system and method so that we can help the people become the true masters of the country and society and display their inexhaustible might and creative wisdom.

The great leader has helped enact a new revolutionary change in all agencies and in the work of functionaries by actively accelerating the struggle to thoroughly adopt the Chongsan-ri spirit and method in the work of party, government, economic and cultural agencies and to promote the party-mindedness, class awareness and popular nature of the people.

He has helped enact basic changes in guiding and managing the people's economy by staging a vigorous struggle to improve the work of managing and operating the people's economy after establishing the unique Taean work system and a new agricultural guidance system.

He has turned our country into a powerful socialist industrial state with a modern industry and developed agriculture by completing the difficult and complicated task of socialist industrialization in the very short period of 14 years by energetically leading the struggle to enact a new, great revolutionary upsurge in all sectors of economic construction after setting forth a chuche-oriented line for socialist industrialization.

He has changed the rural areas in our country into much more affluent, civilized socialist rural areas by setting forth and brilliantly materializing a unique ideology and theory on the question of socialist rural areas, thus opening the prospect for finally solving rural questions.

He has fostered the powerful national defense capability for resolutely repelling the aggressive maneuvers of any enemy and reliably safeguarding the security of the fatherland by making economic construction advance abreast with the construction of national defense to cope with the U.S. imperialists' brazen aggressive maneuvers and by thoroughly implementing the military line of self-defense.

Because the great leader has set forth the wise policy for comprehensive socialist construction in our country and has energetically led the struggle to implement this policy, our country has changed into a powerful socialist state which is independent politically, self-reliant economically and self-defending in the national defense sector.

[SK300952] The book comprehensively describes the revolutionary activities the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song carried out to expedite the complete victory of socialism during the period from the fifth congress of our party to its sixth congress. During this period, the great leader developed and enriched the theory on socialism and communist construction and set forth new struggle policies for expediting the complete victory of socialism in his report at the Fifth KWP Congress and in his classic works, including the theses on socialist education.

The great leader has designated the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea as the general mission of our revolution. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our party--the revolutionary advance unit of the Korean working class and the working people--has set forth the militant program for imbuing society with the chuche idea--our party's revolutionary ideology--and is struggling to implement this program.

Imbuing society with the chuche idea is a sacred, historic task of completing the cause of communism. More than half a century has passed since our revolution was launched under the banner of independence. During this period, great progress has been made in the struggle to imbue society with a single idea, thus performing miracles in the domain of social development. These

miracles could only be performed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a great ideological theorist and activist.

The policy of imbuing society with the chuche idea set forth by the great leader and the method of implementing this policy is the programmatic guideline comprehensively clarifying all theoretical and practical questions arising from brilliantly inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of chuche and is an immortal, militant banner which our party and people should follow in expediting the complete victory of socialism and in building communism.

The situation in which our revolution has entered a new stage of development with the overall expansion and development of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--since the magnificent, historic advance began to imbue society with the chuche idea, urgently demands that the party be further strengthened and that a new change be enacted in party work. By taking epochal action to strengthen the party and enact a revolutionary change in party work with insight into this demand, the great leader has firmly solidified an organizational and ideological foundation to complete our revolutionary cause generation after generation and to strengthen and develop our party forever as a chuche party. Thus, a basic question influencing the future destiny of the party and the revolution has been brilliantly solved in our country.

Because the great leader has wisely organized and led the work of solidifying the political and ideological unity of the people along with the work of strengthening the party, society is overflowing with the chuche idea, and a basic change has been enacted in the ideological and spiritual trait of our people and in their work and lifestyle. Today, our people are firmly determined to protect and safeguard the great leader and the glorious party center politically and ideologically at the risk of their lives and share their destiny with the party to the end no matter what difficulties and trials they may encounter.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been deeply interested in solidifying the state and social systems of our country. Because the great leader has personally formulated the socialist constitution--a chuche code--and because he has helped adopt various new laws based on this constitution, the state and social systems of our country have been legally solidified and a powerful legal weapon has been provided for the people to more vigorously forge ahead with the revolution and construction.

Because the great leader has taken various revolutionary actions to strengthen the people's government and enhance its role, our government has been strengthened and developed into a true people's government which much more successfully serves the working people.

The great leader has concentrated on vigorously accelerating socialist economic and cultural construction under the banner of the three revolutions. The respected and beloved leader has helped make great progress in freeing workers from arduous labor and in improving their working conditions by vigorously leading the people to carry out the three revolutions. He has helped matchlessly strengthen the country's economic might in the flames of great socialist construction. In particular, by designating the agricultural

front as a major offensive front of socialist economic construction, he has placed the rural economic sector on a new scientific, technological foundation, By wisely leading the people to thoroughly adopt the chuche farming method, he has made the rural areas in our country successfully overcome the influence of the cold front. As a result, agricultural production has rapidly developed.

[SK301006] By designating the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific as a strategic line which should be consistently followed in socialist and communist economic construction following completion of the 6-year plan, the great leader has energetically organized and led the struggle to implement this line, thus raising economic construction in our country to a new, higher stage.

To accelerate cultural construction, the great leader has adopted the overall 11-year compulsory education system and the system for the state to completely nurture and educate children. By expanding a higher educational network on a large scale, he has fostered a large force of more than 1 million intellectuals. By taking various positive actions to develop the country's science and technology in a short span of time, he has helped readily and independently solve new scientific and technological questions.

By providing careful guidance to enact a great revolutionary change in all sectors of literature, he has helped develop our literature into a genuinely party-oriented and revolutionary one, thus ushering in the great heyday of chuche literature. To meet the requirements of the development of the situation, the great leader has improved guidance methods and developed the mass movement to a new, higher stage.

By initiating the three revolutions team movement to accelerate the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--the great leader has sent three revolutions teams to all sectors and units. The three revolutions team movement is a new type of revolutionary guidance method which combines the political, ideological guidance and scientific, technological guidance which makes the upper unit assist the lower unit and which accelerates the three revolutions by mobilizing the working people. With the three revolutions team movement vigorously underway, new miracles have been performed and new innovations have been made one after another in remodeling men, in reforming techniques and in building culture.

The great leader has actively helped carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to follow the example set by the heralded heroes, thus helping enact a great change in all fronts of socialist construction.

Because the great leader has set forth a unique policy to expedite the complete victory of socialism and because he has wisely organized and led the struggle to implement this policy, great achievements have been attained in the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and great progress has been made in the struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea.

The unique nature and invincible vitality of the idea of carrying out the three revolutions set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has become clear

with each passing day because of the glorious party center's wise, outstanding and tested leadership of the struggle to materialize this idea.

The book comprehensively and profoundly describes the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the 1960's and 1970's on behalf of South Korean revolution, the fatherland's revolution and the development of the international communist movement and the world revolution. During this period, the great leader, in his classic works including those entitled "Let Us Strengthen the Revolutionary Forces in Various Ways To Achieve the Fatherland's Reunification," and "Let Us Prevent Division of the People and Reunify the Fatherland," comprehensively delineated the basic policy of the South Korean revolution, the task of implementing this policy and the basic program for the fatherland's reunification and the method of implementing this program. He took various revolutionary actions to expedite the South Korean revolution and the fatherland's reunification.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] was founded in South Korea with the chuche idea as its guiding ideology. Under its leadership, the people's revolutionary struggle has developed to a new stage.

[SK301228] By staging brave struggles against the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, including the 3 June uprising in 1964, the August struggle in 1965 and later the Kwanju people's uprising, the South Korean revolutionaries and people dealt them a severe blow.

As a result of great advancement won in the struggle for the reunification of the fatherland, the north-south joint communique was announced, a meeting of the North-South Coordinating Committee was held and support for and solidarity with the cause of our people's struggle for reunification of the fatherland was further strengthened among the peoples of the world.

In this period the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also gave all-round answers to questions of principle arising in the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the international communist movement in his classical works such as "Let Us Further Strengthen Anti-Imperialist and Anti-U.S. Struggle," "The Nonaligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" and many others. He carried out energetic activities to intensify the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the nonaligned movement and saw to it that every support and encouragement was given to the national liberation struggle of peoples of colonial and neocolonial countries and to the struggle of peoples new emerging countries for the building of a new society.

All activities carried out by the great leader made a great contribution to accelerating the international communist movement and the world revolution. They enhanced the international authority and position of our party and our nation and extremely strengthened the international solidarity of our revolution.

In conclusion, it is recorded in the book that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new fighting program for our party and people at the Sixth KWP Congress. The great leader extensively summed up at the sixth party

congress brilliant victories and proud achievements attained in the revolution and construction in the past. He elucidated concrete tasks of struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism in our country, to further strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically and to accelerate the South Korean revolution, national reunification and the world revolution.

The new revolutionary lines and policy of struggle put forward at the Sixth KWP Congress are programmatic guidelines which our party and people should firmly adhere to in accelerating the chuche-orientation of the entire society and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation. They are powerful weapons ensuring victory in the revolution and construction.

Thanks to the energetic guidance by the respected leader in fulfilling the decisions and directives of the sixth party congress, revolution and construction are being advanced in an extremely rapid manner and an endlessly bright future is opening up before the Korean revolution.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who devotes his whole life to the fatherland and people and who has made immortal achievements for history and mankind.

The long history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class does not know such a great leader as the respected leader who basically reformed the position of the fatherland and people in a short time and created miracles of the century in all fields of politics, economy, ideology and culture.

With the richness and greatness of the revolutionary achievements made in the course of long arduous and complex revolutionary struggle, the revolutionary history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is shining as a most glorious and brilliant history of the leader of the working class.

There are no such proud and happy people as ours who conduct the revolution in chuche Korea by holding in high esteem the respected comrade Kim Il-song as our leader who glorified the entire course of the long revolutionary struggle with brilliant victory, and under the leadership of the KWP. It is a most sacred and lofty duty and greatest honor of the revolutionaries and people in our era to learn and follow the revolutionary history of the great leader.

All party members and workers should firmly prepare themselves to be genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries by deeply studying and comprehending the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a systematic and extensive manner.

The revolutionary cause of our people who advance and struggle by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the party leadership will be ever-victorious and invincible forever.

CSO: 4108/138

FOUNDING OF KPA SONG, DANCE ENSEMBLE MARKED

SK260944 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] A report meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KPA song and dance ensemble was held at the 8 February Hall of Culture on 25 March.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was placed on the platform at the meeting hall. Slogans reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-Song" and "Long Live the Glorious KWP" were displayed at the meeting hall.

The report meeting was attended by Comrade Paek Hak-nim; personages concerned, including Yun Chi-ho, Cho Yong-chok, Kim Won-kyun and (Cha Kil-yong); KPA soldiers; creative staffers and actors in Pyongyang; and writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble.

The report meeting began with the singing of the song "Gen Kim Il-song."

At the report meeting, a congratulatory message from the KWP Central Committee extended to all writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble was conveyed by Comrade Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces. In the congratulatory message, the party Central Committee noted that it congratulates all the writers and artists of the KPA ensemble on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of its founding. In the congratulatory message, the party Central Committee noted: the KPA song and dance ensemble personally formed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of the revolutionary literary and art tradition established by him in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was traversed a road of victory and glory under the leadership of the party and has excellently performed its mission of inspiring the soldiers of the KPA and the people to loyal feats through its militant artistic creation and performance activities in the past 35 years.

In the message, the party Central Committee pointed out: The KPA song and dance ensemble, which was born as the first integrated art organization of song and dance, has contributed to leading the soldiers of the KPA and the people to be loyal to the party and the leader, to accelerating the revolution and construction and to safeguarding and defending the security of the country

and the gains of the revolution by vigorously conducting militant art activities. It has also grown as a reliable militant rank in the ideological front of our party replete with the unitary ideology of the party and organized with talented creative staffers, actors and actresses who are infinitely loyal to the party leadership.

In the message, pointing out that all the successes made by the KPA song and dance ensemble over the past 35 years were a brilliant embodiment of the chuche-oriented literary and art ideology of the great leader and the literary and art policy of the party and reflected the high loyalty and devoted efforts of the writers and artists of the people's army ensemble who have traversed the road of revolution under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the party, the party Central Committee highly praised the brilliant exploits performed by them for the party, the revolution, the fatherland and the people.

In the message, pointing out the task of the literary and art sector today, the party Central Committee stressed that all the writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble should arm themselves with the chuche-oriented literary and art ideology of the respected and beloved leader and the literary and art policy of the party, think and act in accordance with the leader's literary and art ideology and thoroughly implement the literary and art policy of the party.

In the message, the party Central Committee stressed that by creating many hymns of loyalty embodying the immortal revolutionary feats of the respected and beloved leader and his traits at a high ideological and artistic level the writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble should more properly contribute to educating the unitary ideology of the party among the soldiers and the people and more widely conduct their artistic creation and performance activities to safeguard and propagate the party's achievements and to lead the soldiers and the working people to be infinitely loyal to the party leadership.

[SK261008] Song Wan-su, director of the KPA song and dance ensemble, made a report at the meeting. He said: Today we mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KPA song and dance ensemble at a time when the country is striving with great zeal to most significantly greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the greatest national festive day. The great leader formed the KPA song and dance ensemble in March 1947 and most correctly elucidated all problems ranging from the nature and mission of the ensemble to the creation and performance activities and management and operation of the ensemble.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The art organization of our army should inherit the tradition of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and more vigorously conduct the revolutionary literary and art activities within the army. By doing so, it should actively contribute to arming all the soldiers with immortal and indomitable revolutionary spirit and to educating them to become revolutionary fighters working for the fatherland and the people.

The reporter said that the chuche-oriented literary and art ideology of the respected and beloved leader has become the programmatic principle of the art

activities of the ensemble. He recalled the glorious road traversed by the KPA song and dance ensemble after its founding performance with the participation of the great leader.

He said: In particular, in the fatherland liberation war period, the revolutionary songs sung by the artists of the ensemble in their militant performance activities on the frontline areas, responding to the call of the respected and beloved leader, led the hearts of the KPA soldiers and the people to burn with the fighting spirit of annihilating the enemies and faith in certain victory and vigorously inspired them to display mass heroism.

He pointed out that thanks to the wise leadership of our party, a new revolutionary turn was effected in the overall tasks of the KPA song and dance ensemble in the 1970's.

He said: The glorious party center personally completed the revolutionary opera "The Genuine Daughter of the Party," a work of the People's Laureate Prize, and the revolutionary opera "Under the Bright Sun" which have brilliantly embodied the creation principle of revolutionay opera of "Sea of Blood" type and fostered the writers and artists of the ensemble to be creators of revolutionary art.

He said: The ensemble created and performed many song and dance works embodying the greatness of the respected and beloved leader, the brilliant achievements of our party and the infinite reverence and loyalty of the soldiers of the people's army and the people to the party and the leader at a high ideological and artistic level and other works depicting the revolutionary tradition. The ensemble also created and performed many other works reflecting the soldiers' militant and happy military life. Thus, it has contributed to the cause of modeling society on the chuche idea.

He stressed: The 35 years traversed by the KPA song and dance ensemble are a history of the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center to the literary and art activities within the revolutionary army and are a history of benevolent love embroidered with the leader's and the glorious party center's political trust in and warm concern for the revolutionary fighters.

He continued: The writers and artists of the KPA song and dance ensemble should resolutely safeguard and glorify the brilliant achievements attained in the literary and art field and create and perform more outstanding works so they actively contribute to modeling society on the chuche idea.

In conclusion, he stressed: The writers and artists of the ensemble should effect innovations in their activities so they can glorify the great leader's 70th birthday as the most happy national festival day.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4108/138

KWP'S YIM CHUN-CHU SPEAKS ON KNA ANNIVERSARY

SK240920 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Report by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and general secretary of the DPRK Central People's Committee, at central report meeting held at People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 22 March to commemorate 65th anniversary of formation of Korean National Association by Kim Hyong-chik--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, we commemorate the significant 65th anniversary of the formation of the Korean National Association [KNA] in circumstances in which all people throughout the country have enacted a great upsurge in all sectors of the revolution and construction with endless loyalty to the party and the leader and lofty awareness of their cause.

The KNA was founded 65 years ago by Mr Kim Kyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in our country and of the greatest anti-Japanese underground organization in our country prior to and after the 1 March people's uprising, which thoroughly assumed an anti-imperialist, independent stand and a pan-national nature. This association was a revolutionary organization which led the Korean National Liberation Movement.

Greeting the 65th anniversary of the formation of the KNA, our people proudfully recall the achievements attained by the KNA with endless respect and admiration for Mr Kim Kyong-chik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

Comrades, the latter part of the 1910's when the KNA was formed was a period of national suffering when the tyrannical military rule of the Japanese imperialists occupying Korea reached its zenith and when our people were forced to suffer the status of colonial slavery. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Occupying Korea for nearly half a century, the Japanese imperialists maintained a barbarous colonial rule and brought immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes to our people. Spreading army troops, gendarmes, policemen, prisons and terrorist networks everywhere in Korea, the Japanese imperialist aggressors cruelly suppressed our people and maneuvered in various ways to exterminate the Korean people.

By occupying Korea and by maintaining an unprecedentedly outrageous colonial rule in all sectors, including the political, economic and cultural sectors,

the Japanese imperialist aggressors hindered the independent development of Korean society and converted our country into a dark, murderous hell.

Having a matchlessly profound insight into the distressed situation in Korea and into the future of the Korean revolution, Mr Kim Hyong-chik earlier embarked on the road of struggle against the Japanese imperialists and occupied a central position among independent movement activists at home and abroad in energetically carrying out revolutionary activities. While instilling anti-Japanese patriotism and the spirit of national independence in advanced students and the working people at the initial stage of his revolutionary activities by organizing various organizations such as the colleagues' study association, a reading club and the Ilsin Friendship Association, he firmly solidified a foundation for forming an anti-Japanese underground organization by touring broad areas at home and abroad. Based on this foundation, he formed the KNA on 23 March 1917.

The aim of the KNA was to help all Korean people achieve the nation's independence by themselves and through their united efforts and build a truly civilized country. The aim of the KNA as clarified by Mr Kim Hyong-chik clearly reflected a thoroughgoing stand against imperialism--a stand for rejecting the toadyist ideology of seeking independence by clinging to foreign forces and for achieving the independence of the country through the people's independent efforts.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik taught that, to achieve the aim of the KNA, the broad strata of the people should be rallied and unanimously mobilized to the cause of the anti-Japanese liberation struggle and that the KNA should be firmly solidified.

[SK241425] He also taught that the era of struggle for hegemony in the orient between the Western forces and Japan was the best chance for the independence of Korea and that, therefore, taking advantage of this era the Korean people should drive out the Japanese imperialists with their own strength to achieve the independence of the country.

The aim of the KNA and ways for its realization advanced by Mr Kim Hyong-chik were a most correct struggle program which indicated a right direction for developing the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement independently on the basis of a deep analysis of the contradictions among the imperialist powers ever worsening in Asia and the obtaining situation. The formation of the KNA was a valuable fruition of the far-sighted plan of Mr Kim Hyong-chik to achieve the independence of the country with the nation's united strength and of the arduous struggle for its realization. It was also a historic event which planted a new vitality on the fatherland where the clouds of national ruin hung heavy and which instilled a hope for liberation and the zeal of struggle for liberation in the hearts of our people.

With the formation of the KNA, the Korean people were able to possess a powerful revolutionary organization, uniting into one all of the anti-Japanese forces which loved the country and the nation and leading the National Liberation Movement in a unified way on a nationwide scale. The anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of our country was able to enter a new stage of development in which it vigorously advanced, relying upon the nation's own strength.

In a short period of 6 months after its formation, under the energetic guidance of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the KNA expanded its organization to many places in north and south Pyongan Provinces, Hwanghae Province, Kyonggi Province and north and south Cholla Provinces and to Changpaek, Musong, (Yimkang) and (Samunpo) outside the country. At the same time, it vigorously organized and mobilized the popular masses into the anti-Japanese struggle by closely combining its legal and illegal activities and its political and military activities.

As the KNA organization was expanded and its activities strengthened, a new phase was opened in the work for the unity of broad anti-Japanese forces and the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement of the Korean people advanced more vigorously under the banner of the national independent struggle.

In the historic period when the national liberation struggle of our people had to change its direction from a nationalist movement to a communist movement, Mr Kim Hyong-chik became a pioneer in this period and energetically worked to strengthen and develop the KNA organization into a revolutionary organization deeply rooted among the proletarian masses.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who stressed the nationalist movement from the early period of his revolutionary activities, convened the (Chongsudong) conference in November 1918 and set forth a new policy, a guideline for KNA activities. Thanks to this new policy, the KNA organization was strengthened and developed into a revolutionary organization deeply rooted among the proletarian masses, including workers and peasants, and the broad anti-Japanese independence movement organizations were able to more actively wage their struggle under the guidance of the KNA organization.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who waged energetic activities to implement the (Chongsudong) conference policy, convened the historic (Kwanchon) conference in August 1919 and elucidated a new line based on his scientific analysis and summing up of the internal and external situation and the experience and lessons drawn from the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik advanced a revolutionary policy for armed struggle which elucidated that under a changed situation the National Liberation Movement should advance along the road of proletarian revolution which can realize both the class demand of working masses and the national demand of the people and that, in order to favorably develop the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement, the armed struggle should be more vigorously waged.

The line and policies advanced by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement, were a programmatic guideline which should be firmly maintained in the struggle to convert a nationalist movement to a communist movement. Based on the policy advanced by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, the KNA vigorously waged a movement to propagate and plant advanced ideology among the people.

[SK241440] Wherever he went, he established various types of schools and night schools, thus indoctrinating and fostering advanced ideologies among the children of working people such as workers and peasants and raising them as reliable workers for revolutionary struggle. With these schools and

supporters' organizations as bases, he rallied the broad masses. The work of disseminating advanced ideologies, then, was carried out in relation to the struggle against national reformism [minjok kaeryangjuui] which had impeded the independent development of the National Liberation Movement.

Kim Hyong-chik, who had penetrated the reactionary nature and cancer of national reformism, sent letters to the KNA organizations in October 1921 and put forth his methods of struggle against national reformism at the historic (taepyong) conference in the autumn of 1923 for the purpose of keeping national reformism from infiltrating.

Because the struggle for exposing and analyzing national reformism had been strenously waged under the guidance of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, national reformism was dealt a severe blow and the advanced ideologies were instilled in the people with a greater tractive force. The KNA had also positively launched the task of rallying and leading broad circles of people, including workers and peasants and independence fighters, to the right path.

Thanks to the energetic activities of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who had straightened out so many difficulties with an indomitable iron will, the broad masses of workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, patriotic religious men and merchants and industrialists of small and medium-sized enterprises were awakened with the anti-Japanese patriotic ideology in spite of the Japanese imperialists' truculent suppression and surveillance. Mass organizations were organized and expanded in the northern part of the border area long the Yalu River, in various places throughout the country and in several places overseas where the Korean people lived.

In particular, with the historic (musong) conference held in August 1925 as a momentum, the Association for Promotion of Unity of the National Organizatios [minjok tanche yonhap chokjinhoe] was founded as a federation to unite independence movement organizations, which separately had been active in the Manchurian plain. The founding of the federation marked a great progress in the struggle for uniting the broad patriotic force.

The KNA's struggle for converting the national movement to a communist movement was more vigorously waged in close relation to the revolutionary armed activities.

Upholding the guiding principle for armed struggle illuminated by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, who said that (? the key) to achieving Korean independence was armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, the KNA members positively struggled for realization of this principle.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik's ideology on armed struggle was one which reflected the new lofty demands of the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement on the basis of the profound historic summation of the preceding anti-Japanese movement. The ideology served as a firm guiding principle that indicated the fastest way to liquidating the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule and to achieving the country's independence.

The KNA members were raised as capable military cadres through various military schools including (Paldogang) (?social revolutionary school) in (Long Jiang) County under his guidance. Organizing and expanding new armed units within the independence army's armed units, they had vehemently waged military struggles by tearing down the Japanese imperialist police buildings or punishing their stooges. Such armed struggles made the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their stooges shudder and dealt a severe blow to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, thereby giving people confidence in victory and vigorously inspiring them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

[SK250024] In the course of repeated struggle, the KNA became a mighty clandestine revolutionary organization taking root deep among the masses. The National Liberation Movement in our country greeted a new brilliant era marking a turn into the communist movement based on the advanced ideology of the proletariat through armed struggle.

Indeed, the KNA made a great contribution to bringing to the entire people revolutionary awareness under the banner of national independence and to developing the Korean National Liberation Movement to a new stage.

The immortal achievements made by the KNA are the brilliant fruition of the efforts of Kim Hyong-chik, indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in our country who embarked on the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle from an early date, personally experiencing the sorrow and pains of the people without a nation, who inspired the national sense of independence, stressing that the only way to safeguard the nation's independence and dignity is to unite strength of the entire people and who waged energetic activities by overcoming various difficulties and trials.

The revolutionary road Kim Hyong-chik traversed was a succession of arduous struggles. However, no storm or trial nor the continuous repression by the Japanese imperialist hangmen could crush his burning patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit. The KNA, which was founded by Kim Hyong-chik's noble intention, was a beacon fire for 20 million fellow countrymen who were grieving over the national ruin and was a symbol of the vigorous spirit of Korea to raise the nation and open a new era by its own strength by fostering national wisdom and ability.

By founding the KNA and through its activities, Kim Hyong-chik showed a fine example of uniting clandestine revolutionry organizations amid tightly-guarded enemies and cruel repression and of waging an anti-imperialist national liberation movement.

Thanks to the outstanding leadership and energetic activities of Kim Hyong-chik, the noble revolutionary achievements of the KNA are deeply treasured by the people even today, vigorously inspiring our people's struggle to achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland.

The noble intention of national liberation which was so deeply cherished by indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the

anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement in our country and a great pioneer in changing the course of struggle from the national movement to the communist movement, has been brilliantly realized by the respected leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, standing at the van of the revolution in the gloomy days under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, opened up a road of independent development for the Korean revolution with the banner of the immortal chuche idea. He organized and led the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists by founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla units. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great revolutionary struggle which brought the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country and the communist movement to a new higher stage and was a national liberation war against colonial rule to recover national sovereignty and independence by driving out the foreign imperialists with chuche-type forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, legendary hero and ever-victorious and iron-willed commander, achieved the historic cause of national liberation by victoriously organizing and leading the unprecedentedly arduous and rigorous anti-Japanese armed struggle and opened up a broad road for construction of a new society to the Korean people.

Thanks to the great revolutionary tradition established by the respected leader during the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, our people could build the party, revolutionary government and revolutionary armed forces in a timely manner after the liberation, and could successfully carry out anti-imperialist and antifeudalist democratic revolutionary tasks in the northern half of the republic. Our people won the historic victory in the national liberation war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and registered miraculous renovation and brilliant successes in the struggle for socialist revolution and for socialist construction.

[SK250328] By accelerating the revolution and construction on the basis of self-reliance, our people, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have erected a powerful socialist country with an advanced socialist system, strong self-reliant national economy, brilliant national culture and invincible creativity on this land which for centuries was backward. Today, they have come to stand on the mountaintop commanding the final victory of socialism.

Thanks to the great leader, who stands in the forefront of the revolution, fundamental changes occurred in the position of our fatherland and people, a great new flourishing era of prosperity unprecedented in our history has been opened, and the final victory of the Korean revolutionay cause is firmly guaranteed thanks to the wise leadership of respected and beloved leader and party.

Comrades: The noble idea of the KNA has borne shining fruit in the northern half of the republic, but it has not been completely realized on a nationwide scale.

The tragedy of territorial division and national division begun in the 1940's by the outside forces continues even in the 1980's and owing to this, national misery and the pains our people suffer are growing with each passing day.

None of the Korean people who have lived as a single ethnic group of the same blood in a single land for 5,000 years of history will stand with folded arms in today's miserable situation or will eschew thinking of the nations future.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, nothing is more precious than reunification for our people and no task is more urgent than to reunify the fatherland.

From the beginning of the national division, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding the reunification of the fatherland as the paramount task, has put forth the most correct policies and proposals for national reunification at each period of the development of the revolution and has wisely led our people in their struggle to implement them. He has made the prospect of national reunification all the brighter by putting forward the new national salvation proposal for reunifying the country through the establishment of a confederal state.

The proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader is an independent and patriotic charter for reunification which illuminates the only way for the Korean people to pioneer the fate of the nation and people on their own under any circumstances. It is a fair and reasonable program for national salvation reflecting the national aspiration of the entire Korean people for national reunification and the demand of the times.

To reunify the fatherland through the establishment of a confederal state, all Korean compatriots in the north, south and abroad should firmly unite in a single great national reunification front under the banner of the national reunification, regardless of differences in ideas, systems, factions, and political views.

If all the compatriots in the north, south and abroad wage a powerful national movement for reunification in national unity just as our people in the past bravely waged the anti-Japanese struggle by rallying around the KNA or just as our people, who, rallying around the banner of the fatherland liberation, achieved the cause of the fatherland liberation after defeating the brigandish Japanese imperialists, they will frustrate any obstructionist maneuvers of the enemy and accelerate the historic cause of national reunification.

Today, the fundamental obstacle blocking our country's reunification is the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy of aggression. The U.S. imperialists have been illegally occupying South Korea for 37 years, practicing colonial rule and are now committing military provocations against our republic and staging war exercise more wickedly than ever before, while endlessly increasing their aggressive armed forces to achieve their ambition of invading Korea. Despite the strong protest and denunciation of our people and the progressive peoples of the world, the U.S. imperialists

are now staging a large-scale military exercise racket called team spirit '82 by mobilizing the aggressive armed forces and the puppet army in South Korea, from the U.S. mainland, Japan and the Pacific region, turning South Korea into a dangerous testing ground for nuclear war, while straining the situation in our country to the extreme.

Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets are committing maneuvers for fascism, war, treason and division. These, too, are big obstacles to national reunification. Enforcing an antinational rule of military terror, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, hand in glove with the foreign aggressive forces, are frenzied in fascist suppression of the people and staging anticommunist confrontation rackets, and, with the false slogan of dialogue and reunification, are mocking the national aspiration for reunification, persistently pursuing a two-Koreas policy. All of these criminal maneuvers being committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are incompatible with peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, and they create only still bigger obstacles to national reunification. The way to break through the present difficulties facing the nation and to accelerate the cause of national reunification through dialogue and negotiation under this situation lies only in an early convocation of a joint conference of North, South and Overseas Korean politicians proposed by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

With the convocation of the 100-man joint conference, if the politicians of the north, south and abroad gather together to exchange views without reservation and take common national measures for national salvation, it will greatly contribute to opening the future of national reunification.

[SK250544] We express the expectation and conviction that the South Korean politicians concerned for the future of the nation will actively respond to our proposal for arranging a great conference for reunification, deeply conscious of the mission they have assumed before the country and the nation.

The South Korean ruling clique should abandon the foolish idea of participating in the negotiations for reunification where there is no room for it and should not prevent the politicians from participating in the conference. It should release all the unjustly arrested and imprisoned politicians, including Kim Tae-chung, immediately and unconditionally and should guarantee all the necessary conditions for their participation in the conference without delay. In addition, the South Korean rulers should make the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from South Korea, practice democracy, abandon the policy of anticommunist confrontation and the two-Koreas policy and apologize to the nation for the brutal massacre in Kwangju.

The U.S. imperialists should stop instigating the Chon Tu-hwan fascist military clique, which is forsaken by the people, stop the aggressive war rackets without delay and should leave South Korea, taking all aggressive weapons, including their troops and nuclear weapons.

No force can stop the burning aspiration of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the trend of the times.

Due to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for division, grave obstacles are placed on the road to national reunification. However, the vigorous struggle waged by the Korean people, positively supported by the progressive people of the world, will surely bring about our fatherland's reunification.

To realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland at an early date, we should strengthen our revolutionary forces further by accelerating the revolution and construction in the northern half of the republic.

To embody the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, we must, first of all, arm ourselves with the party's lines and policy and consolidate a steel-like unity and cohesion in our revolutionary ranks.

All the party members and working people should prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries with an invincible revolutionary spirit, just like the young communists who upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the dawn of the Korean revolution and struggled, sacrificing their youthfulness and lives without hesitation for the revolution. At the same time, we should tenaciously defend the glorious revolutionary tradition provided by the great leader in the course of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, illuminate that tradition from generation to generation and thoroughly embody it all our lives.

Before long, we are going to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song. All the party members and working people should make this year--the year marking the 70th birthday of the great leader and the 50th anniversary of the leader's founding of anti-Japanese guerrillas and the start of the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists--a most brilliant one in the history of our fatherland by creating a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction with fervent loyalty.

By substantially launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the example of the unheralded heroes, we must fulfill the militant tasks assigned to us without fail and strive to fill the society with a lively and fresh revolutionary spirit.

In the midst of the enemy's maneuvers to provoke a new war, which are becoming more intense with each passing day, we must not relax our revolutionary vigilance even a moment but must watch every movement of the enemy keenly and work and live alert and always ready for mobilization, rejecting even the slightest relaxation or slackness.

We must vigorously follow the arduous and treacherous road of the revolution, without wavering and with firm faith in sure victory, cherishing the persistent spirit and noble will of Mr Kim Hyong-chik who, with firm conviction that the victorious day reverberating with shouts of "Long Live Independence" would surely come, tenaciously traversed the treacherous road of history.

The Korean people, who are vigorously advancing for the just revolutionary cause under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are invincible and only victory and glory await them in the future.

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and continue struggling vigorously to achieve national reunification and to consummate the cause of the chuche revolution.

Long live, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people!

Long live, the glorious KWP!

CSO: 4108/138

YI YONG-SU MARKS STUDENT UPRISING IN SOUTH

SK240610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Report on speech by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, at 24 March meeting of Pyongyang youth and students held at the League's central hall to mark the 18th anniversary of the March 1964 struggle of South Korean students]

[Text] The reporter said that the people greet the 18th anniversary of the 24 March uprising of the South Korean students in circumstances in which workers and students throughout the country have created a new revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction under the leadership of the party to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, as the greatest festival of the people and in which the struggle to achieve the democratization of society and the country's independent and peaceful reunification has been steadily waged in South Korea by students and the people.

He said that the 24 March struggle of the South Korean students was the eruption of the resentment of the South Korean students and people against the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which was hurriedly attempting to settle the aggressive and treacherous South Korea-Japan talks, and was a sacred, democratic nation-saving struggle against imperialism and fascism.

He said that the brazen collusion between the Japanese reactionaries, who were seeking an opportunity for reinvasion, and the traitors, who were attempting to leave South Korea as a twofold colony, enraged the South Korean students and people, finally leading to a March 1964 indignation meeting of students of the Liberal Arts College of Seoul University opposing South Korea-Japan talks and to a ceremony in which imperialists and traitors were burned in effigy. He then said that the flames of this struggle quickly spread to the whole of South Korea, including Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju.

He said that, courageously dashing to the streets in a nation-saving struggle like a raging billow and chanting slogans: "Immediately Stop the South Korea-Japan Talks," "Smash the Japanese Militarists," "The United States Should Take Off Its Mask," and "The Second Yi Wan-yong and the Dictatorial Regime Seeking National Division Should Withdraw," the students waged a massive struggle.

He went on to say: Perplexed by this, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique tried to bestially suppress the fighters by declaring emergency martial law and by mobilizing scores of thousands of heavily-armed puppet army troops. However, it failed to thwart their raging, billow-like fighting spirit. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The patriotic and progressive struggle of students, which continued for more than 70 days from 24 March to 5 June, dealt great blows at the Pak Chong-hui clique and the U.S. imperialists. The 24 March uprising of the South Korean students dealt a fatal blow at the policy of dependence on outside forces pursued by the South Korean puppet clique and its maneuvers for treachery. It paralyzed the rascals' ruling order, drove the enemy into chaotic confusion and temporarily disrupted the criminal South Korea-Japan talks, thus dealing a telling blow at the Japanese reactionaries, who were running wild to fulfill their old dream of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, and at their maneuvers for reinvasion.

Through fierce struggles over more than 70 days, the South Korean students and people further sharpened their political awareness, hardened themselves and greatly influenced the development of the movement against imperialism and fascism.

Availing himself of the significant occasion of commemorating the 18th anniversary of the heroic 24 March uprising, the reporter, on behalf of all the youths and students of the northern half of the republic, paid tribute to the South Korean students who had sacrificed their youthful, precious lives in the streets of resistance for the cause of national dignity and expressed noble respect to their bereaved families and all those who participated in the 24 March uprising.

He said that, although 18 years have passed since the righteous warriors of 24 March dyed the streets of resistance with blood, none of their desire for independence, democracy and reunification has been fulfilled.

[SK250809] He said that a more heinous and vicious fascist rule than the Yusin reactionary rule exists in South Korea because of the never-to-be-condoned treachery of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has emerged as a new fascist maniac with the support of the U.S. imperialists. He said that Chon Tu-hwan is stepping up a policy of reliance on the United States and scheming to make South Korea the U.S. imperialists' colony and military base.

He said that, while accelerating efforts to increase military capabilities and arms in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have staged large-scale war exercises there, leading the situation to the brink of war. He added that team spirit '82, which has continued since February, is a large-scale preliminary test war.

He said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, not satisfied by leaving South Korea to his U.S. imperialist master and flattering and following the Japanese reactionaries, has paved the way toward allowing the latter to infiltrate South Korea politically, economically and militarily to their heart's content. He said that the South Korean puppet clique's talk about common destiny and its begging for $6 billion in loans stem from a military aim to invade the

northern half of the republic by colluding with the Japanese reactionaries. He said all facts show that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese stooge who, maintaining his life line by relying on foreign forces, seeks a parasitic life by relying on two masters.

The reporter noted that since the usurpation of power through the wielding of bayonets, the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of stooges faithful to the U.S. imperialists and felonious Yusin remnants--has reacted to the righteous demand of the South Korean students and people with tyranny. He said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's barbarous act of murdering the youths, students and people in Kwangju in May 1980 is an unprecedentedly brutal act of slaughtering his fellow countrymen. He said that since the Kwangju incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has created a whirlwind in arresting patriotic people, youths and students and has continuously increased suppressive forces. He said that this traitor has converted South Korea into a desolate graveyard of democracy plagued by murder and the most miserable living hell in the latter part of the 20th century.

He said that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has bloodily suppressed small meetings and demonstrations on campuses by mobilizing armed policemen. He noted that the rascals have recently punished or expelled thousands of students from the campuses throughout the country for leading the struggle against fascism and, on the pretext of taking disciplinary action on the campuses, have established a surveillance network through the use of monitoring equipment. He noted the horrible South Korean situation, in which students who seek truth are dragged to the court from the campus and are guillotined outside the classroom.

He said that the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique is persisting in every conceivable intrigue to perpetuate national division and obstruct the country's reunification in accordance with the two Koreas manuscript of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

He said that after carrying out slanderous maneuvers by shouting the theory of reunification in the 2000's--not satiated by fanning confrontation between the north and south--and urging the people not to have any illusion about peaceful reunification, saying the only thing for the worth is confrontation, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique has recently clamored about dialogue by proposing pilot projects. Saying that all these facts clearly show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of traitors, butchers of the people, war maniacs and enemies of reunification, he bitterly denounced on behalf of all the Korean students and people the Chon Tu-hwan ring's crimes of fascism, treachery, anticommunism and division after emerging as a second Yusin dictator.

Referring to the recent courageous struggle of the South Korean patriotic people and students to set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan--one of the U.S. imperialists ideological and cultural aggressive agencies--and to scatter many leaflets everywhere in the city, denouncing the fascist suppression of the campuses, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, he said that this is the eruption of pent-up anti-U.S. feeling of the South Korean people and a manifestation of their strong will and patriotism

to banish the U.S. imperialists and regain the people's dignity and sovereignty.

[SK250836] He said: Taking this significant opportunity commemorating the 18th anniversary of the 24 March uprising, I, in the name of all youths and students in the northern half of the republic, extend warm support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students and people of all strata who are vigorously waging a just and patriotic struggle in defiance of the bloody suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

He said that today the South Korean youths, students and people are faced with an urgent task of ending the colonial, military and fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges at the earliest possible date and of achieving the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country and continued: the South Korean youths and students should become the standard-bearer calling the people of all strata to struggle and a leader of the struggle and continuously fight until they will have ended the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule and established a genuine democratic government in the name of their fallen comrades-in-arms. At the same time, they should resolutely struggle for the abolition of fascist evil laws, including the notorious national security law, and all suppressive mechanisms and the release of all arrested and imprisoned youths, students, democratic figures and patriotic people.

The South Korean youths and students should struggle to dismantle all reactionary fascist organizations, including the student defense corps, and oppose forcible conscription for the puppet army. They should sternly block and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's schemes to ignite a fratricidal war.

The South Korean youths, students and people should heighten their vigilance against the aggression and interference of foreign forces and resolutely struggle to restore the lost national sovereignty in South Korea. Noting that the U.S. imperialists are the source of the misfortune and suffering of the South Korean youths, students and people and basic obstacles hindering peaceful reunification of the country, the reporter said that the U.S. imperialists should renounce the foolish ambition to maintain South Korea as their colony and military base indefinitely, immediately stop powder-reeking war exercises and withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their troops and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

He said: The Japanese reactionaries should abandon their foolish delusion of holding the position of a secondary colonial ruler in South Korea and of invading Korea and Asia, capitalizing on the aggression of the U.S. imperialists. They should also refrain from instigating the military hooligans of South Korea to fascism and war.

Stressing that the reunification of the fatherland is the utmost national desire of all of the Korean people, including our youths and students, and a national task which cannot be delayed for a moment, the reporter said that the South Korean youths and students should devote their efforts, wisdom and

patriotic energy for the rewarding struggle to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and to glorify the nation's wisdom and prestige.

He said that the youths and students in the northern half of the republic should arm themselves with the revolutionary ideology of the great leader, resolutely safeguard and defend the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center under all circumstances and more firmly prepare them as reliable successors of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

In conclusion, he said that all of us should firmly rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, and the glorious party center and vigorously struggle for the socialist and communist construction in the northern half of the republic, the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the achievement of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 207

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No. 207

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

N. KOREAN DEFECTORS DISCUSS KIM CHONG-IL

SK130130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] North Korea has either executed or sent to concentration camps members of the "124 army unit," the notorious commando unit that made the abortive attempt to raid the Chongwadae presidential mansion on 21 January 1968.

Kim Yong-chun, who defected to the South last January, disclosed at a news conference yesterday that revolts within the commando unit prompted the Pyongyang regime to sentence the insurgents to hard labor in gold and coal mines. They were later freed from the mines and allowed to return to their homes only to be arrested again and interned in concentration camps, he said.

He disclosed that the former members of the "124 army unit" at the mines stole rifles and ammunition and revolted. The camps are surrounded with pits containing poisonous stakes to prevent prisoners from escaping, according to Kim.

Also answering questions at the news conference was Kang Hyong-sun, who defected to the South in July 1979.

The two former North Koreans said that concentration camps for political prisoners will probably increase with Kim Il-song's desperate efforts to transfer power to his son Chong-il. They said Kim Il-song constructed the camps to imprison those opponents who oppose his son's ascension to the leadership of North Korea.

Citing an example of Pyongyang's cruelty, they said when a certain security agent disagreed with Kim's policy, he and his entire family were branded as "national enemies" and sent to one of the camps.

Kim Yong-chun said he mistakenly came across a camp near his hometown mountain village of Onsong-gun in mid-May 1962 when he was looking for tree barks to make ropes. He said he learned from the villagers that the iron-fenced camp contained antiparty and antirevolutionary prisoners.

He said he received a vivid picture of the lives of those imprisoned in the camp, when he was touring the Onsong-gun area in 1978 with a mission.

CSO: 4120/229

SOCIALIST MEDIA HIT S. KOREA-U.S. 'WAR MANEUVERS'

SK120453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Apr (KCNA)--Newspapers of socialist countries continue to denounce the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA in an article titled "War Exercises" said: Divisions of the South Korean puppet army attacked heights held by an imaginary "enemy" and South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan and U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger watched their operations.

The paper further said: The U.S. troops present in South Korea and the South Korean puppet army have annually staged such joint exercises as "Team Spirit 82." The equipment of the U.S. expeditionary forces in South Korea is being modernized and military supply to Seoul expanded.

Recently a U.S.-South Korea "joint communique" was signed in Seoul, in which the United States promised to cover the puppet regime with its "nuclear umbrella" and transfer military equipment worth $2,000 million to the latter instantly "in case of emergency."

The United States is deeply inveigling Japan into arming South Korea. Japan is assigned with the role of supplier of capital for the execution of the military program of Seoul.

Sober-mindedly considering that these dangerous preparations for war are a threat to security in the Asian continent and a grave obstacle to the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea, the progressive public of the world is watching them with anxiety.

In an article titled "Military Alliance Tightened" a recent issue of the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT pointed to the "14th South Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" held in Seoul. It said: The 2-day "consultative meeting" reportedly reached an agreement that the United States would replenish the armoury of South Korea with its military equipment to counter an "emergency."

The military axis linking Washington and Seoul is being reinforced in a planned way with the accompaniment of sophism about "threat from the North." But the "consultative meeting" this year signified a new stage in the military relationship between the United States and South Korea. The paper exposed an aggressive plot woven at the "meeting."

Recent issues of the Czechoslovak papers ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY and LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE exposed the U.S. imperialists' scheme to increase their aggression forces in South Korea.

ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY pointed out that the U.S. defense secretary who flew into South Korea raved that the United States would keep its troops there, protect South Korea with a "nuclear umbrella" and step up arms buildup.

CSO: 4120/231

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY SCORES S. KOREA-U.S. JOINT COMMUNIQUE

SK090514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 8 April brands the "joint communique" issued at the end of the "14th South Korea-U.S. annual security consultative meeting" as a document of aggression and war for further justifying the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and perfecting preparations to invade the northern half of our republic and a document of treachery for plunging the fellow countrymen into the scourge of another war.

A signed commentary of the paper titled "War Document Endangering Peace in Korea" says: In the "joint communique" the U.S. imperialists, claiming that "security of South Korea" is "vital to the security interests" of the United States, reaffirmed their commitment to give "prompt and effective assistance" to the South Korean puppets in case of "armed invasion" from someone in the Korean peninsula. This is shameless indeed.

In the "joint communique" the U.S. imperialists announced that their drastic reinforcement of the aggression forces occupying South Korea is "practical proof" of their "firm determination to defend" South Korea and constitutes an "important contribution" to "peace" in northeast Asia and they will continue to ensure the "security" of South Korea with their nuclear umbrella. This is a revelation of their intention to bring more aggression forces into South Korea and launch without hesitation even a nuclear war to realise their aggressive design.

As shown by Weinberger's itinerary in South Korea and the "joint communique," his recent South Korean tour was a war junket for the provocation of another war, not for peace.

CSO: 4120/231

BULGARIAN PAPERS DENOUNCE TEAM SPIRIT

SK120931 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Apr (KCNA)--Bulgarian papers denounced the "Team Spirit 82" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army, according to a report.

A recent issue of the paper NARODNA MLADEZH in an article, pointing to the scope of the "Team Spirit 82" war exercises of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army, says that the world has never seen such large-scale exercises.

Noting that bosses of the U.S. Defense Department worked out a detailed plan of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it continues: The aim of the "Team Spirit 82" war exercises cannot be concealed with the propaganda that "they are for preventing war and defending South Korea" made by reactionary U.S. publications. Through the military exercises the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique try to create "two Koreas" and further heighten tension in the Korean peninsula.

Pointing out that the United States and the South Korean puppet clique are hard at work to cause a military clash and plunge mankind into a nuclear holocaust, the paper brands the "Team Spirit 82" military exercises as a wanton violation of the Korean armistice agreement.

A recent issue of the paper OTECHESTVEN GLAS in an article titled "The U.S. Defense Department's Far Eastern Programme" says that the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army are continually holding large scale joint military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the U.S. spy planes are ceaselessly infiltrating into the airspace of the northern half of the DPRK.

It says: Croaking about the "military supremacy of North Korea" and "threat from the North," the United States has shipped large quantities of military equipment and even nuclear weapons into South Korea. And Japan is trying to give huge "loans" to South Korea. All these acts of the United States, Japan and South Korea in the Far East evidently assume aggressive nature, it remarks.

CSO: 4120/231

'KCNA' REPORTS ON GENEVA REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE

SK130042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Apr (KCNA)--The conference of nongovernment organisations on reunification of Korea and human rights in South Korea was held in Geneva on 3 and 4 April, according to a report.

The conference was convened under the sponsorship of such nongovernment organisations in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council as the World Council of Peace, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Union of Students, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Christian Peace Conference, the World Federation of Scientific Workers and the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The conference was attended by Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace; Edith Ballantyne, chairman of the conference of non-government organisations and general secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Damantang Camara, permanent secretary of the party of state of Guinea, president of the National Assembly and vice-president of the World Council of Peace; Francisco da Costa Gomes, marshal and ex-president of Portugal and chairman of the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation; Nino Pasti, ex-general of the Italian Army in NATO: representatives of nongovernment organisations in consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council and national organizations of various countries, prominent figures of political, public, academic, judicial and religious circles and R. Dafflon, member of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland and ex-mayor of Geneva, and many other representatives of political parties and public organisations and broad strata of Switzerland.

The conference was also attended by the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by its Vice-Chairman Kim Hyong-u.

Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace who was the chairman of the conference, made an opening address at the conference.

R. Dafflon, member of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland and ex-mayor of Geneva, made a congratulatory speech.

Abdul Aziz, vice-chairman of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation and chairman of the Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, made the report on "The Reunification of Korea," the first agenda item; Amar Bentoumi, secretary general of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the report on "The Violation of Human Rights in South Korea," the second agenda item; and Edith Ballantyne, general secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the report on "The Korean Problem and World Peace," the third agenda item.

Then many representatives took the floor.

The reporters and speakers said that the reunification of Korea is an important question concerning peace and security in the world and that it must be achieved at an early date.

Recalling that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was making constant efforts for the country's reunification, they stressed that the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korea and the 10-point policy of the unified state put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea are fair and realistic ones most correctly reflecting the reality of Korea.

They noted that, for the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the question of North-South dialogue must be properly solved and the proposal for convening the conference of 100 North, South and overseas Korean politicians recently made by the DPRK is one for a most correct dialogue under the present situation.

Stressing that the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot be a party to a dialogue, they exposed the falsity of the "unification proposal" brought forward by it.

Referring to the reactionary nature of the present "constitution" and other evil laws and the fascist system of South Korea and the violation of human rights there, they called for ending all fascist laws and terror rule, releasing political prisoners and realizing the democratization of society in South Korea.

Saying that the cause of tension in Korea is the presence of the foreign troops in South Korea, they pointed out the South Korean armed forces were being built up with the backing of the United States and Japan.

The conference adopted a communique of the conference of nongovernment organisations on reunification of Korea and human rights in South Korea and a declaration on the violation of democratic freedom and human rights in South Korea.

It also adopted a letter to the United Nations secretary general demanding a prompt implementation of the resolution of the 30th session of the UN

General Assembly on the Korean question and a letter to the second special meeting of the UN General Assembly on disarmament concerning the question of forcing foreign troops out of South Korea and establishing a nuclear-free zone in the northeast Asian area including the Korean peninsula.

Lucio Luzzatto, chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a closing address.

CSO: 4120/231

PHILIPPINES ROMULO SUPPORTS ROK UNITY FORMULA

SK090856 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Report by Pak Chung-chan]

[Text] Manila, 8 Apr (YONHAP)--Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo voiced support for South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's unification formula proposed 22 January, and said it was a "constructive and positive step" towards Korean unification.

In an exclusive interview with the YONHAP News Agency Thursday, Romulo said the Philippines envisages an average annual growth rate of 6.5 percent for its economy during the 1983-1987 development plan period, and cited rural and community development and food processing as promising areas of Korean-Philippine cooperation during the period.

The veteran Philippine diplomat called on Japan to heed the aspirations of other East Asian countries to process their raw materials and increase exports, noting that Japan is in a position to help developing countries through the release of capital and technological cooperation.

On cooperation between Korea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Romulo said South Korea can play a larger role in the economic and industrial development of ASEAN on an "equitable and mutually beneficial basis." "Korea and the ASEAN countries could forge closer cooperation in trade, in efforts to build modern agro-industrial economies, and in the development of human resources and rural communities," he said.

Romulo also said he foresaw "ASEAN intensifying its habit of intra-ASEAN consultations and cooperation in the social, economic and political fields."

Asked about the prospects for resolving the Kampuchean question, which ASEAN has been addressing in recent years, Romulo said it would not be resolved until Vietnamese troops were withdrawn from Cambodia, and added that a durable solution would have to involve and satisfy the "legitimate interests" of all the parties concerned, including the Cambodian people, Vietnam, (mainland) China, Thailand and "other powers."

"I believe a coalition of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions will be formed. The coalition, however, is not the solution per se to the conflict," Romulo said. "Hanoi's willingness to enter into meaningful negotiations and arrive at a durable solution to the problem of Kampuchea may be its best guarantee for peace, stability and economic progress."

CSO: 4120/229

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GENEVA--Pyongyang, 13 Apr (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by its Vice-Chairman Kim Hyong-u flew back home on 12 April after attending the conference of non-government organisations on the second special session of the UN General Assembly on world public opinion and disarmament and the conference of non-government organisations on reunification of Korea and human rights in South Korea which were held in Geneva. [Text] [SK130816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 13 Apr 82]

TANZANIA NOT TO DEAL WITH SOUTH--Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--The minister of interior of Tanzania held a press conference on 6 April, at which he said that the Tanzanian Government was planning to make the immigration regulations more stringent so that those carrying passports of South Korea, Taiwan and South Africa might find it hrader to enter Tanzania, according to a report. These new regulations, he said, will also affect those who carry passports of "emigrant" issued by South Korea, Taiwan and South Africa. Noting that South Koreans and Taiwanese enter Tanzania under the pretext of atending international conferences, the minister warned that the attempt to let "delegates" of South Korea and Taiwan attend conferences opening in Tanzania was motivated by "bad intention" to manipulate the stand of Tanzania towards South Korea and Taiwan by taking advantage of these conferences. He declared that Tanzania did not officially recognize South Korea and Taiwan and, accordingly, it could not have any dealing with them. [Text] [SK090444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 9 Apr 82]

SOCIALIST MEDIA REPORT ELECTION—Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)—Mass media of socialist countries reported the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The news was reported on 6 April by the Romanian papers SCINTEIA, ROMANIA LIBERA and SCINTEIA TINERETULUI and her radio and television. RABOTNICHESKO DELO and other Bulgarian central papers and news agency also conveyed this news. This was reported by the GDR papers NEUES DEUTSCHLAND and BERLINER ZEITUNG and ADN, and RUDE PRAVO and other Czechoslovak central papers and the Cuban paper GRANMA. The Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU and TV, the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA, the Vietnamese paper NHANDAN and other papers reported the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president. [Text] [SK091035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 9 Apr 82]

S. KOREAN CLIQUE SUPPRESSES STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 8 Apr (KCNA)--Frightened by the fire at the "U.S. Cultural Centre," the South Korean military fascist clique is clamping down even on the circle activities of students at universities and colleges for academic search, according to a report. Entering this month, the fascist clique started "investigation" of 172 circles registered at the Pusan University and is expelling patriotic students from various circles on the pretext of screening "seditious members." At the same time, the fascists are suppressing circle activities of students at the Industrial College in Pusan, making inspection of "problematic circles and members." The military hooligans are forcing new students not to join any circle, saying that at the Tonga University in Pusan many students are enrolled in the "ideological circle." For some registered circles, they decided to allow their operation only under the supervision of their stooges wearing the mask of "guidance teacher." [Text] [SK081541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 8 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/231

DAILY STRESSES HUMAN RIGHTS OF SUSPECTS

SK101030 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Correction of the Past Practice of Arrest Without Warrant"]

[Excerpts] Physical freedom is the fundamental basic right guaranteed by the constitution. Accordingly, limits to this freedom should be warranted by law. However, we have frequently seen suspects and witnesses being taken to investigation authorities without arrest warrants. This has caused people to demand that investigation authorities conduct investigations based on the law. As a result, the police and prosecutor's office have promised to conduct investigations with the spirit of respecting human rights. The recent prosecutors' decision to do away with the practice of arrests without a warrant and to summon suspects and witnesses in accord with warrants issued by the courts stems from the spirit of respecting human rights.

The new policy reflects further progress in protecting human rights. We appreciate the decision to do away with the past practice of ignoring the law in investigations. We do not object to the prosecutors' policy confirming the principle of investigation based on the law.

However, problems arise in implementing this policy. In criminal law de facto arrest has the same effect as that of imprisonment. This is proved by the fact that the reason for issuing a warrant does not differ from that for imprisonment. Therefore, we urge authorities to exercise discretion in issuing arrest warrants just as they do in cases of imprisonment.

An arrest differs from imprisonment because a warrant becomes invalid 24 hours after issuance. However, we cannot ignore the fact that coercive limits to physical freedom according to the law imposes a psychological burden on the person under arrest. After an arrest based on a justifiable warrant, the investigation of a suspect should not be coercive. Coercive investigations should also be corrected.

The human rights of suspects should be respected. Until a suspect is found guilty in court in accordance with the spirit of the constitution, he should be granted the right to insist he is innocent. In short, we hope that the prosecutors' policy of correcting the past practice of arrest without a warrant will mark a turning point in limiting coercive investigation and in stressing democratic investigation.

CSO: 4108/140

PREMIER URGES PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN MORAL REFORM

SK130147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 6

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun said yesterday that the government will arouse public sympathy for the proposed moral reform drive and kindle the campaign so that it will be conducted nationwide on a voluntary basis.

In an interview with Mrs Chong Hui-kyong, principal of the Ehwa Girls' High School, the premier said that the drive should not be forced upon nor should it be spearheaded by the government. The interview was sponsored jointly by the KBS and and MBC television stations.

The drive should begin with each individual in their homes before being spread to society as a whole. "It should be conducted from easy things at hand. Those in the leadership should take the van," he said.

He said that 1982 should be the year when the foundation for the drive is established. In 1983, it should be conducted actively so that the drive will contribute to reforming the morality or the state of mind of the people by 1984. "Therefore, it is advised that we discard what we know is wrong and vigorously carry out what we know is right," he remarked.

In short, he explained, moral reform is to improve what we consider wrong. "That is to say we should rectify ill-conceived moral values which are harmful to us, our society and even to the nation," he said.

There are too many remnants of wrong moral values ranging from spitting on the street and throwing away refuge anywhere to shunning responsibilities and breaking law and order, he said. "We should let fresh moral values of the new era take root in the nation by reforming wrong ones," he said.

The reform, he said, should be carried out to prevent the repetition of undesirable past history, overcoming resulting pains and inconvenience.

He said the government has rectified "visible irrationality and injustices," rooting up absurdities committed by public servants, social injustices and wrongful habits since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic.

The premier said that if the moral reform drive is not successfully carried out, the future of the country will be "gloomy."

CSO: 4120/228

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MORE SUSPECTS ARRESTED FOR CAMPUS DEMONSTRATIONS

SK090124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] One more of the nine people sought by police for involvement in campus demonstrations and the riot in Kwangju, Cholla-Namdo, in 1980 was arrested in Seoul Wednesday, 2 days after the list was announced to seek public help for their arrest.

According to police, Choe Un-yong, 38, jobless, was detained at around 8:45 am at the house of Son Hun, 39, in Mukchong-dong, Chung-gu.

Choe has been sought by the police for his alleged leading role in the bloody riot in Kwangju in May 1980. Choe was said to have visited Son and asked for help but details about his hiding have yet to be announced.

Meanwhile, Yi Sang-hon, 23, a former sophomore at Kongju Education College, has been formally placed under arrest on charges of violating the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstrations.

Yi surrendered to the authorities last weekend at the persuasion of Rev Yi Pyong-ton of the Changsong Catholic Church in Kangwon-do. He was wanted by police as a member of Kumkang-hoe, a campus circle which allegedly led campus demonstrations in 1980.

In the meantime, Pusan police placed four persons under arrest on charges of violating the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstrations Tuesday. The four include Yi Ho-chol, 24, a graduate of Pusan National University, an alleged leader of campus demonstrations.

The three others are accused of concealing Yi Ho-chol. They are Ho Chin-su, 26; Sol Kyong-hye, 22, a primary-school teacher in Pusan; and Chong Kwin-yun, 22, a junior at Pusan National University.

CSO: 4120/228

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATIONS--Seoul Chungbu police yesterday arrested three students of Dongguk University on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. Police identified the three as Yi Si-chong, 21, senior of the Department of Indian Philosophy, Yu Yon-sik, 21, senior of the Department of Politics, and Kim Chang-han, 21, junior of the Department of Agricultural Biology. [Text] [SK090138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 8]

DJP TO INVITE RUSSIAN DISSIDENT--The Democratic Justice Party has formulated a policy to invite noted anticommunist personages who have sought refuge in the free world so as to inspire people's anticommunist consciousness. One official of the party's Peaceful Unification Committee said today: "The party has reviewed an issue concerning invitations to dissident figures proposed by U.S. Professor Zagoria at the symposium on unification held in February. We have come to the conclusion that inviting such figures will be very helpful to inspire people's anticommunist consciousness. Russian-born dissident writer Solzhenitsyn will be included in the list of those we are going to invite." He noted: "In order to make students correctly understand the real picture about communism, the party will suggest the government further intensify ideological education. In this connection, the party is mapping out a long-term plan to translate major foreign books on ideology." [Text] [SK091232 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 9 Apr 82 p 2]

PREMIER MEETS CHURCH LEADERS--Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun hosted a dinner for 18 Protestant Church leaders at his official residence in Samchong-dong Wednesday. Cho Yong-ki, secretary-general to the premier, described the dinner as a "routine occasion" held as part of a series of dialogue the premier had with leading representatives from various social walks of life. They exchanged views on "general matters" of mutual concern, rather than the recent arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, Cho said. Among the 18 were Rev Han Kyong-chik, Cho Hyang-nok and Hong Hyon-sol. Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo was also present. Meanwhile, a source at the office of the prime minister said there is no plan for holding a similar dinner with Catholic Church leaders "for the time being." He said this when asked to comment on a report by a vernacular daily that Prime Minister Yu will hold a dinner meeting with Stephan Cardinal Kim Su-hwan and other Catholic leaders next week. [Text] [SK090205 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/228

BRIEFS

AID TO SMALL, MEDIUM BUSINESSES--The Finance Ministry plans to continue to increase its financial support to small and medium businesses to help them solve shortages of funds caused by the decline of domestic consumption these days. As an initial step to put it into practice, the ministry will release about 100 billion won in loans for the enterprises shortly, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae revealed yesterday. He was explaining the "latest economic trends and the direction of finance and banking policies in a meeting of the National Assembly Finance Committee. He said that businesses could enjoy a reduction of some 300 billion won in their financial burdens in the coming year thanks to the recent lowering of bank interest rates. He also told the house panel that the government would make positive efforts to bring in foreign loans on good terms in order to manage its funds for the businesses on a sound basis. The current price trend and the balance of international payments took favorable turns earlier than expected, but exports and marketability both at home and abroad are now slack, according to him. "Such economic trends have raised a need for the formulation of policies which can help invigorate enterprises and increase exports," he said. [Text] [SK090124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Apr 82 p 1]

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT NOT RELIABLE--Seoul, 9 Apr (YONHAP)--A top South Korean economic policymaker Friday emphasized the need to improve Korea's current financing systems to conduct fair transactions and realign various support measures for industries to establish a new economic order. Speaking about a second economic leap in the 1980's at the International Management Institute of the Federation of Korean Industries, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said efforts to eliminate evil by-products of past economic operations, such as inflation psychology, unbalanced development among industries and weak competition on the part of enterprises was urgently needed to help establish a new economic order as soon as possible. Kim said the government will continue to give priority to price stabilization, rational business management, the enhancement of financial structures and the gradual turning over of state-run and public enterprises to the private sector. The government will also increase funding for housing, medicare, education and other social development projects to promote harmony between different income groups. Kim also called upon enterprises not to depend heavily on financial support from the government as they did in the past. He urged businessmen make efforts to stand on their own feet through rational management and mutual assistance. [Text] [SK091216 Seoul YONHAP in English 1201 GMT 9 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/228

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHURCH TIES SEPARATE FROM PUSAN ARSON CASE

SK111252 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Apr 82 p 2

["News in Review" column by Cho Pyong-pil]

[Text] The people appeared to see the arrest of a Catholic priest with a mixture of shock and surprise, raising doubt as to why he had provided a hideout for Kim Hyon-chang, alleged plotter of the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan.

Also of much interest to them are other priests who did similar things for other fugitives on the wanted list, suspected of being involved in either the Kwangju riot or campus turmoil.

In the arson-related issue, "a storm center" is Father "Benedict" Choe Ki-Sik of Wonju diocese. He is director of the Catholic Education Center where he allegedly covered Kim for the past 22 months although he knew that Kim had been a "kingpin" in the Kwangju incident and pulled the wires behind the scenes in the Pusan arson.

What is believed to have placed Father Choe in a dilemma is that he also allowed Mun Pu-sik and Miss Kim Un-suk, masterminds of the arson case, to stay for 4 days at his center after they fled from Pusan.

Dispute over Fr Choe centered around the question as to whether he was really in a position to side with a suspect, who had perpetrated never-to-be condoned anti-state crimes, with impunity. On this issue, many people voiced criticism, saying, "Catholic priests are no exception to the application of the pertinent laws. All citizens are equal under the law." Especially, they argue that the priests were liable to due punishment legally if they were found to have played into the hands of subversive elements to the detriment of the national security interests.

In his testimony before the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee Friday, Home Minister So Chong-hwa made it clear that even clergymen don't have any nonliability privilege and therefore they would not go unpunished if they were involved in anti-state crimes. At the same time, he said that no one was above the law and any churches could not function as sanctuaries to harbor anti-national criminals.

His report explained the government's intention to criminally deal with any persons who commit acts harmful to national security regardless of their social positions.

He reported to the panel session that the number of persons who had made contacts with Kim Hyon-chang totalled 21, including priest Choe and four other persons already placed under arrest. Investigation is under way for 17 others.

According to a police announcement Thursday, Fr Choe gave 500,000 [won] to Kim obviously to help him flee from the police manhunt after he became aware of the fact that Kim had controlled both Mun and Miss Kim in the Pusan fire, to whom he also gave 80,000 won.

During the question-and-answer session, seven lawmakers from the majority and minority parties took the floor to question the government on how to dispose of the case concerning Fr Choe's providing shelter.

They also asked if the administration had any ideas of eliminating "underground circles" on campuses to nip subversive elements in the bud and if the case was not feared to cause a feud between the government and religious circles.

Minister So replied that it wasn't and should not turn into a confrontation between them under any circumstances, revealing that a religion has never been chosen as a target of an investigation.

He described the arson in Pusan as communist-style terrorism.

Commenting on Fr Choe's case, many citizens contend that his case should be separated completely from the Catholic Church, which they claimed has nothing to do with his individual action.

CSO: 4120/228

BRIEFS

ORGANIZATION REGRETS PUSAN FIRE--The General Federation of Korean Christian Orders [GFKCO] issued a statement today expressing regret for the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. In the statement, GFKCO's six leaders, including its chairman, Rev (Chong Yon-chin), say: "It is not proper for Christians, as citizens of the country, to do things which jeopardize the security of the country and the nation." The statement notes: "Disturbing the country's public order and violating the laws of the country not only impede our economic growth and lower the country's international prestige but also harm the people's living standards. Christians should be prudent in the future." [Text] [SK122358 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 10 Apr 82]

CSO: 4108/140

BRIEFS

MORE THAN CRITICISM URGED OF JOURNALISTS--Cheju Island--Vice Minister of Culture and Information Ho Mun-to said yesterday the mission of journalists in the new era should be emphasizing "public guidance" making "criticism" and present a "guide post" for the future of the country. The vice minister said this in a speech at a seminar attended by a group of journalists at the Kal Hotel. If journalists devote themselves only to "criticisms," the nation cannot be assured of a bright future, he said. He said the Korean news media should have a firm sense of identity and selectively report news perspective of the future and prosperity of the nation. The Korean people view the world on the basis of the news chosen and provided by major news agencies from advanced Western nations, he said. Asked when the pension system will be worked out for journalists, Ho said the government will provide its support if each journalistic institution goes ahead with a plan to accumulate a pension fund with deductions from employees' salaries. [Text] [SK100639 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Apr 82 p 1]

DAILY ON U.S. DIPLOMAT'S MEETINGS WITH PARTY LEADERS

SK130558 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Article from column "News Behind News"]

[Text] The 12 April meetings with leaders of the ruling and opposition parties by Paul Cleveland, deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Seoul, has drawn people's attention because the visits have taken place in the aftermath of National Assembly testimony by former Vice Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, who said there was pressure from U.S. legislators in connection with the import of U.S. rice, and after the U.S. Cultural Center fire in Pusan.

Cleveland, who arrived in Seoul 2 months ago, called on Kwon Chong-tal, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, on the morning of 12 April. Kwon and Cleveland discussed the rice import scandal and the Pusan arson. They reportedly agreed the incidents would not harm ROK-U.S. relations.

Cleveland also called on Yim Chong-ki, National Assembly floor leader of the Democratic Korea Party, at the National Assembly building. Cleveland reportedly said that 500,000 tons of U.S. rice was sold to Korea in 1980 because Korea sought U.S. cooperation in importing a million tons of Japanese rice and that there was no pressure whatsoever. Discussing the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center, he said that he was "concerned that universities, religious circles and opposition parties may be inhibited in the aftermath of the arson case." He also asked about problems and concerns of the opposition party. Yim reportedly told Cleveland that the policy of the opposition party is to enhance the political strength of the opposition party while maintaining social stability.

CSO: 4108/140

DAILY ON STATUS OF JAPAN'S RESPONSE TO AID REQUEST

SK131040 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] On 13 April, Japanese papers reported that, in a meeting of Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa, the Japanese Government will reaffirm its policy of a political settlement on the economic cooperation requested of Japan by Korea when the Japanese foreign minister visits Korea in May.

On 13 April, following a cabinet meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi explained to Finance Minister Watanabe about progress made in negotiations for economic cooperation with Korea and urged the finance minister to understand and cooperate in economic cooperation to better the relations between Korea and Japan. According to Japanese papers, Sakurauchi is to ask for an increased loan in yen currency.

On the same day, Toshikasu Maeda, Japanese ambassador to Korea, who is in Japan, explained to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki about the position of the Korean Government, which strongly requests that Japan provide Korea $6 billion of loans in yen credits or in the form of public loans with the same interest as that of the loans in yen credits, urging him to settle this issue in accordance with the prime minister's political judgment.

Ambassador Maeda also met with Rokusuke Tanaka, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party's Political Coordinating Committee, and Shintaro Abe, minister of international trade and industry, and explained to them Korea's position on economic cooperation.

CSO: 4108/140

DAILY WELCOMES IOC PRESIDENT'S VISIT

SK090135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Apr 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Samaranch's Visit in Seoul"]

[Text] The current visit of Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], in Seoul is a boon to those officials entrusted with the organizing of the 1988 summer games. The nation, as a whole, is pleased to welcome him as his visit further encourages and spurs the ongoing preparations for the worldwide sports festival to be held in this country in 6 years.

The IOC president will observe firsthand the progress being made in building the sports complex to be opened for the 24th olympiad. The work has been proceeding smoothly so far and our preparations are likely to be complete well in advance. Still, the IOC leader's observation is expected to provide us with a proper guide to bringing our work to a satisfactory level.

We are still fresh with the bliss of winning the right to host the unprecedented event in this country because of its broad ramifications. But, of course, it is time for us to devote minute care and the utmost effort to assure the success of the 1988 event. To this end, no advice or suggestions will be disregarded. Mr Samaranch's visit has a big part to play in this regard.

His long career and rich expertise in sports will make his present tour of particular benefit to us in proceeding with the preparatory work. Although he succeeded Lord Killanin as IOC president 2 years ago, his athletic background in the international organization as well as his home country is strong and impressive. Since his election to the IOC in 1966, R. Samaranch has handled a wide range of affairs, including protocol, press and public relations. These outstanding credentials of his will help us in many ways in the course of readying Seoul for the 1988 games.

What especially impresses us is his devotion to protecting the olympics against political inroads, the tendency of which has been rising in recent years. The IOC president has been in contact with a number of national leaders throughout the world for that purpose.

Perhaps Seoul stands to benefit most from, or has the greatest need of, such exertion of an IOC leader. While this country is trying to make the 24th olympiad as open and as immune to politics as it can be, it alone can hardly overcome the potential impediments deriving from the geopolitical situation of Korea. We have had to face such difficulties whenever the nation played host to an international sports contest. A considerable number of countries have ignored our invitation apparently on the grounds of ideological differences.

This kind of political foray into sports should have no part to play in the Seoul olympics 6 years from now. One of the most significant aspects of the Seoul games will and should be its contribution to returning the world sports festival to its true place which stands for peace and friendship among different nations on the globe. In this respect, Seoul is one of the most appropriate venues to perform that task.

We believe that this point was given due thought by IOC members when they voted for Seoul as the venue of the 1988 summer games last September. We look forward to greater concern and efforts on the part of all IOC member nations during the years ahead for making the Seoul event truly conducive to realizing that principle. And we expect that Mr Samaranch will spare no efforts to see it come true.

CSO: 4120/228

FISHERIES COOPERATION SOUGHT WITH SOLOMON ISLANDS

SK130139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] P. Salaka, minister of land, energy and natural resources of the Solomon Islands, flew into Seoul yesterday for a 5-day visit at the invitation of Kim Chong-su, administrator of the National Fisheries Administration (NFA), to discuss the expansion of a bilateral fishery cooperation between the two countries.

The visit is part of the NFA's efforts abroad to advance the nation's deep sea fishing industry, NFA officials said. On this occasion, the government will seek to renew a bilateral fishery agreement between Korea and the South-Western Pacific country, signed May 1980.

Under the agreement, Korean fishing boats have been able to fish for tuna in the Solomon's 200-mile economic fishing zone. Solomon declared a 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone in 1978 in which the state has the right to exploit all living and nonliving resources, according to the NFA.

The Korean Government will pay a $130,000 fishing access fee to the Solomon Islands this year in return for fishing of tuna there, the NFA officials added.

The Solomon Islands is a group of volcanic islands with a combined area of about 11,500 square miles in the South-Western Pacific. The island country became independent from England in 1978 after 85 years of British colonial rule.

The Korean fishing fleet caught a total of 792 tons of tuna fish last year in the waters off the Solomon Islands, the NFA officials revealed.

Minister Salaka this time is expected to ask the Korean Government to set up a joint venture firm for processing the tuna fish in the Solomon Islands, the officials noted.

During his stay here, Salaka is also scheduled to make an inspection tour to such cities as Pusan and Chungmu. Prior to his Friday departure, he will visit Panmunjom Truce village.

CSO: 4120/228

BRIEFS

ANTIGUA-BARBUDA DEPUTY PREMIER VISITS--Seoul, 12 Apr (YONHAP)--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Lester Bird of Antigua and Barbuda, a Caribbean dominion of the British Commonwealth, arrived in Seoul Monday for a 5-day visit at the invitation of South Korean Foreign Minister No Sin-yong. Bird will make courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and will discuss the promotion of friendly ties between the two countries with No. Bird, accompanied by Minister of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries Robin K.M. Yearwood and Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Department Eric G.K. Challenger, will tour the front area along the demilitarized zone as well as industrial complexes. [Text] [SK121153 Seoul YONHAP in English 1110 GMT 12 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/228

BRIEFS

ELECTRONIC EXPORTS DOWN--Seoul, 12 Apr (YONHAP)--Exports of South Korea's major electronic goods in the first quarter of this year were valued at U.S.$200 million, a 2 percent drop from the same period last year, industrial sources here said Monday. Color TV sets were the only export item to record significant increase of 35 percent--valued at $26 million--while black and white TV exports were down by 9 percent to $58 million. Audio device exports rose by only 1 percent, earning $101 million. Exports of radios and cassette tape recorders remained unchanged from the corresponding period last year with overseas sales worth $15 million. [Text] [SK121150 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 12 Apr 82]

TALKS ON TEXTILE EXPORTS--Seoul, 9 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun and Karl Heinz Narjes, a member of the Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC), met here Thursday to discuss Korean textile exports to EEC members, but they failed to reach any agreement. Asking for favorable consideration on the basis of the multi-fiber arrangement III, So suggested that the EEC should increase textile imports from South Korea. So said that any decreased exports of Korean textiles to the EEC would damage Korea's international payments position and hurt the government program to liberalize trade. He pointed out that textile goods account for 40 percent of Korea's total exports to the EEC. Narjes reportedly responded that it was difficult for the EEC to increase Korean textile imports immediately, noting that textile industries presently constitute a major political issue involving employment policy in the EEC with 11 million jobless workers in member countries. Narjes also said it will take a long time to set up an EEC trade office in Seoul. Narjes arrived in Seoul Thursday for a 4-day visit at the invitation of the Commerce-Industry Ministry. During his stay, the EEC official is scheduled to pay courtesy calls on Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and other government officials to exchange views on matters of mutual concern, including two-way trade. [Text] [SK090900 Seoul YONHAP in English 0746 GMT 9 Apr 82]

CONSULTATIONS REQUESTED ON OVERSEAS DEALS--On 8 April, the Foreign Ministry sent official notes to the three economic organizations--the Federation of Korean Industries, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Korean Traders Association--and the Korea Electric Power Corporation, asking them to hold prior consultations with the ministry when they enter into important

business negotiations with foreign governments or firms. In the official notes, the Foreign Ministry warns: "In case the entrepreneurs go ahead with economic cooperation projects themselves from the narrow viewpoint, without any prior consultations with our embassies abroad, their activities might affect execution of our foreign policy." However, business circles have voiced their discontent, noting they understand the ministry's control over their negotiations with foreign governments, but it hs hard to understand why they should have prior consultations with the ministry on every business deal between entrepreneurs. They said that in normal business deals some business secrets are a necessity. [Text] [SK091418 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Apr 82 p 2]

CSO: 4120/228

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MASS RALLIES HAIL KIM IL-SONG'S ELECTION

SK091519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--Mass meetings hailing the election of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly were held on 8 April at provincial, city and county seats including Pyongsong, Hamhung, Hyesan and Kanggye and at factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and organs.

Portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song were set up on the platforms of the meeting places. The meetings were attended by leading personnel of local party and power bodies, economic organs, working peoples organizations and working people. Speeches were made at the meetings.

Speakers pointed out that the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the republic at the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly reflecting the desire of the entire people is a great nationwide jubilee demonstrating the invincible might of our people rallied close around the party and the leader with one idea and one purpose and opening up a broad vista on the road ahead of the Korean revolution.

The history of Korea, a land of chuche, is brilliantly adorned with the imperishable revolutionary exploits of the great leader, and the authority and honour of our republic is a high and resplendent one as it has respected Comrade Kim Il-song as its leader, they stressed.

Unfathomably great is the emotion and joy of our people who elected again the respected leader president of the republic at a time when they are greeting his 70th birthday as the greatest revolutionary jubilee of the nation, they said, and emphasized: It is the greatest honour and unbounded happiness of our people to have their leader in the person of respected Comrade Kim Il-song who has performed great undying exploits for the country and the people, for the times and the revolution.

They said: We will cherish in our hearts the unshakable faith that the prosperity and development of the republic and the boundless happiness and bright future of our people depend on how to hold in high esteem and follow

the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and will struggle staunchly for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche, invariably holding him in high esteem at head of the party and state in the future, too.

We will more vigorously fight for the pre-schedule fulfillment of the second 7-year plan and for the independent reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, they stressed.

CSO: 4120/230

SO KWANG-HUI FETES GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT IN NAMPO

SK130603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Apr (KCNA)--The Nampo Municipal People's Committee arranged a banquet on 12 April in honour of the party and government delegation of Guinea-Bissau headed by Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on a visit to Nampo.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira and his wife and their entourage. Present there were Comrade So Kwan-hui, and Yu Pyong-yon and other personages concerned and Sim Chae-ju, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

Yu Pyong-yon, chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, spoke at the banquet. Saying that the visit of Comrade Chairman to our country stemmed from boundless respect for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and marked an excellent occasion in strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two peoples, he went on: The two peoples of Korea and Guinea-Bissau are closely linked with each other for the commonness of their position in the past when they were exploited and oppressed by imperialism and the commonness of their present desire for the building of a new society.

In conclusion he proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, to the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Joao Bernardo Vieira and to the health of the guests from Guinea-Bissau.

Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira spoke next. Hailing successes achieved by the Korean people in the great struggle for reunifying their beloved country under the wise leadership of the great President Kim Il-song who is the great leader of the entire Korean people and the world's progressive people and enjoys high authority, he said: We will shortly meet the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song. I wholeheartedly wish him great success in the work for building Korea into an eternally prosperous and peaceloving country.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the world's progressive people, to the good health and long life of the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the DPRK and Guinea-Bissau and the parties of the two countries.

Yesterday the guests visited various places of Nampo including the Kumsong tractor plant, the Chongsan cooperative farm and Nampo port.

CSO: 4120/230

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS BANQUET FOR SOMALI VISITOR

SK131029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Apr (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the special envoy of the president of the Somali Democratic Republic His Excellency Hussein Kulmie Afrah, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and vice-president, on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The banquet was addressed first by Vice-President Pak Song-chol. He said: The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the fine successes the Somali people have made in the worthwhile struggle for the development and prosperity of the country, overcoming trials and difficulties since their victory in the revolution. Our government and people who value friendship with the Somali people will always march forward firmly joining hands with your people in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and non-alignment, he noted.

Vice-President Hussein Kulmie Afrah spoke next. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers Party of Korea and has built an earthly paradise as it is today, pushing aside debris after the war, he said, and noted: Indeed, all the miraculous changes in Korea have been brought about by respected President Kim Il-song.

The vice-president expressed full support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and manifested the conviction that the entire Korean people in the North and South would live together in happiness before long in one land under the guidance of the great leader.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, to the good health and long life of the respected leader of the Somali people His Excellency Mohamed Siad Barre and to the durable friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Somali peoples.

CSO: 4120/230

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OFFICIALS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO CHOE HYON

SK110932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Apr (KCNA)--Upon the death of Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the party Central Committee, member of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee, functionaries of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee, the Administration Council and its commissions and ministries, central organs, public organisations and the party and power organs in Pyongyang on 10 April visited the Central Workers Hall where the body of the deceased lay in state and expressed condolences.

Members of the state funeral committee and the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased were standing by the sides of the bier. A guard of honour was standing there.

To the solemn strains of the dirge the mourners observed a moments silence for the late Comrade Choe Hyon, who remained boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the last moments of his life and struggled with all devotion for the prosperity and grandeur of the fatherland and the happiness of the people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, following the leadership of the party and the leader with a single heart.

CSO: 4120/230

FOREIGN ENVOYS VISIT CHOE HYON'S BIER

SK110934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Apr (KCNA)--Hearing news of the death of Comrade Choe Hyon, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, member of the Military Committee of the party Central Committee, member of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and vice-chairman of the National Defence Commission of the Central People's Committee, diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang on 10 April called at the Central Workers Hall where the body of the deceased lay in state and expressed condolences. Members of the state funeral committee were standing by the sides of the deceased. A guard of honour was standing there.

The band played the dirge while the diplomatic envoys and military attaches laid wreaths before the bier in the name of the diplomatic corps and the military attaches corps and observed a moment's silence for the late Comrade Choe Hyon who remained boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song till the last moments of his life and devoted his all to the freedom and happiness of the people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

CSO: 4120/230

PAK SONG-CHOL OPENS PYONGYANG DEPARTMENT STORE

SK100407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Apr (KCNA)--A modern department store has been built in the heart of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution. The grand and beautiful Pyongyang No One Department Store, a well-furnished large-scale general commercial service centre, is a proud creation of the popular policy of our party whose supreme principle of activity is to enhance the people's living standards.

Its inaugural ceremony was held on 9 April with a large attendance. Set up at the place of the ceremony was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. The ceremony was attended by its builders and employees and working people in the city, more than 10,000 in all.

Present there were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Hwan, Chong Chun-ki, Kye Ung-tae, So Yun-sok and Kim Pok-sin, and Yim Hyong-ku, An Sung-hak, Kim Man-kum and other personages concerned.

Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, made an inaugural address. He said that the new Pyongyang No One Department Store is one more creation built under the deep care of the great leader for making our people's life more affluent.

The speaker, representing the unanimous loyal heart of the builders of the department store and people, extended highest honour and warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song who spares nothing for the happiness and welfare of the people. He said: The glorious party centre gave concrete guidance in building the department store into an excellent commercial service base, upholding the lofty intention of the great leader. The builders who made a vigorous advance, displaying the might of the speed campaign, completed in a short time of 1 year the construction of the department store 25 times the original building which had taken more than 7 years before liberation.

The newly built Pyongyang No One Department Store is a modern one which is peculiar in architectural style and furnished on a high level and a combined commercial service centre with a restaurant and public catering facilities.

The department store with a total floor space of nearly 40,000 square meters adds beauty to the scenery of the main street of Pyongyang, standing in harmony with the grand People's Study House, the Mansudae Art Theatre and the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace.

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, cut the red tape at the entrance to the department store.

At the end of the inaugural ceremony the attendants went round the department store.

CSO: 4120/230

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG STADIUM--Pyongyang, 11 Apr (KCNA)--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 10 April adopted a decree on renaming the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang "Kim Il-song Stadium," representing the will and wish of the entire people to call the stadium which is associated with the immortal history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after his August name. The Moranbong Stadium is a place where he had his first emotional meeting with our people after returning home in triumph with the accomplishment of the cause of national liberation through the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by him. He made a historic speech there upon his triumphal return to the homeland, powerfully arousing our people to a grand struggle for the building of a new country. This time our people rebuilt this time-honoured stadium into a new modernly equipped one, grand and beautiful. [Text] [SK110937 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0909 GMT 11 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/230

BRIEFS

AIR-TIGHT CARBIDE KILN BUILT--Pyongyang, 31 Mar--A new large-size air-tight carbide kiln began operating at the 8 February Vinalon complex. With the mass-production of high-quality carbide at this kiln, raw materials will be supplied more sufficiently to the modernly built movilon production processes and vinyl, chloride production processes reconstructed on an expansion basis. The lid of the kiln is operated by oil-pressure. The complex has pulled down former open kilns and replaced them with air-tight kilns from several years ago. The building of the air-tight kilns is of great importance in further improving the working and living environment of the workers. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 31 Mar 82]

POWER STATIONS--Pyongyang, 5 Apr--The Changjingang hydraulic power plant is begetting medium- and small-size power stations using its water. This method is to produce electricity by rational use of cooling water and water of various channels. The power plant has already built a power station by this method in only 20 days to increase electricity output without much investment. The construction of this type of power station does not need the construction of dikes and power station building. It needs only such generating equipment as generations, water mills and iron tubes. By drawing on this experience, the plant is now building medium and small power stations at various generating ships. When six power stations of this kind are built as planned, electricity produced by them will be more than needed to operate all factories and enterprises in a county. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 5 Apr 82]

POWER OUTPUT UP--Pyongyang, 8 Apr (KCNA)--The output of electricity in the first 3 months of this year showed an increase of 30 percent above the same period of last year in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The power production was raised to a high level at the Pukchang, Kpyongyang and Chongchongang thermal power plants, hydraulic power stations including the Supung, Hochongang, Toknogang and Kanggye youth power stations, medium- and small-size hydraulic power stations and factory thermal power stations. Meanwhile, generator No 14 of the Pukchang thermal power plant and Sodusu power station No 3 were put into commissioning this year. Now the construction of such large-scale power stations as the Wiwon and Namgang power stations and Maekjon lockgate power station, is progressing apace. And medium- and small-size power stations are being built in different parts of the country through a mass movement. Besides, projects for expanding the capacity of the existing power stations are in progress. The generating capacity of the country will grow several times in the near future. [Text] [SK081534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 8 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/230

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

LEADERS ATTEND FUN FAIR INAUGURAL CEREMONY

SK090506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--A modern and grand fun fair has been built in historic Mangyongdae. The fun fair with a daily accommodation of 50,000 is equipped on the highest level with facilities for the culture and rest of our working people and foreign guests coming to historic sites in Mangyongdae.

The fun fair was inaugurated with due ceremony on 8 April. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the inaugural ceremony. It was attended by the builders of the fun fair and working people in the city, more than 10,000 in all.

Present there were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, So Chol, So Yun-sok and Ho Chong-suk, and Yim Hyong-ku, An Sung-hak, Yi Yong-su, Kim Man-kum, Kim I-hun and other personages concerned.

Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, made an address for the occasion. He said that the building of the modern and grand fun fair in historic Mangyongdae was of weighty singificance and was a great joy. Recalling that the glorious party centre indicated in detail the orientation and way of the construction of the fun fair to build it well on a grand scale and energetically led the construction to be completed on a high level in the shortest period possible, he said: The fun fair has 28 kinds of pleasure facilities including jet coaster, small locomotives, octupus-shape merry-go-round and aerial cars for cultivating boldness and courage, giving pleasure and optimism and training body and mind.

The Mangyongdae fun fair will convey through generations the kindness of our party which does not spare anything for the people's happiness and worthy life.

The 1 year of the construction of the Mangyongdae fun fair has been days of creation and innovation demonstrating the might of our party's policy of speed campaign and fully displaying the loyalty of the builders to the party and the leader.

With the new construction of the modern fun fair, Mangyongdae will enjoy greater love of the working people not only as a time-honoured historic site but also as a wonderful site of culture and rest.

Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-preisdent of the DPRK, cut a red tape at the entrance of the fun fair.

At the end of the inaugural ceremony the attendants took a pleasant rest, enjoying the pleasure facilities.

CSO: 4120/230

'KCNA' DESCRIBES NEW FUN FAIR IN MANGYONGDAE

SK101122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Apr (KCNA)--A modern fun fair has been built in historic Mangyongdae. The fun fair with a daily accommodation of over 50,000 is well furnished with pleasure facilities for fully ensuring the culture and rest of working people and children during their visit to Mangyongdae. The fun fair has 28 kinds of modern pleasure facilities to be enjoyed by people in accordance with their age and taste.

The whirl cars, whirl motorcycles, double whirligig and octopus-shape merry-go-round and other pleasure facilities will help children cultivate boldness and courage. Besides, there are big wheels and aerial cars which can be enjoyed mainly by old men and aerial circling jet coaster and various other facilities for cultivating the boldness and courage of young people and children. There are also facilities for such traditional national games and amusement as swing, archery, seesawing and for training shooting skill.

Around the pond of the fun fiar there is a double merry-go-round with 80 horses and 8 carriages going round to music and a peculiar boat swing, coaster and flower vase whirligig.

The glorious party centre indicated a concrete direction and ways for the successful construction of the grand fun fair and gave energetic guidance to complete the project in the shortest possible period on a high level. The constructors there built it in a brief period of only 1 year.

In Pyongyang there are the Taesongsan fun fair covering an area of 80,000 square metres and many pleasure grounds, parks and fun fairs in Moranbong, Nungnado Islet and on the River Potong and other places.

CSO: 4120/230

GRAND PEOPLE'S STUDY HOUSE OPENED

SK091540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--The magnificent and beautiful Grand People's Study House built in the heart of Pyongyang opened its doors a few days ago. The house with a total floor space of nearly 100,000 square metres and an average daily accommodation of over 12,000 is furnished with all the best conditions and facilities for the study and scientific research of working people.

In the central sector of different floors of the building there are libraries with a capacity of 30 million volumes, around which are more than 600 rooms such as big lecture and reading halls, study rooms, recording rooms, information rooms and question-and-answer rooms. Latest scientific and technical apparatuses and specific educational facilities are installed there. Books required by readers are delivered by an inertia remote-control book conveyor.

Unlike at ordinary libraries, lectures will be given frequently at the house. The subject, date and time of a lecture will be informed in advance throughout the country by newspapers, television and radio. The house is able to fully meet the demand of scientists, technicians and working people not only in Pyongyang but also in local areas of the country.

After going round the completed house some time ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said the house is not a mere library but a centre for the intellectualization of the whole society and a correspondence university of working people. The great leader chose the site of the house and personally named it. It is a magnificent Korean-style building of eternal value with white granite pillars and hakgak-style roofs looking like a flying crane and lightly painted in red and blue.

The glorious party centre formed a powerful unit for the construction of the house, corrected its designing and building repeatedly, ensured a smooth supply of facilities and materials, frequently aquainted itself with the progress of the construction and gave a detailed guidance for completing the construction as early as possible in a bold and concentric way. Under the wise leadership of the party centre, the constructors finished this giant building which required enormous manpower and huge materials and a high architectural skill in a matter of a year and 9 months.

CSO: 4120/230

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--The Romanian art troupe visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave the premiere at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong art troupe on the evening of 8 April. The performance was appreciated by Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Chang-son and personages concerned, working people and artists in the city. The art troupe which consists of famous actors and actresses put on the stage songs and instrumental musical pieces praising the greatness and noble communist virtues of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In the soprano solo "Long Live Marshal Kim Il-song!" tenor solo "O, the Leaders Embrace," mans solos "We Will Follow Only Our Leader," "Song of Comradeship" and "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader" and other numbers, they won acclamation of the audience by singing the songs well in Korean with boundless respect and reverence for the respected leader. The violin solo "We Will Remain Loyal Through Generations" and the accordion solo "The Reunification Train Runs" left deep impressions on the audience for the refined skill. They also put on the stage songs from Romanian opera, folk songs representing the sentiments of the Romanian people and pieces of instrumental music. [Text] [SK090440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 9 Apr 82]

ART EXHIBITION CEREMONY--Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--A state art exhibition celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened at the Korean Art Gallery. On display there are more than 200 pieces of Korean paintings, oils, illustrations and sculptures showing his glorious and brilliant revolutionary feats, wise leadership and lofty communist virtues. An opening ceremony was held at the gallery on 8 April. Placed in the ceremony hall is a Korean painting showing the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song standing on the Mangyong Hill. Present at the opening ceremony were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Yi Chang-son, Cho Yong-chol, Chong Kwang-chol and other personages concerned and working people in Pyongyang. Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Chang-son addressed the ceremony. He said that the glorious party centre set it forth as the most important policy to be preferentially upheld in the creation of art to portray on an immortal canvas the August image of the great leader and has wisely led this work. Under the energetic guidance of the party, the speaker said, our art has achieved a shining success in depicting the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader and his undying revolutionary feats and lofty virtues. [Text] [SK090435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 9 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/230

CHONGNYON MARKS KIM IL-SONG'S REELECTION

SK112359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Apr (KCNA)--A grant central meeting of Koreans in Japan was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on 7 April to celebrate the national jubilee--reelection of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and compatriots in Japan, over 3,500 in all.

Han Tok-su, chairman of Chongnyon, addressed the meeting. He said that the reelection of the respected leader as president of the DPRK, the glorious homeland of chuche, was an expression of the entire people's absolute trust in him and a manifestation of their firm determination of loyalty to carry the cause of chuche to completion. It is also a great glory of chuche Korea and the greatest happiness and pride of our people, he stressed.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting. The letter says: The reelection of you the great leader, peerless in our nation's 5,000 year long history, as president of the DPRK, the homeland of chuche, is indeed the greatest happiness, highest honour and glory and unbounded joy and pride of the entire fellow countrymen at home and abroad.

The entire Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan are filled with the firm determination to unswervingly follow the road of the cause of chuche generation after generation, holding higher the banner of the republic, under the benevolent guidance of you the great leader, the letter notes, and stresses:

We will significantly adorn the spring holiday of April, a great jubilee of the era of chuche, the Kim Il-song era, which will shine forever, with high political enthusiasm and brilliant successes in work and continue to vigorously wage the patriotic movement of loyalty and thus unfailingly make this year a most glorious year in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan as taught by you the respected leader.

The letter sincerely wishes good health and a long life to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/230

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR--Tokyo, 7 Apr (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on 3 April met Song Zhiguang, newly-appointed Chinese ambassador to Japan, at the Korean Hall in Tokyo. Present on the occasion were Vice-Chairmen Yi Chin-kyu and Yi Kye-paek. Saying that he warmly congratulated the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday, the ambassador wholeheartedly wished the president good health and a long life. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK091542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 9 Apr 82]

KWP LEADERS GREET VISITORS--Pyongyang, 11 Apr (KCNA)--A congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang on 10 April by plane to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. A large number of working people in the city turned out to the airport with bouquets of flowers to meet the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). Set up amidst the welcoming crowd was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. When the members of the congratulatory group alighted from the plane, the crowd enthusiastically welcomed them with warm compatriotic sentiments, waving the bouquets of flowers. They were met at the airport by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Kim Chung-nin, Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, and Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. Also present at the airport were the heads of the group for conveying a loyal letter from the 700,000 compatriots in Japan, the group of Korean artists in Japan and the group of Korean journalists in Japan visiting the homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK110928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 11 Apr 82]

LEADERS GREET OVERSEAS VISITORS--Pyongyang, 11 Apr (KCNA)--A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan arrived in Pyongyang on 10 April by plane to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was set up amidst the welcoming crowd. When the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan headed by Chon Yon-sik, chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, arrived, the crowd warmly welcomed it with compatriotic sentiments, waving bunches of flowers. It was met at the airport by Comrades Kim Chung-nin and Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK110924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 11 Apr 82]

OVERSEAS KOREANS PERFORM--Pyongyang, 11 Apr (KCNA)--The group of Korean artists in Japan visiting the socialist homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song gave a performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of 10 April. Appreciating the performance were Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae, and Kim Chu-yong, Yo Yon-ku, Yi Myon-sang, Chong Chol, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned and working people and artists in the city. The performers adorned the festive stage with a colourful program including songs and dances representing the best wishes of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan to the great leader on the occasion of the auspicious April fete. Each number was enthusiastically acclaimed by the audience for its vivid representation on the artistic canvas of the deepest thanks and ardent loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party centre that have bestowed the honour of being overseas citizens of chuche Korea upon and always show warm love and care for the compatriots in Japan who had been subjected to all manner of national humiliation and persecution in the past period. [Text] [SK110953 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0924 GMT 11 Apr 82]

ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN HAMHUNG--Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--The Korean art troupe in Japan visiting the homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, gave performances in Hamhung from 6 to 8 April. Seeing the performances were Yi Kil-song, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Kim Hyong-chong, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, and working people and artists in the city. The Korean artists from Japan raised the curtain with the song of praise and dance "Each of the 700,000 Becoming a Flower," carrying the ardent desire of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader. Each number of the colourful program put on stage by the troupe of Korean artists in Japan shows the highest national pride and honour of the compatriots in Japan holding in high esteem the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song peerless in our people's history of thousands of years, boundless gratitude and reverence for him who has given them today's glory and joy and the unshakable will of the compatriots in Japan to remain loyal to him down through generations. [Text] [SK090437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 9 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/230

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHUCHE SEMINAR

SK122304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Apr (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted on 11 April at the international seminar on the chuche idea which was held in New Delhi on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Greeting the 70th birthday of respected Your Excellency President, we extend warmest congratulations and greatest honour, carrying unanimous feelings of hundreds of millions of the people the world over, to you who fathered the immortal chuche idea and made great contributions to the peoples cause of independence, the letter says, and goes on:

Respected Your Excellency President's priceless lifetime of 70 years is shining resplendently with the lofty revolutionary spirit and immortal exploits of your excellency who has devoted your all for the freedom and happiness of the people. It is just for this reason why today the people taking the road of independence hold your excellency president in high esteem as the benevolent father of the people and the great teacher and regard it as a great pride to learn from your excellency president's immortal chuche idea and boundless lofty virtues.

As the attendants of the seminar stressed in unison, the chuche idea is a scientific world outlook which has originally clarified for the first time in history the position and role of man in the world and a correct guiding idea of our times which has given perfect answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of a new society in conformity with the independent aspiration and demand of the popular masses. The chuche idea which raises the dignity and value of man to the highest level and gives the popular masses the immutable truth that they are the masters of their own destiny and they have also the capacity for hewing out their own destiny is a great banner of emancipation of man and mankind.

With the creation of the chuche idea, the progressive thought of the mankind has come to reach the highest level of its development and a radical turn has been brought about in the struggle of the popular masses to advocate their independence. Today, learning from the chuche idea has become an irresistible trend of our era and the history of mankind is advancing with vigor along the track of independence indicated by the chuche idea. It is a stark historic reality of our times.

Your excellency has not only fathered the chuche idea in your early years but also embodied it splendidly in the building of a new society, thereby amply proving the validity and invincible vitality of this great idea and creating a true model of an ideal society which the progressive mankind has aspired for.

The experience of Korea constitutes a vivid example and precious wealth which inspire powerfully the struggle of the people for independence as it has been accumulated in the course of the most arduous and complex struggle waged under the banner of the chuche idea.

Respected Your Excellency President has always fought devotedly to advocate the independence of the world's people, develop the friendly and cooperative relations among them and safeguard world peace. Immortal will be the tireless efforts and great exploits made by your excellency president, a great standardbearer of the cause of independence against imperialism, for the liberation struggle of the oppressed people of the world, the development of the Nonaligned Movement and the consolidation and development of the new independent international relations.

The great revolutionary history and exploits of respected your excellency president will shine through ages, cherished deep in the hearts of the Korean people as well as the progressive people the world over and go down as an immortal monumental achievement in the history of the liberation movement of mankind for bringing about independence.

We solemnly pledge to constantly increase the ranks of the believers of the chuche idea and actively contribute to the carrying out of the independent cause of the world's progressive people.

Sternly condemning the manoeuvres of the imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate the division of Korea by cooking up "two Koreas," we fully support the fair and reasonable proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo newly clarified by your excellency president and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle to materialize it.

The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/230

PAK SONG-CHOL, GUINEA-BISSAU GROUP TOUR MANGYONGDAE

SK120557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Apr (KCNA)--The party and government delegation headed by Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC) and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, visited Mangyongdae on the morning of 11 April. The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and personages concerned and Sim Chae-tu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

At the native house of President Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae the guests went round historic mementoes with keen interest, hearing an immortal story about the historic house.

Yesterday the delegation also inspected the Kim Il-song Military University. A welcoming function took place at the university.

After being briefed on the history of the university which has developed under the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests saw with deep interest the educational facilities of the university.

In the afternoon they visited the Academy of Agricultural Science and went round an agricultural scientific exhibition, laboratory and farm machine exhibition, etc.

They were also shown round the Pyongyang metro.

The delegation appreciated a circus performance at the Pyongyang circus in the evening.

CSO: 4120/230

ORGANIZATIONS GREET NEW DELHI CHUCHE SEMINAR

SK090422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a joint message of greetings on 9 April to the international seminar on the chuche idea which opened in New Delhi, India, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea send warm congratulations and fervent greetings to the international seminar on the chuche idea which opened in New Delhi, the capital of the Republic of India, on a grand scale and to all the delegates present at the seminar.

The great chuche idea is the immovable guiding idea of our party and the government of our republic and the only guideline for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction.

By advancing along the road indicated by the chuche idea the Korean people in a historically short period of time have done away with the age-old backwardness and poverty, made a leap towards progress and civilisation and built a powerful socialist state, independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in national defence.

The chuche idea enjoys great support and sympathy from the progressive people of the world and powerfully inspires their just struggle for independence as it fully accords with the desires and demands of the peoples of the present era who have risen in defence of independence and indicates a genuine road of the building of a new society.

No force on earth can block the road ahead of the people who are struggling to build an independent and peaceful, new world free from all manner of domination and subjugation by their own efforts under the sacred banner of independence.

We heartily hope that the current seminar will argue the validity and vitality of the chuche idea in depth and sincerely discuss precious successes and experiences gained in disseminating and applying this idea and thereby achieve great success in defending the independence of the peoples, developing friendly and cooperative relations among them and safeguarding world peace.

CSO: 4120/230

DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONSHIP WITH SOMALIA

SK121538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Apr (KCNA)--Dailies today dedicate articles to the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Somalia.

NODONG SINMUN in a signed article states that the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Somalia was of weighty importance in further developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples struggling side by side for a common purpose.

Noting that the Korean and Somali peoples after the opening of the diplomatic relations have accelerated the building of a new society, supporting and cooperating with each other, the article continues: Under the leadership of President Mohamed Siad Barre, the Somali people are waging an energetic struggle for consolidating national independence and building a new life on the principle of self-reliance.

The Somali president recently called upon his people to devote their talent for an effective development and utilization of the nation's resources and for socio-economic development.

Pursuing the nonaligned policy, the government of Somalia is developing friendly and cooperative relations with many countries and supporting the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, points out the article.

Declaring that the Korean people rejoice over the progress made by the Somali people in the building of a new society, it expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Somalia would develop favorably in the future, too.

CSO: 4120/230

NEW DELHI CHUCHE MEETING HOLDS BANQUET

SK130823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Apr (KCNA)--A grand banquet celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in New Delhi on 11 April in the joint name of the preparatory committee of the international seminar on the chuche idea, the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea. Placed in the banquet hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The banquet was attended by members of the preparatory committee of the international seminar on the chuche idea and delegations and delegates of various countries to the seminar.

At the banquet Mir Khasim, member of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi, made a speech on behalf of the preparatory committee of the international seminar on the chuche idea. We are celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader of the Korean people at this emotional time, having successfully concluded the international seminar on the chuche idea, he said. He proposed to all comrades and friends present there to extend highest glory and warmest wishes to the great leader President Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea and the genius of revolution and construction in the era of independence.

He went on: The birth of respected President Kim Il-song and his founding of the chuche idea were a declaration heralding a new era of human history and a great event of undying world historic significance in the development of human thought and in the accomplishment of the peoples cause of independence. The brilliant reality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea guided by the great leader President Kim Il-song today constitutes a worldwide model for the peoples of the new-emerging forces in the building of a new society and an inspiring banner of struggle and advance.

Indeed, the August name of respected President Kim Il-song is symbolic of all the glory and happiness, victory and greatness in the era of independence.

Head of the delegation of our country Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, spoke next.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of the Republic of India. At the banquet a performance was given by Indian artists.

CSO: 4120/230

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHUCHE SEMINAR OPENS IN NEW DELHI

SK110555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Apr (KCNA)--An international seminar on the chuche idea opened at the Governmental Conference Hall in New Delhi with a large attendance on 9 April on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea and outstanding thinker and theoretician.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, were hung on the background of the platform of the seminar.

The seminar was attended by 131 delegations and delegates from 106 countries and 5 international organisations--our country and Ghana, Guyana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Norway, New Zealand, Niger, Nicaragua, Nepal, Denmark, Dominica, Luxemburg, Rwanda, Lebanon, Morocco, Madagascar, Mali, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mauritania, the United States, Democratic Yemen, Barbados, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bolivia, Burundi, Brazil, Benin, Venezuela, Cape Verde, Belize, Sao Tome and Principe, Upper Volta, West Germany, Western Sahara, Somalia, the Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Sri-Lanka, Switzerland, Sweden, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Seychelles, Argentina, Antigua Babda, Australia, Austria, Honduras, Jordan, Uganda, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Iran, Iceland, Italy, India, Indonesia, Japan, Spain, Ecuador, Zaire, Zambia, Equatorial Guinea, Jamaica, Central Africa, Zimbabwe, Chad, Chile, Canada, Thailand, Tanzania, Turkey, Trinidad and Tobago, Palestine, France, Finland, the Netherlands, Greece, Canary, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Colombia, the Congo, Cyprus, Togo, Tunisia, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Peru, El Salvador and St Vincent and the Grenadines, the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation, the Latin American Journalists Association, the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea and the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, etc.

Attending the seminar as observers were over 1,500 men of the political, public, academic and press circles and followers of the chuche idea in New Delhi and local areas.

At 10 am the platform was taken amid thunderous applause by Bali Ram Bhagat, speaker of the Lower House of India;
Milan Gnisvic, executive secretary of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;
the economic secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party;
Mir Khasim, S.S. Mohapatra and S.D. Sharma, members of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi;
B. Pandi, chairman of the Uttar Pradesh State Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi;
Vishwanath, secretary general of the Chuche Idea Study Society of India;
Kenichi Ogami, director of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea;
Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the Board of the IIJI;
T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea;
Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, chairman of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea; Sa-ard Piyavan, first deputy speaker of the Thai Parliament;
Nathan M. Shamuarira, minister for information and tourism and administrative secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union;
Alan Heri, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania;
Adolfo Pinedo, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party;
Felix Eloy Torres, first vice-president of the Venezuelan movement to socialism and vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies of the congress;
Paul Gafa, head of administration of the Malta Labour Party;
Indrianjafy Georges Thomas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution;
the minister of information and radio of Zambia;
A.E. Umar, minister of national education, youth and sports of Chad;
Agnes Bend, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana and minister of womens works;
Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of justice of Sao Tome and Principe;
Mohamed T. Sumare, member of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union;
Mohamad Hussein Rafi, director of the presidential office of Iran;
K. Aruriki, secretary in charge of information and publication of the Uganda Peoples Congress;
C.K. Olsen, executive secretary of the Central Committee of the Botswana Democratic Party;
Francisco da Silva, chief of the International Department of the Central Committee of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde;
T.K. A. Nubuo, member of the Provisional National Coordinating Committee of the Peoples Defence Committee of Ghana, chairman of the joint Consultative Committee of Progressive Organizations and general secretary of the Ghanaian Peoples Revolutionary Union;
Aden Mohamed Ali, director of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party;
J.A. Boma, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party and deputy director of the Department of Ideology and Education of the party;
Fifis Iannou, president of the All-Cyprus Union of Journalists;

Mustafa I. Jaber, director of Policy Study and Research Bureau of the Information Ministry of Jordan; and the secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Central African Republic.

The platform was also taken by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Bali Ram Bhagat, speaker of the Lower House of India, made an opening address.

The Indian military band played the national anthems of our country and India.

Head of the DPRK delegation Comrade Hwang Chang-yop conveyed amid warm applause of the attendants a joint congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee and Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the international seminar on the chuche idea.

Also introduced at the seminar were messages of greetings from Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe and chairman of the liberation movement of Sao Tome and Principe; and Emil Moroha, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi.

S.S. Mohapatra, chairman of the preparatory committee of the international seminar on the chuche idea, informed the attendants of the entrance of a congratulatory group of Indian school children. He said: President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea meets his 70th birthday. I extend greatest congratulations and high respects to President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. I hope that President Kim Il-song will continue to lead the Korean revolution and the world revolution, enjoying good health and a long life. Our time and history has a great leader. He is the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The Korean nation is a great one. The Korean people have built a developed economy. It is thanks to the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il-song that the Korean people have become a great people and Korea has developed as it is today.

He aroused the Korean people and gave them a confidence and future. There are enemies opposing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But, as Korea has a great man and a courageous people, she will surely win. In Korea everyone is the master and enjoys a happy life. We should follow the example of Korea.

The chuche idea encourages India to self-reliance. President Kim Il-song is the founder of the chuche idea. This seminar is an excellent occasion for the study of the chuche idea. I extend glory to President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea, and to the international seminar on the chuche idea.

Then, with a flourish of bugles, a congratulatory group of 300 Indian school children entered the hall amidst the enthusiastic applause of the entire attendants to congratulate the international seminar on the chuche idea. A congratulatory message of the congratulatory group of Indian school children to the seminar was read out.

Nathan M. Shamuarira, minister of information and tourism of the Republic of Zimbabwe and administrative secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union, made a keynote report titled "the chuche idea is the immortal banner of human liberation."

When the reporter declared in emotion-charged tone that he would like to join the world progressive people in sending warmest congratulations to President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea and great teacher of the people, on his 70th birthday, the entire attendants rose to their feet and burst into prolonged thunderous applause extending best wishes to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting all his 70 years to the liberation of the oppressed people and nations and human dignity and independence.

Kenichi Ogami, director of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, made a report on the activities of the Secretariat.

The seminar continues.

CSO: 4120/230

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INDIAN CHUCHE SEMINAR ADOPTS DECLARATION

SK130514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Apr (KCNA)--A declaration was adopted at the international seminar on the chuche idea which was held in New Delhi from 9 to 11 April on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The declaration reads in part:

The seminar was a great international festival commemorating the 70th birthday of the respected President Kim Il-song, the author of the immortal chuche idea and the great teacher of the world's people, as a joint auspicious event of mankind and a significant historical gathering for deeply studying the chuche idea and for demonstrating powerfully its great attraction and indestructible vitality.

The attendants of the seminar highly evaluated that the chuche idea of the great President Kim Il-song is the correctest guiding idea of our times which strikes tally with the demand and aspiration of the world's progressive people and blazes the path to human emancipation.

1. Our era calls for a new guiding idea designed to realise independence of the popular masses. Ours is an era of independence. Hundreds of millions of people who were once regarded as objects of history, as slaves of destiny have emerged as masters of the arena of history and of their destinies and are forging ahead under the banner of independence. A new era demands a new guiding idea.

The great President Kim Il-song who embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years shouldering the destiny of the people brilliantly carried out this task of the humanity by deeply penetrating the ardent independent intention and inexhaustible creative forces of the popular masses and creating the immortal chuche idea in the flames of the arduous struggle.

The creation of the chuche idea was the solemn historic declaration which announced the birth of a new era of human emancipation.

At the present historical stage in which the material conditions of the struggle for human emancipation have been created, we regard it as an

immediate task confronting the human emancipation movement of chuche to awaken the people ideologically so as to believe in their inexhaustible strength and demand their position of masters.

2. The Chuche Idea is a Great Theory Illumining the Road Ahead of a New Era

The chuche idea gives the most scientific world outlook and a correct answer to the question of man's destiny by clarifying his position and role in the world.

The most important success brought about by the history of philosophy for thousands of years can be summarized in a word as the confirmation that the world consists of matter and that the world moves, changes and develops constantly according to its own law.

From this follow the questions: What position is held and what role is played by man, the highest product and most developed being in the constantly changing and developing material world. This is just the fundamental question of philosophical world outlook in our era when the popular masses have appeared as masters of the world.

As taught by the chuche idea, man is a social being that acts independently and creatively, purposefully and consciously. For his independence, creativity and consciousness man takes the position of master and plays a decisive role in the world. The world is dominated and transformed by man.

We are confident that the chuche world outlook giving an integral view on the world with main stress on man and in his relations with it is a correct world outlook clarifying most scientifically the real features of the world and is the most revolutionary world outlook illumining the road for the people to transform nature and society and hew out their destiny with their own creative activities.

The chuche idea clarifies scientifically not only the real features of the world but also originally the law-governed process of development of man's position and role in the world.

We hold that the chuche idea scientifically has made clear the law peculiar to socio-historic movement, the movement of the subject, and thus provided a great banner for the human emancipation movement in our era when the popular masses are hewing out their destiny independently and creatively on the strength of their independence and creativeness.

We admit that the original theory on three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth by the chuche idea constitutes a powerful weapon guaranteeing the victory of the human emancipation movement of chuche, for it has illuminated the road for the people freed from social subjugation to become full-fledged masters of the world out of the fetters of nature, old ideas and culture.

The chuche idea teaches that the human emancipation movement in our era should firmly maintain the independent and creative stands and carry through thoroughly the principle of independence, self-support and self-defence in order to realize its lofty idea successfully along a correct road.

The guiding principles of revolution and construction clarified by the chuche idea have been embodied in the revolutionary practice of the peoples in our era to convincingly prove their correctness and vitality.

The immortal chuche idea is a guiding banner which elucidates clearly the real features of a new world where the complete emancipation of man has been realized and inspires vigorously humanity to a bright future and an indestructible weapon which guarantees the victorious advance of human emancipation movement.

3. Let Us March Forward Vigorously Under the Banner of the Chuche Idea

The torch of chuche blazing up in Korea is illuminating throughout the world across the continents and oceans. Holding the chuche idea as our faith, we consider it as our honourable mission before the times and history to deeply study this great idea and widely disseminate it to the whole word.

We are convinced that the study and dissemination of the chuche idea is a sacred world-historic cause which inspires the people of each country to the victory of their cause of independence in conformity with the law governing the cause of human emancipation and contributes to strengthening international solidarity among the independent peoples and safeguarding world peace.

We, the believers of the chuche idea, will study and acquire the chuche idea with our own brains and actively propagate and explain this idea with our own efforts in conformity with the interests of the people and the specific conditions of our countries.

We shall not only study and disseminate the theory of the chuche idea but also extensively explain and propagate the experiences gained by Korea in the course of embodying the chuche idea, thereby showing vividly the invincible vitality of this idea.

Our just cause of studying and disseminating the chuche idea and inspiring the people to the road of independence is an international cause.

We take this opportunity to express firm solidarity with the peoples of all countries fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress against all sorts of subjugation and inequality, aggression and war.

We send our full support and encouragement in the name of the seminar to the just cause of the Korean people to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4120/230

BRIEFS

KIM MAN-KUM LEAVES FOR TANZANIA--Pyongyang, 11 Apr (KCNA)--Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, left Pyongyang on 10 April by air for a visit to Tanzania as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He was seen off at the airport by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and personages concerned. [Text] [SK110907 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 11 Apr 82]

ENVOY MEETS ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 11 Apr (KCNA)--Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe, on 5 April met Korean Ambassador to that country Yi Won-kuk, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted greetings to the respected leader. He said that he was very glad at his forthcoming visit to Korea for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [SK110905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 11 Apr 82]

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 10 Apr (KCNA)--Abul Fazal Mohammad Ahsanubbin Chowdhury, president of Bangladesh, on 5 April met Chong Tae-kun, DPRK ambassador to that country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He, on behalf of the government and people of Bangladesh, wholeheartedly wished the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He declared positive support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Noting that the Korean people led by the great leader are a very brave and inspiring people, he expressed the resolution to actively develop the relations between Bangladesh and Korea. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 9 Apr 82]

MALTESE OFFICIAL MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--Prime Minister of Malta Dominic Mintoff met on 2 April the government delegation of our country headed by Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok which had attended the celebrations of the National Day of the Republic of Malta, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards

of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there was Korean Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop. [Text] [SK090004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 8 Apr 82]

PERUVIAN MUSICAL GROUP--Pyongyang, 4 Apr--"Tiempo Nuevo" musical group of Peru arrived in Pyongyang on 3 April by plane for a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The guests were met at the airport by Choe Hak-nae, vice-minister of culture and art, personages concerned and artists in the city. [Text] [SK060542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 4 Apr 82]

YI CHONG-MOK MEETS IRANIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 9 Apr (KCNA)--Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok on 8 April met and had a talk with A. Nahavandian, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK090059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 8 Apr 82]

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CABINET MEMBERS PLEDGE TO LEAD MORAL REFORM DRIVE

SK140123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and all other cabinet members resolved yesterday to take the lead in the moral reform campaign regardless of "whatever difficulty and pain may lie ahead."

The resolution came during a cabinet session presided over by Yu.

The minister said they resolved so under the firm conviction that "the fate of the drive depends on the example to be set by the cabinet ministers and all other public servants."

"I hereby resolve to actively carry out the campaign for myself, my family and for my office to help make the drive a success," the written pledge said.

Meanwhile, the premier directed prior to adopting the resolution that all the cabinet members should do their level best to successfully materialize the moral reform drive.

He also called on the cabinet ministers to emphasize the need for the movement in every principal government occasions.

Noting that "visible and external" irregularities have been much reduced thanks to a series of administration renovation measures, Yu observed corruptive elements still have the potential to revive anytime.

"It was mainly because public servants and leading social figures were preoccupied with only a sense of privilege that national movements in the past failed to satisfy expectations," the premier pointed out.

Accordingly, he stressed, the moral reform which President Chon Tu-hwan conceived should be accomplished by all means.

CSO: 4120/242

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY NOTES GUIDELINES FOR MORAL REFORM DRIVE

SK150139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to conduct campaigns, renovate administrative systems and launch crackdowns simultaneously for an effective performance of the moral reform drive.

The campaigns will be sponsored by the social purification panels organized at various levels of offices as well as by social organizations. They will be given active supports by the government, according to a detailed plan announced by the social purification commission yesterday.

The government hopes to have leaders in various social strata take the lead in the drive so that it can be spread over every aspect of the country.

The detailed plan gives guidelines for the conduct of nine major projects to be undertaken for the moral reform drive.

A "campaign consultation conference" will be held with the participation of 30 major organizations to discuss the conduct of various campaigns.

Government ministries will work out their respective programs to implement policies in accordance with the moral reform drive.

The Economic Planning Board (EPB) will produce plans to protect consumers and ensure fair trading and transactions while the Ministry of Home Affairs will work out effective ways and means of cracking down on criminals and violators of social order and discipline.

Projects to be undertaken by pertinent ministries include the establishment of traffic order, expulsion of substandard industrial products, reduction of energy consumption, observance of simplified family rituals, improvement of dietary pattern, establishment of order at athletic stadiums and gymnasiums.

The nine major subjects and their implementation plans are:

Honesty--a new view of value will be established and expanded, government pledges and policies will be carried out thoroughly. A campaign will be conducted to expel the tendency of mistrust.

Public order--emphasis will be placed on the establishment of street order by encouraging pedestrians to stop jaywalking and stressing defensive driving and observing traffic regulations. Rallies will be held to this end at cities by the end of June. Pleasant environments will be created at sites of tourist interest by wiping out decadent practices. Citizens will be encouraged to join the campaign to collect waste articles in May.

Creativity--Korea's beautiful traditions will be revived by encouraging families to have family precepts or mottos and increasing sense of respect for teachers. Classes for etiquette will be conducted at schools and worksites. Writing letters to parents in the countryside will be encouraged.

Responsibility--offices of public servants will be simply furnished. Telephones should be answered in a kind manner. People will be advised to go home straight after their work each day. Easy-going attitude among public servants will be eliminated.

Duty--campaigns will be launched to establish sound vocational ethics for those engaged particularly in the medical field, legal profession, journalism and the educational field.

Propriety--family rituals such as wedding ceremonies will be simplified. Consuming domestic products will be promoted. Also encouraged will be living a frugal life. Campaigns will be conducted to discourage tipping, gambling and encourage going Dutch.

Sense of being masters--consumer protection organizations will hold exhibitions of bad commodities. Measures will be worked out to adequately protect those who report substandard products.

National solidarity--people will be encouraged to be more friendly with their neighbors and help reedy people.

Home education--women's organizations will be advised to actively take part in campaigns designed to economize on the consumption of energy, to report low-quality products and to use domestic goods. Home education for children will be strengthened.

CSO: 4120/242

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OFFICIAL VIEWS MORAL REFORM DRIVE

SK150132 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] An Mu-hyok, chairman of the Social Purification Commission, warned yesterday that heads of offices and organizations who lack in a strong sense of responsibility toward the social renovation campaign or show inadequate renovative efforts will inevitably be purfied by others," saying that there will be no exceptions in the course of the campaign.

The government will not tolerate or allow inept public servants to remain in the government, he added in a news conference.

Announcing the basic directives for the moral reform drive, he pledged to do his level best in eliminating the negative elements in the way of implementing the nine major projects for the reform.

The nine projects adopted in a meeting of law-enforcement officials last week call for the promotion or maintenance of honesty, social order, creativity, responsibility, duty, discretion, sense of being masters of the nation, national solidarity and family education.

He said that spiritual education will be shored up for all public servants in a bid to oust deep-rooted irregularities still in officialdom, and to create the climate in which officials will work with a sense of conviction and responsibility.

He made it clear that officials who indulge in unfair dealings with enterprises or profit-making organizations, take bribes from civil petitioners, disrupt administrative order through influence-buying, and are guilty of profligate manners, will be removed from government service.

Not only corrrupt or inept officials but undedicated and irresponsible public servants without conviction and belief will also be relieved of their posts, An stated.

He also pledged that the government will eliminate all officials who do not put the needs of the people first and are caught using their powers of office over people unjustly.

The government will exert "extraordinary efforts" in carrying out the reform efforts in such areas as taxation, police, financing, license or permission affairs, construction and public sanitation, he went on to say, describing the fields as "relatively vulnerable" sections.

The committee will establish a "window for corruption report," he added.

He also remarked that the government is scheduled to promote a social atmosphere in which corruption offenders will be severely punished, while the honest and decent will be rewarded.

President efforts will be made to eradicate such chronic social evils as factionalism, fraud, decadence and extortion, An said.

If there are public servants who regard the reform drive as a short-lived one and expect the drive will weaken in the course of time, they are victims of self deception and would do best to take part in the national efforts to achieve moral reform, he said.

Meanwhile, the purification commission relayed a guideline which stipulates that ministries and agencies establish implementing schedules on their own and report them to the commission by next Wednesday.

The commission also told the ministries to form a watchdog task force to be headed by directors of the office of planning and management.

CSO: 4120/242

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES CHURCH COUNCIL STATEMENT

SK200221 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Government sources expressed "consternation" yesterday at the statement by a group named the Korean Christian Action Organization on the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center arson, which they said was "trying to justify a simple crime."

The sources, who wanted to remain anonymous, questioned if it was right for persons in clerical positions to advocate such an act of terrorism, noting that the incident caused one death and injuries to innocent people.

Particularly, they cited the recent Vatican declaration against activities of Catholic priests in support of any specific political ideology.

As for the case of Rev Choe Ki-sik of Wonju diocese accused of having harbored persons involved in the Pusan arson, including Kim Hyon-chang, and Mun Pu-sik, the sources said no clergymen could justifiably protect such criminal offenders with knowledge of their acts.

The request for the recall of the U.S. Ambassador in Korea and the commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, contained in the group's statement, "no doubt went beyond the proper realm of religion," they said.

"It was like seeking to have a U.S. ambassador or a military commander unfavorable to them removed from here and wishing to have others supporting their activities assigned here," they commented.

The sources noted "tints of flunkeyism" in the statement which said in part that the United States had allegedly lost the trust of Koreans for having "tolerated" government actions in the Kwandju incident in 1980.

They pointed out some likeness between the group's position and past activities of religious people in South Vietnam in the waning days of the republic when they sided with the communists in efforts to drive the Americans out of their country.

CSO: 4120/242

BRIEFS

STUDENT UPRISING CEREMONIES--Ceremonies were held in Seoul and other parts of the country yesterday for the 22d anniversary of the student-led uprising in the capital April 19, 1960, which led soon to the downfall of the then Syngman Rhee government. In Seoul, a ceremony was held at the graves in Suyuri of students who died during the uprising. Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song spoke at the ceremony. He said the uprising against corruption and irregularities served as an occasion for paving the way for national development. Yi Chong-ho, administrator of the Office of Veterans Administration, and Mayor Pak Yong-su were also present. Ceremonies for the anniversary were also held at the campuses of Korea University and Seoul National University. [Text] [SK200238 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 8]

CREDENTIAL FROM FOREIGN ENVOYS--Seoul, 19 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Monday received credentials at the presidential mansion Chongwadae from four foreign envoys assigned to Korea. The four diplomats are Ambassadors Balarabe Abubakar Tafawa Balewa of Nigeria, Keba Birane Cisse of Senegal, Jioji Kotobalavu of Fiji and Petur Thorsteinsson of Iceland. With the exception of Thorsteinsson, the new envoys are based in Japan. Foreign Minister No Sing-yong was in attendance at the ceremony. [Text] [SKL90310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 19 Apr 82]

CHON RECEIVES ENVOYS CREDENTIALS--Seoul, Apr 20 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday received credentials from new ambassadors to Korea Ramiro Perez-Maura de Herrera of Spain, U Kyi-maung of Burma and Muhammad 'Ali Ahmed Al-Ansari of Qatar at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. The envoys from Burma and Qatar will concurrently serve as ambassador to Japan. Foreign minister No Sin-yong was also present at the ceremony. [Text] [SK200146 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 20 Apr 82]

QUESTIONS ON BUSH ADDRESS--Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party (CKP), said on 17 April: It is difficult for me to understand the statement of Seoul Mayor Pak Yong-su, answering an interpellation at the National Assembly Home Affairs Committee on the recent Seoul subway accident. He should correct his idea that, although he is keenly aware of responsibility for the accident, he cannot resign because recovering from the accident is very urgent. Urging the Seoul mayor, as the person in charge of general supervision of subway construction, to resign and bear responsibility for the accident, he said: The National Assembly Committee should fully discuss the issue and determine who is responsible for the accident even by extending the committee meeting several days if it is impossible to settle the issue in a day. The attitude of the ruling party to convene the meeting of the

committee for only a day in connection with the accident poses a problem because this produces an impression that it is doing a favor for those who are responsible. Referring to a plan for the speech by U.S. Vice President Bush at the National Assembly, he said: If he is provided with an opportunity to address the National Assembly on the grounds that he is the U.S. vice president, this will set a bad precedent. He then said that this issue should be handled with discretion. [SK180315 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Apr 82 p 2]

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION BROKEN UP--Seoul, 17 Apr (AFP)--About 1,400 university students staged an anti-government demonstration outside a Catholic church in Seoul last night apparently in response to the tough stand taken by South Korean Roman Catholic bishops over the recent arrest of a priest for sheltering dissident fugitives. Police immediately dispersed the demonstrators after rounding up about a dozen of them. The students distributed tracts demanding that the government give full details of the mid-1980 anti-government rebellion in Kwangju. [Text] [OW170447 Hong Kong AFP in English 0436 GMT 17 Apr 82]

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SPIRIT URGED--President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the country, which is standing face to face with North Korean communists, would be able to survive only if it won in a struggle not only in the military field but in thought and ideology. Accordingly, the Academy of Korean Studies should become the cradle for education of the national spirit, ideology and thought to enable the people to win in ideological strife and warfare with North Korea," he said. The president made these remarks after he heard a briefing by Chong Chae-kak, director of the academy, on the education programs for this year at the academy. "To promote the education of the national spirit, ideas contributing substantially to the country are more urgent than vaguely conducted academic research," he said. He then asked the director to collect all materials concerning national spirit education, which are now being used by all state organizations, for close study of the propriety and effects of their contents, thereby working out the most effective ideas conductive to the nation. [Text] [SK160111 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Apr 82 p 1]

DJP CODE OF ETHICS--Seoul, 15 Apr (YONHAP)--In compliance with the government's ongoing anti-corruption campaign, the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Thursday adopted a code of ethics for DJP lawmakers and the party's senior officials which requires the registration of their personal wealth. The code stipulates that the DJP assemblymen and senior officials register the wealth of themselves and their families with party headquarters from September 1 to 20, and report any changes in January of every year, a spokesman for the DJP said. The code also bans influence peddling and bribe acceptance by these officials, and asks them to "uphold dignity." [Text] [SK150946 Seoul YONHAP in English 0607 GMT 15 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/242

OVER $32 MILLION IN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS APPROVED

SK200155 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] A combined total of $32,852,000 worth of foreign investment projects in Korea has been recently approved, mostly for joint ventures with local concerns in such areas as chemicals, food processing, lubricants, precious metal products and services.

The approval was given yesterday by the foreign capital project review committee, a decision-making body in this area, comprised of related government officials of director-general level.

Along with this, the Ministry of Finance, to which the committee belongs, announced that seven foreign borrowing projects totaling $107,577,000 have been given the official go-ahead. Four other loan plans in the amount of $733.9 million got preliminary approval from the committee.

Among the seven loan projects formally approved, the biggest is $45 million, which will be provided by the Bank of America for helping finance the normal operation of Korea heavy industries construction company.

The loan due for the state-run Korea Electric Power Corporation's subsidiary is reportedly the first part of a $109 million package loan with the U.S. bank. It has been learned that the committee will soon take action on the disbursement of the remainder $64 million as well.

The government has long been opposed to cash loans like the one integrated machinery maker now pursues.

The approved part of the loan, repayable over the five years after three-year grace, carries interest floated at 0.675-0.75 percent above the London Interbank offered rate.

Some of the loans formally approved are $11,144,000 from Marubeni Corp of Japan to Korea Electric Power Corporation; $2,866,000 from Chase Bank AG of West Germany to Korea Steel Pipe Co; and $495,000 from Fonderies Magotteaux S.A. of Belgium to Hyundai Cement Co.

In the direct-investment area, the Dow Chemical Co of the United States is to invest an additional $30 million here for the production of chlorine (210,000 metric tons per year) and caustic soda (227,000 metric tons per year). Dow Chemical Korea, currently in operation here, is owned 100 percent by the U.S. company and the additional investment is designed to expand its production capacity.

Another U.S. company, Applied Magnetics Corp, will also invest $600,000 for the manufacturing of computer-use magnetic tape head (1,920,000 units per year).

From some of the approved joint ventures with local partners, BBC Brown Boveri Co of Switzerland will furnish $9.8 million or 49 percent of the total equity interest and Kun So Food Inc of the United States, $1,550,000 or 70 percent.

CSO: 4120/242

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INCREASE CAPITAL SUPPLY

SK200234 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] The government will not increase capital supply, which is prone to fuel inflation.

Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song confirmed this policy in answer to recommendations by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), on the ways of increasing domestic demand.

The economic forum made the reommendations when its chairman Chong Chu-yong and other high rankers called on the EPB chief, Finance Minister Na Ung-pae and Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun, respectively, yesterday.

"The government is taking multilateral measures to enhance the flagging economy. But due to the structural problems facing Korean industry, our tools to treat the illness are limited," Kim was quoted as saying.

In this connection, he virtually turned down the federation's other requests including the invigoration of the housing industry and the improvement of farm and sea products' distribution channels.

"In case we release liquidity, we should no longer do it in the same ways as we did in the past," he said.

The nation's top economic administrator said that the next capital release would be centered on small and medium-sized industries.

"Supposing the government expands the capital supply, it would not effectively stimulate the national economy, because it is certain that enterprises would use it to repay their debts instead of spending it on new investments and operation."

Kim pointed to the deformed serialization of local industries explaining why the government intended to give favors to small industries in extending financial support.

"In advanced countries, the capital extended to big industries smoothly spreads to small industries. But the case is quite different in the Korean business climate," the EPB chief added.

"The economic pain is not suffered by Korea alone. Other countries including such advanced countries as the United States are in serious economic trouble," he pointed out.

He warned against the revival of speculative investment if the government reduced capital gains taxes.

"I don't think that the present tax system limits endusers' housing possession. Other countries including the United States, Japan impose heavier taxes on extra house sales," Kim noted.

Meanwhile, the finance minister said in a meeting with the business leaders the government would adopt a flexible policy to cope with fund shortages arising from the economic slump.

Recently, savings deposits increased and a penny-wise savings campaign was in full swing. The savings-oriented [word illegible] decreased domestic demand, brought about an economic slump and increased inventories, resulting in shortages of funds, the minister pointed out.

Na said the won-dollar exchange rates would be stabilized soon as the U.S. dollar was expected to fail to maintain its present strength.

The FKI recommended that the government equalize the distribution of financing among industries and expand financing support to enterprises producing commodities for the domestic market.

The FKI urged that the government increase the amount of currency in circulation to the extent that its increase would not cause hikes in commodity price.

In the recommendations, the FKI pointed out that the financial status of domestic-demand industries was declining due to the expansion of export support financing, causing unbalanced growth among industries.

CSO: 4120/242

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

SIGNS OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY VISIBLE

SK160918 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Seoul, 16 Apr (YONHAP)--The Korean economy showed signs of recovery in industrial output and the delivery of manufactured goods in the second month of this year, but the upsurge was still far from full-fledged revitalization, a top economic official said Friday.

Despite the slight pickup in the object-economy, the composite business index in February dropped 0.3 percentage points from January's level, continuing its five-month decline, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song reported to President Chon Tu-hwan during a monthly economic briefing session presided over by the president at the Economic Planning Board.

The delayed economic recovery was attributed to declining orders for exports and industrial facilities such as machinery, and the sluggish domestic construction market, Kim said.

Although industrial and commercial construction permits granted in February increased by 2.4 and 9.1 percent, respectively, housing construction permits dropped by 18.2 percent, causing an overall decline of 2.8-percent in all construction permits, according to Kim.

Due to seasonal factors such as the payment of corporate taxes and the government's currency withdrawal policy, defaulted commercial bills rose from February's 0.07 percent to 0.09 percent in March, reflecting the acute cash shortage currently facing enterprises.

The across-the-board economic performance, however, showed improvement with an improved international payments position, a curbing of the increase rate of the total money supply and the stabilization of commodity prices.

CSO: 4120/242

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON TOLD BUSINESS SLUMP CONTINUES

SK170158 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Business conditions have stayed in a slump despite the stabilization of prices and the improvement in the international balance of payments.

Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song diagnosed the health of the national economy in a monthly briefing session for President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday.

Bitten by the sinking operation rates of manufacturing industries, the coinciding composite index lost 0.3 percent in March from the previous month, Kim reported.

Moreover, the March leading indicators marched back by 0.7 percent, throwing cold water on the expectation of an "economic spring."

Leading indicators are barometers forecasting the business climate two or three months ahead.

The nation's top economic administrator based the chilly outlook on such developments as the continuous decline in LCS (letters of credit) arrivals and sluggish construction activities.

Kim reported the deficit in the nation's outstanding budgetary account shrank to 205 billion won as of March 31 from 344.4 billion won marked a year earlier. The decrease was due to the belt-tightening fiscal policy despite inactive collection of taxes.

Domestic tax collection, according to Kim's report, amounted to 1,048.2 billion won during January-March, representing 18 percent of the projected target for this year.

The percentage was down 3.1 percent from 21.1 percent registered in the corresponding period of last year. The EPB chief pointed out, however, that the drive to stabilize prices had gained further steam.

Wholesale and consumer prices in the year's first three months, the EPB chief elaborated, scored gentle 1.4 percent and 2 percent increases, respectively, over December 31 last year.

As against the same period of last year, the January-March wholesale and consumer prices were up 9.8 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively.

Amid price stabilization, the financial supply situation has worsened with curb market interest rates rising and dishonored check issuance rates soaring, according to Kim's report to the chief executive.

Illustratively, the report said that interest rates on curb loans had moved up to 2.3-2.4 percent in March compared with 2.1-2.2 percent in the preceding month.

The international balance of payments, according to Kim, has improved considerably thanks to decreased import bills, bolstered by stable raw material prices.

The report showed that the red ink in the current account had declined to $441 million compared with $1,306 million registered in the like period of last year.

High interest rates on the international market, Kim pointed out, had eclipsed the progressive performance in the invisible trade sector including construction exports.

Illustratively, the non-trade account suffered a $148 million deficit in March alone, he reported.

The export increase rate has continued to dip since last November.

Korean export increases in the year's first three months, Kim noted, reached only 5.7 percent over the same period of last year.

The percentage compares with 6.1 percent in Taiwan, 1.5 percent in Japan, 2.3 percent in Singapore and 2.7 percent in Hong Kong.

Foreign exchange holdings as of March 31 stood at $6,249 million, almost the same level as one year before.

CSO: 4120/242

BRIEFS

GNP EXPECTED TO INCREASE--Seoul, 15 Apr (YONHAP)--Korea is expected to experience a 6.1 percent rise in its Gross National Product (GNP) this year, which will be characterized by stabilized commodity prices and an improved international payments position, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) said Thursday. The KDI predicted the country's wholesale and consumer prices will rise by 6.5 and 8.4 percent, respectively, and the deficit of international payments will be reduced to 2.6 billion U.S. dollars. In addition, world trade will increase by four percent and Korea's exports are expected to easily reach 24 billion dollars in 1982. The KDI anticipates the GNP will grow 4.3 percent in the first half of 1982 and 7.5 percent in the latter half, while exports will be worth 10.8 billion in the first six months of 1982 and 13.2 billion in the second. The KDI said these trends will continue in 1983 as the GNP grows by 7.1 percent, wholesale and consumer prices increase by 4.3 and 5.1 percent, respectively, and trade deficits decrease to 1.6 billion dollars. World trade in 1983 will increase 5.5 percent from 1982 and Korean exports will jump 20.8 percent to 29 billion dollars. KDI based its optimistic economic forecast on the world economy's slow but steady recovery, stemming chiefly from the price stabilization of major raw materials and crude oil. [Text] [SK150948 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT 15 Apr 82]

GROUP TO TOUR MIDEAST, AFRICA--Seoul, 20 Apr (YONHAP)--Two South Korean Labor Ministry officials embarked on a tour of six Middle Eastern and African countries Tuesday to inspect the working and living conditions of Korean laborers now in the region. The officials will examine the management-labor relations of Korean firms in Libya, Iraq, Jordan, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar before returning home May 10. [Text] [SK200348 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 20 Apr 82]

ECONOMY SLUGGISH, EXPORT SECTOR WEAK--Seoul, 13 Apr (YONHAP)--The Korean economy began to show signs of slow recovery in March but no full-fledged business boom is expected in April, according to a report on the monthly activities of major industries released Tuesday by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI). The report showed the composite business index in March stood at 92 points, 1.5 points higher than the previous month, due largely to a 2.6-point rise in industrial output, a 2.2-point gain in domestic demand and a 1.4-point drop in inventories. The composite business index is forecast to reach 92.7 points in April, 0.7 points over March's level, because demand for housing construction, soft drinks, steel, electronic products and machinery is expected to increase slightly due to seasonal factors. The slow business recovery is attributable to sluggish exports caused by diminishing

demand in world markets, protectionist policies in foreign countries, and the weakening international competitiveness of Korean products. The arrivals of export letters of credit, which have been falling in amount since last October, dropped by 7.9 percent in March compared with the same period last year, indicating that no sharp business jump would occur in April, the FKI report said. [Text] [SK130802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 13 Apr 82]

FIRMS REDUCE OPERATIONS--Many small- and medium-sized companies have turned out to be cutting down the operation hours of their factories and to be closing their doors due to financial difficulties and lackluster sales performance caused by the lingering business slump. According to the Korea Federation of Small Businesses [KFSB] yesterday, companies, which reduced their operation hours in February, numbered 3,076 or 20.3 percent of the total 15,176 small-sized companies surveyed. The number of companies which suspended business operations reached 568 or 3.7 percent of the total small companies surveyed and a total of 45 small companies including 25 companies in February turned out to have quit business this year. In February, the number of companies in normal operation stood at 11,507 or 75.8 percent of the total companies surveyed. The normal operation rate in February this year is up 0.4 percentage point over last January's 75.4 percent and down 0.9 percentage point from 76.7 percent in December last year, respectively. More than 50 percent of the companies surveyed said that the financial pinch and the lackluster sales performance caused such an operation curtailment of small companies, reflecting a decrease in demand on the domestic market. [Text] [SK170154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 82 p 7]

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS INCREASED--Seoul, 14 Apr (YONHAP)--Foreign investments in Korea are rising, reflecting the government's liberalization policy and the country's economic stabilization. A government report released Wednesday showed that foreign investments in the first three months of this year reached 18.9 million U.S. dollars in 13 projects on an approval basis, double the amount registered in the same period last year. In addition, foreign investment projects now under deliberation total 63.6 million dollars in 14 projects. An increasingly large number of foreign investors are showing interest in the country's medical, food and service industries. Medical projects represented the largest portion of foreign investment with 22.9 percent or 4.4 million dollars. Investment sources became more diversified as the number of foreign investors from Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland increased conspicuously, according to the report. In order to attract as much foreign investment to Korea as possible, the government is planning to extend the number of domestic business areas in which foreigners can invest from the current 427 to 700 beginning in July. The report said the government will also allow projects to be completely financed with foreign money if they contribute to the country's technological development and the diversification of foreign investment sources. [Text] [SK140110 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 14 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/242

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CATHOLIC PRIESTS MEET ON ARREST OF REVEREND CHOE

SK150125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] The Episcopal Commission for Social Problems, a standing body of the Catholic Conference of Korea, yesterday discussed matters concerning the arrest of Rev Choe Ki-sik accused of harboring alleged conspirators in the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center arson.

The closed-door meeting at the CCK headquarters, presided over by Most Rev Victorinus Yun Kong-hui, was attended by eight members including Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan and Most Rev Daniel Chi Tak-sun, bishop of Wonju Diocese.

The results of the conference were not disclosed. A Catholic spokesman said that the commission members had exchanged views on overall social problems faced by Catholics.

Cardinal Kim told newsmen before participating in the meeting that the issue concerning the arrest of Rev Choe would be one of the major topics to be taken up in the gathering.

The cardinal, however, said that the commission would not announce any official position on the matter.

Most Rev Chi, meanwhile, was learned to have reported the position of his Wonju Diocese in connection with the arrest of Rev Choe to the bishops conference of Korea.

In his report, Most Rev Chi reportedly called on Catholics to share the difficulties confronted by Rev Choe.

The commission meeting was held after postponing a mass commemorating the dedication of a sanctuary slated for yesterday at Pongyang-myon, Chewon-gun, Chungchong-Pukto.

The permanent council of the bishops conference of Korea, the highest decision-making organization in the Korean Catholic Church, is to hold a meeting today. Cardinal Kim is the president of the council.

CSO: 4120/242

BRIEFS

IDEOLOGICAL RESEARCH BODY--The Ministry of Education yesterday instructed the nation's four-year colleges and universities to set up an institute for ideological research at their schools by the end of this year. The instruction was given at the meeting of deans of school affairs of the 51 colleges and universities in Seoul, Kyonggi-do and Kangwon-do which was held at the National Institute of Education yesterday. Similar instructions will be given at a meeting of deans of schools affairs of colleges in Kyongsang, Chungchong, Cholla and Cheju provinces which is scheduled at Chungnam National University in Taejon next Saturday. The ministry said the institutes for ideological research is expected to contribute to solving the problems of manpower and textbook shortage. [Text] [SK140118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 8]

NO REPORTS ON 'UNDERGROUND CIRCLES'--Seoul National University [SNU] yesterday said it had not received any reports on underground circle activities from students until Monday, when the university first planned to finish receiving the reports. The national university, in line with the Ministry of Education's decision, earlier announced that it would not blame any students for their past activities in unregistered campus circles if they reported the circles to the school between April 9 and 12. [Text] [SK140115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/242

ROK, SOLOMON ISLANDS RENEW FISHERY AGREEMENT

SK140128 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Text] Korea and the Solomon Islands yesterday renewed a fishery agreement, which ended January 11 this year, to pave the way for furthering the fishery cooperation between the two nations.

The renewed agreement, which will be in effect through January 11 next year, was signed yesterday between Hwang Chong-yun, chairman of the Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association (KSDFA) and P. Salaka, visiting minister of land, energy and natural resources of the Solomon Islands at the world trade center Korea building.

Minister Salaka came here Monday for a five-day visit at the invitation of Kim Chong-su, administrator of the National Fisheries Administration (NFA).

Under the bilateral fishery agreement, the Solomon Islands will allow Korean fishing boats to catch up to 1,300 tons of tuna fish this year in its 200-mile economic fishing zone.

Last year, Korean fishing vessels were permitted to catch 1,500 tons of tuna fish in the waters off the South-Western Pacific country, but, caught only 792 tons.

In return for fishing for tuna there, the Korean Government will pay a $130,000 fishing access fee to the Solomon Islands this year.

The Solomons proclaimed their 200-nautical mile exclusive economic zone in 1978 in which the state has the right to exploit all living and nonliving resources.

The nation signed a government-level fishery agreement with the Solomon Islands in May 1980, and the bilateral fishery accord is subjected to annual renewal.

The Solomon Islands, which was liberated from England in 1978, is a group of volcanic islands with a combined area of about 11,500 square miles in the South-Western Pacific.

While here, Salaka is scheduled to tour such port cities as Pusan and Chungmu. He will return home Friday.

CSO: 4120/242

JAPANESE EFFORTS TO CORRECT LOPSIDED TRADE URGED

SK200139 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Trade Surplus"]

[Text] Last week the Japanese had a rare state guest in the person of French President Francois Mitterrand, the first head of state from Paris ever to visit their country in the history of bilateral relations for more than a century.

His visit obviously prompted an air of exhilaration. But the Japanese at the same time should have sensed how great is the impact of their lingering trade friction with major partners, France included.

Despite all the cordiality and pompousness displayed, it was reported that the French president was shrewd enough to mount a "political blitz" against the host government, asking it to expedite effective action to curb its trade surplus or face political isolation.

Indeed Mr Mitterrand, who will host a summit of seven Western industrialized powers including Japan in June, was acting not only for his nation but apparently on behalf of the ten-nation European community, which suffered a gross deficit amounting to $12 billion in trade with Japan last year.

Probably more formidable complaints and pressure are from the United States which, flooded by Japanese goods ranging from automobiles to electronic items, saw its trade imbalance worsen last year to mark $16 billion in the red, a figure up 50 percent from the previous year's and feared to reach $20 billion this year if it is left unchecked.

Through a series of bilateral and multilateral negotiations, the U.S. and West European nations have strongly demanded swift Japanese action to correct the aggravating trade pattern, warning that otherwise they would have to resort to rigid protectionism against Japanese exports, which would also have political bearing on Japan's standing in the world community.

For one thing, already afoot in the U.S. Congress are various moves to effect legislative steps against the inundation of Japanese goods, which has been blamed as contributing to the American business slump in some sectors and the consequent rise in unemployment.

In the face of these backlashes, the Japanese Government has adopted a package of measures including the easing or removing of 67 nontariff import barriers last January, an action ostensibly aimed at opening its market to imports mainly from the U.S. and West Europe and thus lessening trade frictions.

Nonetheless, the steps so far taken fell quite short of overseas expectations, giving rise to a suspicion as to whether they merely made up "disguised protectionism" in view of a host of both visible and invisible labyrinthine barriers still in force against imports of foreign goods to Japan.

A notable trait of the on-going trade friction is that Japan appears to be engrossed in its deals with the U.S. and European community nations--a development which in a sense is understandable because of the stake involved in terms of the huge volume of its trade with the advanced countries, which in turn exercise mighty political influence.

For all that, what about similar trade problems Japan has with other nations, a situation which forced Taiwan to retaliate by imposing a partial import ban on Japanese goods last February?

Korea, for one, has been stricken with a chronic trade imbalance with an aggregated deficit running to $22 billion in the 16 years since 1966. Last year alone, the figure in the red reached $2.9 billion, registering an adverse balance of two of one.

Despite their lip services to a remedy, including the dispatch of a few purchasing teams to Korea, the Japanese have failed to open up their market to Korean products under the grace of rigid import barriers.

Such a situation calls for prompt and sustained efforts by the Japanese to correct the lop-sided trade, at least in proportion to the degree being paid to advanced countries. Furthermore, it should be fully reflected in managing the issue of boosted economic cooperation, now pending between the two neighboring nations.

CSO: 4120/242

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, SRI LANKA TO FORM ECONOMIC COOPERATION BODY

SK140112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 82 p 7

[Text] Korea and Sri Lanka are scheduled to form their bilateral private-level economic cooperation committees in the near future, according to the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industries (KCCI).

The move is based on the signing and exchange of cooperative memorandum between the KCCI and Sri Lanka Chamber in April in 1978, emphasizing the private-level ties to enhance economic cooperation between the two countries.

Yesterday, a four-member Sri Lanka trade mission arrived here to meet Korean Chamber leaders on the formation of the bilateral committees.

Led by C.P. de Silva, chairman of the Aitken Spence Co, the visitors will also meet a few Korean businessmen on their individual trade ties.

They all share the view that there are much room to expand the trade and economic ties between Korea and Singapore as they share a number of comparative superiority in many fields.

So far, Korea-Sri Lanka trade has been sluggish. Korean exports to Sri Lanka reached only $34 million last year.

Meanwhile, the 1981 Korean imports from Sri Lanka amounted to a further shallow $500,000, according to an available tally. Textile and fertilizer have been Korea's major export items to Sri Lanka.

Korean imports from Sri Lanka have concentrated on tea and coconut.

The KCCI said that the envisioned joint meeting of their bilateral committees was expected to facilitate joint ventures combining Korean technology and Sri Lanak resources.

Korean construction firms, the chamber added, are also expected to play a massive role in the Sri Lanka's various development projects ahead.

CSO: 4120/242

BRIEFS

HEAVY INDUSTRY EXPORTS--Seoul, 16 Apr (YONHAP)--Despite the overall sluggishness of South Korean exports, a sharp rise is expected in the country's credit exports of heavy industry equipment such as ships and industrial plants, industry sources reported Friday. The sources aid foreign contracts worth 1.37 billion U.S. dollars have already been signed this year for Korean-made machinery and equipment, and negotiations are underway for an additional 2.34 billion. South Korea's original estimate for credit exports this year was 1.7 billion dollars. Last year, the country exported 1.31 billion worth of goods in credit sales. The increase in credit exports, however, is expected to create an acute shortage in the government fund financing such exports. Government sources said that because of the shortage, an additional 200 billion won (285 million dollars) will be released during the latter half of the year. [Text] [SD160128 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 16 Apr 82]

EXPORTS IN FIRST QUARTER--Seoul, 15 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's export performance during the first quarter of this year improved significantly in the Pacific and African regions but dipped or remained sluggish in the Middle East, Europe, and in Central and South America. Figures released by the Korean Traders Association Thursday showed that exports to Africa rose by 57.9 percent compared to the same period last year and were valued at 154 million U.S. dollars. A 40 percent increase was recorded in the Pacific region where Korean exports now top 99 million dollars. Sales to regions formerly considered the main stay of Korea's export drive, however, remained stagnant or declined. To Asian nations, for example, Korea exported 1,615 million dollars worth of products, a five percent increase. Exports to Central and South America dropped by 19 percent to 123 million dollars, while exports to the Middle East were down by 2.5 percent to 645 million dollars. Exports to Europe fell by one percent to 765 million dollars. The proportion of heavy and chemical industry exports to total foreign sales rose to 47.6 percent, up from 45.3 percent last year. Light industry exports occupied 45.1 percent of the total, a decline of 2.5 percentage points. [Text] [SK151159 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82]

ROK, ANTIGUA-BARBUDA ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Lester Bryant Bird, Antigua and Barbuda's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, economic development, tourism and energy, called on Minister of Foreign Affairs No Sin-yong yesterday. No explained President Chon Tu-hwan's unification formula made on January 22 and the political situation surrounding the Korean peninsula to Deputy Foreign Minister Bird and asked for the Caribbean country's support at international forums. The two foreign ministers agreed to expand mutually complementary economic cooperation between Korea and Antigua and Barbuda. Bird, who arrived in Seoul Monday evening, was learned to have promised his government's support for President Chon's unification proposals. He paid a courtesy call on President Chon and Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun and attended a dinner hosted by No at his official residence in Hannam-dong in the evening. President Chon presented him with the order of diplomatic service merit, Gwanghwa. The same medal was also given to K.M. Yearwood, the Caribbean country's minister of agriculture, lands and fisheries. [Text] [SK140125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/242

KIM IL-SONG MEETS ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT

SK141553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, and his wife on April 13 met His Excellency Kenneth David Kuanda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, and madame visiting our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were President Kenneth David Kuanda and madame and their entourage.

Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Pak Song-chol and his wife, Comrade Ho Tam and Comrade Chong Chun-ki, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Zambia Chae Hwa-sop were on hand.

Also present was Comrade Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYON), staying in the homeland.

His Excellency President Kenneth David Kuanda warmly congratulated the great leader Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/241

KIM IL-SONG ARRANGES BANQUET FOR MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION

SK141550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, arranged a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of April 13 in honour of the party and government delegation of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique headed by Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO) and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, visiting our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel also made a speech.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Samora Moises Machel and Madame and their entourage.

Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Kye Ung-tae, and Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Yi Hwa-son, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of Mozambique Kang Su-myong were present there.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

CSO: 4120/241

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG MEETS WITH MALTESE PRESIDENT

SK162251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 met Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were George Agius, secretary general of the General Workers Union of Malta, Alfred Falzon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malta to our country, and others.

Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Kim Pok-sin, and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Malta Kim Chi-sop were on hand.

Her Excellency President Agatha Barbara conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song conversed with Her Excellency President Agatha Barbara in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Her Excellency President Agatha Barbara presented a gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song arranged a dinner for Her Excellency President Agatha Barbara.

CSO: 4120/243

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN PRIME MINISTER

SK162238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 met His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were His Excellency President Canaan Banana and Madame, minister of information and communications, N.M. Shamuyarira and others.

Comrades Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae and Kye Ung-tae, and vice-director of a department of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yi Hwa-son and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk were on hand.

His Excellency President Canaan Banana conveyed a personal letter of comrade Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with His Excellency President Canaan Banana in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

His Excellency President Canaan Banana presented a gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for His Excellency President Canaan Banana.

CSO: 4120/243

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES UGANDAN DELEGATION

SK162349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2306 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 17 (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received the government delegation of the Republic of Uganda, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by His Excellency Paulo Muwanga, vice-president of the Republic of Uganda.

Also present were comrades Pak Song-chol and O Kuk-yol, and vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Chae-pong and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Uganda to our country George Paliel Ufoyuru.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and gift of His Excellency A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

CSO: 4120/243

CHOE TOK-SIN ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK141605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--Mr Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean "foreign minister," former commander of an Army Corps of the "ROK Army" (Lieutenant general) and former leader of the central headquarters of Chondoism, now residing in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on April 13 by plane for a visit to the homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He was cordially met at the airport by Secretary of the Central Peoples Committee Yim Chun-chu, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Ho Chong-suk, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun.

Mr Choe Tok-sin published a statement upon arrival at Pyongyang airport, in which he said:

I deem it greatest happiness and highest glory to extend congratulations to the great leader President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great President Kim Il-song who saved our Korean nation and supplies life-giving water to mankind with the theory of the chuche idea.

I am here again in the homeland to congratulate the great leader President Kim Il-song, the leader of our nation, on his birthday together with my dear compatriots in the homeland.

I express thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded such a person as me.

CSO: 4120/241

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM GUINEA'S PRESIDENT

SK201024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received a message of thanks from comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean revolution, who was leaving our country after visiting it to celebrate his 70th birthday.

The message reads in full:

Leaving your beautiful country we deem it our happy obligation to express deepest thanks to the revolutionary people of New Korea and you who have truly personified the real worth and quality of the Korean nation and its profound desire for more than half a century for the very warm hospitality accorded our delegation representing the Guinean peoples revolution and all other delegations which came across oceans and continents to join the Korean people in celebrating your 70th birthday.

We witnessed with pleasure that the people of all walks of life in your beautiful country are united in ideology and action and were struck with admiration at their extremely deep, unanimous trust in you.

We, therefore, cannot but emphasize particularly that we felt afresh your noble human traits and lofty virtues and the true and deep concern and warm love shown by you for the entire people, the younger generation in particular.

Indeed, sitting at your right side on the platform, we saw with deep emotion you shedding tears when the Korean brothers in Japan and their sons and daughters paid homage and expressed thanks to you in praise of the precious exploits you have performed by restoring the dignity of the Koreans wherever they reside and by giving strength to all the freedom- and progress-loving people.

All delegations in the days of their visit learned a lot of things from the celebrations of the people prepared by activists of the Workers Party of Korea, which were marked by very high and perfect organization and marvellously high artistic representations.

Social, economic and cultural practice is a realistic manifestation of theory. All the foreigners who attended the auspicious functions in Korea were struck with wonders by the level of the organization, order and passion, in a nutshell, the unanimity of action achieved by the Korean people under your leadership.

Invincible is a people organized and educated ideologically and possessed of a firm faith in the struggle for progress.

The Korean people serve as a model for all the peoples who aspire after independence and desire to substantially and effectively exercise their sovereignty.

The enormous exploits and merits of the Korean people in the course of the revolutionary struggle are results of the selfless efforts made by chiefs of the organizations of the Workers Party of Korea at all levels.

Leading personnel of working peoples organizations render dependable services for their fatherland by bringing to materialization the peoples desire for progress and, especially, their ability to produce and correctly manage the national wealth in accordance with the teachings of the great leader.

We congratulate all the leading cadres who are faithful to the Korean revolution and the great leader of the Korean people and who form an integral unit with the leader.

We congratulate the heroic Korean people on their excellent successes. These successes patently reflect their desire for progress in all realms of social life.

The path of genuine self-sustenance, substantial independence and national reunification chosen by your people has inspired and is inspiring the struggle of all the Koreans for the building of an eternal, new socialist society.

Socialism is a historical cause aimed at guaranteeing equality for all peoples, irrespective of sex and color, and establishing political, economic and socio-cultural relations based on justice and democratic progress.

In this respect, socialism is a gain of the people. This gain cultivates in people energetic mentality and daring attitude toward creative labour that are an indispensable quality to an independent people in developing independently and harmoniously so that they may free themselves from all conservative and reactionary ideological trends.

Socialism, the universal purpose of all peoples today, sets itself the goal of building a new society within the framework of each country and of establishing a new order in all fields of the relations existing among all nations on the global scale.

People have grown to be powerful forces as they became conscious of the exploitation by the imperialist and colonialist powers; the victory of these forces has already become inevitable, since the working masses of all strata in all countries of the world aspire after progress, transcending the racial, color and national differences.

We are glad to see such a new society in Korea as a reality; this is a reality of democratic happiness, a reality of justice for all people and a reality of economic, technical and cultural progress for the entire people.

This reality presents itself as pride of all the men and women in Korea including leading functionaries of the state, working people of factories and construction sites, women in the fields of agriculture and stockbreeding, artists, researchers, armymen and youth. This also serves as an attraction to people faced with criminal manoeuvrings of the reactionary forces at the present time.

One must not wait for progress, sitting idle, but must win it. Accordingly, freedom and independence are a gain to be won by each people in order to finally free themselves from exploitation and oppression.

Only when a people raise it as the goal of their activity to earnestly express their independent will can this goal constantly unite as one the thinking of all people, people in all walks of life, and achieve their unity in action.

In our message of greetings to the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea we said:

"The might of a revolutionary party finds expression in its capacity to support creative initiatives, effect democratic freedom in conformity with the interests of each people, keep away obstacles to the collective freedom and interests of people and their balanced development, study the reality and organize people so as to make the state structure a lever for bringing into full bloom the individuality of all citizens without discrimination."

A revolutionary idea requires a historic line of development for completely organising people for a concerted action and constantly adapting an organisation and its programme to the changes taking place in consequence of daily activities.

A revolutionary idea is not invariable.

A revolutionary idea, in the course of its development, constantly indicates the revolutionary practice to be conducted in all fields of the life of the people and human activities. It is also constantly enriched by the new knowledge and experience gained in the practice of people and man. Dogmatism is the chief enemy of this idea. By making man ignorant, it divests an idea of its meaning and prevents man from having his own strategy, that is, an overall and profound strategy for social emancipation.

Hence the constant necessity of analysing the realities in such a way as to coordinate the attitude for transforming the living conditions qualitatively in conformity with the specific circumstances characterising life of the people and propel their activities.

The brilliant successes, the sum total of the activities of the Workers Party of Korea and the glorious Korean people, attest to the validity of the political line shaped on the basis of Chuche philosophy, namely, the political line indicated and very faithfully implemented by you.

The Korean people depend on their own strength.

They believed themselves and they are clearly conscious of their own inexhaustible capacity.

They were liberated from the foreign rule and became possessed of idea and means for their complete liberation.

They smashed the challenge of the imperialists who asserted that the Asian and African peoples would never attain technical maturity, technical knowledge and capacity to develop their countries.

They are standing at the head of the world in the agricultural domain.

In the arts, too, Korea has surpassed the imperialist countries by far.

She can be a model in the emancipation of the women.

And all the youth, freed from all shades of mysticism, receive education in ideology, science, technology and arts, under the care of the party and the state.

The new society has reared full-fledged men of new type, conscious, high in the sense of responsibility and competent.

We feel obliged here to solemnly and openly confirm that the noble feats of the great leader, the founder of new Korea and great servant, lie in dedicating his whole life to the building of an independent, self-sustaining and prosperous state and establishing a society of new form and to the strengthening of the true and excellent militant relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and all countries and peoples who love peace, justice and progress.

We extend warmest congratulations to our great comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the Workers Party of Korea, thinker, energetic activist and great leader, and declare our revolutionary solidarity with him.

The Guinean peoples revolution is following with deep concern and unbounded trust the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification and peace, the basic conditions for constant progress and equilibrium of the whole of society.

The proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a just strategy to be firmly adhered to in the course of this unity of the Korean people.

All governments have their idea, their viewpoints, and their political, economic, social and cultural customs and they have commonness, responsibility and capacity to shape present and future.

Progress of history is rather a leaping progress in its content calling upon each people striving to carry their hope into reality, conquer nature and satisfactorily guarantee their happiness to preserve their unity and personality and exercise their sovereignty, than a leaping progress in speed.

History teaches us that when a people have the leadership suited to their progress they are always placed in a mobilized posture and become sincere.

Therefore, the role of the political leadership is very important in the development of a nation.

We highly appreciate the great political quality possessed by you, the effective leading role played by you and the boundless modesty displayed by you.

You meet three urgent demands simultaneously:

1. You stand at the head of the people to lead the onward movement of the people aimed at progress, and predict and prepare a new stage of development.

2. You share weal and woe with the people and find yourself among them to concretely and steadily improve their living conditions.

3. You stand behind the people to assign the honor and fruit of the feats accomplished by you for the people wholly to them.

What is clear to all the unbiased observers is that you are one in body and spirit with your people, you represent the Korean people and you are among the Korean people, all the Korean men and women.

Grandly celebrating your 70th birthday, the Korean people and all the world people congratulate you upon your undying brilliant feats and ardently wish you good health and a long life so that you may indicate ideologically a bright road to the world revolution and lead the world people to victory in their very proud and noble struggle against the force of evil and for the victory of democratic justice and social progress within the framework of world peace and solidarity.

For the great political quality and personality of yours recognized by the world, your victory, the victory of the working Korean people is certain.

Through their creative labor the Korean people have displayed courage and decision in laying the ideological and material foundation for social and democratic progress in conformity with their requirements.

The Korean people enjoy trust and respect from all the people of the world and militant support and active encouragement from the nonaligned countries and all the revolutionary countries on all continents.

We assure you in the name of the Guinean revolution that the African people who continue advancing hand in hand toward the sun of progress, particularly the Guinean and Korean peoples, will remain faithful to the revolutionary idea and practice for the victory of the sacred cause of the world people.

Long live the Workers Party of Korea!

May the most esteemed great leader enjoy good health and a long life.

Long live international cooperation for peace.

CSO: 4120/243

DPRK CELEBRATIONS MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK211132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--The Korean people, together with their friends all over the world, grandly celebrated the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song as the most significant holiday.

The central people's committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on his 70th birthday, awarded the title of Hero of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song who, standing at the head of our revolution in the course of more than 50 years, has performed undying heroic feats for the fatherland and the nation and made a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working-class, representing the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people.

The central committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the central peoples committee and the administration council of the DPRK extended a congratulatory message to the great leader.

Grand functions celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song such as a national meeting, a banquet, the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory," the mass gymnastic display "The People Sing the Leader," a ceremony for presenting letters of loyalty to the great leader in the name of the entire people and a soiree took place in Pyongyang, the capital.

Delegations and delegates from many countries of the world, among them the Guinean, Zambian and Mozambican presidents, the president of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, the head of state of Mauritania, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, the Zimbabwean and Maltese presidents, and the head of state of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; prime ministers of government, vice-presidents, party leaders, special envoys of heads of state, party and government delegations and delegates, and delegations of groups for the study of the Chuche idea, committees for supporting Koreas reunification and friendship organisations and prominent men of the political, public, economic, cultural and press circles attended the celebrations to warmly congratulate the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday.

In his toast made at a banquet arranged by the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure stressed that the visit of prominent figures representing all races from all the continents of the globe to Korea to see the great leader comrade Kim Il-song solemnly testified to the justness of the political line laid down by President Kim Il-song and to the effectiveness of the struggle waged by him against the evil forces and for the victory of the cause of independence and sovereignty, justice and equality of all nations, socio-economic progress and peace and for the liberation of the peoples of all countries in the world.

In his message of thanks to the great leader upon leaving Pyongyang, he highly appreciated the great political quality possessed by President Kim Il-song, the effective leading role played by him and boundless modesty displayed by him.

Grandly celebrating the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song, President Sekou Toure said, the Korean people and all the world people congratulate him upon his undying brilliant feats and ardently wish him good health and a long life so that he might indicate ideologically a bright road to the world revolution and lead the world people to victory in their very proud and noble struggle.

In his poem "To Comrade Kim, Lover of Mankind" written in warm celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda, wrote about the endless stream of a great number of delegations and delegates coming from many countries of the world to Pyongyang to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader. He recited in an excited tone:

> "So to Pyongyang they all came...
> To pay tribute to a great lover of mankind!
> And to wish him long life
> Of many years in prosperity!"

In their toasts the Mozambican president and heads of state of other countries highly appreciated the revolutionary feats accomplished by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, warmly congratulated him on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

In celebration of his 70th birthday performances were given in Pyongyang by the Joliba National Ballet Troupe of Guinea, the Art Troupe of Romania, the Song and Dance Ensemble of Bangladesh, the "Tiempo Nuevo" Musical Group of Peru, the Emotional Art Troupe of Italy, the delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism, the delegation of the Japan-Korea Music and Art Interchange Society and the Tanzanian Art Troupe.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song in company with foreign heads of state and other foreign guests saw a joint performance given by Korean and foreign artists.

He received at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall heads and deputy heads of state, prime ministers of government, party leaders, special envoys of presidents and other heads of delegations and delegates and prominent figures of political, public, economic, cultural and press circles who paid him a congratulatory call.

The Tower of the Chuche idea and the Arch of Triumph were inaugurated with a large attendance on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader.

The Tower of the Chuche idea 170 metres high has been built in all grandeur, occupying a large space on a bank of the time-honored river Taedong, representing rock-firm faith of our people to hand down to the generations to come his great revolutionary idea and feats and carry to accomplishment through generations our revolutionary cause started and developed under the banner of the Chuche idea.

The 60 metre high Arch of Triumph was erected at the foot of the time-honored Moran Hill where the great leader exchanged the first greetings with the people after his triumphal return home with the liberation of the country, reflecting the ardent loyalty of our people to hand down to the generations to come his undying revolutionary records and feats.

Heads of states of various countries and many foreign guests presented gifts to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

They attended a series of celebrations and visited Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the respected leader comrade Kim Il-song, factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions.

CSO: 4120/243

DPRK YOUTH MEETING MARKS KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK211029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--A Pyongyang youth and students meeting welcoming the relay group for conveying a letter of loyalty of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was held at the peoples palace of culture on April 19.

Placed on the platform of the meeting was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people comrade Kim Il-song.

Attending the meeting were comrades Chong Chun-ki and So Yun-sok, and Yi Yong-su and other personages concerned as well as youth and students in the city.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the central committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, spoke first at the meeting.

He said that the great leader comrade Kim Il-song set forth a Chuche-based original idea and policy on the overseas compatriots movement, formed the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), a most authoritative overseas compatriots organisation, bestows all love and solicitude upon it so that it may discharge its militant mission as a genuine overseas compatriots organisation of Chuche Korea in the teeth of all manner of obstructive manoeuvres of the reactionaries.

It is high pride and joy for our people and youth to have the compatriots and the Korean youth and students in Japan who are fighting selflessly for the socialist homeland, dedicating their all, he declared.

Pak Il, chairman of the central standing committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, who is heading the relay group, spoke next.

Recalling that the relay group had the greatest honour of presenting the letter of loyalty of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and wishes for longevity to the great leader at the Kim Il-song Stadium on April 16, an honour incomparable to anything in this world, he said: The members of the relay group shed tears of emotion, embraced in the tender bosom of the fatherly leader.

The members of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and Korean youth and students in Japan are reliably growing up to be ardent patriots, revolutionaries of Chuche type boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the glorious party centre, in an alien land of rough storms, he said, and went on:

The organisation of the League of Korean Youth in Japan has been firmly built up as ranks of loyalty struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the world-historic victory of the cause of Kim Il-songism.

The entire Korean youth in Japan are filled with determination to attend and follow only the great leader and the glorious party centre with a single heart to the end of the sun and the moon, and devote their youth to the patriotic work for the country and the people.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/243

CHILDREN'S UNION MARKS KIM'S BIRTHDAY

SK161131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--A grand joint national meeting of the Korean Childrens Union was held on April 15 at the Red Flag Mangyongdae Revolutionary School in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the greatest national holiday of the Korean people.

Set up on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the meeting were comrades So Chol and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and leading personnel of party and power bodies and working peoples organizations, generals of the Korean Peoples Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, school youth and children and working people in the city.

A clarion call was sounded and then childrens union members aboard an open car entered the meeting place, carrying a flag inscribed with a portrait of the respected father, Marshal Kim Il-song. All the childrens union members standing in row there made the childrens union salute.

The flag of the Korean Childrens Union entered and the chairman of the joint national organization of the Korean Childrens Union made a report.

Read out at the meeting was a congratulatory message of the entire Korean Childrens Union members to the respected father, Marshal Kim Il-song, on his 70th birthday.

The message says: At this glorious hour when they are celebrating the 70th birthday of you the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song peerless in the thousands of years long history as the greatest jubilee of the nation and a grand political festival, the Childrens Union members reverently extend the highest glory to you with spotlessly clean and clear loyal hearts to succeed to the revolutionary cause of chuche generation after generation.

The message stresses that the Childrens Union members will learn from the childhood and youth of the respected father, Marshal Kim Il-song, and the

greatness of the glorious party to become a model in the study and organizational life and prepare themselves as communist revolutionaries of chuche type with rich knowledge, high virtues and sound body, by taking an active part in the do-good-things movement for the country and society and training their body.

The Childrens Union members of the whole country wholeheartedly wish the respected father, Marshal Kim Il-song, good health and a long life for the reunification of the country, the final victory of our revolution and the eternal prosperity of the generations to come, says the message.

A ceremony for admission into the Childrens Union took place at the meeting.

Children made an oath upon their admission into the Korean Childrens Union, led by Comrade O Chae-won, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

Then there was a march past of Childrens Union members.

CSO: 4120/241

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on April 16 called on comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, at the guest house. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with comrade Samora Moises Machel in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 16 Apr 82]

SPECIAL TOGO ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Ayite Gachin Alvedor, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent director, of the National Council of the Togolese Peoples Rally, who is special envoy of His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, and the special envoys entourage on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Comrade Ho Tam was on hand. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and gift of His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 16 Apr 82]

THAI PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received the delegation of the National Party of Thailand on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Bandharn Silapacha, secretary general of the National Party of Thailand. Comrade Kong Chin-tae and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea, were on hand. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2235 GMT 16 Apr 82

MEETING WITH PCE'S CARRILLO--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 met comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were comrade Santiago Carrillo and members of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party. Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the central committee

of the Workers Party of Korea, and comrade Kim Yong-sun, member, and vice-director of a department, of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea, were on hand. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with comrade Santiago Carrillo in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Comrade Santiago Carrillo presented a gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song arranged a breakfast for comrade Santiago Carrillo. [Text] [SK162258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 16 Apr 82]

INDIAN PARTY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received the delegation of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Shanker Dayal Sharma, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party and director of its economic planning department. Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and vice-director of a department of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yu Yong-kol were on hand. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and gift of prime minister of the Republic of India Indira Gandhi to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The head of the delegation presented a gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. [Text] [SK162305 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2244 GMT 16 Apr 82]

SPECIAL INDIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Ramdulari Singh, minister of state for industry, who is special envoy of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, and the special envoys entourage on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were comrade Ho Tam, and Choe Tak-pok, chairman of the educational commission, and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country Raj Krishna Manucha. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The special envoy presented a gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. [Text] [SK162309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 16 Apr 82]

EGYPTIAN SPECIAL ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Mamdouh Mohamed Salem, ex-prime minister and assistant to the president, who is special envoy of His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and the special envoys entourage on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present there were comrades Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae and Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd as-Salam, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and gift of His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162323 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2250 GMT 16 Apr 82]

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received the delegation of the Revolutionary Council of Portugal on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Victor Manuel Cresp, member of the council. Comrade Ho Tam and vice-director of a department of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea Kim Yong-sun were on hand. The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2253 GMT 16 Apr 82]

SPECIAL THAI ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Marut Bunnak, deputy leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand and minister of Justice, who is special envoy of His Excellency Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and the special envoys entourage on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion was comrade Kong Chin-tae. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and gift of His Excellency Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The special envoy presented a gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. [Text] [SK162335 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2257 GMT 16 Apr 82]

SPECIAL RWANDAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Nsekalige Aloys, member of the central committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda and minister of primary and secondary education, who is special envoy of His Excellency Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda, and the special envoys entourage on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were comrade Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to our country Sylvestre Kamali. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2300 GMT 16 Apr 82]

PAKISTANI SPECIAL ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Elahi Bux Soomro, minister of industries, who is special envoy of His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the special envoys entourage on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were comrades Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and gift of His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 16 Apr 82]

SPECIAL ZAIRE ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Nzon Domio Adokpe Lingo, president of the Legislative Council of Zaire, who is special envoy of His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire, and the special envoys entourage, on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Comrade Ho Tam was on hand. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162354 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2309 GMT 16 Apr 82]

SPECIAL BENIN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song on April 16 received Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin and first deputy president of the National Revolutionary Assembly, who is special envoy of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Peoples Republic of Benin, and the special envoys entourage on a visit to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Present on the occasion were comrades Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Peoples Republic of Benin, to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the special envoy in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK162359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 16 Apr 82]

PCE'S CARRILLO WATCHES PERFORMANCE--The Spanish Communist Party delegation led by secretary general comrade Santiago Carrillo, which is visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, watched an acrobatic performance on the evening of 17 April. Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the political bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party central committee, functionaries concerned and workers in the city watched the performance together with the guests. The performance won great admiration from the guests and the audience. [Text] [SK220050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 17 Apr 82]

KUWAITI GIFT--Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--A ceremony was held in Pyongyang on April 17 to convey a gift of the delegation of shareholders of the International Currency Exchange Company of Kuwait to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. Present at the ceremony were comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the administration council, and vice-president of Trade Bank, Kim Ung-chol. Also present were the members of the delegation. Comrade Yi Chong-ok received a gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song from Mohamed A.I. Alaradi, head of the delegation. [Text] [SK191045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 19 Apr 82]

VENEZUELAN UNIVERSITY MEDAL--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--A ceremony for conveying the diploma of highest honorary member and medal of Carabobo University of Venezuela presented to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song by the university on his 70th birthday was held in Pyongyang on April 19. Present at the ceremony were comrade Kim Yong-nam and Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries. Also present were the members of the delegation of Carabobo University, Venezuela, headed by Luis Dias, dean of a faculty, visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Yong-nam received the diploma of highest honorary member, medal, uniform and cap for the great leader comrade Kim Il-song from Dean Luis Dias. The decision to register the great leader comrade Kim Il-song as highest honorary member of Carabobo University was recently adopted at a meeting of the leading personnel of the university. [Text] [SK200025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 19 Apr 82]

AUTHORITIES SUPPRESS STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The South Korean military hooligans took into custody Han Tae-ui, a student of "Hanguk University of foreign studies" in Seoul, on April 14 on the charge of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. On the same charge, they have thrown a dragnet for Yi Chong-ok, a woman student of the university. The military fascist clique took this action, crying that they had scattered hundreds of copies of leaflets carrying "declaration of struggle for democracy" from the fourth floor of the student hall in the campus during the daytime of April 9, agitating an anti-"government" demonstration. [Text] [SK211307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 21 Apr 82]

U.S. COMPATRIOT VISIT--Compatriot in the United States Cha Yong-kun arrived in Pyongyang by train on April 9 for a visit to the homeland. Chang Hak-myong, secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, welcomed him at Pyongyang railway station. [SK111017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 9 Apr 82]

VISITORS TO MALTA RETURN--The government delegation of our country headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the education commission, returned home on April 10 by air after attending the celebrations of the national day of the Republic of Malta. It was met at the airport by Pang Chol-kap, Yi Tae-kyon, Hwang Sun-myong and other personages concerned. SK111017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 11 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/241

BRIEFS

NEW MACHINERY PRODUCT—Pyongyang, 9 Apr--a 70 metre universal gantry planer was manufactured at the Yongsong machine building complex in Hamhung. Its test operation on April 6 showed that it is highly efficient. This all-purpose planer can process all faces of a fixed material up to 150 tons, except its bottom, and can do boring and drilling operations, too. The manufacture of this planer has considerably increased the complex's capacity of processing ordered equipment and brought another advance in realising pressing and stamp forging. The workers of the complex and three-revolution team members dispatched there manufactured it with their own efforts and technique in three months as their gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. [Text] [SK091152 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 9 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/241

BRIEFS

AQUATIC DISPLAY--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--A water sports function was held on April 15 and 16 between the bridge Ongyu and the bridge Taedong on the River Taedong in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Set up in a flower-bedecked boat was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Boats passed, forming the figure "70" denoting the 70th birthday of the great leader. Then water skiers exhibited excellent skill in gliding and jumping and rowers and oarsmen held various games. Then came boats carrying flags bearing the party emblems and letters "Ideological Revolution," "Technical Revolution," "Cultural Revolution," etc. and flower-bedecked boats carrying letters "Long live the chuche idea!" "Good health and long life" and "Knowledge, high virtues and sound body" and engine boats displaying fireworks. [Text] [SK170539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 17 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/241

BOOKS ON KIM IL-SONG'S WORKS PUBLISHED IN JAPAN

SK220012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA)--Books were published in Japan in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

"Kim Il-song--Chuche Idea and National Reunification" (Japanese edition), a collection of immortal classic works of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, was recently published by the "Yuzangaku" Publishing House.

It contains full texts or summaries of 33 works among the classic works published by the great leader from November 10, 1937, to October 10, 1980.

Recently published was "Kim Il-song, Road to the Homeland," a record of anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare in which Takeo Takagi, former chief director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, recounts the wisdom of leadership, superb strategy and tactics, and noble communist virtues of the great leader who led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory.

Printed on the above-mentioned books are portraits of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

"Socialist Constitution of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea," an immortal classic work of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, and "Travelogue on Korea--Land of Chuche Racing Towards Future," a book carrying articles by 12 prominent Japanese figures who had been to our country, "Korea--Land of Chuche," a book containing articles by personages in Osaka, Japan, who had been to Korea, "Bridge to Pyongyang, Koreas Reunification," a book carrying articles by 48 noted figures in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, who visited our country in the period from 1955 to 1981 were recently brought out.

CSO: 4120/243

BRIEFS

MASS MUSICAL PERFORMANCE--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--Delegation and delegates, individual personages and art troupes of various countries on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appreciated the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" performed by 5,000 artists in Pyongyang at the February 8 House of Culture on the evening of April 16. Invited to see the performance were party and government delegations and delegates, delegations of the groups for the study of the chuche idea, committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations, individual personages and art troupes of various countries. Watching the performance together with the guests were Vice-Premier Kim Hoe-il, and Kim Ung-sang, Chang Chol, Kim U-chong, Yi Pong-hui and other personages concerned and working people in the city. The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic level. [Text] [SK170536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0510 GMT 17 Apr 82]

'SONG OF GLORY' PERFORMANCE--Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--Foreign embassy officials and foreign guests in our country on the evening of April 17 appreciated at the February 8 House of Culture the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" performed by 5,000 artists in the city. The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value. [Text] [SK180917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 18 Apr 82]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES EXHIBITIONS--Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--Film shows and photo and book exhibitions were arranged in socialist countries on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports. A Korean film show and photo exhibition were arranged on April 6 at the Belgrade students house of culture and a Korean photo exhibition opened on April 9 at the Warsaw Palace of Science and Culture. An exhibition of works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Korean photographs and a 10-day Korean film show opened on April 9 respectively at the International Book Club and at the Club of the Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factory in Plow under the cosponsorship of the Plow city committee of the Polish United Workers Party and the city administrative committee. Speeches were made at these functions. Speakers warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and heartily wished him good health and a long life. They expressed firm solidarity with the Korean peoples cause of national reunification. A Korean photo and book exhibition was held in Nakhodka, the Soviet Union, from April 8 to 10 and Korean films were screened in various cities including Sofia, Burgas and Blagoevgrad, Bulgaria, on April 8. [Text] [SK191537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 19 Apr 82]

YOUTH FESTIVAL OF LOYALTY--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The fourth national youth and childrens festival of loyalty ended on April 17. It had been open in Pyongyang and local areas from February 16 to significantly celebrate the 70th birthday of the beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song as the greatest auspicious holiday of the nation. The whole course of this two-month long festival which was divided into a political festival, an art festival and a sports festival, clearly showed that our younger generation, the heir to the revolution, was being reliably prepared to be revolutionaries of chuche type boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the glorious party and to be builders of socialism and communism firmly armed with the immortal chuche idea and possessed of rich scientific and technical knowledge and strong physique. [Text] [SK200833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 20 Apr 82]

LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY FILM--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture on the evening of April 19 under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society on the occasion of the 112th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin. Present at the show were O Mun-han, Chang Kwan-hak, O Kil-pang and other personages concerned and working people in the city. Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang were invited. The attendants saw a Soviet feature film. [Text] [SK200430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 20 Apr 82]

BANGLADESH DANCE TROUPE--Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--The Bangladesh dance and music troupe visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song gave a performance on April 20 at the theatre of the Pyongyang Moranbong art troupe. Raising the curtain with "Song of General Kim Il-song," the Bangladesh artists put on stage a colourful program of songs and dances. They won the acclamation of the audience by singing well in Korean "Long Life and Good Health to the Leader" in chorus, "O, the Leaders Bosom" in mans solo and "We Look Up To and Follow Mother Kim Chong-suk" in woman's solo with boundless reverence for the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK210900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 21 Apr 82]

CSO: 4120/243

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS SYRIAN NATIONAL DAY

SK211537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)--A meeting was held here on April 20 on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader of our people comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Speaking first at the meeting, minister of finance, Yun Ki-chong, chairman of the Korea-Syria Friendship Association, said: Today the Syrian people are struggling to retake the occupied Arab lands and maintaining a firm stand for a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem.

She heartily hoped that the fraternal Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by His Excellency President Hafez Al Assad, their leader of advance, will achieve greater success in the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab lands, restore the national rights of the Palestinian people and carry out the new fifth five-year plan.

Speaking next, charge daffaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang Anwar Wabbi said: The Syrian people fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most fair and aboveboard proposal for national reunification, and the ten-point policy of unified state put forward by His Excellency Kim Il-song and demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

He said: On the occasion of the birthday of his excellency great president, a great historic event in the Korean peoples life, I convey the most heartfelt greetings of the Syrian people to the respected leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and extend warmest congratulations to him on his reelection as president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Long live respected President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people!

Long live respected His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people!

Long live respected President Hafez Al Assad, the leader of advance of the Syrian people!

A congratulatory letter to His Excellency Hafez Al Assad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK SPECIAL ENVOY MEETS TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

SK210850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Peoples Committee, who is on a visit to Tanzania as a special envoy of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, called on Julius K. Nyerere, president of the country, on April 16, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed cordial regards and a gift of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the president who was greeting his 60th birthday.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

The president wholeheartedly wished the great leader comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Noting that the Korean people have achieved a leaping development, tiding over all difficulties, under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed that Korea is a model country which the third world countries and the nonaligned countries should follow.

Pointing to the favorable development of the relations between Tanzania and Korea, he declared that Tanzania fully supports the proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK DAILIES OBSERVE LENIN BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

SK220504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorial articles to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, the outstanding leader of the working class.

In an article titled "112th Anniversary of Great Lenins Birth" NODONG SINMUN says: Lenin was an outstanding thinker and theoretician who provided the working class with a powerful weapon in its struggle to overthrow the old society and build a new world.

Lenin who was active in the period of imperialism when the contradictions of the capitalist society grew most acute put forward Leninism reflecting the mature demand of social development and the desire and aspiration of the people.

Leninism was a mighty weapon of struggle and a banner of victory held in the hands of the working masses including the Russian working class and peasantry.

What holds an important place in Lenins doctrine is a theory of imperialism.

His scientific exposition of the essence and historic position of imperialism and the inevitability of its fall dealt a decisive blow at the advocates of imperialism.

Defending the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and developing it, Lenin expounded its historic necessity and duty.

Lenin was an outstanding organiser and leader of the revolutionary struggle of the Russian working class.

While staunchly fighting against opportunists and reformists of all brands, he laid the organisational and ideological foundation of a revolutionary party of the working class, propounded its strategic and tactical principle and founded the Bolshevik Party, a party of the working class, in Russia and developed and strengthened it.

What is conspicuous in the exploits of Lenin as a great practician is that he organized and led the October Socialist Revolution to victory.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution made the first breach in the stronghold of imperialism. It was a great event which ushered in an era of revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism and a victory of Lenin's idea.

After the victory of the revolution, Lenin led the Bolshevik Party and the army and people to crush the imperialist armed interventionists and domestic reactionaries who made an attack to obliterate the infant Soviet state in its cradle, and to defend the gains of the revolution and wisely led the Soviet peoples struggle to build socialism, pulling through manifold difficulties and trials.

Lenin was an outstanding leader who brought about the historic start of the revolutionary cause of the Russian working class and led it to victory and a communist revolutionary fighter who devoted his life to the cause of the liberation of mankind.

After his death the Soviet people realized the socialist industrialisation and agricultural collectivisation, carrying forward his cause and thus built a socialist system free from exploitation and oppression on the vast Soviet land.

Upholding the decision of the central committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to significantly greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union, the Soviet people are now energetically striving to fulfil the 11th five-year plan set forth by the 26th party congress and making strenuous efforts to defend peace and security against the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression and war in the international arena.

Our people sincerely rejoice at the successes made by the fraternal Soviet people.

The Korean and Soviet peoples are class brothers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

Our people treasure the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Soviet people.

The traditional Korean-Soviet friendship which was forged in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle and has withstood grim trials of history is excellently developing in the interests of the two peoples.

Our people will as ever vigorously fight against imperialism and for peace and democracy and for national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism in firm unity with the peoples of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and nonaligned countries and all the progressive people of the world.

CSO: 4120/243

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS FOREIGN CHUCHE DELEGATIONS

SK200247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on April 17 met and had a friendly talk with delegations, delegates and individual personages of various countries on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present on the occasion were:

A delegation of the International Institute of the Chuche idea headed by Shuhachi Inoue, deputy representative director of the board of the institute; T.B. Mukherjee, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea; delegate of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, chairman of the executive committee of the institute; a delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by J.K.A.Nvo, member of the provisional national coordinating committee of the National Defence Council of Ghana and general secretary of the Popular Revolutionary Union of Ghana; Salieu H. John, chief of the Gambian group for the study of Kimilsongism; delegate of the Nigerian committee for the study of the chuche idea Yemi Oveneye, chairman of the study group of the Nigeria Union of Teachers Lagos State Wing on the chuche idea and the works of President Kim Il-song; Victor Matlou, delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa; Prof Nils Halle, director of the social science department of the Oslo University, Norway; a delegation of social scientists of Nicaragua headed by Miquel de Castilla Urbina, president of the Association of Social Scientists of the Republic of Nicaragua; Kounoutcho Sossah, director of the Scientific Institute of Togo and director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea; the wife of the ex-secretary general of the Federation of Latin American Journalists, and her party; a delegation of the Arab Journalists Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism in Lebanon headed by Abdel Razak Farfour, chairman of the committee and director of the board of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea;

A delegation of the Labour Party of Malta headed by Paul Gafa, executive chairman of the party; Karlen Gellen, foreign editor of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN; delegate of the United People's Party of Bangladesh Kazi Zafar, chairman of

the party; delegate of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the academy; delegate of the Venezuela Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, chairman of the committee; delegate of the student and youth union of Belize J.J. Matin, secretary for education and development of the union; Luis Mendoz Albuquerqu, deputy president of the Coimbra University, Portugal; Madhat Akkache, chief editor of Syrian magazine AL-SAKAFA; delegate of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Syria in Lebanon Josef al-Shabali, member of the Political Bureau of the party; W.A. Dumiduwardane, delegate of the Sri Lanka Cultural Society of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka;

A delegation of the Government of the Republic of Senegal headed by A. Cisse Samba Jacine, minister of national education of the Republic of Senegal; delegate of the Honduras group for the study of the chuche idea Armando Sarmirento Montoya, chief of the group; delegate of the Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the Korean Reunification Magnus Saemundsson, chairman of the committee; Guiseppe Caizzone, judge of the Supreme Court of Italy; a delegation of the Indian society for the study of the chuche idea headed by Vishwanath, secretary general of the society; a delegation of the Japan society for the study of the chuche idea headed by Kiichiro Tsuyuki, chairman of the liaison council of societies for the study of the chuche idea of Japanese teachers; delegate of the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Anival Munos, chairman of the committee; Humberto Ortiz Flores, secretary general of the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and director of the Voluntad Publishing House; a delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement headed by Mustanda Ntumba, deputy director of its school;

Delegate of the Jamaican group for the study of the chuche idea Loranzo Emanuel Ellis, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea in St Andrew, Kingston, Jamaica; delegate of the Chilean group for the study of the chuche idea Mario Castro Tota, chairman of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans, the comrades-in-arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio; delegate of the United Labour Front of Trinidad and Tobago Basdeo Panday, political leader of the front; A. Rahim, secretary general of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; Abdul Malik secretary general of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association; delegate of the Pakistan Karchi youth committee for the study of Kimilsongism Javid Ansari, chairman of the committee; a delegation of the Centre for the Study of Korea, France, headed by Yves Cabannes, president of the centre; a delegation of the Finnish committee for the study of the chuche idea headed by Lasse Tapani Keskinen, chairman of the committee and director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea;

Delegate of the Information Ministry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Mustafa Ibrahim M. Jaber, director of political study and research bureau of the Ministry.

CSO: 4120/241

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' CITES KIM REMARKS ON KOREA-ROMANIA RELATIONS

SKL91708 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--In his speech at a banquet arranged in honor of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pointed to the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Romania.

He said: Both as socialist countries, Korea and Romania have forged firm ties of friendship on the principle of independence and international solidarity, and these traditional relations of friendship and cooperation have been daily strengthening and developing through the common struggle against imperialism and for victory in the cause of peace, socialism and communism.

At present it is an important factor for frustrating the anti-communist, anti-socialist row of the imperialists and easing the international tension and consolidating world peace that socialist countries carry out revolution and construction more successfully and give full play to the superiority of the socialist system and strengthen cooperation and unity among them.

Korea-Romania relations based on independence are an example of relationship among socialist countries, because of our common cause of maintaining independence, our mutual trust and brotherhood have deepened, and the friendly relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples have been established on a solid basis. This is a due contribution to humanity's common cause of making the world independent and defending peace.

We are proud of this and will in the future, too, make every effort to develop friendship and solidarity between the two countries.

CSO: 4120/241

INDIAN PRESIDENT MEETS HWANG CHANG-YOP

SK141612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy met on April 12 the delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Peoples Assembly, which had attended the international seminar on the chuche idea held in New Delhi, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

He said that he would like to warmly hail the international seminar on the chuche idea held successfully with the attendance of delegates from so many countries on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great President Kim Il-song.

He stressed that the chuche idea, the man-centered idea founded by the great President Kim Il-song, is an idea pursued by India.

The national reunification policy of the Workers Party of Korea is a very good one, he said. He expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly relations between India and Korea.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present there was S.S. Mohapatra, member of the executive committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi.

CSO: 4120/241

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS 10 YEARS OF DPRK-RWANDA TIES

SK221103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Rwanda.

The article says: The opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Rwanda on April 22, 1972, marked an important occasion for the two peoples in strengthening unity and cooperation and deepening friendship.

The article further says:

Over the past 10 years they have constantly developed friendly and cooperative relations in various fields.

The visit of President Habyarimana Juvenal to our country in June 1978 brought the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Rwanda to a new, higher stage. In particular, in March 1980, the Rwandan Government expressed once again full solidarity with the just cause of our people by severing diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppets and recognizing the DPRK Government as the only legitimate government of the Korean people.

Today the Rwandan people are creating an atmosphere of national unity and amity and successfully building a new society, upholding the slogan of self-reliance, under the leadership of Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder-chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

The Rwandan Government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world, pursuing an independent foreign policy on the principle of non-alignment, and making efforts for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the Rwandan people in executing internal and external policies.

The article stresses: As in the past, so also in the future, our people will make positive efforts to further develop and strengthen friendly and cooperative relations with the Rwandan people in the ideal of independence, friendship and peace.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' CITES POLISH ARTICLE ON KIM IL-SONG

SK212238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--The April issue of the polish monthly PERSPECKTIWY, carrying a portrait of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, printed an article headlined "70th Birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song" on the occasion of his birthday, according to a report.

The August name of comrade Kim Il-song, the leader of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, is widely known to the world and has become a symbol of the Chuche it says:

Pointing to the history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, it continues:

The Chuche idea is the guiding idea of the programme of socialist construction in Korea. The programmatic documents and speeches of comrade Kim Il-song are run through with this idea. The Chuche idea calls for adhering to the principles of independence in politics and self-reliance in economy and national defence.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has caught up with the economically developed countries.

The compulsory 11-year education is in force in the DPRK.

Korea owes all her successes to the wise leadership of comrade Kim Il-song

In conclusion it stresses that the great leader comrade Kim Il-song put forward many wise proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and has organised and led the struggle for their realisation.

CSO: 4120/243

BENIN SEMINAR ON KIM IL-SONG ACTIVITIES OPENS

SK200501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--A joint seminar of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in the African region on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and immortal feats of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held with a large attendance recently in Cotonou on the occasion of his 70th birthday, according to a report.

Placed on the platform of the seminar were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Benin President Mathieu Kerekou.

The seminar was attended by representatives of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people from 13 African countries including Baba Moussa, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin, Leaby Jean Bosco, vice-chairman of the Peoples National Assembly of Madagascar, and Mwerekande Alexandre, councillor of the president of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda.

Present there were also personages of political, public, press and academic circles and many people of various strata of Benin.

Baba Moussa, member of the Political Bureau of the CC, the Party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin, and Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, who was heading a DPRK friendship delegation, made congratulatory speeches.

Read out there was a congratulatory letter from President Mathieu Kerekou to the seminar.

Batoko Ousman, member of the organisational committee of the CC, the Party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin, made a report under the title "Respected President Kim Il-song is a genius of revolution who has performed undying historic exploits for the Korean revolution and world revolution with his great idea and brilliant leadership" and the representatives of Burundi, Upper Volta, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Mali, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Nigeria made speeches.

Saying that respected President Kim Il-song is a great man of the 20th century and an outstanding leader, the reporter and speakers stressed that his birth was a great historic event that has heralded the dawn of the era of independence.

History does not yet know such a leader as President Kim Il-song who has set an epochal example of revolution and construction and performed great feats, cutting the way through all storms for a long period, they said. They highly praised his glorious, and brilliant revolutionary history and imperishable revolutionary feats.

Loudly shouting "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" they wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life for the reunification of Korea and the world-wide victory of the cause of chuche, for the eternal happiness and prosperity of mankind.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the seminar. A DPRK book, photo and handiworks exhibition was open during the seminar.

The seminar was followed by an evening of culture and a party in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader.

CSO: 4120/241

CHUCHE SEMINAR IN NEW DELHI CLOSES

SK131105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1948 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Apr (KCNA)--The international seminar on the chuche idea which opened in New Delhi on April 9 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song closed on April 11 after successfully concluding its work.

The seminar was participated in by 132 delegations and delegates from 107 countries and 5 international organisations.

Seventy nine delegations and delegates from different countries and international organisations took the floor at the seminar.

Silk banners and gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were conveyed at the seminar. Messages of greetings from different countries were introduced there. The seminar adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A letter to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was also adopted. The seminar adopted a declaration of the international seminar on the chuche idea.

The minister of state for agriculture of India spoke at the seminar.

B.N. Pandi, member of the parliament of India, chairman of the Uttar Pradesh State Committee of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi and working chairman of the preparatory committee for the seminar, made a closing address.

He said: The seminar was a very important meeting which deepened the study of the chuche idea. The seminar proved the validity of the chuche idea. Herein lies a great significance of the seminar.

We exchanged successes and experience gained in various countries by applying the chuche idea. This is another success of the seminar.

The success of the seminar also lies in further strengthening fraternal friendship and solidarity among various countries of the world on the basis of the chuche idea.

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The validity and great vitality of the chuche idea have been fully demonstrated through the seminar.

The Indian people wholeheartedly wish the great leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

I hail once again the success of the seminar in the name of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

At the end of the seminar, all the attendants rose to their feet and shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the chuche idea!" joining hands with each other. The loud cheers and applause shook the hall for a long while.

CSO: 4120/241

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAHARAN LEADER

SK190901 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and general secretary of POLISARIO, leaving our country after visiting it to celebrate his 70th birthday.

The message reads: Leaving the beautiful Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, I regard it my duty to express to your excellency and, through your excellency, to the Korean people admiration and reverence for your excellency in the name of myself and the members of the delegation accompanying me.

I was deeply moved by the hospitality and kindness accorded us by you during my stay in your friendly country.

The tremendous successes and great exploits made by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea under your leadership which we witnessed will remain always in my memory and we will remember them together with whole mankind in struggle.

The gala decoration, grand celebrations and festive atmosphere overflowing with ecstacy on the 70th birthday of you dear president which showed most nobly the loftiest feelings of reverence cherished by the Korean people and the world people for you called forth our admiration and confirmed our appraisal of the creative might carried by the chuche idea.

We truly felt joy and satisfaction when we witnessed your deep penetration and brilliant wisdom in leading Korea in the decisive struggle for the genuine national independence and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Leaving your cordial country, I assure you that the bonds of solidarity between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic will be further consolidated in keeping with the purpose of our common struggle, especially with the struggle of the Saharan and Korean peoples after our visit to your country.

This is indicated by the very beneficial and fruitful meeting between your excellency and us, contact between us and your people and important meetings

between us and the Central Committee of the tested Workers Party of Korea, the Supreme Peoples Assembly and the Korean Government.

Leaving your country, I congratulate you most warmly once again on your significant 70th birthday in the name of the fighting Saharan people and the Council of the Command, and wish you good health and a long life and the Korean people greater progress and prosperity under your correct leadership.

Long live the unity of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea!

The struggle for national independence and peace will continue.

CSO: 4120/241

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD CHUCHE GROUP MARKS KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK220420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--The International Institute of the Chuche Idea recently published "COLLECTION OF TREATISES CELEBRATING 70TH BIRTHDAY OF PRESIDENT KIM IL-SONG," according to a repot.

The institute writes in the preface of the book:

President Kim Il-song took the road of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in his early years and founded the Chuche idea.

The Chuche is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything; this philosophical principle is an original one completely distinguished from earlier philosophies.

On the basis of this principle, the president completed the integral system of idea, theory and method of Juche which is called Kimilsongism.

The validity and vitality of the Chuche idea are realistically proved through the revolution and construction in Korea, particularly by the conversion of Korea into a model state of socialism and communism.

The Chuche idea also is a banner of the nonaligned movement and of the struggle of the world people against imperialism and for independence.

Proceeding from this, studies of the Chuche idea picked up momentum in many countries of the world.

Today the studies of the Chuche idea are energetically conducted in over 100 countries of the world and the International Institute of the Chuche Idea was formed as a permanent organisation.

With the understanding of the Chuche idea deepening and support to it growing, respect for and trust in President Kim Il-song, the founder of the Chuche idea, is becoming deeper.

The International Institute of the Chuche Idea publishes the collection of treatises, warmly congratulating President Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wishing him a long life.

The 16 treatises include "Great Victory of the Chuche Idea" by Shuhachi Inque, professor at Rikkyo University, "Chuche Philosophy and Educational Problem" by Tametomo Mitsui, honorary professor at Tokyo Municipal University, "On On-the-Spot Guidance of President Kim Il-song and Chongsan-Ni Method" by Ryosho Hayashi, professor at Teisho University, "On Three Revolutions in Koreas Socialist Construction" by Atsushi Motohashi, professor at Yokohama National University, "On Strategy of Economic Development in Korea" by Akira Sato, professor at Kansaigakuin University, "Basic Idea of On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" by Shiro Sukihara, president of Konan University, "Revolutionary Power in DPRK" by Noriaki Ouchi, assistant at Tokyo Municipal University, "Korean Constitution and Chuche Idea" by Masao Fukushima, former professor at Waseda University, and "The Chuche Idea and Socialist Labour Law in Korea" by Naoshi Miyajima, professor at Gakushuin University.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GUINEAN CHUCHE SEMINAR MARKS KIM BIRTHDAY

SK220425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang April 22 (KCNA)--A Guinean national seminar on the Chuche idea and cause of national independence was recently held in Conakry under the sponsorship of the permanent secretariat of the Guinean Democratic Party on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Placed on the platform of the seminar were a portrait of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure.

Present at the seminar were Lansana Diane, member of the national political bureau of the central committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and minister of the peoples army; the minister of pre-university education and anti-illiteracy, the general secretary of the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, the general secretary of the African Democratic and Revolutionary Youth of Guinea, who are members of the party central committee, and other leading functionaries of the party and government bodies and public organisations and deputies to the National Assembly, university presidents and professors and students, more than 1,300 in all.

The opening address of the minister of the peoples army who is member of the national political bureau of the central committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea was followed by a congratulatory speech.

The minister of pre-university education and anti-illiteracy made a report on the theme "Chuche idea and cause of national independence" and a number of personages took the floor.

The reporter and speakers pointed to the tireless efforts and undying exploits of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song who has devoted everything to the fatherland and the people till today since he set out on the road of the revolution in his early years.

Noting that the Chuche idea founded by respected President Kim Il-song is a guideline of the struggle and a textbook of life for the revolutionary people the world over today, they stressed that it is an irresistible trend of the times to follow and study the Chuche idea.

A letter to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar.

A letter to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure was also adopted.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK UN OBSERVER CELEBRATES KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK210045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--The permanent observer office of our country in the United Nations on April 14 arranged a grand banquet in the United Nations in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Present at the banquet were U.N. secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar, U.N. under-secretary generals, administrator of the United Nations development programme and members of the U.N. secretariat, representatives of different countries in the United Nations and diplomatic envoys, national chairman of the central committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America Henry Winston and representatives of other progressive political parties and public organisations of the United States and members of delegations attending the United Nations conference on the law of the sea, more than 400 in all.

"Song of General Kim Il-song" and revolutionary songs of our country rang through the hall while the banquet was going on.

The attendants warmly congratulated the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BULGARIAN PAPER MARKS KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK210032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--The Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO on April 15 carried an article titled "70th Birthday of the Outstanding Leader of the Korean People Comrade Kim Il-song, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and President of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea" together with his portrait, according to a report.

After outlining the history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song till today since he formed the down-with-imperialism union in 1926 and his exploits, the paper stressed:

For the feats he has accomplished, comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, was awarded the title of hero of the DPRK a few times and received highest orders and honorary titles of foreign countries.

Comrade Kim Il-song as head of the party and the state has conducted distinguished activities for a long period.

The visit of comrade Kim Il-song to Bulgaria in June 1975 proved a powerful impetus to further strengthening and development of the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/243

ROMANIAN PAPER MARKS KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK210809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--The Romanian paper SCINTEIA, the organ of the central committee of the Romanian Communist Party, on April 15 printed an article on the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, according to an AGERPRES report.

The paper says:

Comrade Kim Il-song, beloved and esteemed son of the Korean people, outstanding militant of the international communist and working-class movement, has devoted his entire life to the vital interests of the working people, the attainment of the Korean peoples ideals of freedom and independence, the general cause of socialism, progress and peace.

After enlarging upon the great leader comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary biography, his prodigious activity in the service of the Korean peoples progress and prosperity, of the ideal of the reunification of its fatherland, SCINTEIA writes:

The Workers Party of Korea has gained a well-deserved prestige in the international communist and working-class movement.

At the same time, the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea works for the democratization of interstate relations, for the strengthening of the nonaligned movement, for broad cooperation among all the nations of the world.

The remarkable successes the fraternal Korean people have scored in all fields of socialist construction under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, at head with comrade Kim Il-song represent a valuable contribution to the strengthening of socialism, to the enhancement of its influence in the world.

Sharing, with deep satisfaction, in the Korean peoples joy at the celebration of President Kim Il-song's birthday the Romanian communists, the Romanian people are highly appreciative of the relations of close friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples, parties and countries.

In full concordance with her militant solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people, Socialist Romania has always supported firmly the constructive initiatives and proposals advanced by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea regarding the country's reunification by the Koreans themselves, without any outside interference and in keeping with the entire Korean nations ardent aspirations.

The Romanian people harbour the conviction that the new talks to be conducted between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song in a few days to come will lead to the more powerful expansion of the Romanian-Korean relations.

On President Kim Il-song's birthday--an event of deepgoing significance to the Korean people, the Korean Communists, the forces of progress and peace throughout the world--the entire Romanian people address him, from the bottom of their hearts of friends and comrades in ideals, warmest congratulations and wishes of good health and ever greater successes in his prestigious and productive activity devoted to the fatherlands progress, to the noble cause of the people, to the cause of peace and collaboration among peoples.

At the same time, our people conveys the Korean people a brotherly salute wishing it to score further great successes in the struggle for the building of socialism, for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland, for the cause of progress and peace under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea led by comrade Kim Il-song, by its central committee.

CSO: 4120/243

FOREIGN FUNCTIONS MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK210440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--Functions were recently held in various countries in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

Portraits of the respected leader comrade Kim Il-song were hung on the background of the platforms.

A national seminar on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and immortal revolutionary feats of the great leader was held under the co-sponsorship of the Venezuelan Committee for the Reunification of Korea and the House of Representatives of Venezuela.

Its preparatory committee arranged a banquet in celebration of his 70th birthday.

A book and photo exhibition of our country was held recently at the Carabobo University of Venezuela on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader.

A national seminar on his glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and immortal revolutionary feats was held in Ecuador under the co-sponsorship of the Ecuadorian Committee for the Reunification of Korea and the "Voluntad" Publishing House.

The Ecuadorian Committee for the Reunification of Korea arranged a reception to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader.

A seminar on his revolutionary activities and immortal revolutionary feats was held in Barbados, too.

Letters to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the seminars.

Korean book and photo exhibitions, film shows and film weeks were held and lectures were given in Guyana, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Tanzania, the Congo, Somalia, Guinea, Mali, the Yemen Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Iran, Switzerland, Guinea-Bissau, Afghanistan, Ghana, Austria, Sweden, Laos, Uganda, Jordan and Angola.

Opening ceremonies of friendship weeks and friendship meetings with the Korean people were also held.

Attending the functions were vice-presidents, parliamentary speakers, ministers of the governments and other personages of party and power bodies and public organisations, men of the press and people of all walks of life of the respective countries.

Diplomatic envoys in those countries were also present.

Korean films were screened at the functions.

The attendants expressed their respect and reverence for the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life on his 70th birthday.

After attending a film show, a vice-president of Guyana said:

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song has accomplished immortal feats which no other statesman of the world has ever achieved.

Especially, he founded the immortal Chuche idea and opened the road ahead of the era of independence to the world people.

The great leader President Kim Il-song is the publicly recognized outstanding leader of the nonaligned movement.

CSO: 4120/243

DELEGATIONS, PERSONAGES LEAVE AFTER MARKING KIM BIRTHDAY

SK191702 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1533 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 19 (KCNA)--Delegations, delegates and individual personages of various countries left here for home on April 18 by air after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

They were:

The delegation of the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi,
the delegate of the Nigerian committee for the study of the Chuche idea,
the delegation of the Revolutionary Council of Portugal,
the delegation of the French Socialist Party,
the delegate of the Finnish Peoples Democratic League,
the delegation of the Congolese Workers Party,
the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement,
the delegation of the Republic of Ghana,
the delegation of the Parliament of the Republic of Panama,
the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania,
the delegation of the International Jurists Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea,
the delegate of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea,
the government delegation of the Republic of Senegal,
the delegation of the Labour Party of Malta,
the delegation of the Zairian Popular Revolutionary Movement,
the delegation of the Ugandan Peoples Congress,
the delegate of the United Democratic Labour Party of Dominica,
the delegation of the United Socialist Party of France,
the delegation of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Ecuador,
the delegate of the Revolutionary Party of Workers of Argentina,
the delegation of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon,
the delegate of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party,
the delegate of the Socialist Party of Cyprus,
the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party,
the delegate of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia,
the secretary general of the National Union of Journalists of Cameroon,
the delegation of the Sudan Youth Union,
the delegate of the Latin American Journalists Union,

the delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa,
the delegation of four mayors of the Republic of Portugal,
the delegation of socialist scientists of Nicaragua,
the European regional delegation of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people,
the delegate of the Working Peoples Union of Niger,
the delegate of Guadeloupe,
the delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress,
the delegate of the Swiss progressive organisations,
the delegate of the Movement for the Caribtan Liberation of Antigua and Barbuda,
the chief of the Gambian group for the study of Kimilsongism,
the delegation of the Arab journalists committee for the study of Kimilsongism in Lebanon,
the delegation of the Portuguese committee for the study of Kimilsongism,
the delegate of the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Honduras,
the delegate of the Venezuelan committee for the reunification of Korea,
the delegate of the committee for the reunification of Korea in Peru,
the delegate of the Icelandic solidarity committee for the reunification of Korea,
the delegate of the National Friendship Association of Mauritius-Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea,
the delegate of the Mauritanian Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports,
the dean of the social science faculty of the Oslo University of Norway,
a justice of the higher court of Italy,
the delegation of the French centre for the study of Korea,
the delegate of the West German Trade Union,
the delegation of the Omega Company of Switzerland,
the delegation of shareholders of the Kuwait International Currency Exchange Company, and,
the delegate of Benin to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The external editor of the United States paper GUARDIAN, the editor of the Syrian magazine AL SAKAFA, the delegation of the guiding bureau of the Third TV network of France and a reporter of Uruguay left here by the same plane.

CSO: 4120/243

FOREIGN ENVOYS LEAVE AFTER MARKING KIM BIRTHDAY

SK191630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang April 19 (KCNA)--Special envoys of presidents of various countries left here on April 18 by air after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

His Excellency Hussein Kulmie Afrah, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and vice-president of the Somali Democratic Republic, who is special envoy of the Somali president, and his entourage left for home on April 18 by air.

Also leaving here yesterday were:

Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the political bureau and permanent director, of the National Council of the Togolese Peoples Rally, who is special envoy of the Togolese president;

Nzon Domio Adokpe Lingo, president of the Legislative Council of Zaire, who is special envoy of the Zairese president and the special envoys entourage;

Fructuoso Mba Onana, general inspector of the armed forces, who is special envoy of the chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the special envoys entourage;

Jean Ganga Zandzou, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the Congolese Workers Party and chairman of the Peoples National Assembly, who is special envoy of the Congolese president and the special envoys entourage;

Mandouh Mohamed Salem, former prime minister and assistant to the president, who is special envoy of the Egyptian president and the special envoys entourage;

Abdula Ben Husain al Ahmar, member of the advisory council and member of the Peoples Permanent Assembly, who is special envoy of the president of the Yemen Arab Republic and the special envoys entourage;

Mohamed Talibe Soumare, member of the central executive bureau of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union and member in charge of its financial department, who is special envoy of the Malian president and the special envoys entourage;

Niyungeko Antoine, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and minister in charge of justice of the presidential office, who is special envoy of the Burundi president and the special envoys entourage;

F. Ato Austin, secretary for information of the Provincial National Defence Council, who is special envoy of the chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana and the special envoys entourage;

Christophe Grelombe, minister for general secretariat and information of the government, who is special envoy of the chairman of the military committee for national redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic and the special envoys entourage;

Philibert Loizeaur, member of the central executive committee of the Seychelles Peoples Progressive Front and minister of labour and social security, who is special envoy of the president of Seychelles and the special envoys entourage;

Acheik Ibn Oumar, minister of national education and youth and sports, who is special envoy of the head of state of Chad and the special envoys entourage;

Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of justice, who is special envoy of the president of Sao Tome and Principe and the special envoys entourage; and,

Armindo Ferreira, member of the National Council of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC), who is special envoy of the president of Cape Verde.

CSO: 4120/243

SPECIAL ENVOYS LEAVE DPRK AFTER MARKING KIM BIRTHDAY

SK181138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0949 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang April 18 (KCNA)--Special envoys of presidents, prime ministers and governments of various countries left here on April 17 after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

Leaving by plane were Romain Vilon Guezo, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the party of the Peoples Revolution of Benin and first deputy president of the National Revolutionary Assembly, who is special envoy of His Excellency Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Peoples Republic of Benin, and the special envoys entourage; Ellah Buksh Soomro, minister of industries, who is special envoy of His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the special envoys entourage; Marut Bunnag, deputy leader of the Democratic Party of Thailand and minister of justice, who is special envoy of His Excellency Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and the special envoys entourage; Patrick Bolokor, minister of state for foreign affairs, who is special envoy of His Excellency Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and the special envoys entourage; Idrisa Arouna, a special envoy of His Excellency Seyni Kountche, head of state of the Republic of Niger; C. Mahendran, special envoy of the government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Seyni Mbengue, special envoy of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; and the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation headed by His Excellency Khalid al Fahum, president of the National Council of Palestine.

Albert S. Talalla, special envoy of the prime minister of Malaysia; Sten Arvid Sundfeldt, special envoy of the government of the Kingdom of Sweden; Werner Sigg, special envoy of the government of the Swiss Confederation; Pentti Suomela, special envoy of His Excellency Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland; and Jan G. Jolle, special envoy of the government of the Kingdom of Norway, also left here yesterday by train.

CSO: 4120/243

DPRK FUNCTIONS ABROAD MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK220006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 22 (KCNA)--Various functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad on the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

Press conferences, film receptions, photo exhibitions and lectures were held and parties were arranged at the embassies of our country in China, the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Cuba, Mongolia, Albania and Viet Nam.

The attendants at the parties raised toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

Press conferences, book and photo exhibitions and film receptions were held at the DPRK missions in Syria, Madagascar, Pakistan, Somalia, Upper Volta, Ghana, Uganda, the Congo, Central Africa, Angola, Jordan, Laos, Egypt and Lebanon.

The functions were participated in by personages of party and power bodies and public organisations, men of the press, functionaries of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and foreign correspondents in the afore-said countries.

The press conferences were addressed by the ambassadors or charges d'affaires ad interim of our country.

CSO: 4120/243

FOREIGN VISITORS LEAVE AFTER KIM BIRTHDAY

SK211517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang April 21 (KCNA)--Delegations, delegates and individual personages of various countries left here by air on April 20 after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

They were:

The delegation of the Japan Socialist Party, the delegate of the Thai Parliament, the delegation of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, the delegation of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark, the delegation of the international liaison committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Bangladesh Government delegation, the delegation of the Revolutionary Front of Surinam, the chairman of the Dietmens League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, the delegation of the South West Africa Peoples Organisation, the delegate of the Social Nationalist Party of Syria in Lebanon, the delegate of the Workers Party of Bangladesh, the delegate of the Sri Lanka Cultural Society of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the delegation of the Indian Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the delegate of the Information Ministry of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the delegate of the study committee of Kimilsongism of the Karachi Youth, Pakistan, the delegate of the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, the secretary general of the Karachi branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, the delegate of the Greece-Korea Friendship Association, the delegation of the Ashikaga Bank, Japan, the director general of the Pulshand Corporation, India, the delegate of the Daisei Boeki Company, Ltd., Japan, the delegation of the Wako Stock Company, Japan, the delegate of the Welcome Trading Co., Ltd., Singapore, the delegate of the Gakucho Fishery Company, Ltd., Japan, the delegate of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation, the president of the Grant International Co., Ltd., Thailand, the director general of the Topiol Company of France and his entourage, the director general of the Jalinetex Corporation of France and his entourage, the delegation of the Berwil Trading Corporation of Hong Kong, the "Tiempo Nuevo" Musical Group of Peru, the Cameramens Group of the Tokyo Radio of Japan and the delegation of the Kyoto News Service of Japan.

Earlier, the Chilean group for the study of the Chuche idea left by plane.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD CHUCHE INSTITUTE DIRECTOR EXTOLS KIM CHONG-IL

SK201534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA)--T.B. Mukherjee, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, held a press conference in Pyongyang on April 18. He came to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

It is my highest honour and pride to have attended celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and met him again, T.B. Mukherjee said, and continued:

Respected comrade Kim Il-song whom the Korean people attend and follow as their real father is a great person leading the world revolution.

From the first moment when I met him I deeply felt in my heart that he is the great leader of the world people.

He is a great leader with lofty personality and noble virtues, devoting his whole life to the people.

The world does not know such a person as the great leader who is possessed of all good qualities, values man most and boundlessly loves people, devoting 70 years of his life to their happiness.

The Chuche idea is a great guiding idea of our era which leads the struggle of the peoples of Asian and African countries, of the Third World countries in particular, against imperialism, colonialism, racism and all forms of domination and subjugation along the straight road of victory.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song made a historic policy speech at the recent joint meeting of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme Peoples Assembly of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

In this historic speech he put forward an original idea of making the whole world independent and gave a perfect elucidation of the position, role and tasks of the non-aligned movement in the struggle for this goal.

He taught that when the non-aligned movement strengthens unity and cohesion and wages a powerful struggle, the independence of the whole world will be realised earlier.

T.B. Mukherjee said:

The revolutionary cause of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song is being successfully carried forward by the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il who personifies most perfectly the Chuche idea and lofty communist virtues.

The Chuche philosophy elucidates the art of leadership.

The dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il is a person who is possessed of the superb art of leadership.

He is making tireless efforts, forgetful of rest and sleep, for the welfare of the Korean people and mankind the world over.

It is the greatest fortune and happiness not only of the Korean people but of mankind of our era to have the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il.

I will study the great Chuche idea and actively disseminate it, devoting my whole life to the struggle for its victory.

In conclusion I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il, representing the best wishes of the members of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANKS FROM MOZAMBIQUE LEADER

SK210022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the central committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO) and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, upon leaving our country on April 17.

The message reads:

Leaving the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the beautiful and great, heroic country, we express our sincere thanks to you respected comrade President Kim Il-song and, through you, to the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people for your very friendly and cordial welcome accorded us during our stay in your country.

All the functions organised on the occasion of the birthday of you respected comrade President Kim Il-song will always remain deep in our memory. We are leaving your country with the Korean peoples ardent and warm reverence for you comrade President Kim Il-song, their outstanding leader, cherished deep in our hearts.

Through our significant visit we came to be well aware of the blood ties between you respected President Kim Il-song and people and of the indestructible unity between the Workers Party of Korea and the masses. We were greatly encouraged and moved by the Korean people with high organisation, strong discipline, great creativity and talents.

We consolidated still further most excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two peoples through talks held during our visit. The friendship between us is natural. Our unity and cooperation are based on a principle firmly linking the two peoples.

We are convinced that this friendship will grow stronger and develop.

In conclusion I sincerely wish you great comrade President Kim Il-song, a true friend and revolutionary comrade of the Mozambican people, good health and a long life and the Korean people greater success in their future struggle for the strengthening and development of the socialist system, building of communism and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

We firmly believe that under your wise leadership the Korean people will achieve new success in the building of socialism and certainly accomplish the cause of the countrys reunification, the cherished desire of the nation.

With high considerations.

Struggle continues!

CSO: 4120/243

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANKS FROM PLO GROUP HEAD

SK190505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks from His Excellency Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council, leaving Pyongyang after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader.

The message reads: Leaving your friendly country, I, on behalf of our Palestine people, express deep thanks and high regards to you for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded our delegation during its stay in your beautiful country for warmly congratulating you on your jubilant 70th birthday.

Through the visit we got deep impressions from the historic changes and amazing successes made by the Korean people in the socialist construction under your wise leadership.

Your people owe to your wise leadership their victories in their liberation wars against two imperialisms, Japanese and U.S.

Today your great people are advancing under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, along the road indicated by the chuche idea to hasten the complete victory of socialism.

We believe that your people will achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, upholding your great leadership and outstanding idea.

During our visit we had a precious opportunity of meeting you the great leader.

We were deeply moved by the support and solidarity expressed by you to the struggle the Palestinian Arab people are waging under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the only legitimate representative of our people. This made us renew our determination and helped us intensify the struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israel, its stooge.

We pay homage to the Workers Party of Korea, wishing you the great leader good health and a long life and the friendly Korean people eternal progress and prosperity.

CSO: 4120/241

DAILY MARKS NATIONAL DAY OF SIERRA LEONE

SK191638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic in Sierra Leone.

The proclamation of the republic was an event of weighty importance in the struggle of the Sierra Leonean people for building a new society, the article notes, and says:

With the proclamation of the republic, the Sierra Leonean people came to vigorously wage a worthwhile struggle for the building of a new life.

Since the proclamation of the republic the Sierra Leonean people have made advance in the struggle for consolidating national independence and building the national economy and national culture.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy externally, Sierra Leone opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Our people are rejoiced at the achievements made by the Sierra Leonean people in their endeavours for the building of a new society.

The Korean people will continue to make efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Sierra Leonean people in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Our people congratulate the Sierra Leonean people on the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic and wish them greater success in their future struggle for the prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120/241

PAPERS MARK ZIMBABWE'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK181202 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the second anniversary of the independence of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean people achieved the genuine independence of the country through a protracted arduous armed struggle and proclaimed the Republic of Zimbabwe on April 18, 1980, NODONG SINMUN says, and goes on:

The historic victory of the Zimbabwean people greatly contributed to the sacred cause of the complete liberation of the African continent and powerfully inspired the people fighting for liberation and freedom. It was an epochal event which imbued the Zimbabwean people with new hope for construction and creation.

The Korean and Zimbabwean peoples are linked by the firm bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past position and their present fighting goal.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries entered the road of full efflorescence and development after the historical meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Prime Minister Comrade Robert G. Mugabe in October 1980, in Pyongyang and along a new landmark provided at that time.

The visit to our country by His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, for celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recorded a significant chapter in the history of the friendship between Korea and Zimbabwe.

Our people deem it great joy to have such a close friend as the Zimbabwean people.

Today the Zimbabwean people under the correct leadership of Prime Minister Comrade Robert G. Mugabe are making vigorous endeavours to develop the national economy and culture and build a progressive, new society, decisively smashing all sorts of subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemies at home and abroad.

Maintaining the line of nonalignment beneath the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence in external relations, the Zimbabwean Government develops relations on good terms with all countries which are friendly to it and struggles for the complete liberation of Southern Africa.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes registered by the Zimbabwean people.

Warmly greeting the Zimbabwean people on their independence day, our people wish them greater success in their future work for the building of a new life.

CSO: 4120/241

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ZIMBABWE'S PRESIDENT

SK181157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 18 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, upon leaving our country.

The message dated April 16 reads:

Your Excellency, Comrade President Kim Il-song, I am leaving your country today with a deep sense of gratitude and appreciation, knowing that I and my delegation have been most heartily and comradely welcomed by the friendly people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

I and my delegation have been highly impressed by what we saw in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea on my first historic visit to your beautiful country. We will forever treasure and cherish the happy memories of this historic visit. Such sentiments will forever remain dear to our hearts.

It is my sincere hope that this visit to your beautiful country will further consolidate the already flourishing relationship between our two governments and people. May I reassure you comrade president, of Zimbabwe's firm solidarity with the people of Korea in their continued struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

On behalf of the people and government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, may I take this opportunity to wish you comrade president many more years of good health and service to the emancipation of mankind.

Please accept your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CSO: 4120/241

GUINEA-BISSAU LEADER SENDS MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK190900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Reovlutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, leaving our country.

The message dated April 17 reads:

Leaving the glorious land of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, I, in the name of myself and our delegation, would like to express deep thanks to your excellency and the fraternal Korean people, party and government for the warmest and generous hospitality accorded us in the whole period of our stay in this beautiful country, the cradleland of chuche.

I am deeply pleased with the talks we had during the visit, which gave new impetus to the cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Korea.

I am firmly convinced that the results of the talks will enable us to further strengthen the excellent relations of solidarity already forged between our two fraternal peoples in the common struggle for world progress and peace.

Reassuring you of our most steadfast support to the struggle for Korea's peaceful reunifcation, I again wish you, an august person, happiness and Korea a harmonious development.

With my loftiest, fraternal regards to you comrade president, my dear friend.

CSO: 4120/241

GUYANESE VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK181306 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana led by its second vice president, Comrade Shiv S. Naraine, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on 13 April on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The delegation consists of Robert Corbin, first vice president of the Central Executive Committee of the Guyanese People's National Congress and minister of national development; Richard Van West-Charles, the minister of health; and other members.

Many city workers came out with bouquets of flowers to the airport to greet the Guyanese people's goodwill mission.

Placed in the middle of the welcoming crowd were portraits of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. Also displayed were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Love live the glorious KWP," and "Long Live Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana."

Also displayed at the airport near the flags of our country and the Cooperative Republic of Guayana were slogans reading "Unite with the world's people who advocate independence."

As soon as the delegation arrived, the crowd at the airport warmly welcomed the guests by waving the bouquets of flowers.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Comrades Pak Song-chol and Kim Hwan, and functionaries concerned including Pak Myong-pin, (Pak Myong-ku) and Om Tok-hwan.

Juvenile corps members offered bouquets of flowers to the guests. At the airport, a ceremony welcomed the delegation. After the national anthems of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and our country were played, Comrade Shiv S. Naraine, along with Comrade Pak Song-chol, reviewed a KPA honor guard. The guests returned salutes when passing by the welcoming crowd.

CSO: 4120/241

PYONGYANG RECEPTION MARKS SYRIA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

SK191038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a reception at the Chongnyu Restaurant on April 17 on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the independence of Syria.

Invited there were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Vice-Premier Key Ung-tae, and personages concerned and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang. In his address, Charge d'affaires ad interim Anwar Wabbi said: We highly appreciate the support of the Korean people to the just struggle of the Syrian people against imperialism and Zionism and their efforts to strengthen their friendship and solidarity with the Syrian people.

The Syrian people actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by His Excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Speaking next Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae said: The independence of Syria was a shining victory won by her people in their struggle for freedom and liberation and an eopochal event which opened to them a road of building a new society.

The Korean people actively support and express firm solidarity with the Syrian people in their struggle to frustrate all manner of aggression and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and achieve the territorial integrity.

The attendants toasted the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Syrian peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the good health and long life of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad leader of advance of the Syrian people.

CSO: 4120/241

PCE LEADER SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161621 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said among other things: Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader of the Korean people, we have made a long trip from Spain to participate in the jubilant functions by which the noble-hearted Korean people are celebrating your 70th birthday together with numerous friends of the world.

We extend wholehearted congratulations of the Spanish communists and working people to you Comrade Kim Il-song, our great friend, and pay homage to your great feats and devoted services for the peoples cause of peace, liberation and independence and cause of socialism and communism.

You first led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and then led the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors to victory to deliver the Korean people and have turned the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea into a prospering paradise animated with the happy life of the people.

By strictly applying revolutionary Marxism and the principle of chuche, you have shown how to combine the truest independence with the most active internationalist solidarity.

You are one of the most illustrious leaders of the nonaligned movement so deeply respected by all of us who oppose the bloc policy and want to overthrow imperialism and put an end to all forms of rule whereby one people dominates another.

We wholeheartedly wish you Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the victory of your revolutionary cause and for an early reunification of the great Korean nation.

CSO: 4120/241

HEAD OF SAHARAN ARAB SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Mohamed Abdelaziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of POLISARIO, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Follows a summary of the toast: On this pleasant occasion of greeting the 70th birthday of Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader and fighter, I, in the name of myself and my delegation, extend congratulations to the Korean people on their great successes in building a powerful state in all fields under the banner of scientific socialism after achieving the liberation and independence of the country under the leadership of their outstanding leader.

On behalf of the Government and people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and POLISARIO, I extend congratulations to you the great leader President Kim Il-song on your efforts and favour for the fatherland and people, for mankind and, especially, for all the people who underwent or are undergoing exploitation by imperialism and colonialism and miseries of backwardness.

The U.S.-led colonialists manoeuvred to bring the people of our Saharan Arab Democratic Republic into submission and rob them of their territory, and forced a direct war against our people.

The crimes imposed upon the Korean people only yesterday still continue today. But, by the brilliant leadership of such great fighter as Comrade Kim Il-song and rock-firm will and determination of the people, freedom and truth will certainly triumph, the oppressors meet their doom, colonialism, imperialism and exploitation be liquidated and the people, the master of justice, will remain eternal.

We extend heartfelt thanks to you, comrade president, for your unconditional support to the cause of justice including our peoples cause. Expressing thanks to you and to your party and people for the hospitality, I congratulate you on your 70th birthday.
CSO: 4120/241

MALTESE PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, made a toast at the grand banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th bithday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Follows a summary of her toast: It is my great pleasure and privilege as president of the Republic of Malta to greet His Excellency President Kim Il-song, beloved leader of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on the historic occasion of the 70th anniversary of his birthday.

Your constant struggle against imperialistic forces, your loyalty to your country and your zeal and dedication for the welfare and social progress of your people are universally acknowledged. The numerous foreign distinguished visitors which are participating in these celebrations reflect the very wide acclaim which your excellency enjoys among all peace-loving nations.

Although I have been in this beautiful country for a few days, it was not difficult for me to assess the tremendous achievements of the Korean people by the implementation of the chuche idea under your excellency's dynamic and wise leadership.

Moreover, your peoples appreciation and devotion have been expressed very recently when your excellency was re-elected by great acclamation as president and leader of the government of this country by the Seventh Supreme Peoples Assembly at its first session. I congratulate you on your election to this high office which interprets as a sign of your peoples trust in your ability to lead them in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

I wish to take this opportunity to reaffirm the support and solidarity of the Government and people of Malta for your strenuous efforts to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea as your excellency has stated in yesterday's historical policy speech and for the establishment of an independent Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. With this objective in mind I wish your excellency long life, good health and happiness so that the heroic Korean nation will continue to prosper under your wise leadership.

CSO: 4120/241

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Follows the gist of his toast: It gives me joy to join Comrade President Kim Il-song and the triumphant Korean people in celebrating the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The cordial hospitality and welcome accorded me and our delegation in your country vividly show the relations which have already been formed and brought into full bloom and are developing between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe.

I am very happy to extend, on behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Zimbabwe, most fraternal and heartfelt greetings and congratulations to you Comrade President Kim Il-song on your 70th birthday.

The Zimbabwean people join the people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in extending congratulations to you.

The 70 years covered by you, is, indeed, a history of true contributions to the cause of the freedom of the Korean people and the oppressed people the world over.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, good health and a long life for the cause of human liberation.

We support Koreas cause of reunification and cause of independence.

CSO: 4120/241

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Mauritanian head of state said in his toast: Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend fervent greetings and warm wishes in the name of the people, the Military Committee of National Salvation and Government of Mauritania to your excellency respected president, the Korean people, the Workers Party of Korea and its leading personnel for inviting us to attend celebrations of the birthday of your excellency respected president.

We are very happy to attend functions held on the occasion of the birthday of your excellency president, the most significant event of the friendly Korean people in their glorious history, and share joy and happiness with them.

This is an important occasion for us to highly appraise the great exploits performed by your excellency president for the Korean people.

Indeed, your excellency president have been devoting all your life to the cause of the freedom and happiness of the Korean people.

With extraordinary leadership, determination and patriotism, you defeated the colonialists and imperialists and achieved the liberation of the country and have today built a socialist state with a firm independent national economy so much envied by the world people.

I wholeheartedly wish great success to your excellency respected president in discharging the historic mission of leading the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea as well as good health and a long life and happiness to you.

CSO: 4120/241

NICARAGUAN LEADER SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR KIM IL-SONG

SK161136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his toast, Comrade Rafael Cordova Rivas said:

We have come to Korea from far-off Latin America to attend these auspicious celebrations of the 70th birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

We extend warm congratulations to the great leader of the world revolution Comrade Kim Il-song on his birthday.

The 70 years of respected Comrade Kim Il-song's life is run through with a struggle for national independence and a struggle for national reunification against the imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il-song is our close friend who set a fine example for our Nicaraguan revolution and is giving inspiration to us.

The support, cooperation and aid of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korean people will help us certainly frustrate any aggression of the imperialists against Nicaragua.

In conclusion, I sincerely wish respected Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the happiness of the Korean people on behalf of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the Nicaraguan people.

CSO: 4120/241

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said: Our participation in the celebrations of the 70th birthday of the respected leader of the Korean people, our comrade-in-arms and friend, shows the bonds of friendship between our two peoples and the unbounded respect and reverence we cherish for Comrade President Kim Il-song, the founder of the first modern state in Korea.

Through our friendship visit to your beautiful country, we have realized well the tremendous successes achieved by the Korean people under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in industry, agriculture, stock-breeding and culture.

All the successes of the heroic Korean people have been achieved by embodying the chuche idea, the brilliant idea of Comrade President Kim Il-song.

All the successes of your people are closely linked with the devoted efforts bent by Comrade President Kim Il-song through all his life and are unthinkable apart from them.

President Kim Il-song wisely mobilised your people, while covering an arduous yet proud road for over 20 long years to lead the struggle against colonialism and imperialism to a great victory, and thereby achieved national independence and started the state reconstruction for the building of socialism.

Although the imperialists provoked a war to check the Korean peoples struggle who rose to build their country, Comrade President Kim Il-song, basing himself on the chuche idea, mobilised your people in the struggle and won a brilliant victory.

Because they were guided by their great leader in the protracted armed struggle against domination and exploitation by imperialism and colonialism, the courageous Korean people could become a united, strong Korean nation.

We unconditionally support the policy for the peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the free will of the Korean people without outside interference.

CSO: 4120/241

MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161001 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0800 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Mozambican president said: Our people deem it an honour to have such a person as Comrade Kim Il-song as their true friend and comrade-in-arms.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people have achieved brilliant successes in building a developed, socialist society in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The great successes achieved by the Korean people give revolutionary pride to the Mozambican people. Your victory is ours.

The relations between our two peoples have a long history; they were established in the historically arduous period when the Mozambican people were waging an armed struggle for national liberation.

We express thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song who provided the friendship between the Korean and Mozambican peoples.

We also thank you for your unconditional support to us in the armed struggle, to the armed struggles in Southern Africa in particular.

We pay our tribute to you for your tremendous efforts for the reunification of Korea.

We resolutely oppose the "two Koreas" plot. "Two Koreas" are favourable only to the imperialists.

The people want one Korea.

This is what we would like to say to Comrade Kim Il-song.

We are satisfied with the expansion of cooperative relations between us on the basis of the traditional friendship between our two peoples and the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed between our two countries.

We believe that after your birthday you, enjoying unbounded respect of the Korean people, will lead Korea more sagaciously and wisely and with a firm revolutionary determination.

CSO: 4120/241

TEXT OF MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT'S BANQUET SPEECH

SK141645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (Frelimo) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, spoke at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on April 13 in honour of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Esteemed comrade leading cadres of the WPK and the CPRK Government, comrades.

Allow me to offer my heartfelt thanks to you for the warm words you said to us. I feel honoured to extend warmest fraternal greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song, leader of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the Korean people, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Mozambican people. These greetings are an unequivocal manifestation of friendship and solidarity forged between the Korean and Mozambican peoples.

The Pyongyang citizens who are always cheerful and enthusiastic, received us with the warm feeling of friendship which unites us. On all the faces of men and women citizens I could see the pride and joy of meeting close friends. We also saw on the faces of the youth and children the smile of socialism which is not a hope for the future but has already blossomed out as a reality.

Pyongyang, which had been reduced to ashes by the war, spread before us with a more beautiful and pulsating and more novel look. The great city of Pyongyang, the pride of the Korean people and symbol of their might, courage, talent and labour, again received us warmly and kindly. We who become brothers on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, have been reunited today here in socialist Korea, a fraternal country where the people live enjoying the benefits of advanced socialism to their hearts content.

We still remember the cordial and warm hospitality we were accorded in 1978 when we visited your country for the third time.

Today we revisited Korea to offer our congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and our comrade-in-arms and great friend of the Mozambican people. We are here today also to express our admiration and gratitude for the excellent work the Korean experts are doing in our country. We are here today to seek more effective means of making still closer the happy cooperative relations already existing between us, so as to meet the wishes of our two peoples.

Comrade president, when we talk about the DPRK today, we must talk about the founder and guide of the DPRK, the great hero and leader whose name will shine forever with the history of the Korean people.

In your activities, Comrade President Kim Il-song, we find a lofty and gallant epic of the Korean people, which sings of the struggle for independence and reconstruction of the country and the struggle for socialism. In the former days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle for national liberation you were a sagacious strategist who skillfully mobilized the broad masses in the struggle for the country's liberation against foreign aggression and occupation.

Today, despite the imperialist occupation of the south of Korea and all sorts of manoeuvres, you, Comrade Kim Il-song, have developed the war-ravaged Korea into a powerful and advanced socialist country.

You are wisely leading the struggle for the reunification of Korea.

Comrade president, our people look up to you as a leader who has converted a backward country where once starvation and poverty prevailed, into one with no traces of backwardness, despite the difficult and disadvantageous conditions. The Workers Party of Korea under your leadership showed clearly that man is able to become the motive force in the building of socialism when he believes in his strength and wisdom. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has become today an impregnable fortress of socialism because of its potentials and talented people.

It is our privilege to take part in the celebrations of the 70th birthday of Comrade President Kim Il-song. The more we are conscious of the reverence of the Korean people for you, the greater our privilege becomes, greater than that the Korean people enjoy in your embrace. Comrade President Kim Il-song, permit me to have first the honour of extending, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and the government, warm congratulations to you on your birthday, the greatest jubilee of the Korean people.

Comrade president, we are now confronted again with the danger of war. The hope that the people will be able to live permanently a peaceful life is gradually disappearing. Today imperialism is employing strength, threat, blackmail and aggressive means under all kinds of pretexts everywhere the people demand freedom, independence and progress.

Imperialism directed by the extremely reactionary circles is trying to replace dialogue and detente with aggression. Our two countries are in constant confrontation with the enemy.

Our Mozambique has become victim of unceasing attacks of South Africa, a shock-brigade of imperialism in Africa and the fascist system of our time.

The Pretoria racist, expansionist and hawkish regime is waging an undeclared war against Southern African countries to detract by means of strength the people from the road of independent development they have chosen. They invaded and occupy the People's Republic of Angola and unlawfully occupied Namibia by instigating their stooges. They are also stepping up their acts of invading Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Lesotho and destroying them economically.

Along with the economic sabotages and economic blockade being carried out by all Western countries in our country, South Africa is invading us militarily through the armed bandits it has recruited and trained with its money, weapons and equipment. In this struggle the socialist countries and all peaceloving forces are with us. And we are apprehensive of the obstinate stand taken by the imperialists who are attempting to prevent the Korean people's efforts to accomplish their legitimate desire to reunify the divided country from being achieved.

We denounce all splittist moves of the imperialists to get an international ratification of "two Koreas." We support the legitimate efforts being made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country. Particularly, we support the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The star of freedom shining in Cuba and Nicaragua will not disappear. In Nicaragua situated in the heart of the Caribbean Sea, the banner of freedom is flying high. This banner is soaked with the sweat and blood shed by the fine sons and daughters who have won a victory in the fight against the Somoza dictatorship.

As a banner of the freedom fighters, this banner gives confidence to the Salvadorian people aspiring after justice and dignity.

The sun shedding light of freedom over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique should be made to reach out to the land of West Sahara, the land of patriotic martyrs, thus enabling the people of this liberated country, the 51st member state of the Organisation of African Unity, to rebuild the country destroyed by the seven-year war.

The Non-Aligned Movement is a genuine force that strives to ease tensions in international relations tending toward the cold war by the NATO member states. In fact, our movement came into being as an anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist manoeuvres to shackle our countries to aggressive military treaties.

Imperialists are manoeuvring to stop the flow of history and check the process of the ever-intensified liberation struggle by means of war. We cannot tolerate tendencies to capitulationism and defeatism within this movement. Imperialism is our enemy. Therefore, we must fight against it on all fronts.

It is no intervention to support the people's righteous struggles being conducted to overthrow colonialist, fascist, racist and dictatorial regimes. It is an adherence to the principles and mission of our movement. Supporting the peoples in their struggle against the regimes engrossed in occupation and war is no interference in their internal affairs. It is, in essence, a sacred duty of the non-aligned countries, champions of freedom, democracy and peace.

Mozambique and Korea should march in firmer unity in order to crush imperialist intervention against our movement and frustrate the attempts of such agents as South Korean puppets to infiltrate into it.

Comrade president, the friendly and cooperative relations formed between us are a great gain which our peoples should further consolidate. Consolidating such relations means developing them to a higher stage and making the cooperation between our two peoples a model of relations between socialist and non-aligned countries.

This is not a mere hope, but has become a firm determination already confirmed in our hearts because of the commonness of the past struggle and because of the commonness of the present conviction to consolidate the mutual friendship still further. The prospect of our friendship and cooperation is very optimistic.

Looking forward confidently to the bright future spreading before us, I propose to raise a toast to the long and healthy life of our respected Comrade Kim Il-song, to the strengthening of fraternal relations of friendship between the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and the Workers Party of Korea, to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Mozambique and Korea, and to the victory of the socialist revolution. Struggle continues. Thank you.

CSO: 4120/241

GUINEA PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic and foremost leader of the Guinean revolution, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Guinean president said: We extend most fraternal and warmest congratulations to the popular masses of Korea upon their firm unity around the Workers Party of Korea under the wise, meticulous and effective guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has been faithful to his people and to the cause of the world revolution. For his creative ability he is publicly recognized by all people as genuine genius of creation, enjoys the love and trust of all people struggling for a better future and has higher authority.

Prominent personages representing all races have come from all the continents of the globe to meet you. This solemnly testifies to the justness of the political line put forward by you and to the effectiveness of the struggle waged by you against the evil forces and for the victory of the cause of independence and sovereignty, justice and equality of all nations, socioeconomic progress and peace and for the liberation of the peoples of the countries in the world.

The bilateral cooperation established between our two parties and two governments is daily expanding and strengthening in the interests of our two peoples and the trust and friendship between our two countries growing deeper.

In the international organisations, particularly in the great nonaligned movement our two revolutions participated in advancing various proposals, adopting all decisions and faithfully implementing them to make contributions to this movement. This is for establishing an international order based on

respect for the freedom of the people of each country and for the right of each nation to independence to help mankind realise its legitimate desire.

We assure you, the Workers Party of Korea and the illustrious Korean people of our invariable friendship and our firm and frank desire to realise cooperation for the progress of our two nations.

CSO: 4120/241

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK161017 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0814 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Apr (KCNA)--Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, made a toast at the banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Zambian president said: It is a great honour and privilege for my delegation and I to be in your country at this joyous and felicitous occasion of the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In celebrating your 70th birthday we are reminded of your heroic struggle for the independence of your country.

Today we also celebrate the achievements which the Korean people have scored under your wise and illustrious leadership ever since the country was liberated from the imperialist stranglehold.

We in Zambia admire and salute you for the political and economic development which the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has achieved.

Only a leader who has genuine love for his people is able to devote so much time and attention to the needs of his people. The people of this great country are very lucky, indeed, to have such a wonderful leader.

Your determination and your love for your people have made your country today an example of what can be achieved by a united and determined people who are under a wise and selfless leadership as the one you have provided to the Korean people.

Your excellency president's birth 70 years ago was an event of great historical significance. You are an invaluable gift to the great and worldwide socialist revolution. In this connection, as we think of the many achievements that you have personally scored, we must spare a thought for those who made it possible for you to come to this world, namely, your own parents.

We thank them for giving us such a wonderful gift which is today building bridges of peace among various nations in the world.

In joining you and the Korean people in commemorating this great day, we wish to reaffirm our support for your efforts in the reunification of Korea.

In conclusion, let me once again convey to you, comrade president, hearty congratulations on your 70th birthday. The Zambian people join me in wishing you many more years of good health and long life and continued prosperity for the brotherly Korean people.

CSO: 4120/241

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEKOU TOURE SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK151539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinea Democratic Party, president of the Guinea Revolutionary Peoples Republic and foremost leader of the Guinea revolution, made a speech at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on April 14 in honor of the Guinea party and government delegation.

He said: Each time I meet the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and your people, I gain priceless experiences and get more awakened ideologically, because we can learn from your people organization, discipline and great creative capacity to bring their dream to reality.

Contacting your heroic people, we keenly feel that the idea propounded by you is most judicious. This idea is thoroughly applied in all spheres of the Korean peoples life and work. This idea not only correctly reflects the will of the popular masses but also performs an important role in helping them play their part more creditably as the master of their destiny.

The chuche idea explicitly teaches that the popular masses are the master of their destiny and the people are the master in solving all their problems including international and internal problems. In other words, by applying the chuche idea we can conquer nature, transform our mode of production and life, clear away the antiquated legacies, eliminate the exploitation of man by man and create a true independent life.

You have built Korea today, namely, a new Korea, a new society, which the entire Korean people had dreamed of for so long years. This is worthy of being proud of with high honour. This also serves as a paragon for all peoples in their struggle for independence.

This morning we heard with deep attention the policy speech made by the great Comrade President Kim Il-song.

This policy speech of comrade president is precious teachings to us.

All the proposals for national reunification put forward by you are most justifiable. This is why all peoples of the world who love peace, justice and progress unreservedly support your national reunification proposals.

This morning you also referred to the foreign policy, which, I think, reflects the correct home policy shaped by you.

In Korea we witnessed that all her people are closely united, ideol gically and politically, around the Workers Party of Korea headed by you.

It must be noted that your people, men and women, young and old, are all happy and equal.

On the faces of all the Koreans could be read the unanimous trust in the Workers Part of Korea, deep reverence for the great leader and unshakable unanimous determination to strive for state construction and national reunification.

The entire Korean people express deep reverence for the great leader with their profound political faith. This results from the tremendous feats performed by you, esteemed comrade president, and the struggle you have waged to steadily strengthen the peoples power as we see it today.

As your political line is correct, Korea is throwing so bright rays all over the world today. Therefore, the peoples of all the countries enjoy support from you in the struggle against imperialism, colonialsim and neo-colonialism and they express active support and solidarity for your struggle.

We know well of your stand toward all peoples of the world struggling to achieve social progress.

Therefore, we believe that all the policies and lines indicated by you will certainly bear fine fruit. Because they are based on the will of the people and in full accord with your reality.

The cooperative relations between Korea and Guinea will continue to develop in the future.

Such cooperation will be further cemented not only between the two countries but internationally as well.

We will also strengthen our cooperation in the international arena, particularly in the nonaligned movement, and thus help toward cementing a good atmosphere of cooperation in the nonaligned movement.

All the successes registered in Korea and the new society built in Korea are a paragon for the peoples of the world.

If all the countries build such a good new society as Korea, they will display a great might internationally. In other words, this will make a big contribution to the establishment of a new international order in all fields, political, economic, and cultural.

From the philosophical point of view, all men have the ability to make progress, but this does not mean that all the leaders are competent. Only the leaders who serve and struggle for the people can be called competent leaders.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea organized such grand functions on the occasion of the 70th birthday of respected comrade president. This is entirely just, because the feats performed by respected comrade president are world-historic and very tremendous.

The Guinean people highly appreciate the shining exploits accomplished by respected comrade president.

I would like to reiterate my wholehearted wishes for the good health and many, many years of long life of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song, my intimate friend, brother and comrade-in-arms, and for the great victory in your revolutionary cause and your noble cause of national reunifcation.

CSO: 4120/241

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PYONGYANG BANQUET

SK151038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Apr (KCNA)--His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, made a speech at the banquet arranged by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on April 14 in honour of the party and Government delegation of the Republic of Zambia.

President Kenneth David Kaunda said: The Zambian people know that Comrade President Kim Il-song has done great things not only for the Korean people but for man the world over.

Since my last visit, our two countries have developed and maintained very close and warm relations. These have been strengthened by the various agreements which have been signed since then. As a result of these agreements, we are now receiving Korean experts who are helping us in the development of our country in various fields. I am happy to report you, comrade president, that we are extremely satisfied with the work your experts are doing in our country.

Let me therefore take this opportunity to say how grateful we are to you and your country for sending to us these experts who are doing a commendable job.

Comrade president, I am happy to note that Zambia and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea have identical views on many international issues. On the question of freedom, independence, social justice and fair play, we in Zambia wish to express our appreciation to you and your great country for the support which you have continued to give to the freedom fighters of Namibia and South Africa.

We appreciate more the various kinds of assistance that you are giving to the freedom movements and to some frontline states. This assistance is increasing our capacity to withstand the enormous pressure which South Africa through her military and economic power is exerting on us.

Zambia and your great country are members of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Non-Aligned Movement is a great force for world peace.

The Non-Aligned Movement is a force that must play an increasing role in maintaining world peace. To have such an influence, the members of the movement must be truly non-aligned. They must at all times and cost if necessary, resist any attempt to influence the direction of the movement. For Zambia, I can assure you that we are truly committed to the principles which have always guided the Non-Aligned Movement.

In any conflict between nations, we support the principle which states such disputes should be resolved peacefully and through negotiations. We in Zambia know this to be your views on such matters. It is for this reason that we welcome wholeheartedly your call for the peaceful reunification of Korea. In this regard, we have taken great interest in your latest proposal of how you see the reunification can come about.

Comrade president, tomorrow is a great day for you, the Korean people and for us all. We are happy to come and join you and all our Korean brothers and sisters in celebrating your 70th birthday. On behalf of the leadership of our party UNIP, the Zambian people and indeed on my own behalf, I wish to convey to you our congratulations and best wishes.

We wish you many more years of good health and prosperity so that we can all benefit from the wisdom that has enabled the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to be such as a success story.

The fact that the birthday has attracted so many dignitaries and millions of Korans bears testimony to the admiration with which the Korean people and friends all over the world have for you. The fantastic organisation of the celebrations, the glamour and splendour accompanying the event are a monumental example of the appreciation the Koreans have for what you comrade president have done for your great people.

They appreciate dearly your invaluable role in the liberation of your country, socialist reconstruction of Korea and your tireless efforts in finding ways and means of independently and peacefully re-unifying your country.

Your 70th birthday has coincided with your re-election as president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the 7th term of office. I take this opportunity to congratulate you most sincerely for the honour bestowed upon you by the Korean people.

The fact that they have re-elected you for the 7th term of office simply shows that your people are overwhelmed with your leadership and the achievements the country has already scored under your stewardship.

I hope that the splendour of the birthday celebrations and the confidence with which the people of Korea have shown in re-electing you for a 7th term of office will be crowned with further victories in socioeconomic construction of your fatherland.

It is equally our sincere hope that your 70th birthday celebrations and new presidential mandate will consolidate further our already very cordial relations

and that our two countries will continue to play a progressive role in helping those peoples of the world still struggling for their national independence and sovereignty.

With these few words, comrade president, I wish to reiterate our happiness in joining you and your great people in the celebrations and to wish you many more happy returns.

Distinguished guests, brothers, sisters and friends, may I now ask you to join me in a toast to the good health and long life of His Excellency Comrade President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, to the excellent relations between the people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and of Zambia, and to the fraternal ties between UNIP and the Workers Party of Korea.

CSO: 4120/241

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PERSONNEL OF GYMNASTIC DISPLAY

SK170029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2318 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, together with heads and deputy heads of state, prime ministers of government and party leaders of various countries, received on April 16 leading personnel of the mass gymnastic display "The People Sing the Leader." Among foreign leaders were Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Guinean Democratic Party, president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic and foremost leader of the Guinea revolution; His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zamiba; Comrade Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique; Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; His Excellency Muhammad Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; His Excellency Canaan Banana, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Her Excellency Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta; Comrade Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party; Comrade Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, head of state and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of POLISARIO; Samdech Norodom Sihanouk; His Excellency C.D. Msuya, prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania; His Excellency Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; His Excellency Paulo Muwanga, vice-president of the Republic of Uganda; His Excellency Hussein Kulmie Afrah, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and five-president of the Somali Democratic Republic; His Excellency Khalid al Fahum, president of the Palestine National Council; and Comrade Steve S. Naraine, second vice-president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Foreign heads and deputy heads of state, prime ministers of government and party leaders expressed deep admiration for the high ideological and artistic value and organisation of the mass gymnastic display and expressed sincere thanks for showing an excellent mass gymnastic display. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song highly praised the leading personnel and entire performers of the display for their success and expressed thanks to them.

CSO: 4120/241

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANKS FROM MAURITANIAN LEADER

SK210018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 20 (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Lt Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidala, president of the military committee of national salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, upon leaving Pyongyang on April 18 after visiting our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

The message reads:

At this moment of leaving your beautiful country after conclusion of celebrations of your 70th birthday and my working visit, it gives me particular pleasure to express my sincere thanks to you for your warmest popular hospitality and all conveniences accorded my delegation and myself during our stay in Pyongyang.

I am convinced that the result of talks between us will surely contribute to strengthening and developing our cooperation and promoting it anew in the mutual interest of our two peoples.

Warmly wishing good health, long life and happiness once again to your excellency president, I extend highest considerations to you.

CSO: 4120/243

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GETS MESSAGE FROM NICARAGUAN LEADER

SK210902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 21 (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, who was leaving Pyongyang after visiting our country to celebrate his 70th birthday.

The message dated April 18 reads:

We are leaving beautiful Pyongyang with regret.

We were deeply moved by the successes made by the Korean comrades in the work for the reconstruction of the country by the united efforts of the Korean people under the wise leadership of you the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

On behalf of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, we express thanks to you comrade President Kim Il-song for all the support and cooperation offered to the Sandinist revolution and for the concern shown our delegation.

We wish you comrade President Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the happiness of the Korean people.

CSO: 4120/243

BRIEFS

MAURITANIAN DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, and his entourage visited historic Mangyongdae on April 17. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Choe Chae-u and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Mauritania Pak Ui-chun. Being briefed on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests saw historical mementoes preserved in President Kim Il-song's native home. Then they went around historical sites in Mangyong Hill. They also visited the Kim Il-song Military University and the Pyongyang metro. [Text] [SK180858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 18 Apr 82]

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISIT--Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by His Excellency Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited Mangyongdae on April 16. Being briefed on the immortal story about the great leader President Kim Il-song's native house, a historic house, the guests saw historic mementoes preserved in the house. The delegation also inpsected the Korean Revolution Museum and the Pyongyang metro. Some members of the delegation visited the Kumsong tractor plant and the Chongsan cooperative farm. [Text] [SK181134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0944 GMT 18 Apr 82]

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT VISIT--Pyongyang, 18 Apr (KCNA)--His Excellency Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and President of the Republic of Zambia, on a visit to our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the Korean Revolution Museum on April 17. His excellency president was accompanied by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and personages concerned. His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda went round, seeing with keen interest historical materials and mementoes showing the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and imperishable revolutionary exploits of the great leader. [Text] [SK180902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 18 Apr 82]

IRANIAN ENVOY ARRIVAL--Pyongyang, 17 Apr (KCNA)--Mohammad Hossein Lavasani, political-general director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is a special envoy of His Excellency Seed Ali Khamenei, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang by plane on April 17 for a visit to our country to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The special envoy and his entourage were met at the airport by Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and personages concerned and Ambassador A. Nahavandian and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK171611 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 17 Apr 82]

MALTA PRESIDENT MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Her Excellency Agatna Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, upon leaving our country after visiting it to celebrate his 70th birthday. The message reads: Now that we are leaving the territory of the friendly and heroic Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea I wish to express my sincere gratitude and deep appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality of your government and people that we have received during our memorable stay in your beautiful city of Pyongyang. We are taking with us the happy memories of the magnificent performances and the great love and devotion of your people which we have witnessed in the celebrations held to mark your excellency's seventieth birthday. During my brief stay I was highly impressed by the remarkable progress of your country which was achieved in the aftermath of the glorious liberation struggle. May this progress be consolidated in the years to come under your excellency's wise and able leadership. Whilst looking forward to the further strengthening of our friendly relations and cooperation, I take this opportunity to convey my best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and for your good health, long life and happiness. [Text] [SK190520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 19 Apr 82]

ENVOY TO CAMEROON--Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to Cameroon Kim Son-sik on April 12 presented his credentials to Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the host country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wishes for the longevity in good health and happiness of the great leader. The talk took place in an amicable atmosphere. [Text] [SK191035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 19 Apr 82]

FINNISH SOCIALISTS ARRIVAL--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--Jarmo Rantanen, executive member of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and delegate of the party, arrived in Pyongyang on April 19 by air to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. The guest was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and Kim Yong-sun, member, and vice-director of a department, of the CC, the WPK. [Text] [SK200445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 20 Apr 82]

ZIMBABWEAN NATIONAL DAY GREETING--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Witness Mangwende on the 2nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Zimbabwe. He said in his message that he was very glad at the daily favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations established between the two countries through a common struggle against imperialism and for independence and wished the latter new success in his future work. [Text] [SK201514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 20 Apr 82]

BURMESE ENVOY DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 21 Apr (KCNA)--Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country U Tha-tun left here on April 20 by air at the recall of his home government. [Text] [SK210842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 21 Apr 82]

HONORARY DOCTORATE AWARDED--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The council of the San Martin de Porres University in Lima, Peru, on April 5 decided to confer the title of honorary doctor on the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and registered him as the first honorary doctor in celebration of his 70th birthday, according to a report. The president of the University on April 6 handed the diploma and medal of honorary doctorate for the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the chief of the DPRK trade mission. [Text] [SK200012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 19 Apr 82]

GIFTS FROM IRANIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a gift from His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on his 70th birthday. The gift was conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang on April 19. Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the administration council, and Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs, were present. Also present on the occasion were Mohammad Hossein Lavasani, political general-director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is a special envoy of the Iranian president, and his party visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and Iranaian ambassador to our country A. Nahavandian. Warm congratulations and the gift sent by the Iranian president to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song were conveyed to Premier Yi Chong-ok by the special envoy. [Text] [SK200408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 20 Apr 82]

GIFT FROM MALDIVES PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a personal letter and a gift from His Excellency Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives, on his 70th birthday. The personal letter and gift were conveyed with due ceremony in Pyongyang on April 19. Present on the occasion were comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the administration council; Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade; and Kim Chung-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Also present were Abdulla Hameed, minister of provincial affairs, who is a special envoy of the president of Maldives, and his party visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The personal letter and gift to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song were handed to Premier Yi Chong-ok by special envoy Abdulla Hameed. [Text] [SK200426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 20 Apr 82]

GREETINGS TO SIERRA LEONE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 19 Apr (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on April 18 sent a message of greetings to Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Sierra Leone. The message reads: On the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Sierra Leone I extend warm felicitations to your excellency, your government and people on behalf of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish your excellency and your people greater successes in the work for prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK190858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 19 Apr 82]

NEPALESE ENVOY--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on April 19 met and had a talk with Ambassador of the Kingdom of Nepal to our country Yadu Nath Khanal when the latter paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [SK200830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 20 Apr 82]

LEADERS MEET FOREIGN GROUPS--Pyongyang, 20 Apr (KCAN)--Party and government cadres met special envoys of presidents and delegations of various countries visiting Korea to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Vice-President Pak Song-chol met the delegation of the Revolutionary Front of Surinam and the Bangladesh Government delegation, Comrade Kim Yong-nam the parliamentary delegate of the Kingdom of Thailand, the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party, the delegation of the Socialist Party of France, the delegate of the Finnish Peoples Democratic League and the delegation of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, Comrade Kim Hwan the special envoy of the Sudanese president, the delegation of the Socialist Party of Yemen, the delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran and the delegation of the Socialist Peoples Party of Denmark, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam the special envoys of French and Iranian presidents, and Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki the Senegalese Government delegation, the delegation of the Movement for the Caribbean Liberation of Antigua and Barbuda and the delegate of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia, and they had friendly conversations with the guests. [Text] [SK200506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 20 Apr 82]

TOGOLESE REPRESENTATIVE TO UN--Pyongyang, 22 Apr (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on April 21 met and had a friendly talk with Atsu-koffi Amega, permanent representative of Togo to the United Nations, visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. Vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Hyong-u was present on the occasion. [Text] [SK220008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 21 Apr 82]

JAPANESE DAILY ON KIM BIRTHDAY--Pyongyang, 22 Apr (KCNA)--MAINICHI DAILY NEWS, an English-language paper published by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN office of Japan, on April 15 edited full-page special write-ups in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, according to a KNS report from Tokyo. Printed in the centre of the page was a photograph of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song in study. It also printed a picture

of President Kim Il-song's native home in Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution. Under the bannerline title "Wholehearted Congratulations to President Kim Il-song on his 70th Birthday" the paper carried an article introducing the wise leadership and lofty virtues of the great leader and his revolutionary family and glorious and brilliant history of the revolutionary struggle. The special write-ups evoked a lively response from a large number of foreigners and readers in Japan. [Text] [SK220422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 22 Apr 82]

MORE DELEGATES DEPART--Pyongyang, 22 Apr (KCNA)--Alrin Maurice Mayombo, special envoy of the Gabonese president, the delegate of the Trinidad and Tobago United Labour Front, the delegation of the Finnish committee for the study of the Chuche idea, the delegate of the Jamaican group for the study of the Chuche idea, a professor of politics at the Montreal University, Canada, the delegate of the Student and Youth Union of Belize, the delegation of the Carabel University, Venezuela, and the Romanian art troupe left here on April 21 after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK220835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 22 Apr 82]

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HANMINTONG ADOPTS '82 ACTION POLICY

SK291110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA)--The tenth Central Committee meeting of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") was recently held in Shizuoka Prefecture, according to the April 1 issue of "Minjok Sibo," a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") published in Japan.

The meeting summed up the general work conducted since the end of February last year and adopted an action policy for 1982.

The action policy says:

1. It is a pressing task facing us at present to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime", establish a democratic coalition government and realize democracy.

We should concentrate all forces on overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorial "regime."

To have Kim Tae-chung and all other detained personages released is an important task of the movement for democracy.

We will do our best to develop the joint struggle with all democratic forces at home and abroad and form an anti-dictatorial, united democratic front based on it.

2. It is a task prerequisite to the victory of the struggle for democracy to stop the aid of the United States and Japan to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime."

We consider that the U.S. aid to the dictatorial "regime" is a hostile act against our nation and strongly demand its immediate discontinuation.

We will also further intensify the struggle against Japans renewed invasion of South Korea.

We will struggle to check 6,000 million dollars of "aid" to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime" and the scheduled "South Korea-Japan foreign ministers talks."

3. Dark clouds of war which may break out at any moment are hovering over the Korean peninsula today.

We denounce the U.S. administration and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorship for their arms buildup and war policy and strongly hold that they should discontinue arms buildup and immediately withdraw nuclear weapons.

4. National unification is the greatest task of our nation.

Division must no longer be tolerated. Unification must be achieved on a national independent and democratic basis as early as possible.

5. We should strengthen ties with democratic organizations and democrats of broad circles in Japan to win more support to our movement.

6. We will actively struggle to defend our sacred basic rights, decidedly opposing the political suppression of "Hanmintong" and Koreans in Japan.

CSO: 4120/259

FOREIGN GROUPS DEMAND KIM TAE-CHUNG RELEASE

SK291121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 29 (KCNA)--Public organisations of various countries are strongly demanding the immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and all other democratic figures of South Korea, according to reports.

The Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa recently made public a statement supporting the letter dated March 31 of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea to the governments, political parties, organisations of all countries and international organisations of the world.

Noting that Kim Tae-chung who was given an illegal sentence is still held in a prison ward where man can hardly live, with his elementary human rights mercilessly trampled underfoot, it said:

The Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the entire Bulgarian public circles resolutely support the struggle of the Korean people and efforts of the world public circles to have Kim Tae-chung released without delay and his life and human rights guaranteed.

The Bulgarian people sincerely support the struggle of the entire Korean people to force the U.S. troops to withdraw at once from South Korea and reunify the country in a peaceful and democratic way.

The Guyana Committee for Support of Koreas Reunification, the Guyana-Korea Friendship Society, the Guyana Committee for Peace and Solidarity, the Guyana Workers Union, the Guyana Socialist Youth Movement and the Guyana Union of General Workers recently issued a joint statement in Georgetown denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers' fascist suppression of Kim Tae-chung and other South Korean democratic figures.

It said:

The Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers must immediately revoke the illegal penalties passed upon Kim Tae-chung and other democrats, release them without delay and ensure them freedom of all political activities.

The South Korean authorities must immediately abolish all sorts of fascist evil laws and fascist ruling system binding people hand and foot and guarantee all democratic rights including freedom of activities of political parties and public organisations and freedom of the speech.

An appeal expressing solidarity with the struggle for democracy in South Korea, which was adopted at the sixth meeting of the Japan-Korea Central Youth Solidarity Committee held recently in Tokyo strongly demanded the restoration of Kim Tae-chung to his original status, the immediate release of all political prisoners, the discontinuation of the "Team Spirit 82" war exercises and the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Northeast Asia.

It strongly opposed 6,000 million dollars of military "aid to South Korea," the resumption of the "Japan-South Korea regular ministerial meeting" and the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki to South Korea.

CSO: 4120/259

CHOE TOK-SIN VISITS VARIOUS N. KOREAN PLACES

SK301555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)--Mr Choe Tok-sin, former "foreign minister" of South Korea, former commander of an army corps of the South Korean "ROK Army" (lieutenant general) and former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism, visiting homeland from the United States to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday has gone round various places of the homeland.

After inspecting the Korean Revolution Museum he said that the great President Kim Il-song has built the North into a paradise today with his rare wisdom and wise leadership, though the homeland was divided after the liberation and the internal and external situation was difficult and complicated. Our President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great statesman and a great leader peerless in the world.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, Mr Choe Tok-sin went to the cemetery of revolutionary martyrs.

After going round the cemetery, he said:

It is a great honor for me to lay a bouquet in memory of Kim Chong-suk, an anti-Japanese heroine, on the significant day marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army by the great President Kim Il-song.

By consigning the revolutionary martyrs who fell in the sacred struggle for the homeland and people to this cemetery, the president let them live an eternal life.

After enjoying the scenery of Mt. Kumgang, Mr Choe Tok-sin said:

Mt. Kumgang has been splendidly built as a recreation site for the working people and has become widely known as a world-famous scenic spot, as the great president liberated the fatherland and has enforced correct policies.

He met and had a talk with Chondoists.

CSO: 4120/259

MINDAN PAPER BACKS PRIEST'S SHELTERING ARSONIST

SK300842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)--The April 21 issue of "Minjok Sibo," a newspaper of "Mindan"-lining compatriots in Japan, carried an editorial defending the action of religionists in protecting students who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" and a participant in the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The editorial noted that the fascist clique arrested and detained a conscientious priest for the reason that he gave shelter to patriotic students who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" and a participant in the Kwangju popular uprising and mobilized its subsidized press media in malicious smear campaign against Roman Catholicism. This is "an intolerable suppression of religion," it remarked.

Pointing out that the anti-American sentiments expressed through the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" are deeply connected with the Kwangju incident, the editorial recalled as a ground that the Kwangju massacre by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique was actively supported by the United States.

It is inevitable that the anti-U.S. struggle will expand along with the struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in South Korea, the editorial said, and continued:

Many priests, religionists and people offered shelter to those involved in the Kwangju struggle. This was because they highly praised the Kwangju struggle as a patriotic one and bitterly hated those who committed the massacre and forces who backed the atrocities.

The United States must immediately stop backing the Chon Tu-hwan group of terrorists, military hooligans, and comply with the just demand of the South Korean people for freedom, democracy and unification.

CSO: 4120/259

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' NOTES SUPPORT FOR KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK301025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)--Full support to the Korean peoples cause of national reunification is being expressed in foreign countries, according to reports.

A mass meeting supporting the statement dated February 10 of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland was recently held in Georgetown under the sponsorship of the Guyana Committee for Support of Koreas Reunification.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham were set up on the platform of the meeting place.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Speakers pointed out that the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song put forward most reasonable and just policies for the reunification of the country and is wisely leading the struggle for their implementation and scathingly denounced the ever more unscrupulous criminal "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique.

Noting that the proposal advanced by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland to convene the joint conference of 100 North, South and overseas Korean politicians is a most reasonable and positive step for accelerating the reunification of the country, they expressed full support to the proposal.

A statement was adopted at the meeting.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people striving for the peaceful reunification of the country was held recently in Oslo under the sponsorship of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Speaking at the meeting, the chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association stressed that the U.S. imperialists must give up the reckless play with fire and the scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

He said:

The Norwegian people will as ever actively support and encourage the just and valiant struggle of the Korean people for the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il-song.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

The Malta Labour Party, the Central Committee of the Women of the Malta Labour Party and the Socialist Youth League of Malta recently made public a joint statement in support of the Korean peoples cause of national reunification.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is a most fair and aboveboard one for the reunification of the country, it stressed.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the Women of the Malta Labour Party and the Socialist Youth League of Malta recently issued a joint statement supporting the February 10 statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The April issue of the Cuban journal "Prisma" in an article titled "The DCRK is a Symbol of Reunification" introduced in detail the proposal for founding the DCRK and the ten-point policy to be pursued by the confederal state and condemned the South Korean authorities for opposing the realistic proposal for reunification, which enjoys the support of the world people.

CSO: 4120/259

BULGARIAN MAGAZINE SCORES S. KOREAN REUNIFICATION PLAN

SK301540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Bulgarian magazine "International Life" published an article titled "Hollow Trumpeting" exposing the hypocrisy of the "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean puppet clique, according to a report.

The magazine says that the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, has evoked widespread repercussions at home and abroad for its justice and realistic nature.

But, the magazine adds, the South Korean authorities came out with a "unification proposal" utterly devoid of sincerity. It does not mention at all the withdrawal of the U.S. troops or the abolition of the South Korean military fascist rule, the most important and essential problems.

The magazine further says:

The "Consultative Council for National Unification" advertised by the South Korean puppets would involve not representatives of the common people but representatives of those who have perpetrated brutalities, while the representatives of the people suffer in fascist prison as ever.

The military clique came out with a "proposal for general election" without any feasibility, turning their faces away from the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a short cut to reunification.

As to the signing of an "agreement on the basic relations between the North and the South" brought forward by the South Korean puppets, it is aimed at building higher the wall between the North and South and dividing Korea into "two states" and "two nations" for good (and for all).

The "argument for unification in the 2,000" trumpeted by the puppets is also intended to freeze the country's division under the signboard of unification.

Saying that for Korea's reunification the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and the South Korean society be democratised first of all, the magazine stresses that the reunification of Korea must be realized on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity advanced by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/259

RALLIES DENOUNCE 'FASCIST SUPPRESSION' IN SOUTH

SK301108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Pyongyang, April 30 (KCNA)--Mass meetings are taking place in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist suppression of South Korean people and students.

At a mass meeting held in North Hwanghae Province Han Chang-man, chairman of the provincial peoples committee, and representatives of people of all walks of life said that on March 18 South Korean students and people set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and scattered many anti-U.S., anti-fascist leaflets. This was a bold action against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the sworn enemy of democracy and reunification, and a just patriotic struggle to establish an independent, new society where there is neither aggressor nor quisling, they remarked.

They pointed out that the Chon Tu-hwan clique detained students including Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk who, it claims, are the "prime movers" of the "arson" and Kim Hyon-chang on charges of "wirepulling" them behind the scene and, furthermore, arrested and is brutally persecuting conscientious Christians including priest Choe Ki-sik on the pretext that they offered refuge to them.

At a Kaesong mass meeting vice-chairman of the municipal peoples committee Pak Mun-chan and representatives of various circles emphasized:

If it does not want to meet such miserable end as that of its predecessor who met his doom while faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists policy of colonial enslavement, the Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop at once the treachery, immediately and unconditionally release the illegally arrested patriotic people and students and step down from power without delay.

They declared: The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea forthwith, taking along their aggression forces and all destructive weapons including nuclear weapons before they are driven out by the sweeping anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people.

CSO: 4120/259

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'ANTIGOVERNMENT STRUGGLE' SAID GROWING IN S. KOREA

SK031024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA)--The flame of the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean people has kept spreading since it flared up around the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in March.

Over 1,400 students staged an anti-"government" demonstration in Seoul on April 16.

On April 22 students of Kangwon University in Chunchon, South Korean Kangwon Province, rose up in an anti-U.S. struggle, burning the U.S. flag and, on April 26 and 27, hundreds of students in Seoul staged street demonstrations, braving brutal suppression by the puppet police.

The anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle daily growing among the South Korean people of all strata is the eruption of the pent-up resentment at the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings, and at the fascist clique of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, their lackey.

Before setting fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the patriotic students scattered leaflets in different places, which read: "The United States and Japan are exploiting us, pretending to aid our country economically," "We condemn U.S. neo-colonialism" and "Away with America!" They earnestly appealed: "Let us raise the torch of the anti-U.S. struggle by setting fire to the American Cultural Centre."

The students at Kangwon University, South Korea, burnt the hateful U.S. flag in their anti-U.S. struggle, chanting the slogans "Praise to the arson at the American Cultural Centre in Pusan!" and "Yankees, go home!"

The South Korean students and people are holding aloft slogans against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the lackey of U.S. imperialism and traitor, together with anti-U.S. slogans.

What is noteworthy in their anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle is that it is daily expanding and developing with the active support and encouragement of people of all strata.

When the fascist clique arrested and persecuted the students who participated in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and a churchman who sheltered them, the Standing Committee of the South Korean Catholic Bishops Council made public a statement on April 16 denouncing this outrage. On April 17, "The Korea Christian Action Organization," a joint organisation of South Korean Catholicism and Protestantism, issued a statement saying that "the arson at the American Cultural Centre is a matter of course" and strongly demanding that the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupying South Korea be recalled home.

Things have gone to the extent where students of Kangwon University, South Korea, sprayed gasoline on the stars and stripes and burnt it in token of their protest against the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialists and students in Seoul held a "prayers meeting" and a street demonstration every day to support the righteous struggle of the patriotic students who set fire to the U.S. imperialists tool of ideological and cultural aggression and religionists and protest against the fascist clique's support of them.

CSO: 4120/259

'NODONG SINMUN' PLAYS EDUCATION TAX IN SOUTH

SK020944 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 2 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary brands the "educational tax" imposed upon people by the Chon Tu-hwan clique from May 1 as a heinous predatory tax under the cloak of "education."

Noting that traitor Chon Tu-hwan waxed eloquent about "improvement of educational conditions" and "normalization of education" in enforcing the "educational tax," the author of the commentary says: This is nothing but a specious slogan.

It continues:

The "educational tax" is a product of a sinister scheme of plunder without an equal for squeezing a colossal amount of funds from the people.

What is more serious is that the Chon Tu-hwan clique intend to collect the "educational tax" not for the education of the younger generation but for the purpose of filling the gap in the growing military spending.

As everyone knows, the Chon Tu-hwan clique sharply increased the military appropriations in the puppet governments "budget" for this year, as they did last year, now they are at work to fleece the people additionally for larger appropriations to arms buildup.

The new "educational tax" levied by the puppets will have a grave effect on the peoples living.

According to rumours afloat in the South Korean public circles, the "educational tax" will lead to a 5-10 per cent rise in market prices and a 50 per cent jump in the "property tax" imposed upon the people in such rather big cities as Seoul and Pusan.

The raise of school fees by the puppet clique deny a large number of children of the poor access to school in South Korea.

The institution of the "educational tax" showed once again that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about "welfare society" and "liberation from poverty"

is a sheer lie and that he is the sworn enemy of people sucking the blood of the people to the last drop.

The South Korean people and students will bring a sledgehammer of revenge on the head of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a truculent fascist dictator and robber of the people, with their united struggle.

CSO: 4120/259

S. KOREAN DETAINEES' FAMILIES, DOCUMENT SCORE WALKER REMARKS

Statement by Detainees' Families

SK030439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA)--"Minjok Sibo," a "Mindan"-lining Koreans paper published in Japan, on April 11 carried a statement issued by families of detainees in South Korea in March in denunciation of the outburst let out by U.S. Ambassador in South Korea Walker at a news conference.

We can hardly repress indignation, the statement said, at the outburst of Walker in mid-February at a news conference, where he made public his "views" on the South Korean question, insulting the dissidents striving for the democratisation of the South Korean society as "insolent greenhorns" and contending that Chon Tu-hwan was "supported" by the people.

We cannot but wonder what amount of knowledge of the South Korean situation Walker had to freely let out such words, it being less than one year since he came to South Korea. It is a foolish talk looking down upon our whole nation.

With no reasoning can he atone for it. Walker should openly apologize to our people and promptly leave for home.

Document Denounces Walker

SK040423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 4 (KCNA)--"New Korea Times," a Koreans paper published in Canada, on April 17 carried the first part of the secret document sent by personages devoted to the Movement for the Democratization of South Korea under the title "Secret Report From Seoul. South Korean Situation Viewed by Democratic Forces."

It denounces U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker who, making public his "comprehensive view" on the present South Korean question at a news conference in mid-February, insulted the personages fighting against the military fascist clique as "impudent fellows" and ranted that traitor Chon Tu-hwan was "popular" among the South Korean workers and he had achieved "big success" in "removing oppression."

The document continues:

Walkers utterances supporting Chon Tu-hwan were a high-handed piffle inconsistent with common sense.

He openly supported Chon Tu-hwan like a colonial governor praising the capacity of the head of natives to control them or like the boss of a gang crying up the head of a smaller group under him.

We do not know on what statistics Walker based himself in uttering those remarks. But we want to ask him how he could hear the expression of free will from the South Korean people who are under despotic oppression now.

We want to ask Walker if he thought of the possible consequences of his claim that the South Korean people support Chon Tu-hwan.

Referring to the protestation of Walker that the South Korean economy was "developing," delivered out of the stagnation of the 1970s, the document refutes it, saying:

"The Chon Tu-hwan 'regime' itself admits the stagnation of the economy and the sufferings of the South Korean people."

Uncovering the ugly colour of Walker, the document says:

In 1970, 1971 and 1972, that is, in a few years when Pak Chong-hui was plotting "Yusin," Walker was the most frequent attendant at "international symposiums of politics" held in South Korea to support the plot, where it was stressed that South Korean "security is facing a crisis."

We know well that the attendants at those "symposiums" were accorded lavish hospitality by the dictatorial "regime."

We know that they were paid a sizable reward, beside expenses for double trip and boarding fees.

We know well that Walker had been deeply connected with South Korea from long ago.

With his appearance, South Korea is suffering a loss, far from getting help in democratisation.

CSO: 4120/259

BRIEFS

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED—Pyongyang, May 1 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans arrested four students of the Koryo University in Seoul on April 29 on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration", according to a report. These students including students surnamed Yi and Kang reportedly scattered more than 100 leaflets headlined "We Say in the Name of the Nation" in the campus, calling upon fellow students to rise in the anti-"government" struggle on April 15. [Text] [SK011121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 1 May 82]

ARREST OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, May 3 (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on April 30 arrested Yu Pyong-chin, a fourth-year student of the journalism and radio course of Songgyungwan University in Seoul by invoking the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. He attempted to scatter more than 200 copies of a leaflet titled "With the Flowers of the Nation and the People" made by him in front of the "April 19 Cemetery" in Suyu-dong, Tobong District, Seoul, on April 19, the 22nd anniversary of the April 19 uprising of the South Korean people which led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are scheming to penalize him on charges of having attempted to distribute "illegal seditious materials." [Text] [SK030039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 2 May 82]

CSO: 4120/259

JAPAN-BASED 'LOTTE' ENTERPRISE EXPANDING IN ROK

Premier Was Lotte Executive

Tokyo ZAIKAI in Japanese 9 Mar 82 pp 30-34

[Article by Hirobumi Murata: "New South Korean Prime Minister Is Former Chairman of 'Lotte Korea'; Lotte President Takeo Shigemitsu Is Betting on 'Bridge Operations' Between Japan and ROK"]

> [Text] Japanese-South Korean relations are about to enter a new phase with such issues as the [ROK proposal for a] 6-billion dollar credit from the Japanese Government. During this period, the Yu Chang-sun cabinet has emerged under the Chon Tu-hwan government. Prime Minister Yu previously served as the chairman of "Lotte Korea," which is led by Lotte President Takeo Shigemitsu. Shigemitsu has had a friendly relationship with Yu for 30 years and is beginning to advance energetically into South Korea from the base of his Japanese enterprise.

Rapid Growth of Lotte in South Korea

Recently, Lotte President Takeo Shigemitsu has been spending all of his time in Korea. If you try to catch President Shigemitsu in Japan, his secretary usually replies that he is "on a business trip to Korea."

When I visited Shigemitsu in the president's office of the Lotte head office in Nishi Shinjuku, the first thing he said was:

"Sales of the Korean Lotte group have grown to 900 billion won. This is far ahead of the Japanese Lotte group."

Converted to yen, 900 billion won is 300 billion yen. In comparison, the Japanese Lotte group of 10 companies, centered around the main enterprise, Lotte Confectionery with its candy and food product business, had total sales of only 200 billion yen. The Korean business is 50 percent greater than the Japanese.

Shigemitsu established the business in Korea in 1967, the same time that Lotte Confectionery was established. In 1980, 14 years later, "Lotte Korea" outdid "Lotte Japan" for the first time. Now there is a difference of 100 billion yen in sales.

"The sales of the Korean Lotte group have jumped 30 or 40 percent every year. Doing business is very interesting. The Japanese business has grown by only 5 or 6 percent, or at the most, when we try hard, by 10 percent," says Shigemitsu.

Shigemitsu's speciality is "offense." This is easy to see if we examine the gum business, his main business in Japan. Young Shigemitsu began manufacturing chewing gum in 1948 on a small scale when he was only 24 years old.

At that time, there were 300 or 400 gum dealers. He crawled up out of their midst and beat out Harris, the largest dealer at the time. Now he controls close to 70 percent of the market.

The ROK seems to have given great satisfaction to this aggressive manager, President Shigemitsu.

Indeed, during the 15 years in which he has been working in the ROK, Shigemitsu has started one new venture after another. In addition to his main business of food products, he has expanded into service businesses such as hotels and department stores, distribution, and even petrochemicals. Recently he has been attempting to get into the banking business.

He has acquired 25 percent of the stock of the Pusan Bank, the largest of the country's 10 regional banks, emerging as the largest shareholder.

In addition, he is the caretaker of the Sinhan Bank, a city bank being established by resident Korean businessmen from Japan. "Because of rapid growth, there is a chronic shortage of funds in the ROK. Bank management also is very interesting."

Shigemitsu has also attracted attention in connection with Korean professional baseball, which will begin on 27 March. He is the owner of the "Lotte Giants," one of the six new teams. The team will be located in Pusan, the second largest city in South Korea.

Pusan is at the heart of South Kyongsang Province, the region where Shigemitsu was born. It is also the site of a Lotte factory, so it is a place with many personal associations.

"We are now in a fight for battle positions in Korea," says Shigemitsu. He is continually picking out new businesses.

The ROK grew rapidly under the high-growth policy of former President Pak, and industrial groups referred to as "zaibatsu" appeared. The largest

of these, the "Hyundai Group," had sales of 4.8 trillion won (about 1.6 trillion yen) in 1981, boasting a size close to 10 percent of the GNP.

Other groups such as "Lucky," Sunkyung, and Samsung are in the 4-trillion-won range.

Comparatively, "Lotte Korea," with 900 billion won, is about one-fifth the size of Hyundai. There are said to be 34 major business groups in South Korea. Among these, "Lotte Korea" ranks about 15th.

The large conglomerates such as Hyundai and Lucky have achieved large sales figures with their heavy and chemical industries. In contrast, Lotte is involved mainly in consumer-oriented businesses such as food products and department stores. Its strenuous efforts in this area can be given high marks.

Lotte's strength is in its ability to take into Korea a business that has succeeded in Japan. The major companies of "Lotte Korea," Lotte Confectionery (chewing gum and cookies) and Lotte Chilsung Beverage Company (soft drinks), were built by applying management know-how gained from experience in Japan. Another thing that should not be overlooked is its ability to obtain financing in Japan. It has latent assets such as 100,000 tsubo of landholdings and a strong credit rating with the banks because of its debt-free operations.

Chairman Masatsugu Nishigawa of Lotte's main bank, Daiichi Kangyo Bank, says: "Shigemitsu is an excellent idea man and we can observe Lotte's business operations without worrying."

Shigemitsu will use the management know-how accumulated in Japan and Lotte's ability to obtain financing to exercise the strength of his "Japanese-South Korean bridge business."

Lotte's position was greatly promoted by the emergence of Prime Minister Yu in January of this year.

Yu Chang-sun had served as the chairman of the three pillars of "Lotte Korea"--Lotte Confectionery, Lotte Chilsong Beverage, and Lotte Samkang--right up until he became Prime Minister.

Meeting South Korean Prime Minister Yu

"With Mr Yu in our company, I was able to do business in Korea without any worries," says Shigemitsu. He seems to have placed complete trust in Prime Minister Yu.

Prime Minister Yu was born in 1918 in South Pyongan Province, in what is now North Korea (DPRK). After receiving his education in the United States, he joined the Bank of Korea, the central bank of the ROK.

Shigemitsu was born in 1922 near Ulsan. He dropped out of agricultural school and came to Japan by himself at the age of 16. He studied hard, graduated from Waseda Technical High School (now the science and engineering department of Waseda University), and started the gum business.

Prime Minister Yu and Shigemitsu met a long time ago.

It was 30 years ago when Yu Chang-un first met President Shigemitsu working hard in his gum-manufacturing business in Hyakunincho, Shinjuku, in Tokyo.

President Shigemitsu was hardly 30 years old at the time. Yu was just a little over 30. Yu had the position of president of the Tokyo branch of the Bank of Korea.

"Harris is number one in the Japanese gum business right now, but I am going to overcome it. Then when I have succeeded in Japan, I am thinking of starting a business in my mother country." Yu was deeply impressed by the enthusiastic words of President Shigemitsu, so typical of a young manager. They agreed to "work together."

This was how the friendship between these two men began. They must have gotten along, because they often went drinking together in Shinjuku bars and restaurants.

After returning to Korea, Yu held many important positions, including president of the Bank of Korea, minister of commerce and industry (the counterpart of MITI in Japan), and a joint post as minister in charge of the Economic Planning Board and deputy prime minister.

When Yu became deputy prime minister, former President Pak, who had come out of the military, had total political power. He failed to take action to transfer power from the government to the people, and took steps to extend the the military government.

Former President Pak had made a public commitment to transfer power to the people, so his policy was criticized. At that point, Yu resigned from the post of deputy prime minister.

With the extension of the military government, a new political stage was being reached, and it was a time for changes among top government officials. However, Yu's resignation was a silent protest against former President Pak.

This background must have attracted the attention of Chon/Tu-hwan. The emergence of Yu as Prime Minister may have been ideal for the Chon government, which was attempting to break with the old customs of the Pak government and move ahead.

Shigemitsu is known for his skill in creating a network of the right people. He also has a good reputation in Korea as a "manager with political power."

Shigemitsu demonstrated this political strength not long ago when he invested 15 billion yen to tie up with the Mitsui group in Yosu Petrochemical. Shigemitsu took great interest in this petrochemical enterprise, which was begun as a joint operation between the South Korean Government and the Mitsui group. Shigemitsu felt that it was necessary to get on the bandwagon of heavy and chemical industry in order to further expand his business, which previously had centered on daily consumer products--mainly food.

It was customary for the South Korean Government to sell its stockholdings in order to promote the growth of domestic private enterprise, and Shigemitsu had his eye on the Yosu Petrochemical business.

He succeeded in purchasing the government stock, in spite of protests from the administrative organ involved (the Ministry of Commerce and Industry) that "Lotte is Japanese capital." It is reported that Shigemitsu had influence over Chongwadae (the President's Office), who had the decision-making authority on industrial policies.

By this means, Shigemitsu obtained 40 percent of the stock in Honam Petrochemical, a manufacturer of synthetic resins (polypropylene, polyethylene), and became the major shareholder. The Japanese share (50 percent) was held by three Mitsui companies--Mitsui and Co, Ltd, Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals, and Mitsu Petrochemical Industries.

A Management Philosophy Which Eschews Family Management

Looking at Shigemitsu's management methods, we can see a stern approach totally devoted to business. Shigemitsu's management philosophy was developed through his experience of being born in South Korea, going to Japan, succeeding in spite of difficulties, and then expanding the business in his mother country.

In the large South Korea conglomerates, such as Hyundai and Samsung, it is common for management to be concentrated in one family.

The Korean custom is for the family to join in supporting its superior members and forming family networks with the superior people in the lead. Blood ties mean a great deal in this society.

In spite of these customs, Shigemitsu takes the approach of business first, without the restrictions of family ties.

Shigemitsu is one of six children. His brothers participated in Shigemitsu's business in South Korea, but they became estranged one after another until the only one left is Sin Ch'un-ho (Shigemitsu's Korean name is Sin Kyok-ha).

Shigemitsu's brother-in-law was once involved in the management of the Lotte Hotel, the largest hotel in South Korea. However, he was later removed from the management, reportedly because of a lack of ability.

It is Shigemitsu's policy not to rely on family, but to actively seek out talented people from outside the family circle.

Because Shigemitsu has the experience of management in Japan, he has been able to advance his business without being restricted by Korean customs.

In fact, it may be that there are no people in Shigemitsu's family with a talent for business management. He himself is serving as the president of 10 of the 17 companies in the Lotte group in South Korea.

"I am not a one-man operator. I delegate a great many things to subordinates," says Shigemitsu, denying charges of one-man management.

However, the point is not whether he pushes his will onto his employees, but whether he allows them to do as much as they can.

His pattern of management in Korea was to put people from outside the family circle into important executive positions in his companies. Yu Chang-sun, who has just become Prime Minister, had the job of coordinating these executives.

The Lotte Shopping Center, built in downtown Seoul, demonstrated Shigemitsu's philosophy of trusting business acumen rather than family.

As Shigemitsu stated in an interview with the editor of this magazine (p 34), this shopping center has attracted as many as 230,000 people in one day.

The Lotte Shopping Center has had a great impact on the distribution industry in the city of Seoul.

Previously, there were three major established department stores in the city--Hwasin, Midop'a, and Sinsegye. Midop'a is affiliated with Tamaya of Fukuoka, and Sinsegye is affiliated with Mitsukoshi. They are supplied with products from these Japanese stores.

These famous department stores have been losing cusomters to the Lotte Shopping Center built nearby. Hwasin is having business difficulties, and a nearby shopping center, Cosmos, is in a business slump.

In South Korea, there has always been a custom of criticizing the goods and obtaining a discount before making a purchase. The price can be changed by bargaining. Scenes of this sort can be observed at the Namdaemun market in Seoul.

Shigemitsu went ahead with the construction of his department store as if attempting to cut off this custom of shopping. The Lotte Shopping Center has had a great appeal for the people of Seoul, perhaps because of its selection of high-fashion clothing and the increase in personal income [there].

Shigemitsu's success is threatening the existence of other companies. This has led to feelings of frustration and the hurling of criticism that "Lotte is Japanese capital. Japanese capital has landed on our shores."

This is the dilemma of Mr Shigemitsu, who was born Korean but became a Japanese businessman. Therefore, it seems that the only approach that remains for him is to pursue the path of business logic.

Abandoning Petrochemicals and Attempting To Win With His Own Specialties

Shigemitsu has succeeded in hotel management as well as in the department store business.

At present, among the large hotels in Seoul, the Hyatt (affiliated with Fujita Industries), the Plaza (with investment from Marubeni), and the Silla (a joint venture between Nissho Iwai, Koizumi Industries, and the Samsung conglomerate--to be operated by the Hotel Okura] are Japanese-South Korean joint ventures. Other large hotels include the Ambassador and the Garden.

At present, there are 18,547 hotel rooms in the city. A rush for high-class hotels is about to begin in preparation for the Asian conference in 1986 and the World Olympics in 1988.

Hilton has joined with the Daewoo conglomerate and is going ahead with construction. The oil-producing country Saudi Arabia is planning to construct a hotel and has applied for the approval of the South Korean Government. The number of hotel rooms in South Korea is expected to grow to 30,000 by the time of the Olympics 6 years from now.

Shigemitsu sounds confident: "Hotel sales have grown by 30 percent compared to last year." Lotte is doing well in distribution and service industries such as hotels and department stores, in addition to its main line of food products. But it has some weaknesses.

Honam Petrochemical showed losses of 4.6 billion won (1.5 billion yen) in the first half of last year alone. Since this is a 40-billion-won (12 billion yen) enterprise, this was a severe blow.

Vice Prysident Katsu Uchida of the partner, Mitsui and Co, says: "Cheap petrochemical products are coming in from the United States and Canada, and demand inside South Korea also is falling off." Shigemitsu frankly admits that "it's tough going." Until now, even when things were difficult for petrochemicals, he always said, "It's all right. Things will get better." He had never made a defeatist statement before.

This will lead to a change in policy for Shigemitsu's business in South Korea. Shigemitsu had the ambitious idea of using petrochemicals as a step to equality with the great existing conglomerates. This idea has suffered a setback and will likely be held in abeyance. Ultimately, he will probably

avoid investing in petrochemicals and will perform on the old stage of food products and services, where his talents can be put to best use.

Interview With Lotte President

Tokyo ZAIKAI in Japanese 9 Mar 82 pp 34-37

[Interview with Takeo Shigemitsu, President of Lotte, by Chief Editor Seiji Ono: "I Will Touch off a Lotte Whirlwind in Korea"]

[Text] A Specialized Fire Department

Ono: The fire in the Hotel New Japan, with 32 deaths, was a major disaster. I understand that the executive managing director of Lotte Korea died in the fire. Is that true?

Shigemitsu: Yes. Apparently, he had come to Japan as part of a team of observers. There was no communication with the head office. After the accident, a customer informed us and there was a great commotion. It was a very sad thing.

Ono: Yes, it was terrible. Because of this disaster, caused by human neglect, fire-prevention facilities in hotels became an issue. You have the largest hotel in South Korea. Are fire-prevention measures sufficient in the Lotte Hotel in South Korea?

Shigemitsu: It is simply hard to believe that there were no fire detectors in the New Japan. I am a nervous person, and I am more concerned about safety measures than most people. When there is harm to human life, it is a terrible thing. Because it is something that is done by human beings, it is difficult to achieve 100-percent effectiveness. But in its fire-prevention system, I believe our hotel is the most advanced in the world.

Ono: As examples, what about the sprinklers, or fire detectors, or smoke exhaust facilities that became issues after the New Japan fire?

Shigemitsu: Of course, they are installed. But human lives cannot be saved with these things alone. I believe that the South Korea Lotte Hotel is the only hotel in the world with the facilities we have. There are three large, especially ordered gondolas, each with a capacity of 20 persons, to carry people back and forth between a station on the second floor and the roof. There are also helicopters on the roof, so that even if a fire started on the lower floors, if a person could make it to the roof he would be saved.

We also have our own firefighting organization at the hotel. I believe this also is a world first. This was organized with active firemen recruited away from their regular jobs. There are nine of them in all. It is arranged so that within 2 minutes they will rush to the site of trouble from a central control room if there is anything wrong in the hotel. The central control

room is set up with an observation panel, and the fire-prevention situation in each room can be carefully monitored. It is a system that can detect even small problems right away.

Ono: What if the firemen fell asleep? (laughter)

Shigemitsu: It wouldn't be possible for them to sleep on the job. There are two observation panels, a main one and a secondary one. They watch each other so they cannot fall asleep. (laughter) The hotel walls block off each room completely, so it is hard for fire to circulate. The noxious gas caused by fires is more frightening than the flames. We have a system especially ordered from a Japanese manufacturer that will automatically close vents when an unusual amount of smoke occurs. Also, gas masks are placed in each room.

Fires are started not only by guests. When employees are finished with their jobs, they are required to go through such procedures as indicating what time they turned off a gas valve, and put their seal on a form. Then the person directly responsible must make the rounds and check three times during the night. He must also affix his seal on a form to indicate what time he made the check. If he forgets this, he will be severely reprimanded. By such means, we have taken all the measures that could be imagined. Even so, I still worry. (laughter)

230,000 Customers a Day

Ono: If all hotel managers took such pains with fire prevention, the recent disaster would probably not have occurred.

Let's return to a discussion of business. In South Korea, you are doing business in many fields besides your main business of confections. You are involved in hotels and department stores in Seoul, the Yosu Petrochemical Company, and recently the formation of a professional baseball league in South Korea, which has been attracting a lot of attention. What is the total amount of sales for all of Lotte's interests in South Korea?

Shigemitsu: Well, let's see. In Korean currency it was about 900 billion won last year. In yen, that is 300 billion yen in sales. It has grown at a rate of 30 to 40 percent each year.

Ono: So it has completely surpassed Lotte in Japan. I understand that the growth rate of the Korean economy has fallen off considerably in comparison with previous years. What are the prospects from now on?

Shigemitsu: It's a little better now than last year, but overall the Korean economy faces very rough times. The growth rate for the South Korean economy last year was 4 or 5 percent. This year I have high hopes that it will be 6 or 7 percent. In the food products industry, it was low in the last half of last year, especially in November and December. But things began picking up this year, so we feel a little better. The department store

business is doing well overall, but the biggest growth was in the Lotte Shopping Center.

Ono: What was the rate of growth of the shopping center?

Shigemitsu: In January and February alone, growth was close to 40 percent compared to last year. South Korea's inflation rate right now is 14 or 15 percent, so even considering that, we still had a growth rate of 24 or 25 percent. The Lotte Hotel is doing a little less well than the shopping center, but it has grown by about 32 to 33 percent compared to last year.

Ono: That's a pretty high rate of growth. About how many customers come to the shopping center in a day?

Shigemitsu: The daily average is 50,000 or 60,000. I believe it was at Christmas time that we had a record high of 230,000 customers in one day. Of course, this was not all at once. It was from 10:30 in the morning to 8:00 at night. In size, the sales floor is about one-third the area of a Japanese department store. It was like having the population of a small city crowd into a space of about 7,000 tsubo. (laughter) It was like a terrible rush hour, like potatoes being washed. It was like getting on a crowded train car. (laughter)

Individual consumption is not growing by 20 or 30 percent. We are in a period when the class of people who usually go shopping in ordinary markets are shifting to supermarkets and large stores. I believe we were successful because of the good location in the center of the city and the skillful use of the marketing methods of Japanese department stores, with fixed prices.

No Profit in Baseball

In Korea right now, it is rumored that there is a movement among the Korean businessmen who are Japanese residents to establish the Shinkan Bank. You are also a member of the preparatory committee. I hear that you are very interested in bank operations.

Shigemitsu: I am not directly involved in management as an officer; I am just one of about 100 investors. At present, the interest rate for loans in South Korea is 15 or 16 percent. At one time, it was close to 20 percent. Compared to Japan, where there is tight financial order, in Korea bank management is a very promising field.

Ono: There is also talk that you have formed a pro baseball team known as the Lotte Giants and are entering the baseball business.

Shigemitsu: I do not dislike baseball, but when I get involved in something, I tend to become totally absorbed. I'm afraid that might happen, and so I will not be directly involved. (laughter) The professional baseball league is made up of six teams. My Lotte Giants will have a franchise in Pusan.

I have a Lotte team in Japan, too, but baseball requires large expenditures. Mr Taisha (Yoshinori Taisha, president of Nippon Ham) seems to have gotten overly involved. (laughter) In Nippon Ham's case, they sell [a product having] one name, Nippon Ham. So the team provides very good advertising for the product. Lotte has many different kinds of gum and chocolate, so our team team does not have as much advertising value for us. (laughter)

Ono: You are developing a wide range of businesses in South Korea. Are there big differences in management techniques, compared to your main business of confections?

Shigemitsu: Frankly, the most difficult business is our main line of confections. (laughter) From my experience, most manufacturers of food products go to a certain point with a certain line and do not expand beyond it. In comparison, hotels and department stores seem rather easy. (laughter) This is an oversimplification, but you could say that business depends mainly on such factors as location and service, so there are few large fluctuations. In South Korea we can still expect some economic growth, so it is a little better than in Japan. But I believe that will be the case for only 7 or 8 more years.

Ono: What country are you looking at next? Don't you have a new target?

Shigemitsu: Well (laughter), I am thinking about a number of things. However, I am getting old, and it is not easy to obtain the financing. (laughter)

Prime Minister Yu a Friend for 30 Years

Ono: To change the subject, the chairman of Lotte in Korea, Yu Chang-sun, just became the new Prime Minister. How long have you been friends with Prime Minister Yu?

Shigemistu: I believe we met in about 1950. At the time, Lotte still had only 400 to 500 employees, and when we first met he had come to Japan for the first time as branch president of the Bank of Korea. Therefore, our association goes back around 30 years. He was in Japan for about 3 years. After he went back to Kora, he advanced steadily to become president of the Bank of Korea, minister of commerce and industry, and minister in charge of the Economic Planning Board. Then he submitted his resignation to Pak Chong-hui, president at the time, and left government service. After a year as a "masterless samurai," he became the first chairman of Lotte in South Korea, and he worked for us in that capacity for 14 or 15 years.

Ono: What sort of person is he?

Shigemitsu: In a word, he is a very rational person. Therefore, he never makes unreasonable demands. Also, he has very good management skills. He is known in South Korea as a top economic expert because of his long experience in banking.

Ono: When he changed his position from Lotte Korea chairman to Prime Minister, did he talk it over with you?

Shigemitsu: No. He was not expecting it this time, and it was an urgent request from the South Korean Government, so I suppose he had to accept on the spot.

Ono: Since he is an economic expert, what sort of measures will he take for the South Korean economy?

Shigemitsu: I do not know about specifics. However, he understands the situation in Japan very well, so I believe he will understand the Japanese position better than his predecessors. Japanese-South Korean relations got a little shaky over the problem of the South Korean Government's asking Japan for 6 billion dollars. Because Yu has become Prime Minister, however, I expect that this problem will be worked out somehow during the first half of this year.

Ono: As soon as he became Prime Minister, he did such things as lower the interest rates. He acts very decisively.

Shigemitsu: The biggest problem faced by South Korea right now is domestic interest rates. Another problem is the imbalance in international payments, caused by pressure from oil. Payments for oil alone reach 4 or 5 billion dollars a year. He is now working hard to cover this cost somehow in 3 or 4 years. There is also the problem of repaying foreign loans. It will be very difficult for a while to relieve the strains in the South Korean economy.

Ono: When you go to South Korea, will you meet with Prime Minister Yu?

Shigemitsu: When I went 10 days ago, he had just taken the post of Prime Minister. It was a confused time and he was very busy, so I talked with him for only 10 minutes. He is an expert at running the economy, and the South Koreans have high expectations for Prime Minister Yu. For the time being, however, I believe he will act cautiously.

Ono: It seems that an economic expert has finally emerged to help rebuild the South Korean economy.

9651
CSO: 4105/76

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD NUCLEAR FUEL PROCESSING PLANT

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Article: "Localization of Nuclear Fuel In Its Entirety By the Late 1980's: Government To Set Up a Korea Nuclear Fuel Company Next Month"]

[Text] Beginning with the late 1980's, nuclear fuel needed at home will be localized. The government has decided that a Korea nuclear fuel company (tentative designation) will be set up in a joint venture between the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPC) and the Korea Advanced Energy Research Institute (KAERI), and that a nuclear fuel processing plant will be built by the end of 1988 in partnership with modeling and processing enterprises in such advanced countries as the United States and France, thereby implementing the full localization of nuclear fuel beginning with the late 1980's. According to the localization plan for nuclear fuel announced by the Ministry of Energy and Resources on 28 April 1982, both the KEPC and the KAERI will set up a W250 million-scale Korea nuclear fuel company sometime in May with an investment ratio of 76 to 24. With this projected company as a base, a company will be formed in a partnership with a foreign firm with an investment ratio of 51 to 49 to build a nuclear fuel processing plant.

The proposed plant, which will be built to localize the modeling and processing of nuclear fuel for light-water reactors, will be initially capitalized at W18.4 billion and be provided with W8 billion in long-term loans, plus $37,255.000 in foreign loans. Under the localization plan for nuclear fuel, a total of W53.1 billion (based on the 1981 invariable price) will be invested, and approximately 200 tons of nuclear fuel will be produced annually to meet the requirement of some 10 light-water reactors.

The proposed plant will handle the overall consumption phase of the nuclear fuel cycle--the reconversion of enriched uranium (from UF_6 to UO_2), the production of pellets and the assembly of nuclear fuel compounds, and will constitute an epoch-making momentum for the development of nuclear energy.

No detailed plan for a partnership with a foreign firm has been revealed, but it has been disclosed that modeling and processing firms in the United States and France are hopeful. A foreign firm for a partnership will be selected by the end of 1983. The construction of the proposed plant is scheduled to begin in July 1985.

Meanwhile, the government is also pushing ahead with the installation of comprehensive facilities to cope with an increase in nuclear energy wastes in technical cooperation with Belgium. The facilities will make it possible to reduce the quantity of waste and to permanently dispose of wastes now temporarily stored at the power station site.

The nuclear fuel cycle implies the 4 stages of refinement, conversion, enrichment, and modeling and processing, the process through which uranium ore must go to be utilized as nuclear fuel for nuclear power stations. The final product (nuclear fuel) produced at a modeling and processing plant is disposed of as waste after going through the burn-up process. However, some wastes will be reproduced as nuclear fuel after again going through the enrichment process.

The nuclear fuel produced at this proposed plant can be utilized in many fields, including the medical one. It is disclosed, however, that there is no plan right now to utilize nuclear fuel for any other purpose than generating nuclear energy.

CSO: 4108/151

CHONG CHUN-KI SPEAKS ON SCIENCE POLICY

SK290510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Text] A report meeting commemorating the 30th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal work "For the Development of Our Nation's Science" was held on 28 April in the Academy of Sciences. Placed in the front of the meeting hall was the portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. The slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were hung in the meeting hall.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice premier of the State Administration Council and president of the Academy of Sciences, Education Committee Chairman Choe Tae-pok and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with scientists and teachers of colleges. The meeting began with the playing of "Song of Gen Kim Il-song." Comrade Chong Chun-ki made a commemorative speech.

The reporter stressed: The historic speech "For the Development of Our Nation's Science" made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 27 April 1952 at a meeting of scientists was a programmatic document which summed up experiences and achievements of our party in developing the chuche-type science and technology, enabling us to systematically solve the scientific and technical problems in the postwar economic construction and for victory in the war, and put forward the brilliant path for organizing and mobilizing scientists in this work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should continuously and vigorously struggle to establish chuche in the domain of science. We are in need of science which is required for developing our country and which serves our revolution and our people.

He noted: The respected leader's teaching for making science thoroughly serve our nation's revolution and construction is a programmatic guideline which the party and the state of the working class should firmly adhere to in developing science. The great leader, directing great attention to building our own scientific research base, promoted organization of the Academy of Sciences, the supreme sanctuary of science in our country, during the arduous fatherland liberation war period. This is a brilliant achievement of the respected leader.

The reporter pointed out that the respected leader put forward in his historic speech the policy for closely linking scientific research work with practical implementation in the national economy and for making science a base for development of the national economy. This was a just policy which scientifically prescribed the status and mission of science in economic construction and was a revolutionary line enabling the national economy to rapidly and continuously develop.

He said: In his historic speech, the respected leader not only put forward the mission of chuche science and the basic direction of scientific research, but also extensively advanced the basic principles which we should adhere to in developing science. Under the great leader's wise leadership, the ranks of scientists and technicians, as well as scientific research bases, have been consolidated and great successes were marked in scientific research work. Our science, which progressed one by one from the wasteland after liberation, developed today into a chuche-oriented and modern science credibly ensuring the endless prosperity and growth of the powerful industrial socialist country. We can be proud of this.

He noted: Today our science is in its golden age due to the energetic guidance of the glorious party center and is vigorously advancing toward a new victory. Pointing to tasks the scientists face today, the reporter stressed that all our people should actively contribute to the nation's scientific and technical development and to implementing the cause of the chuche-orientation of the entire society by accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--upholding the report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and his policy speech at the joint meeting of the party Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly.

CSO: 4108/149

KWP HAILS 7 JULY CHEMICAL PLANT INAUGURAL

SK200738 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Report on message from the DPRK KWP Central Committee to construction workers participating in the expansion of the 7 July chemical plant]

[Excerpts] The KWP Central Committee has sent a message congratulating construction workers and volunteers on performing labor exploits in expanding the 7 July chemical plant. In its message, the party Central Committee extended warm congratulations to all construction workers and volunteers on performing labor exploits in implementing the great leader's instruction--expanding the 7 July chemical plant, which will contribute to developing agricultural production and improving the people's living standards.

The party Central Committee expressed satisfaction with the completion of the expansion of the plant in a short span of time by the construction workers and volunteers. This will help increase the production of chemical fertilizer and daily necessities. It hailed their brilliant labor successes.

Saying the situation in which socialist economic construction has been accelerated and in which the people's economy has rapidly developed urgently requires a new innovation in construction, the party Central Committee urged the construction workers to actively forge ahead with the construction of new objects by implementing the policy for industrialization, to expedite the inauguration of these objects and to guarantee the speed and quality of construction on a high level.

The party Central Committee expressed the firm belief that, as they did in the past, the construction workers will return the party's trust in and expectation of them by achieving greater successes in implementing the party's construction policy under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural. A ceremony was held at the plant on 9 April to mark the inauguration of the 7 July chemical plant.

Participating in the meeting were functionaries concerned, including Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of the KWP North Hamgyong Provincial Committee, and Choe Chin-song, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Economic Guidance Committee, and construction workers and volunteers.

The meeting opened with the singing of the "Song of Gen Kim Il-song." Responsible secretary Yi Pong-kil delivered the message from the party Central Committee. A report was made on the completion of the expansion project. The reporter said that as all the people throughout the country greet the birthday of the respected and beloved leader as the greatest revolutionary national holiday with excitement and delight in having the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the president of the country, the completion of the expansion of the 7 July chemical plant and the convocation of the ceremony marking the inauguration of this plant is of great significance. Noting the honor of the construction workers and volunteers in receiving a message from the party Central Committee upon the successful completion of the vast construction project and to hold an inaugural ceremony, he extended the utmost honor and warmest thanks to the great leader and the glorious party center for bringing about today's happiness.

He urged the participants to more correctly prepare themselves as communist revolutionaries who arm themselves with the chuche idea of our party and who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and expedite the construction of new chemical bases by raising the level of the mechanization of construction work.

CSO: 4108/149

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KWP LAUDS RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION WORKERS

SK200750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Report on congratulatory message by the DPRK KWP Central Committee to railway electrification workers for labor exploits rendered in the electrification of the Haeju-Sariwon railway]

[Text] In the congratulatory message, the party Central Committee noted that it congratulates the workers and assistant workers engaged in the construction of the electrified railway for their great contribution to implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings for electrification of the railway by successfully completing the construction of the Haeju-Sariwon electrified railway with the approaching April festival.

Noting that they have achieved a brilliant success of completing the large-scale construction--which normally would take them a year--within about 50 days, the party Central Committee stresses that it highly values their labor gift for the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the completion of construction ahead of schedule by displaying endless loyalty to the party and revolution and massive heroism.

In the congratulatory message, the party Central Committee says that the railway construction workers confront a glorious duty to complete electrification of all of the railways in the nation in the near future and that the railway construction workers and assistants should establish a unified system in railway management based on electric locomotives by accelerating the electrification of new railway lines.

The ceremony for the formal opening of the Haeju-Sariwon electrified railway was held on 13 April at Haeju Youth Railway Station.

Placed with due respect at the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Also displayed at the meeting place were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP."

Vice Premier Kim Hoe-il and functionaries concerned, including Yi Ik-sun and (Kim Yon-hyok), attended the meeting along with the railway construction workers, railway station employees and city workers.

The meeting began with the singing of a chorus of "Song of Gen Kim Il-song."

Vice Premier Kim Hoe-il conveyed the congratulatory message of the KWP Central Committee at the meeting. Yi Ik-sun, minister of railway transportation, made a report in connection with the opening of the railway line. He noted that this is a significant event to open the Haeju-Sariwon electrified railway lines at a time when the nation is greeting the April festival as a great political festival in the midst of endless exhilaration and happiness of again upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the republic. The reporter discussed the great leader's elucidation on the direction of construction of the electrified railway in this section in detail and his answers to all problems arising in the course of the construction. He also discussed the glorious party center, who set out conditions for the workers to complete the construction within the shortest period, meeting the demands of the speed battle.

He said he would like to offer the highest honor and gratitude to the great leader and the glorious party center for providing today's honor and brilliant triumph. He said all the railway construction workers and their supporters, arming themselves with our party's chuche idea, should continue accumulating brilliant labor exploits in the construction of the electrified railway by establishing the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally carrying out the party's policy.

He also stressed that the railway transportation warriors should make new efforts in railway transportation by introducing large-type transportation means and equipment, making them produce high speed and making them automatic and by thoroughly implementing the policy of the three transportation system.

Following the meeting, the red tape in front of the electric locomotive named Red Flag was cut, and the train that was to make the first trip left Sariwon railway station.

CSO: 4108/149

KWP CONGRATULATES PUKCHANG POWER PLANT WORKERS

SK290458 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 28 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The KWP Central Committee has sent a letter of congratulations to the workers and members of the three revolutions movement who have performed labor exploits in building the No 14 dynamo of the Pukchang thermal power plant.

In the letter of congratulations, the party Central Committee warmly congratulates the workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three revolutions movement of the thermal power plant construction complex, the Nos 11 and 12 thermal power plant construction stations, the construction mechanization station and the No 51 construction station under the complex and the Pukchang thermal power plant, who have finished in a short period the building of and have successfully guaranteed the operation of the No 14 dynamo of the Pukchang thermal power plant which will greatly contribute to developing the country's power industry and the people's economy.

In the letter of congratulations, the party Central Committee stresses that the workers and members of the three revolutions movement, who have vigorously launched accomplishing the great leader's teaching about the acceleration of expanding the capacity of the Pukchang thermal power plant, have excellently evinced the indomitable spirit of struggle of carrying out, by all means, whatever tasks assigned them by the party and the leader excellently building, in a short period, and putting into operation the No 14 dynamo. The party Central Committee highly values their brilliant labor exploits which have contributed to firmly maintaining the chucne-oriented power base and strengthening the economic might.

In the letter of congratulations, the party Central Committee emphasizes that the workers of the thermal power plant construction complex should continuously wage a vigorous struggle to advance the operations of the new important facilities and that the workers and technicians of the Pukchang thermal power plant should normalize the production of electricity at a high level.

A meeting for conveying the party Central Committee's letter of congratulations was held on site on 28 April.

Along with the construction workers, the working staff and members of the three revolutions movement of the power plant, Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the KWP Committee of South Pyongan Province, and functionaries concerned attended the meeting.

Comrade Cho Se-ung conveyed the letter of congratulations of the KWP Central Committee at the meeting.

Discussions were held at the meeting. Noting that they overflowed with endless deep gratitude upon receiving the party Central Committee's letter of congratulations, the speakers said they extended the greatest honor and warmest gratitude to the great leader and the glorious party center, who have bestowed joy and happiness upon them.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the party Central Committee.

CSO: 4108/149

BRIEFS

ANNOUNCEMENT ON CHOE HYON BIER--The late Comrade Choe Hyon's bier is being displayed at the Central Workers Hall in Munsu District, Pyongyang. Mourners who wish to visit the bier to pay last respects to the late comrade will be greeted from 0900 on 10 April until 0800 on 11 April. The casket of the late comrade will be carried out at 1000 on 11 April for burial. [Announcement by the State Funeral Committee for the late Comrade Choe Hyon] [Text] [SK110858 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Apr 82]

CADRES HONORED ON KIM BIRTHDAY--On the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, various medals, including the Kim Il-song medal, were conferred on leading cadres of the party and the government, functionaries of the party, organs of power, public organizations, functionaries in such sectors as the economy, science, education, culture, art, public health and press information, the KPA, the Korean People's Constabulary, and the KPA's general grade officers and military officers. A ceremony to present the medals was held in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK170700 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 15 Apr 82]

CSO: 4108/149

METHODS OF ESTIMATING PROJECTIONS OF GNP

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Dec 81 pp 86-105

[Article by Yi P'ung, chief research officer, International Economic Research Institute: "Methods of Estimating North Korea's GNP"]

[Text] I. A New Method of Estimating North Korea's GNP

In the case of a "closed" economy, the gross national product is an aggregate of the final products and services produced in a designated period of time (usually a year); it is the difference between an aggregate of all the goods and services produced and that of all the intermediate products employed in the whole process of production. Therefore, in order to estimate the GNP of North Korea, it is above all imperative to know the following: the production units by which the aggregate of all the produced goods and services is calculated; and the channel of distribution through which the aggregate of all produced goods and services is disposed of in North Korea.

In the North Korean economy, too, most of the goods and part of the services are produced by business enterprises. Government organizations do not produce goods but produce part of the services. As in other socialist countries, farming on individually operated land is allowed in North Korea; so part of the goods are produced by individuals. Part of those goods produced by individuals are consumed by the individuals themselves and the remainder is either sold to consumers in the market, which is called farmers' market,(1) in which prices change according to [the relationship between] supply and demand, or sold at designated prices to the state-operated purchasing agencies. Meanwhile, the individual's business activity in the farmers' market is a kind of service; therefore we know that part of the services are also produced by individuals. In North Korea, such activities of individuals of producing goods and services are called "individual sideline accounting."(2)

In North Korea, a business enterprise is called "an entrepreneurial establishment."(3) Entrepreneurial enterprises are classified into two types--the state-operated enterprise and the cooperative enterprise--according to the type of ownership of the means of production. The state-operated enterprises, in turn, are classified into: the production enterprises in which goods and productive services(4) are produced, the nonproduction enterprises in which nonproductive services,(5) except for the distribution of goods, are produced,

and the distribution enterprises which are charged with distributing goods[6] --a kind of nonproductive service. The production enterprises, in turn, are classified into: the industrial enterprises, construction enterprises, transportation enterprises, postal and communications enterprises, and agricultural enterprises. The agricultural enterprises are classified into: the state-operated farms and ranches which produce goods; the agricultural machines manufacturing plants and the irrigation management plants in which services are produced and supplied to the state-operated farms and ranches as well as to the cooperative farms. In order to distinguish the state-operated enterprises from the distribution enterprises, the former is called "general state-operated enterprises" in this paper. The cooperative enterprises include cooperative farms, industrial cooperatives, and fishery cooperatives. Most of the goods produced by these cooperatives are purchased by the state. As for those goods not purchased by the state: in the case of cooperative farms, some of them are sold at the farmers' market; in the case of agricultural and fisheries cooperatives, some of them are sold directly to consumers; and the remaining part of the goods produced by these cooperatives is given to members of cooperatives as "wages in kind." Thus the cooperative enterprises, like individual producers and the state-operated enterprises, produce not only goods but also the services called "the business through cooperatives."[7]

Goods and services produced by the state-operated enterprises are distributed and disposed of in the following five ways:

First, the intermediate goods and part of the transactions and communication services produced by many state-operated production enterprises are put into the currently active production process of other state-operated production enterprises through the state-operated distribution enterprises or the channel of direct transactions. Part of the end goods produced by many state-operated enterprises are purchased by other state-operated enterprises as investment goods. The pattern[8] of prices of those goods and services transacted in this way includes the wholesale price that consists of the production cost[9] and the profits obtained by the state-operated enterprises; and the industrial wholesale price[10] that consists of the production-cost, the profits earned by the state-operated enterprises, and the income from transactions. Therefore, the total value of the intermediate goods, investment goods and services transacted through this process of distribution consists of the production cost, profits earned by the state-operated enterprises and the income from business transactions.

Second, part of the goods produced by the state-operated enterprises are either put, through the state-operated distribution enterprises, into the process of producing the public services of the government organizations as the intermediate goods or purchased as investment goods required for the investment plans of government organizations. The price of the intermediate goods and the investment goods transacted in this way is the wholesale price in its pattern. Therefore, the total value of the intermediate goods and investment goods transacted in this process of distribution is made up of the production cost and the profits earned by the state-operated enterprises.

Third, part of the goods produced by the state-operated enterprises is either sold as intermediate goods or investment goods to the cooperative enterprises

and individual producers, or sold to individual consumers, through the state-operated distribution enterprise. The pattern of the price of the intermediate goods and final goods transacted in this way is the retail price that consists of the wholesale price, income from transactions, and commercial surcharge. The commercial surcharge(11) consists of the distribution cost and profits earned by the commercial enterprises,(12) which are one of the state-operated distribution enterprises. The total value of the intermediate goods and final goods transacted in this process of distribution consists of the production cost, the distribution cost of the commercial enterprises, the income earned by the state-operated enterprises, the income of commercial enterprises and the income from business transactions.

Fourth, part of the services produced by the state-operated production enterprises and the services produced by the state-operated nonproduction enterprises are sold to the cooperative enterprises, individual producers, and individual consumers through [the channels of] direct transactions. The freight charge or price,(13) which is a pattern of the price applied in such dealings, consists of either the production cost and the profits earned by the state-operated enterprises, or the production cost, the profits earned by the state-operated enterprises, and the income from business transactions. Therefore, the total value of the services transacted through such a distribution process is made up of the production cost, the profits earned by the state-operated enterprises, and the income from business transactions.

Fifth, part of the services produced by the state-operated agricultural enterprises, such as farm machinery stations, irrigation management stations, seedling farms, seed processing plants, agricultural experimentation stations, study farms, and veterinary epidemic prevention stations, are put directly into the production process of the cooperative farms. In order to return for the services thus produced, the cooperative farms pay for the costs of labor, intermediate goods, and the wear and tear expenses of the fixed assets. Therefore, the total value of the services transacted in this way consists only of the production cost of the services, the prime cost.(14)

The goods produced by the cooperative enterprises and the individual sideline businesses are disposed of in the following three types of distribution:

First, part of the goods produced by the cooperative enterprises and individual sideline businesses are sold, in the form of consumer goods, investment goods or intermediate goods, to individual consumers, other individual producers, or other cooperative enterprises through [the channels of] farmers' markets or direct sale activities. The pattern of the prices of the goods transacted in this way is that of the market prices set forth through supplies and demands.(15) Such a market price as this consists of: the intermediate goods that are put into the process of production and sale of the goods being sold, the part remunerating the wear and tear expenses of fixed assets, and the part attributable to the residual income of cooperatives and individual producers. Therefore, the total value of the goods transacted in this distribution process consists of intermediate goods, depreciation expenses, and the residual income of the enterpriser. The residual income of enterprisers may consist of the "opportunity" expenses for the labor put in, that is, the wages and profit: and the amount may be shown in the negative number.

Second, part of the goods produced by the cooperative enterprises and individual sideline businesses is either put, in the form of intermediate goods, into the production processes of the state-operated enterprises and the government organizations, or purchased in the form of investment goods required in [the implementation of] the investment plans of the state-operated enterprises and government organizations. The patterns of the prices of the intermediate goods and investment goods transacted in this way is that of the purchase price designated by the government, which also consists of, like the market price, the part remunerating the intermediate goods put in the production process of the goods, the part remunerating the wear and tear expenses of the fixed property, and the part attributable to the residual income of the cooperatives and individual producers. Therefore, the total value of the intermediate goods, investment goods transacted in this distribution process, too, consists of the intermediate goods expenses, depreciation expenses, and the residual income of the enterprisers.

Third, part of the goods produced by the cooperative enterprises and individual sideline businesses is sold, through the state-operated distribution enterprises, to individual consumers, other individual producers, or other cooperative enterprises in the form of consumer goods, investment goods, or intermediate goods. The pattern of prices of the goods transacted in this way is that of the retail price which is calculated by adding income from transactions and sales margin to the purchase price which is regarded as the production cost from the viewpoint of the state-operated distribution enterprises. Therefore, the total value of the goods transacted in this process of distribution consists of the intermediate goods expenses of the cooperatives and individual producers, the depreciation expenses, the enterpriser's residual income, the distribution expenses and profits of commercial enterprises, and the income from transactions.

The services produced by the governmental-political organizations, such as defense, law and order, and the management of public facilities, are supplied gratuitously to consumers, individual producers, cooperative enterprises, and state-operated enterprises. However, the total value of the services produced by the governmental-political organizations consists of the production cost of the services, that is, the expenses for the intermediate goods put in (government consumer goods), the wear and tear expenses of fixed assets and labor expenses.

In the above, regarding the goods and services being produced in North Korea, we reviewed nine kinds of distribution processes between production units--five of them regarding the state-operated enterprises, three of them regarding the cooperative enterprises and individual producers, and one of them regarding the governmental-political organizations.(16) The gross national product, that is, the total value of all the goods and services produced in North Korea in a set period of time, consists of the total value of the goods and services transacted in those nine kinds of distribution processes, the total value of the products consumed by individual producers, the total value of the products paid, in the form of the wages in kind, by the cooperative enterprises to their member workers, and the total value of the products in stock. The total value of the products consumed for home use consists of

the intermediate goods put in, the wear and tear expenses of fixed assets and labor expenses; and the value of the products in stock consists only of the production cost. The expenses for the labor which are put in the products consumed for home use are to be included in the enterpriser's residual income of individual producers; and the wages in kind paid to member workers of cooperatives are to be included in the enterpriser's residual income of the cooperative enterprises.(17) Therefore, the components of the gross national product of North Korea are: the production cost of the products of general state-operated enterprises; the profits earned by the general state-operated enterprises; the income from business transactions; the distribution expenses of the commercial enterprises; the profits earned by the commercial enterprises; the intermediate goods expenses, depreciation expenses, enterpriser's residual income, the income from business transactions, the distribution expenses of the commercial enterprises, and the profits earned by the commercial enterprises--all in connection with the products of the cooperative enterprises and individual producers; and the intermediate goods expenses, depreciation expenses, and wages in connection with the products of the governmental-political organizations.

The distribution expenses of the commercial enterprises are nothing but the production cost paid to produce the services called commercial activities. Therefore, it may be regarded as the production cost which is a component of the gross national product, just as the production cost of the general state-operated enterprises may be regarded as such. The production cost consists of the intermediate goods expenses, depreciation expenses, wages, and the social insurance premium paid by enterprises to the governmental-political organizations.(18) The profits earned by the commercial enterprises and those earned by the general state-operated enterprises make up the gross profit. The gross profit of the state-operated enterprises consists of the profit of the state enterprises paid to the governmental-political organizations and the retained profit of the state-operated enterprises.(19) The residual income of the enterprisers, in the case of the cooperative enterprises, consists of the wages paid to member workers of the cooperative enterprises, the cooperative income tax paid to the governmental-political organizations, and the retained profit of the cooperative organizations.(20) The residual income of individual enterprisers corresponds to: the household income which consists of the wages paid to ordinary workers and office workers working for the state-operated enterprises and governmental-political organizations; and the cash and wages in kind paid to the member workers of cooperative enterprises. Therefore, the gross national output(21) of North Korea consists of the intermediate goods expenses, depreciation expenses, household income, social insurance premium, income from business transactions, profits earned by the state enterprises, the cooperative income tax, the retained profit of the state-operated enterprises, and the retained profit of the cooperative enterprises.

There are two ways of estimating North Korea's gross national product on the basis of components of its gross national output reviewed in the above. In terms of production, North Korea's gross national product may be calculated, as indicated in its definition, by deducting the intermediate goods expenses from the gross output. In terms of distribution, North Korea's gross national

product can be calculated by adding up the depreciation expenses, household income, social insurance premium, income from business transactions, profit of the state enterprises, cooperative income tax, profit earned by the state-operated enterprises, and the retained profit earned by the cooperative organizations.

North Korea's gross national product may be calculated in terms of expenditure. As can be seen in the process of distributing goods and services which are reviewed above, the gross national product of North Korea may be calculated by adding up the following: household expenditure for consumer goods produced by enterprises and individual producers; home consumption by individual producers; the disbursements by governmental-political organizations for purchases from enterprises and individual producers of intermediate goods, labor, and the wear and tear of fixed assets; and the outlays of enterprises, individual producers, and governmental-political organizations or investment goods and [goods] in stock.

In this way, North Korea's gross national product, too, may be calculated in terms of production, distribution, or expenditure. However, because of the scarcity of statistical data caused by [the fact that North Korea is] an extremely closed society, all these three theoretical methods may not be employed in actual calculations. The approach from [the calculation of] production may be adopted only when the output and the intermediate goods cost can be figured out with regard to all production units in North Korea or all the goods and services produced in North Korea. However, enough statistical data are not available to us. The approach from [the calculation of] expenditure is not a method that is entirely unusable, such as the approach from production, because those statistical data on the [annual] budget expenditure of North Korea and the household expenditures--though they are only indirectly calculable--are available to us. Nevertheless, a satisfactory calculation of North Korea's gross national product in terms of expenditure is not likely so far as those statistical data on the home consumption of individual producers and the expenditure of enterprises and individual producers for investment goods and the goods in stock are not available to us.(22)

Computation of the gross national product of North Korea by means of the approach from distribution is regarded, as things stand now, as a method that may produce the most satisfactory estimation of the gross national product, although such a method as this, too, is subject to a limited amount of data. But, since the economy of North Korea, too, is not an entirely closed one, the factor incomes from overseas receipts should also be calculated and added to the gross national product in terms of distribution. A gist of this new formula of calculating North Korea's gross national product may be expressed in the following diagram:

Gross national product = Household income
+ (Social insurance premium + income from business transactions + profits earned by the state enterprises + income tax of cooperative organizations)
+ (retained profits of the state-operated enterprises + retained profits of the cooperative organizations)
+ depreciation expenses + the factor incomes from overseas receipts
= Household income + income of governmental-political organizations + retained income of enterprises + depreciation expenses + factor incomes from overseas receipts

II. The Process and Outcome of the Calculation of Gross National Product of North Korea

1. Calculation of Household Income

The best way of calculating the household income is to figure out separately and add up all of the following: wages of ordinary workers and office workers; salaries of military personnel; residual wages paid to member workers of cooperative farms and other cooperative enterprises,(24) and the residual income of individual enterprisers. However, North Korea has never made public any statistics or data sufficient enough to allow such a calculation as this. Nevertheless, it would be possible to calculate the household income if one makes the best use, under various hypotheses, of the available data about the differences between the wage scale of North Korea and that of the Soviet Union--in terms of average monthly wages per worker of North Korea's economically active population, cooperative farm workers, general workers and office workers and that of the Soviet Union's industrial workers and collective farm workers.

First, salaries of military personnel may be calculated because the data on the number of soldiers and the annual salaries per soldier are available.

The number of people economically active can be calculated by deducting the number of servicemen, students, homemakers, the elderly and handicapped people from the population 14 years of age and older. The number of civilian employees is to be determined by adding the number of people economically active to the number of those people eligible for labor mobilization among those people economically inactive. Then the income of general workers, office workers, cooperative member workers, and individual enterprisers can be figured by multiplying the number of civilian employees by the per person wage of general workers and office workers. The calculation, in this way, of the income of civilians in employment is based on the following assumptions: one, unemployment is almost nonexistent in North Korea in view of its social system or the apparent shortage of labor force that necessitates [forced] mobilization of labor; and two, wage levels of a member of the cooperative member organizations, as individual enterpriser, general worker, or office worker, are identical.

Third, [TN: Sic] these assumptions are unrealistic when we take into account the expressed concern of the North Korean authorities about the disparity

existing in the wage levels of general workers, office workers, cooperative farm members.[25] So, after figuring out the differences in wage levels in North Korea on the basis of comparable data about the Soviet Union, we may go on to calculate the size of income of the civilians employed. Thus, by adding up the income of the civilians employed thus calculated and the pay of soldiers, we may calculate the household income.

(1) Number of Civilians Employed: Data used in calculating the number of civilians employed in North Korea are given in summary in Table 1.

Table 1. Estimates of the Civilians Employed

Unit: 1,000

Year	(A) Mid-year population	(B) Economically active population	(C) Mobilizable work force	(D)=(B)+(C) Civilians employed
1960	10,562	3,211	1,296	4,507
1961	10,945	3,382	1,355	4,737
1962	11,217	3,590	1,168	4,758
1963	11,497	3,797	1,144	4,941
1964	11,857	4,190	1,085	5,275
1965	12,252	4,316	1,134	5,450
1966	12,584	4,445	1,172	5,617
1967	12,924	4,578	1,129	5,707
1968	13,274	4,715	1,078	5,793
1969	13,633	4,856	1,032	5,888
1970	14,002	5,002	1,042	6,044
1971	14,344	5,152	1,077	6,229
1972	14,694	5,307	1,121	6,428
1973	15,053	(5,466)	--	6,666
1974	15,420	(5,630)	--	6,893
1975	15,796	(5,799)	--	7,137
1976	16,158	(5,973)	--	7,362
1977	(16,530)	(6,152)	--	(7,439)
1978	(16,910)	(6,337)	--	(7,610)
1979	(17,299)	(6,527)	--	(7,785)

Source: Based on the data acquired or compiled by the research organizations of the ROK.
Note: Figures in parentheses are presumed ones. As for the mid-year population figures, they are computed by applying the annual population growth rate of 2.3 percent worked out for the period 1977-80 by the research organizations in the ROK. The economically active population figures are computed by applying an annual increase rate of 3 percent as presumed by the research organizations of the ROK. The number of civilians employed occupying in the mid-year population figure of each of those years during the period 1973-76 is calculated; then the average of those rates, which turned out to be 45 percent, is applied in figuring out the number of civilians employed.

The number of the civilians employed for the 1960-72 period is based on figures of the economically active population and of those workers eligible for

labor mobilization as provided by the research organizations of the ROK. In North Korea, those economically inactive people among those who are above the age of 14 are eligible for labor mobilization and able to earn wages.[26] Therefore, these people who are eligible for labor mobilization are also to be included in the category of the civilians employed. The research organizations in the ROK devised two ways of estimating North Korea's labor force eligible for mobilization: one, to include 80 percent of homemakers, 50 percent of the elderly and handicapped, and 30 percent of students above the age of 14; and the other, to include 50 percent of homemakers, and 30 percent of the elderly and handicapped. In this paper, the second way is followed, because, in estimating the income accruing from labor mobilization, the inflated income figured out by multiplying the wages of general and office workers, who earn more than ordinary workers mobilized, by the number of those eligible for labor mobilization should be adjusted downward.

The number of civilians employed during the 1973-76 period, too, is the very figure estimated by the research organizations of the ROK for each year of the period; that is, the figure calculated by multiplying the number of population of each year, which includes all the people above the age of 14 except for military personnel, by the percentage of the civilians employed that occupied in the number of population of the year of 1971.

As for the 1977-79 period, the amount of data available was not enough to enable the use of the above-cited method. So, the percentages of the civilians employed occupying in the mid-year population of each year during the 1973-76 period are figured out first; 45 percent turned out to be the nearest average of those figures thus calculated. Thus the number of civilians employed during the 1977-79 was calculated by multiplying the mid-year population of each year of the period by 45 percent.

(2) Average Monthly Wage per Worker: North Korea announced that the monthly average wage of workers, office workers, and technicians was raised by 31.5 percent to become 70 won by Cabinet Ordinance No 70 dated 1 September 1970; and later, this fact was confirmed. In 1972, it was announced that the average monthly wage was 70 won.[27] Based on this, it is presumed that the average monthly wage was 70 won in 1971 also, and that the average monthly wage of 1970 was approximately 59 won, the weighted average of monthly average wages that prevailed prior to the raise cited above.

The yearly series of monthly average wage per general worker, or office worker shown in Table 2 are calculated by means of the following wage increase rates: for the 1970, 1971, 1972 period, the wage increase rate calculated on the basis of the monthly average wage; for the 1960-69 period, the wage increase rate which North Korea either made public or estimated; and for the 1973-79 period, the wage increase rate calculated by means of the 1979 monthly average wage 80 won,[28] estimated by the Naeoe T'ongsin.

Table 2. Estimated Wage Per Worker

(Unit: won)

Year	Average monthly wage	Bases for Estimation
1960	42.8654	
1961	44.1514	1) Rate of average money wage raise 3% is applied
1962	44.5929	2) " 1% "
1963	45.4847	3) " 2% "
1964	46.3944	4) " 2% "
1965	47.3223	" 2% is assumed
1966	48.2688	" 2% "
1967	51.1649	5) " 6% is applied
1968	52.1882	" 2% is assumed
1969	53.2319	" 2% "
1970	58.8213	6) From 1 September 1970, the average money wage was raised by 31.5% to become 70 won.
1971	70.0000	It is presumed that the wage remained at level of 70 won.
1972	70.0000	7) It was announced that the wage continued to be at level of 70 won.
1973	71.3481	Yearly compound average increase rate 1.9259% is applied. $[70(1+r)^7=80 \longrightarrow (1=r)=1.019259]$
1974	72.7222	
1975	74.1228	
1976	75.5503	
1977	77.0053	
1978	78.4884	
1979	80.0000	8) Presumed by the ROK side.

Sources: (1) (2) (4) are based on the data obtained by the research organizations of the ROK. (3) Choson Chungang T'ongsinsa [KCNA], CHOSON CHUNGANG YON'GAM [Korean Central Yearbook] 1964 edition, p 200; (5) Ibid., 1968 edition, p 175; (6) Ibid., 1971 edition, p 248; 1972 edition, p 351; 1973 edition, p 248; (7) Ibid., 1973 edition, p 280; (8) Corporate Body Naeoe T'ongsin, NAEOE T'ONGSIN, No 184 (16 July 1980).

Table 3. Income Estimates for Civilians Employed

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
年 度	(A) 年平均賃金 (원)	(B) 民間就業者數 (千名)	(C) 調査되지 않은 民間就業者所得 (千원)	(D) 協同農場 員所得差減額 (千원)	(E) 調査된 民間就業者所得 (千원)
1960	514.3848	4,507	2,318,332	236,479	2,081,853
1961	529.8168	4,737	2,509,742	237,083	2,272,659
1962	535.1148	4,758	2,546,076	233,462	2,312,614
1963	545.8164	4,941	2,696,879	229,487	2,467,392
1964	556.7328	5,275	2,936,766	187,996	2,748,770
1965	567.8676	5,450	3,094,878	123,622	2,971,256
1966	579.2256	5,617	3,253,510	115,543	3,137,967
1967	613.9788	5,707	3,503,977	110,519	3,393,458
1968	626.2584	5,793	3,627,915	113,579	3,514,336
1969	638.7828	5,858	3,761,153	116,551	3,644,602
1970	705.8556	6,044	4,266,191	129,656	4,136,535
1971	840.0000	6,229	5,232,360	155,078	5,077,282
1972	840.0000	6,428	5,399,520	155,893	5,243,627
1973	856.1772	6,666	5,707,277	159,510	5,547,767
1974	872.6664	6,893	6,015,289	163,304	5,851,985
1975	889.4736	7,137	6,348,173	166,853	6,181,320
1976	906.6036	7,362	6,674,416	170,568	6,503,848
1977	924.0636	7,439	6,874,109	174,224	6,699,885
1978	941.8608	7,610	7,167,561	177,550	6,990,011
1979	960.0000	7,785	7,473,600	181,087	7,292,513

Sources: Average annual wage (Table 2) is calculated by multiplying the average monthly wage by 12; the number of civilians employed (Table 1); income margin for cooperative farm members (Table 5).

Key:

1. Year
2. (A) Average annual income (won)
3. (B) Number of civilians employed (1,000 men)
4. (C) Unadjusted income of civilians employed (1,000 won)
5. (D) Income margin for cooperative farm members (1,000 won)
6. (E) Adjusted income for civilians employed (1,000 won)

(3) Civilian Employees' Income: The (C) column of Table 3 shows the civilian employees' income which is estimated by multiplying the monthly average wage per general worker or clerical worker by the total number of civilian employees. However, most of the civilians employed, except for the general workers and clerical workers, are members of cooperative farms.(29) Therefore, as mentioned earlier, if the difference in income between members of cooperative farms and general workers or clerical workers is big enough so that North Korean authorities may take an issue out of it, the figures given on the (C) column should be readjusted. However, North Korea has never made public the data needed to calculate the income difference.

Thus, in order to make up for the inadequacy of available data, we set forth an assumption that the relative gap of income for industrial workers, collective, or cooperative farm members is identical during the same year between

the Soviet Union and North Korea.[30] Then we estimated the income gap in North Korea by making use of the data of the Soviet Union. Table 4 shows a result of such calculations. Using the rate of income margin for cooperative farms shown in this table and the unadjusted income of the cooperative farm members, the amount of decrease in the income of cooperative farm members is to be calculated. The process of this calculation is shown in summary in Table 5. The income for civilians employed shown on column (E) of Table 3 is the amount resulted from the subtraction of the income margin for cooperative farm members from the figures shown on column (C).

(4) Household Income: The household income calculated by adding the adjusted income of civilians employed shown in Table 3 is shown in Table 6.

Table 4. Estimates of Rate of Income Margin of Cooperative Farm Members

年 (1)	(A)集団農場員所得 / 生産者労働者賃金 (2)/(3)	(B)集団農場員所得 / 生産者農場員所得 (4)/(5)	(C)=(A)/(B) 集団農場員所得 / 生産者労働者賃金 (6)/(7)	(D)=1−(C) 協同農場員所得逆減率 (8)
1960	0.252	0.38	0.6632	0.3368
1961	—	—	(0.6886)	0.3114
1962	—	—	(0.7141)	0.2859
1963	0.318	0.43	0.7395	0.2605
1964	—	—	(0.8104)	0.1896
1965	0.422	0.48	0.8813	0.1187
1966	—	—	(0.8944)	0.1056
1967	0.481	0.53	0.9075	0.0925
1968	—	—	(0.9095)	0.0905
1969	—	—	(0.9116)	0.0884
1970	—	—	(0.9136)	0.0864
1971	—	—	(0.9157)	0.0843
1972	—	—	(0.9177)	0.0823
1973	—	—	(0.9198)	0.0802
1974	—	—	(0.9218)	0.0782
1975	—	—	(0.9239)	0.0761
1976	—	—	0.9259*	0.0741
1977	—	—	(0.9279)	0.0721
1978	—	—	(0.9300)	0.0700
1979	—	—	(0.9320)	0.0680

Sources: (A) James R. Millar, (ed) "The Soviet Rural Community" (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1971) p 229; (B) Ibid, p 223.
Note: The figures in parentheses on column (C) are obtained by using the figures of 1960, 1963, 1965, 1967 and 1976 and the increases that occurred in these figures. The figure with an asterisk is the percentage of 150 [won], which was the per household income of cooperative farm members, occupying in 162 won, which was the per household income of general workers (the target set forth in North Korea's 6-Year Plan).

Key:

1. Year
2. (A) Income of collective farm members, exclusive of the income from private farm land
3. Wage of industrial workers

[Key continued on following page]

4. (B) Income of collective farm members, exclusive of the income from private farm land
5. Total income of collective farm members
6. (C)=(A)/(B) Total income of collective farm members
7. Wage of industrial workers
8. (D)=1-(C) Rate of income margin of cooperative farm members

Table 5. Adjustment of Income of Cooperative Farm Members

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
年 度	(A) 年平均賃金 (원)	(B) 協同農場員數 (千名)	(C) 協同農場員 所得率減率	(D) 協同農場員所得率減額 (千원)
1960	514.3848	1,365	0.3368	236.479
1961	523.8168	1,437	0.3114	237,083
1962	535.1148	1,526	0.2858	233,462
1963	545.8164	1,614	0.2605	229,487
1964	556.7328	1,781	0.1896	187,996
1965	567.8676	1,834	0.1187	123.622
1966	579.2256	1,889	0.1056	115.543
1667	613.9788	1,946	0.0925	110.519
1968	626.2584	2,004	0.0905	113.579
1969	638.7828	2,064	0.0884	116.551
1070	705.8556	2.126	0.0864	129.656
1971	840.0000	2.190	0.0843	155.078
1972	840.0000	2.255	0.0823	155.893
1973	856.1772	2,323	0.0802	159.510
1974	872.6664	2,393	0.0782	163,304
1975	889.4736	2.465	0.0761	166,853
1976	906.6036	2,539	0.0741	170.568
1977	924.0636	2,615	0.0721	174.224
1978	941.8608	2.693	0,0700	177.550
1979	960.0000	2.774	0.0680	181,087

Sources: Average annual wage: Table 3; the number of cooperative farm members: Table 1 (as announced by research organizations of the ROK, calculation was done on the basis of the estimate that 42.5 percent of the economically active population are members of cooperative farms. Income margin rate of members of cooperative farms: Table 4.

Key:
1. Year
2. (A) Average annual wage (won)
3. (B) Number of cooperative farm members (1,000 men)
4. (C) Income margin rate of cooperative farm members
5. (D) Amount of income margin of cooperative farm members (1,000 won)

Table 6. Estimates of Household Income

(Unit: won)

Year	(A) Adjusted income of civilians employed	(B) Household income
1960	2,081,853	2,142,117
1961	2,272,659	2,331,832
1962	2,312,614	2,374,244
1963	2,467,392	2,530,972
1964	2,748,770	2,819,107
1965	2,971,256	3,042,416
1966	3,237,967	3,210,210
1967	3,393,458	3,467,081
1968	3,514,336	3,591,926
1969	3,644,602	3,728,962
1970	4,136,535	4,222,044
1971	5,077,282	5,163,617
1972	5,243,627	5,331,180
1973	5,547,767	5,643,163
1974	5,851,985	5,959,280
1975	6,181,320	6,290,748
1976	6,503,848	6,614,413
1977	6,699,885	6,810,796
1978	6,990,011	7,091,899
1979	7,292,513	7,437,233

Sources: (A): Table 4.

2. Estimates of Income of Governmental-Political Organizations

It would be ideal if we could calculate the income of the governmental-political organizations of North Korea by adding up the following, which are figured out separately: the income from business transactions, profits earned by state-operated enterprises, income tax from cooperative organizations, and the social insurance premium paid by enterprises. However, the circumstances surrounding the data do not permit this. Nevertheless, North Korea has long been making public the gross amount of socialist accounting receipt the largest proportion of which is accounted for by the income of the governmental-political organizations. The socialist accounting receipt refers to the income of governmental-political organizations earned through socialized enterprises. It includes: the income that is not to be regarded as the income of governmental-political organizations, such as the income of health organizations, trade organizations, and irrigation organizations; the property income; the customs income; [various] fees; and carryovers. Therefore, if we can figure out the percentage of socialist accounting receipt occupying in the income of governmental-political organizations, we may be able to estimate the income of governmental-political organizations, although it may not be satisfactory enough.

(1) Components of Socialist Accounting Receipt: It was only in 1957 and 1958 that North Korea made public components of its socialist accounting receipt.

Table 7 shows the gross amounts, as well as components, of socialist accounting receipts of both 1957 and 1958. But, the percentage of social insurance premiums which is a kind of governmental-political organizations' income occupying in socialist accounting receipt is not shown here. And, even the percentages of other governmental-political organizations' income, such as the income from business transactions, profits earned by state-operated enterprises, and the income tax from cooperative organizations, do not show an even trend. However, the percentage of the gross amount of the income from business transactions, the profit earned by state-operated enterprises, and the income tax from cooperative organizations occupying in the socialist accounting receipt was 75.48 in 1957; 77.86 in 1958; and 76 86 for the average of both years. When the percentage of social insurance premium is taken into consideration,(31) the percentage of governmental-political organizations' income occupying in the socialist accounting receipt was roughly 80 percent in in estimate. Therefore, one way of figuring out the income of governmental-political organizations is to multiply the socialist accounting receipt by 0.8.

Table 7. Components of Socialist Accounting Receipt

	1957	1958	1957-58
Income from business transactions	510,000(0.4961)	917,440(0.6417)	1,427,440(0.580810)
Profit earned by state enterprises	186,000(0.1809)	169,730(0.1187)	355,730(0.144743)
Income tax from cooperative organizations	80,000(0.0778)	25,990(0.0182)	105,990(0.043126)
Others	252,000(0.2451)	316,510(0.2214)	568,510(0.231321)
Total	1,028,000(1.0000)	1,429,670(1.0000)	2,457,670(1.0000000)

Sources: Based on the data obtained by the research organizations of the ROK regarding the budgetary revenue of North Korea.
Note. The socialist accounting receipt for 1958 is the amount obtained by subtracting the resident tax receipt and the assistance income from the gross budgetary revenue.

Another way of estimating the income of governmental-political organizations is to estimate it for each fiscal year, instead of employing the method cited above, in which the percentage of governmental-political organizations' income occupying in the socialist accounting receipt is estimated in the same way for each of the years reviewed. In order to employ this method, it is imperative to find out how the percentage of each component of the income of governmental-political organizations occupying in the socialist accounting receipt has been changing.

The percentage of the income from business transactions was made public also for 1961, 1962, and 1965; according to the estimates of research organizations of the ROK, it was approximately 55 to 57 percent. It seems to have been increasing in light of both the trend shown during the period from 1961 to 1965 and the judgments made by the research organizations of the ROK.

Meanwhile, according to the explanations given by North Korea, while the economic activities of state-operated enterprises were expanded either absolutely or relatively in comparison with the enterprises of cooperative organizations, the percentage of the profits earned by state-operated enterprises occupying in the socialist accounting receipt seemed to have been increasing gradually and the percentage of cooperative organizations seemed to have been decreasing gradually.

However, as shown in Table 7, the percentage of the income tax from cooperative organizations was much smaller in comparison with the income from business transactions or the profits earned by state-operated enterprises. Therefore, the percentage of the gross amount of the income from business transactions, the profits earned by state-operated enterprises, and the income tax from cooperative organizations occupying in the socialist accounting receipt seemed to have increased gradually. Furthermore, as mentioned above, the percentage of the income of governmental-political organizations occupying in the socialist accounting receipt seemed to have increased gradually, because the percentage of social insurance premiums was small also.

(2) Income of Governmental-Political Organizations: Table 8 shows the figures of the incomes of governmental-political organizations which are calculated by multiplying the socialist accounting receipt by the percentage of the income of governmental-political organizations occupying in the socialist accounting receipt--while identifying the pattern of gradual increase of the percentage--for each of the years listed in the table. The table also shows the figures of the incomes of governmental-political organizations which are calculated by multiplying socialist accounting receipt by 0.8 equally for all the years listed in the table. The percentage of the income of governmental-political organizations occupying in the socialist accounting receipt, which is used to calculate the figures of the income of governmental-political organizations, was computed on the basis of the following two assumptions:

First, the percentage of the income from business transactions occupying in the socialist accounting receipt for all the years, except for 1961, 1962, and 1965 during which the percentages were made public, was presumed to have increased by the yearly average increase rate figured out from the difference between the percentage of the year of 1965 and that of 1961.

Second, it is presumed that one-half of the balance of the socialist accounting receipt from which business transactions income is subtracted constitutes state enterprises profit, cooperative organizations income tax, and the social insurance premium paid by enterprises. The reasons why these assumptions are taken are as follows: as shown in Table 7, in 1957 and 1958, the percentage of state enterprises profits and the cooperative organizations income tax occupying in the socialist accounting receipt was approximately 18.8 percent, while the percentage of other incomes than the state enterprises profits and cooperative organizations income tax was approximately 23.1 percent. However, it was presumed that the total of social insurance premium paid by enterprises, state enterprises income, and the cooperative organizations income tax would be near to a half of the socialist accounting receipt exclusive of the business transactions income.

Table 8. Estimates of Income of Governmental-Political Organizations

(Unit: 1,000 won)

(1) 年度	(2) (A) 社会主義会計収入	(B) 去来収入金	(4) 社会主義会計収入 / (3) 主義会計収入	(C)=[1+(B)]/2	(5) 社会主義会計収入 / (6) 主義会計収入	(7) (D)=(A)×(C) 政機所得推計 I	(8) (E)=(A)×0.8 政機所得推計 I
1960	1,936,510		0.5808		0.7904	1,530,627	1,549,208
1961	2,349,600		0.5495		0.7748	1,820,400	1,879,680
1962	2,835,540		0.5520		0.7760	2,200,437	2,268,432
1963	3,081,920		(0.5584)		0.7792	2,401,498	2,465,536
1964	3,428,800		(0.5629)		0.7814	2,679,427	2,743,040
1965	3,502,360		0.5673		0.7837	2,744,707	2,801,888
1966	3,598,070		(0.5718)		0.7859	2,827,721	2,878,456
1967	4,021,490		(0.5762)		0.7881	3,171,803	3,219,592
1968	4,933,270		(0.5807)		0.7904	3,899,017	3,946,616
1969	5,223,290		(0.5851)		0.7926	4,139,862	4,178,632
1970	6,120,020		(0.5896)		0.7948	4,864,213	4,896,016
1971	6,242,920		(0.5941)		0.7970	4,975,791	4,994,336
1972	7,281,690		(0.5985)		0.7993	5,819,931	5,825,352
1973	8,397,390		(0.6030)		0.8015	6,730,353	6,717,912
1974	10,115,250		(0.6074)		0.8037	8,129,702	8,092,200
1975	11,586,300		(0.6119)		0.8059	9,337,787	9,269,040
1976	12,625,830		(0.6163)		0.8082	10,203,684	10,100,664
1977	13,789,000		(0.6208)		0.8104	11,174,406	11,031,200
1978	15,657,300		(0.6252)		0.8126	12,723,302	12,525,840
1979	17,477,900		(0.6297)		0.8148	14,241,648	13,982,320

Sources: Based on the data of the budget revenue of North Korea obtained by the research organizations of the ROK.

Notes: In (B), the percentage for 1960 was regarded as the same as that for 1957-58 and thereby was transferred from Table 7. The percentages in parentheses are calculated by applying 0.004452, the yearly average increase rate figured out from the difference between the percentage for 1965 and that for 1961. In the actual computation in (B) and (C), calculation was done down to the sixth decimal place.

Key:

1. Year
2. (A) Socialist accounting receipt [SAR]
3. (B) Business transactions income
4. Socialist accounting receipt
5. (C)=[1+(B)]/2
   Governmental-political organizations income
6. SAR
7. (D)=(A) X (C)
   Estimates of governmental-political organizations income I
8. (E)=(A) X 0.8
   Estimates of governmental-political organizations income I [TN: Sic]

Table 8 shows that there is no big difference between the estimates of the income of governmental-political organizations calculated by means of a more complicated method of figuring out on the basis of assumptions cited above and those calculated by means of a simple method of figuring. The reason is

that the percentage of the income of governmental-political organizations for each year listed on the column of Estimate I is not much different from 0.8, which is applied equally for the percentage of governmental-political organizations' income. Therefore, either the Estimate I or Estimate II may be used, if the purpose is simply to figure out the governmental-political organizations' income.

However, it would be better to use Estimate II in the case when the estimated retained incomes of enterprises is to be calculated as in the case cited below. Calculation of the retained incomes of enterprises requires the estimation of state enterprise profits and cooperative organizations' income taxes for each year. The reason for this is that we had better use the data of socialist accounting receipts for 1958 rather than the data used in Estimate I--the content of the consolidated socialist accounting receipts in 1957 and 1958, especially the percentage of cooperative organizations' income taxes. Again the reason for this is that the percentage of cooperative organizations' income taxes occupying in the socialist accounting receipts was greatly reduced, as shown in Table 7--7.78 percent for 1957 dropped to 1.82 percent for 1958. The percentage of cooperative organizations' income taxes, although it grew somewhat afterwards, as mentioned above, gradually decreased; so it is presumed that its percentage changed little from the level of 1958.

3. Estimates of Retained Income of Enterprises

When we deduct the state enterprises' profits and cooperative organizations' income taxes--these are to be paid to the budget of the governmental-political organizations--from the profits earned by the state-operated enterprises and the enterprises of cooperative organizations, we find retained incomes of enterprises there. North Korea has never made public the scale of retained incomes of enterprises. Thus, in order to figure out the retained incomes of enterprises, we must first calculate the percentages of the retained incomes of state-operated enterprises and state enterprises' profits and the percentages of the retained incomes of cooperative organizations and the income taxes of cooperative organizations. Then we must figure out for each year the incomes of state enterprises and the income taxes of the cooperative organizations on the basis of the time sequence of the socialist accounting receipt and the content of the socialist accounting receipt for the year of 1958. Then we must multiply these figures by the percentages computed on the first stage. We can use only this indirect method of calculation.

However, the percentage of the profits, which would be retained, occupying in the total profits of state-operated enterprises and cooperative organizations enterprises is not made public in detail. Thus, the estimation of the retained income of enterprises is not to be made so accurately as that of household income or income of governmental-political organizations.

According to some researchers' quarters, the rate of payments to the central governmental-political organizations are as follows: various kinds of cooperatives, exclusive of sidelines of cooperative farms and the fishery cooperatives, pay 10 percent of the profit settled at the time of closing accounts; cooperative farm stores pay 15 percent of the profit settled at the time of

closing account; fishery cooperatives pay 2 or 3 percent of the income from sales; banks and insurance organizations pay 50 percent of gross profit; and the large-scale sidelines operated by ordinary state-operated enterprises or the daily necessities stores pay 10 percent of the profit settled at the time of closing accounts.(32) Sources of this information and the year for which this information is available are not known. Even if we accept this information to be true, we only know that the rate of income tax for cooperative organizations is approximately 10 percent; and there is no way of telling the percentage of the state enterprise profit, which general state-operated enterprises pay, occupying in their total profit. Therefore, we used the Soviet Union's data to figure out the percentage. In the case of the Soviet Union, the portion of the profit of state-operated enterprises in 1967, which was paid to the government's budget, reached 62.4 percent.(33)

In light of North Korea's explanation about the use of the profits of enterprises, the following calculation does not seem to be too far from the correct one: to figure out the ratio between the retained profits of cooperative organizations and the income taxes of cooperative organizations at 9 to 1; and to figure out the ratio between the retained profits of state enterprises and the profits of state enterprises at 37.6 to 62.4. According to North Korea's explanation, the reason for collecting the profits of state enterprises is that there is need of reasonably distributing and utilizing the profits earned by state-operated enterprises for the benefit of the dimension of the whole country.(34) Thus, most of the funds needed for expanded reproduction in the state-operated enterprises are to be appropriated as the expenditure for capital construction of the state, one of the expenditure items of the budget. But, if we assume that the investment rate of North Korea, a country less developed than the Soviet Union, is higher than that of the Soviet Union, it is much possible that the proportion of the profits retained by the state-operated enterprises of North Korea is lower than that of the Soviet Union. Therefore, there would be a low possibility of underestimating the actual retained profits of state-operated enterprises of North Korea, if the retained profits are figured out on the basis of the data of the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, North Korea explains that only the lesser part of the profits of cooperatives is collected as the cooperative organizations' income taxes, while most of the profits earned by cooperatives is used for the expanded reproduction in the cooperatives and the fund for the common consumption of the members of the cooperatives.(35) This is not incompatible with the estimation that 90 percent of the profits of cooperative organizations is retained.

Table 9 shows the retained income of enterprises which is calculated on the basis of: the percentage of the income taxes of cooperatives occupying in the retained profits of cooperative organizations--as figured out in the above; the percentage of the profits of state enterprises occupying in the retained profits of state-operated enterprises--as figured out in the above; the time sequence of the socialist accounting receipt in Table 8; and the components of the socialist accounting receipts for 1958 as figured in the above.

Table 9. Estimates of Retained Income of Enterprises

(Unit: 1,000 won)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
年 度	(A) 社会主義的総収入	(B) = (A) × 0.1187 × 376/624 国営企業所 留保利潤	(C) = (A) × 0.0182 × 9 協同團体留保利潤	(D) = (B) + (C) 企業留保所得推計 II
1960	1,936,510	138,460	315,457	453,917
1961	2,319,600	167,996	382,750	550,746
1962	2,835,540	202,741	461,909	664,650
1963	3,061,920	220,357	502,045	722,402
1964	3,428,900	245,159	558,552	803,711
1965	3,502,360	250,419	570,534	820,953
1966	3,598,070	257,262	586,126	843,388
1967	4,024,490	287,731	655,589	943,340
1968	4,933,270	352,729	803,630	1,156,359
1969	5,223,290	373,465	850,874	1,224,339
1970	6,126,020	437,581	996,951	1,434,532
1971	6,242,920	446,369	1,016,972	1,463,341
1972	7,281,690	520,641	1,186,187	1,706,828
1973	8,397,390	600,413	1,367,935	1,968,348
1974	10,115,250	723,240	1,647,774	2,371,014
1975	11,586,300	828,420	1,887,408	2,715,828
1976	12,625,830	902,747	2,056,748	2,959,495
1977	13,780,000	985,914	2,246,228	3,232,142
1978	15,657,300	1,119,497	2,550,574	3,670,071
1979	17,477,900	1,249,670	2,847,150	4,096,820

Source: Socialist accounting receipt: Table 8.
Notes: In (B) and (C) respectively, the ratio between the profits of state-operated enterprises and the retained profits in the profits of state-operated enterprises is put at 624 to 376; in the profits of cooperative organizations, the ratio between the income taxes and retained profits of cooperative organizations is put at 1 to 93; and the percentage of the profits of the state enterprises and the income taxes of cooperative organizations occupying in the socialist accounting receipt is based on the figure for 1958 in Table 7.

Key:

1. Year
2. (A) Socialist accounting receipts
3. $(B)=(A)\times 0.1187\times\frac{376}{624}$ Retained profits of state-operated enterprises
4. $(C)=(A)\times 0.0182\times 9$ Retained profits of cooperative organizations
5. (D)=(B)+(C) Estimate II of retained income of enterprises

4. Calculation of Gross National Product

In order to calculate North Korea's gross national product, we may figure out the net national product first by adding up the household income figured out in the above, the income of governmental-political organizations, retained income of enterprises, and overseas net receipt factor income; then we may apply the depreciation rate that has been figured out to the net national product.

However, as for the overseas net receipt factor income, there is no data for this whatsoever. Unlike other items, the overseas net receipt factor income had better not be considered in calculating the net national product; doing so would eliminate further errors. The methods that would be difficult to justify had better not be used in this case. The reason for this is that in North Korea, where there are not much overseas economic activities, both the overseas receipt factor income and the overseas payment factor income are expected to be small; and the difference between these two incomes would be even less.

North Korea has never made public the percentage of the depreciation amount occupying in the gross national product. The only disclosure was made in 1957 to the effect that the depreciation amount in industry reached 3.7 percent of the cost of gross national product.(36) Assuming that the same rate persisted in the period 1960-79, we cannot be sure whether the application of the same depreciation rate to the gross national product may overestimate or underestimate North Korea's gross national product. The reason for this is that while the production cost of industrial goods includes the cost of intermediate goods, the income from business transactions and the sales margin are not included in there, and that it is impossible to determine which is greater--the percentage of depreciation amount occupying in the added value created in the industrial sector and the percentage of depreciation amount occupying in the cost of industrial products. Anyhow, in the light of the fact that the ratio of depreciation amount occupying in the gross national product of the Soviet Union in 1959 was approximately 5.7 percent,(37) we would not underestimate North Korea's gross national product, if we figure the percentage of the depreciation amount occupying in the gross national product of North Korea at the level of 3.7 percent.

Table 9 [TN: Sic] shows, as estimated in the above, the household income, the income of governmental-political organizations (Estimate II), the retained income of enterprises, the time sequence and the ordinary currency value of won of North Korea's gross national product which is computed on the basis of a depreciation rate of 3.7 percent. It then shows the per capita gross national product of North Korea computed on the basis of all this. Table 10 [TN: Sic] compares the author's estimate of North Korea's gross national product with figures computed by other sources.

As shown in Table 10, the author's estimate is rather higher than the existing ones of others. Some may question if the author overestimated the actual value of North Korea's gross national product. This question would not be answered satisfactorily unless the fundamental statistical data of North Korea's economy are made public sufficiently. However, if those assumptions taken under circumstances beyond our control for the reason of lack of available data were appropriate, there are two reasons that the author may assert that his estimate figures are most closer to actual real figures.

First, as pointed out above, the author's estimate does not have any errors that were made by existing estimates.

Table 9. Structure of North Korea's Gross National Product

(Unit: 1,000 won)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
年度	家計所得推計 II 第1案	政府所得推計 II	企業留保所得推計 II	減價償却費	国民総生産	1人当国民総生産
1960	2.142.117(49.8)	1.549.208(36.0)	453.917(10.5)	159.217	4.304.509	407.55
1961	2,331,832(47.2)	1,879,680(38.0)	550,746(11.1)	182,974	4,945,232	451.83
1962	2,374,244(43.1)	2,268,432(41.2)	664,650(12.1)	203,916	5,511,242	491.33
1963	2,530,972(42.6)	2,465,536(41.5)	722,402(12.2)	219,730	5,938,640	516.54
1964	2,819,107(42.6)	2,743,040(41.5)	803,711(12.2)	244,586	6,610,444	557.51
1965	3,042,416(44.0)	2,801,888(40.5)	820,953(11.9)	256,090	6,921,347	564.92
1966	3,210,210(44.6)	2,878,456(40.0)	843,388(11.7)	266,341	7,198,393	572.03
1967	3,467,081(43.8)	3,219,592(40.6)	943,340(11.9)	293,157	7,923,170	613.06
1968	3,591,926(39.8)	3,946,616(43.7)	1,156,359(12.8)	334,072	9,028,973	680.20
1969	3,728,962(39.3)	4,178,632(44.1)	1,224,339(12.9)	350,863	9,482,796	695.58
1970	4,222,044(38.5)	4,896,016(44.7)	1,434,532(13.1)	405,447	10,958,039	782.61
1971	5,163,617(42.8)	4,994,336(41.4)	1,463,341(12.1)	446,509	12,067,803	841.31
1972	5,331,180(39.9)	5,825,352(43.6)	1,706,828(12.8)	494,231	13,357,591	909.05
1973	5,643,163(37.9)	6,717,912(45.1)	1,968,348(13.2)	550,550	14,879,982	988.51
1974	5,959,280(34.9)	8,092,200(47.5)	2,371,014(13.9)	630,978	17,053,472	1,105.93
1975	6,290,748(33.1)	9,269,040(48.8)	2,715,828(14.3)	702,178	18,977,794	1,201.43
1976	6,614,413(32.4)	10,100,664(49.4)	2,959,495(14.5)	755,929	20,430,501	1,264.42
1977	6,810,796(31.1)	11,031,200(50.4)	3,232,142(14.8)	809,702	21,883,840	1,323.89
1978	7,091,899(29.3)	12,525,840(51.8)	3,670,071(15.2)	894,735	24,182,565	1,430.07
1979	7,437,233(28.1)	13,982,320(52.8)	4,096,820(15.5)	980,380	26,496,753	1,531.69

Sources: Table 6, Table 8, and Table 9.
Notes: Figures in parentheses are percentages occupying in the gross national product. The rate of depreciation amount is 3.7 percent. The mid-year population figures needed to compute per capita gross national product are those shown in Table 1.

Key:

1. Year
2. Household income Estimate II Plan 1
3. Governmental-political organizations income Estimate II
4. Retained income of enterprises Estimate II
5. Depreciation amount
6. Gross national product
7. Per capita gross national product

Second, North Korea once announced that its per capita national income was 500 won in 1966.(38) I like to point out here that only the author's estimate of North Korea's per capita gross national product is compatible with this 500 won figure. North Korea's conception of national income calls for the balance of the aggregate value of all goods produced in all economic sectors other than nonproductive sectors minus the value of intermediate input and depreciation amount.(39) Therefore, national income or per capita national income as conceived by North Korea should be smaller than the ordinary conception of gross national product or per capita gross national product which includes the added value in nonproductive sectors and depreciation amount. However, North Korea's per capita gross national product of 1966, which is calculated

on the basis of existing estimates shown in Table 10 or on the basis of other existing estimates, is lower than the national income of the same year. Only the figure of the author's computation--572 won--is slightly over the officially published figure.

Table 10. Other Estimates of North Korea's GNP Figures Compared

(Unit: million won)

Year	(A) Author's estimate	(B) Mr Ch'oe Chu-hwan's estimate	(C) Mr Kim Yong-kyu's estimate
1960	4,305	--	--
1961	4,945	--	4,642
1962	5,511	--	5,196
1963	5,939	--	5,513
1964	6,610	--	5,915
1965	6,921	--	6,020
1966	7,198	--	6,186
1967	7,923	--	6,673
1968	9,029	--	7,647
1969	9,483	--	8,015
1970	10,958	--	10,232
1971	12,068	--	10,521
1972	13,358	--	11,869
1973	14,880	--	14,861
1974	17,053	12,002	17,228
1975	18,978	13,407	19,172
1976	20,431	14,612	20,820
1977	21,884	--	22,868
1978	24,183	--	24,773
1979	26,497	--	27,274

Sources: (B): Ch'oe Chu-hwan, "Calculation of North Korea's GNP," in T'ONGIL CHONGCH'AEK Vol 4, No 1, p 63; (C) Kim Yong-kyu, "How to Compute North Korea's GNP," in T'ONGIL CHONGCH'AEK Vol 6, Nos 3 and 4, pp 173-174.

III. Conclusion

In the above, I presented a method of estimating North Korea's gross national product, calculated on the basis of the phase of distribution, expressed in terms of ordinary currency value of won, and the actual figures computed on the basis of that method.

Regardless of the method of estimating, the time sequence of North Korea's gross national product expressed in terms of ordinary currency value of won is not much of use by itself. For example, in order to obtain the economic growth rate of North Korea, it is imperative for us to obtain even the commodity price index of North Korea. And, if one wants to compare the gross national product of North Korea with our country or any other country, one must know at least the exchange rate between the purchasing power of North

Korean currency and that of the third country's currency. However, no data have been available so far to us regarding the commodity price index of North Korea and the exchange rate between the purchasing power of North Korean currency and that of the third country's currency. Therefore, we must be very careful if we try to estimate North Korea's economic growth or relative economic strength by means of the gross national product of North Korea computed above in this paper.

FOOTNOTES

1. In the Soviet Union, this is called collective farm market. Regarding the farmers' market of North Korea, see "Economics Dictionary" by Sahoe Kwahagwon Kyongje Yon'guso, Vol 1, P'yongyang: Sahoe Kwahagwon Ch'ulp'ansa, 1970, p 405.

2. Ibid., Vol 1, p 337.

3. Ibid., Vol 1, p 332.

4. In North Korea, they understand that material richness and national income are not created by state management, education, science, arts, public health, management of public facilities, commerce, passenger transportation, and postal services serving the people; therefore, they call these the economic activities in the nonproductive field. On the other hand, they understand that national income is created by transportation of goods, postal services serving production, packing, selection, and custody--all services directly related to the process of producing goods; therefore, these are included in the economic activities in the productive field. Ibid., Vol 1, pp 704, 773.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid., Vol 1, p 625.

7. Ibid., Vol 1, p 738.

8. Ibid., Vol 1, p 1.

9. For the "cost" in the North Korean concept, see Ibid., Vol 2, p 895; Vol 1, p 169; Vol 1, p 463; Vol 1, p 51. In general, the "cost" in the North Korean concept includes expenses of all intermediate input materials which include productive services, depreciation expense, wage, and the social insurance premium paid by enterprises to the central government organization.

10. The commercial wholesale prices are applied only to lumbers, electric power, and the produce of state-operated farms and ranches, it is said. Ibid., Vol 1, p 2.

11. Ibid., Vol 2, p 178.

12. Circulation cost is equivalent to the cost in the commercial enterprise. Ibid., Vol 1, p 627.

13. Ibid., Vol 1, p 620.

14. See "Irrigation fee" on p 383 of Ibid., Vol 1; and see "Agricultural machine operation fee" on p 401 of Ibid., Vol 1. Cooperative farms pay in kind for the services supplied to them.

15. In the case of the Soviet Union, when the prices of the goods being transacted in the collective farm markets are higher than the prices of the goods of the same kind being transacted in the state-operated stores, the government renders control to set the price ceiling. In case of North Korea, nothing is known about this.

16. One can guess that there is a process of circulation of goods and services through black markets even in North Korea, in addition to these nine lawful processes of circulation. However, there is no way of knowing the value added that is produced through black market transactions: it is not to be considered in estimating the gross national product of North Korea.

17. This means that the expenses for all products are to be applied to the total amount of product of the enterprises of cooperative organizations from which the wages in kind are subtracted.

18. Part of the social insurance premium is paid by the beneficiary. Ibid., Vol 2, p 8.

19. See "Net income of enterprises" on p 325 of Ibid., Vol 1.

20. Ibid.

21. In North Korea and other socialist countries, the total amount exclusively of material production is called the global social product. Ibid., Vol 2, p 133.

22. In order to understand the reason why it is unsatisfactory to estimate the gross national product of North Korea on the basis of the phase of expenditure, see Ch'oe Chu-hwan, "Calculation of GNP of North Korea: Approach on the Basis of Expenditure," in T'ONGIL CHONGCH'AEK, Vol 4, No 1, 1978 pp 46-66; and the author's article, "A Method of Estimating GNP of North Korea--Development of New Methods and Criticism on Existing Methods," in KONGSANKWON KYONGJE TONGHYANG, Vol 1, No 3, May 1981 pp 1-20.

23. Regarding the existing method of estimating GNP of North Korea on the basis of the phase of distribution and the errors of that method, see the author's article cited above, pp 10-15; Pukhan Yon'guso, "North Korea's Economy," Seoul: Pukhan Yon'guso, 1977 pp 261-326; Kim Yong-kyu, "North Korea's Method of Computation," in T'ONGIL CHONGCH'AEK, Vol 6, No 3-4 (1980) pp 150-175.

24. This is part of residual income of enterprises of cooperative organizations. It is not such an income as would be decided by a certain wage rate, like the wage of general workers.

25. See "Decision of Enlarged Session of Political Committee of the Central Committee of North Korea's Workers Party, dated 7 January 1963."

26. Based on the data obtained by research organizations of the ROK.

27. Choson Chungang T'ongsinsa, "Choson chungang yon'gam" or "Korean Central Yearbook," P'yongyang: Choson Chungang T'ongsinsa, 1971, p 248; 1972 ed, p 351; 1973 ed, p 280; and 1974 ed, p 244.

28. In its 6-Year Plan that went into effect in 1971, North Korea announced that the monthly average wage will be raised up to 90 won in 1976. In 1975, it again said that the monthly average wage will be at the 90 won level. But, it seems that this did not happen. If, in 1976 or afterwards, the monthly average wage was raised up to 90 won, one cannot think of any special reason why North Korean authorities did not publicize the increase in workers' income. Choson Chungang T'ongsinsa, Yearbook cited above, 1975 ed, p 406.

29. According to the data obtained by the research organizations of the ROK, the number of members of cooperative farms occupied over 42 percent of the population employed, while others employed occupied less than 14 percent of the population employed.

30. In the case of North Korea, which introduced the cooperative farm system later than the Soviet Union, there is a great possibility that North Korea will have greater income difference in the same year. Therefore, even on the basis of such an assumption as this, discrepancies in estimation would be lessened, if the income of civilians employed be underestimated rather than be estimated without that.

31. According to the revenue of North Korea's budget for the year of 1949, data of which were obtained by research organizations of the ROK, the social insurance premium occupied 3 percent of the total budget revenue.

32. Yu Wan-sik, "Financial Structure of North Korea," in TONGSO KYONGJE, 1973, Jan-Feb issue, p 36.

33. Alec Nove, THE SOVIET ECONOMY, 2nd ed, New York: F. A. Praeger, p 40.

34. Sahhoe Kwahagwon Kyongje Yon'guso, op. cit., Vol 1, p 19, "International Enterprises' Profit."

35. Sahoe Kwahagwon Kyongje Yon'guso, op. cit., Vol 2, p 738, "Net Income of Cooperative Farms."

36. Pukhan Yon'guso, op. cit., p 288.

37. Ibid.

38. Revealed at the First Session of the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea, held in December 1967.

39. Sahoe Kwahagwon Kyongje Yon'guso, op. cit., Vol 1, p 216, "National Income."

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CSO: 4108/77

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHONG CHUN-KI SPEAKS AT PYONGYANG SPORTS FESTIVAL

SK011350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] A national sports festival celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song opened on 30 April.

The festival is participated in by members of central and local sports teams, sports teams of plants and enterprises and sports clubs--nearly 2,000 in total--and by members of the sports team of Koreans in Japan. The festival will include nearly all sports events, such as track and field events, ball games, heavy games, sea sports, national defense sports and traditional national sports.

The opening ceremony of the national sports festival was held at the Kim Il-song Stadium. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was placed on the platform of the stadium. The ceremony was attended by Comrades O Chin-u, Kim Hwan, Kang Song-san, Chong Chun-ki, Hong Song-yong and Kim Pok-sin; chairmen and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries of working people's organizations; responsible functionaries of Pyongyang city organs of power; and sportsmen, working people and students in Pyongyang. The ceremony began with the singing of "Song of Gen Kim Il-song."

Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki made a speech at the ceremony. He said: Cherishing the joy and pride of having reelected the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the state, we are now opening the national sports festival at a time when the joy of celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader as a most felicitous national event is overflowing throughout the country.

He said: The time of 70 years traversed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal history in which he has devoted his all for the fatherland and people and for the victory of the revolution of chuche and in which he has performed brilliant feats.

He said: The sports of the country are developing under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center. As a result, our people have come to possess sturdy physical strength, are firmly prepared for labor and national defense and are enjoying their independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

He stressed: All players should gain brilliant success in every game by vigorously waging ideological games, combative games, speed games and technical games. Thus, they should see to it that this sports festival contributes to developing sports.

Next, Choe In-hwa, chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Federation of Koreans in Japan who is heading the sports team of Koreans in Japan, made a speech.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the ceremony. The ceremony was followed by parade of players.

After the ceremony, an exhibition performance by skydivers and a football match were held. The festival will continue till the middle of May.

CSO: 4108/149

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAK SONG-CHOL SPEAKS AT BANQUET FOR GUYANESE VICE PRESIDENT

SK190914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Text] The DPRK Government arranged a banquet on the evening of 13 April in honor of the party and government delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, which has come to our country to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Members of the Guyanese party and government delegation headed by Comrade Shiv Sahai Naraine, second vice president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, were invited to the banquet. Vice President Pak Song-chol and functionaries concerned, including Ho Hwang-chan, attended the banquet. At the banquet, Vice President Pak Song-chol spoke.

He warmly welcomed Comrade Second Vice President Shiv Sahai Naraine and his party, who have come to our country to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said: Many distinguished international friends have come to our country to warmly congratulate the 70th birthday of the great leader. This glorifies the significant birthday. Noting that today's friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries are being consolidated and developed with the deep interest and concern of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, the respected leader of the Guyanese people, Vice President Pak Song-chol said the visit of the delegation to our country will greatly contribute to further developing the outstanding relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

He said: We warmly congratulate the Guyanese people for their great success in the struggle to build a self-reliant national economy and culture, upholding socialist slogans. He said: We sincerely wish the Guyanese people greater success in the future struggle for building a new society.

Second Vice President Shiv Sahai Naraine spoke next. He said: I am very happy to come to your country to mark the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Guyanese Government and people and members of the People's National Congress of Guyana are significantly marking this day together with the people of the world.

He said that the great achievements of the respected and beloved leader in the revolution and construction and the success and experience of the Korean people in the revolution and construction constitute a great encouragement to all peoples of the world.

He said: Your country is carrying out socialist construction under the banner of the chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Guyanese people highly evaluate the success attained by the Korean people in socialist construction. Referring to the fact that many countries of the world have formed the chuche idea study groups and are actively studying the chuche idea, he said that Guyana is also advancing along the road of cooperative socialism and is accelerating socialist construction by inspiring the people to follow the demands of the chuche idea.

Saying that we feel very grateful for your country's support and cooperation extended to us, he noted that your country's support and cooperation to many countries in the world are an encouragement to the countries accelerating socialist construction. Stressing that the meaningful meeting in your country between the respected and great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, our respected leader, made an epochal contribution to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, he said that these friendly and cooperative relations will develop in the future.

He said: Our stand of supporting the reunification of your country will not change in the future.

The participants at the banquet toasted to the long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the long life of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, the respected leader of the Guyanese people.

CSO: 4108/149

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAK SONG-CHOL ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR SOMALIAN ENVOY

SK150324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Report on speech by DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol at Pyongyang banquet arranged by DRPK Government on 12 April for Somalian Vice President Hussein Kulmie Afrah, special envoy of the Somalian president--read by announcer]

[Text] In his speech, Vice President Pak Song-chol warmly welcomed His Excellency Vice President Hussein Kulmie Afrah and his party, who have come to our country to mark the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader, crossing continents and oceans. Vice President Pak Song-chol said: Our people sincerely rejoice that the Somalian people have achieved outstanding successes in their rewarding struggle for the grandeur and prosperity of the country by surmounting all difficulties and trials since the victory of the revolution.

He said: In particular, our government and people highly evaluate the Somalian Government's implementation of the 3-year economic construction plan and its active struggle for food self-sufficiency under the slogan of self-reliance.

He added: Our government and people, treasuring friendship with the Somalian people, will always advance hand in hand with the people of your country in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and nonalignment.

CSO: 4108/149

O KUK-YOL ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR UGANDAN DELEGATION

SK190233 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] In honor of the Ugandan Government delegation which is visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK Government arranged a banquet on the evening of 14 April at Chongnyugwan.

Attending the banquet were the members of the delegation led by Paulo Muwanga, vice president of Uganda, George Paliel Ufoyura, Ugandan ambassador to our country. Also attending the banquet were functionaries concerned, including Comrade O Kuk-yol and Yi Ik-sun.

Comrade O Kuk-yol first spoke at the banquet.

He said: I warmly welcome your visit to our country to celebrate, along with our people, the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He continued: The DPRK and the Republic of Uganda, having established firm friendly ties through the common struggle against imperialism and for independence, have mutually supported and cooperated with each other. The historic encounter between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Excellency President A. Milton Obote last year was a significant event contributing to expanding and developing the friendship and unity between the peoples of our two countries.

The visit to our country by the vice president will serve as another significant opportunity for cementing and developing the friendly ties between the DPRK and the Republic of Uganda which are daily improving.

Saying that our people heartily congratulate the Ugandan people on the great successes they have achieved in their struggle to restore the economy of a war-ravaged country, he further said that the Korean people truly wish prosperity and happiness for the fraternal Ugandan people.

In conclusion, he said: I propose a toast to the long life and good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the long life and good health of His Excellency President A. Milton Obote, esteemed leader of the Ugandan people.

Paulo Muwanga, vice president, spoke next.

He said he was truly grateful for the warm welcome the delegation received the moment it arrived in beautiful Pyongyang.

Saying that, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, he was conveying warm congratulatory greetings to his excellency president, the KWP, and the government and people of the DPRK, from His Excellency A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda, the Ugandan People's Congress, and the government and people of Uganda, he continued: We consider it an honor to participate in a felicitous national celebration of your country.

Saying that it is natural for our people to celebrate the birthday of his excellency president in a splendid style, he said that His Excellency President Kim Il-song has been devoting his whole life to the political, economic and social development of our country. Under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the Korean people have made great accomplishments in the political, economic and cultural fields.

He continued: His Excellency President Kim Il-song is making our two countries greatly contribute to strengthening the nonalignment movement. I propose a toast to the long life and good health of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, who is marking his 70th birthday, to the long life and good health of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, secretary of the KWP Central Committee; and to the permanent friendship between the peoples of our two countries. Long live Comrade President Kim Il-song! Long live the friendship between Uganda and the DPRK! Long live the nonalignment movement!

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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END

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24 May 1982

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No. 213

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LET US GO FORWARD TO ATTAIN TO THE END THE CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE THAT BEGAN UNDER THE 'T.D.' BANNER

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[Text] It is the 55th anniversary of the formation of Down-With-Imperialism Union [T.D.--T'ado Chegukchuui Tongmaeng] that marked a new beginning of the Korean revolution.

It was a historic proclamation heralding a new start of our revolution that in October 1926 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had formed the Donw-With-Imperialism Union under a farsighted plan to energetically move the Korean revolution forward, a revolution laden with twists and turns, under the banner of sovereignty.

With the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union our people came to have a genuine communist revolutionary organization of their own and launch their struggle on the principle of independent stand and attitude, and the Korean revolution came to embark on the road of glory to attaining the lofty chuche cause.

From the time of formation of the "T.D." the Korean communist movement and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle came to chart the road to majestic development under a genuine vanguard organization, and our party and revolution began striking their deep, viable roots.

That the great leader Comrade KimIl-song, breaking all the extant conceptions, had illuminated for the first time the road of sovereignty, the road of the "T.D." was truly a historic event that brought about a basic turnaround in our revolution.

Our people, by dynamically moving forward following the banner of sovereignty, the flag of the "T.D." held aloft by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, had been able to chart the one road of victory and glory breaking through the most formidable trials and barriers in modern history.

The Korean revolution, making its start by striking its viable roots in the "T.D.," had won great victories on the road of attaining the cause of national liberation, class liberation, and has today reached the high stage of comprehensively realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people under the slogan for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The chuche revolutionary cause which, charted in the Paektu forests, has walked a road of glory, is being hastened more energetically today by the consummate, tested leadership of our party, and on the road ahead for it an infinitely bright future looms.

Our people, looking back with high pride on the glorious history of the past 50-plus years, are reaffirming more firmly their resolve of loyalty to attain to the end generation after generation, forever loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the party, the chuche cause which began under the banner of the "T.D."

The Chuche Cause Is the Most Sacred Cause of Our Era

Our people's revolutionary cause, the chuche cause, is the great communist revolutionary cause of our era charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A hundred and several score years have passed since the working class entered the stage of history and the communist movement began. In that period the labor movement and the communist movement have steadily developed on a worldwide scale, and great strides have been made in the sacred struggle for national liberation, class liberation. Our people's revolutionary cause, the chuche revolutionary cause, because of its lofty idea and objective, is radiating radiant rays for the human liberation cause.

The chuche revolutionary cause is the most sacred cause which, holding the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding principle and brilliantly embodying it, goes forward to comprehensively realize the sovereign rights of the nation and the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and brilliantly work out the communist future, the supreme ideal of mankind.

The entire journey in which our revolution was charted and developed has been a process of embodying the chuche ideology in the realities, a travel of rewarding struggle for the comprehensive victory of the chuche ideology. Chuche is the life of the Korean revolution, and chuche and our people's revolutionary cause are inseparably linked together as one. Precisely this is why our people proudly call the Korean revolution the chuche revolutionary cause.

Embodying the immortal chuche ideology and comprehensively realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people on the loftiest plane is where the inherent revolutionary nature of the chuche cause is, where its greatness is.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All revolutionary struggle may be regarded, in a word, as struggle to cast off class or national enslavement, as struggle of the masses of people to protect their independent stand and attitude." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, pp 273-274)

Greatness of a revolutionary cause lies in how deeply it reflects and embodies the independent aim and demand of the masses of working people.

Man is a social being holding his independent stand and attitude as life. Independent stand and attitude is the inherent social attribute of man intent on casting off enslavement and constraint in all forms and living as the master of his own destiny. From his independent aim and demand it is the mode of living of man to struggle to protect and realize his independent stand and attitude.

Mankind has yearned over a long period of time for an independent and creative life. But in the class society such aim and aspiration of mankind could in no way be realized and it had remained a mere dream.

Of course the thinkers championing a variety of contemporary forces had interpreted this way or that way the question of the destiny of social beings.

Certain people claimed that it was possible to seek true human living by recognizing "the providence of god" and becoming the servants of "god" while others claimed that human destiny was preordained and as such, could not be changed or cast off. All such views had reflected the interests of the exploiting class.

Even in the case of progressive thinkers who sympathized with the plight of the oppressed and exploited masses of people and sought a way out for their freedom, liberation, and happiness, had been unable, because of failure to precisely understand the inherent attributes of social beings, to present it as the basic question of revolution to comprehensively realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and go forward to correctly solve it.

The centuries-old aspiration of mankind to find a true road to providing an independent and creative life for social beings was reserved for brilliant realization by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has founded the chuche ideology and charted the chuche revolutionary cause.

The chuche cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song illuminates the true road to national liberation, class liberation, human liberation, and teaches the road to comprehensively realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people on the loftiest plane.

The greatness of the chuche cause is none other than the greatness of the chuche ideology. The immortal chuche ideology is a man-centered world view and a revolutionary theory aimed at realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. The chuche ideology is a great revolutionary thought which, placing the masses of people, the subject of history, at the center of the world, goes forward to comprehensively embody their independent aim and demand.

The chuche cause--because it is a cause which, holding the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding principle, goes forward to embody it--most thoroughly protects the aspiration and interest of the masses of working people and goes forward to brilliantly realize them.

The chuche cause, giving it prominence as the basic objective of revolution to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, brilliantly realize the task of liberating them from racial and class domination and enslavement, and deepening revolution in all aspects of social life, makes people genuinely enjoy

a truly independent and creative life. Making the masses of working people become the genuine master of society and nature and enjoy an independent and creative life to the heart's content free from any constraint in their ideomental life and in their material and cultural life is precisely where the intrinsic characteristics of the chuche cause are.

The greatness of the chuche revolutionary cause also lies in that it is a lofty cause going forward to carry out the revolutionary struggle relying on the inexhaustible strength and creative positiveness of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The masses of people are the master of revolution and construction and are in direct charge of them. The success or failure of revolution and construction depends, in the final analysis, on how the creativity of the masses of people is mobilized." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalsits," Vol 2, p 25)

The masses of working people are the subject of history and the driving force for social development. It is the masses of people who transform nature and develop society; it is also the masses of people who create material wealth and develop culture. Apart from the masses of people there could be no society, and without the role of the masses of people there could be no advance of history.

Consequently, in order to successfully carry out revolution and construction, it is imperative to ceaselessly enhance the position and creative role of the masses of people who are in direct charge of them. Only then will it be possible to energetically move the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks forward, maximally promoting the consciousness and revolutionary fervor of the masses of people as befits the master.

In what position to place the masses of working people and how to enhance their role is one of the basic questions influencing the success or failure of the revolutionary struggle.

The chuche revolutionary cause, breaking the outdated viewpoint considering the masses of people merely as the targets of history, views them as the genuine master making history, as the basic driving force for revolution and construction, and goes forward to carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, maximally enhancing their role.

In bygone days many people used to regard that it is an illustrious emperor or a select minority collective who shapes history and inspires social progress while viewing the masses of people as no more than enervated beings meekly obeying its will and demand.

Even in the case of people who had spoken about the strength of the masses of people, because of failure to have a correct understanding of man's position and role in the world, they were unable to correctly resolve the basic way to push ahead with revolution and construction, enhancing the creative wisdom and role of the masses. They had examined the role of the masses of people on a limited scale within the confines of given objective conditions, material condictions. From this, they had frequently considered technical job performance factors more important than the role of the masses of people in revolution and construction.

As revolutionary practice shows, by such method it is impossible to highly inspire the creative positiveness of the masses of people and in consequence, to successfully carry out the difficult and complex revolutionary struggle.

Only in the chuche revolutionary cause being guided by the immortal chuche ideology has it become possible to maximally enhance the position and role of the masses of people as the master of revolution and construction, precisely solve the question of the basic way to promote their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness to the hilt and go forward to correctly embody them.

The chuche revolutionary cause, starting from the chuche revolutionary principle that the master of the revolution and construction is the masses of people and that the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people, ceaselessly enhances the creative role of the masses and makes them go forward to independently, creatively solve all questions arising in remaking nature and society. Precisely herein lies one of the important characteristics of the chuche cause.

The greatness of the chuche cause also lies in that it is a world historic cause infinitely faithful to the sovereignty cause of the people of the world.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class is conducted on a nation-state basis. The revolution of each country is nationalist and at the same time constitutes a part of the world revolution.

In consequence, the revolutionary struggle of the working class is struggle to realize the aim and demand of the people of each country, and it is closely connnected with the struggle of the people of the world to attain their sovereignty cause. The revolutionary struggle of the people of each country is in the relationship of supporting and complementing each other and converges into the one stream known as the world revolution.

Inasmuch as the chuche revolutionary cause is a cause to comprehensively realize the chuche ideology which is a great revolutionary theory aimed at realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it is a cause equally faithful to the national duty and international duty of the working class.

Our people have energetically moved our revolution forward by brilliantly embodying the chuche ideology and through it, made immortal contributions to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world struggling for their independent stand and attitude.

The extraordinarily many-sided and infinitely abundant experiences and achievements our party and people have scored on the road of attaining the chuche cause constitute precious revolutionary heritages for the cause of national liberation, class liberation, human liberation, and inspire the fighting people to struggle and victory. Thus our people's revolutionary cause constitutes a genuine model for uniquely charting the road of revolution in the varying developmental stages of subordinate colonial states from the liberation struggle to socialist, communist construction.

In this manner the chuche cause is a great revolutionary cause which is making immortal contributions that will be eternally shining in the history of the human

liberation struggle, attaining precious achievements and experiences which have universal significance in successfully solving all questions presented by the revolution and construction of our era.

Great Leadership for the Attainment of the Chuche Revolutionary Cause

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the chuche revolutionary cause which started from the "T.D." has come far along the road of victory and glory for the past one-half century.

The road the Korean revolution has walked has been a rugged one without parallel in history, an unfamiliar one never before walked by anyone.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union under a farsighted plan to move our revolution forward under the banner of sovereignty in that formidable period when the fate of the nation had hung in the balance, provided a firm guarantee for the victorious forward movement of the chuche revolutionary cause by enunciating the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution and solidly organizing a core unit of the revolution with a large number of fresh communists of the younger generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by organizing armed ranks with communists of the younger generation as the core and declaring a great anti-Japanese war on robber Japanese imperialism and leading it to victory, had developed our country's national liberation movement onto a new higher stage and attained the historic cause of fatherland restoration, putting an end to the history of national sufferings.

The victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the realization of national liberation organized and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--this was a historic event that opened up a turning point for a new turnaround on the road of attaining the chuche revolutionary cause in our country.

After liberation the Korean revolution, on account of the peculiar internal and external situations surrounding it, had to clear a difficult and complex road. Our people, in a very backward position stemming from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, and even worse, in a state of the country dichotomized into the North and South and direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the mastermind of world reaction, had to launch the struggle to build a new society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on the historical roots of our revolution, the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition even in such difficult and complex environment, brilliantly attained the party-founding, nation-founding cause and successfully completed the task of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, rehabilitating the destroyed economy on empty ground in a short period of time after the war, erected the most superior socialist system in this land and brilliantly accomplished the historic task of socialist industrialization.

The establishment of the socialist system and the realization of socialist industrialization in our country were a great historic event that solidly provided

socioeconomic conditions and material foundations for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause. With victory of the socialist revolution and brilliant realization of the historic task of industrialization, came to be provided in the northern half of the republic sound self-reliant economic foundations making it possible to establish the most superior social system where the working masses are the master of everything and everything serves the masses of working people and to comprehensively guarantee an independent and creative life for the working masses. Thus our country, which had even lost its identity in the backward ranks of history in bygone days, has been transformed into a dignified, energetic socialist power self-dependent in politics, self-supporting in economics, and self-reliant in national defense.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our revolution through the awesome struggle for independence, sovereignty, socialist construction has scaled the high peak overlooking the comprehensive realization of the tasks of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and the complete victory of socialism near at hand.

The prideful one-half century journey from the time the beginning of our revolution was marked to the present represents prideful chronicles of having added luster to national sovereign rights, dinity, and glory, embodying the lofty idea of sovereignty under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Truly, the energetic leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, personally shouldering all the heavy burdens of revolution, has sagaciously led our people at the helm, has been the decisive guarantee for all of the victories of our revolution. Apart from the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the dignity and ever-victorious might of our party as well as the infinitely growing and prospering socialist fatherland and the independent, creative life our people enjoy today are absolutely unthinkable. Everything beautiful and dear in this land has all been provided by the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by the indefatigable effort exerted by the leader.

The chuche revolutionary cause which began early on in the "T.D." and has walked the road of victory and glory, is more dynamically moving forward today on a new higher stage under the consummate, tested leadership of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party is General Staff of the Korean revolution, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of our people. The victory or defeat of the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people entirely hinge on our party." (Booklet "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 110)

Our party is a guiding force leading the entire people confidently along the one road of victory and glory, assuming full responsibility for all questions large and small of the Korean revolution and for today's life and tommorow's destiny of our people.

It is by our party that great blueprints for revolutionary transformations of our country are prepared and that the heroic feats of our people make history.

Today our party, holding it as its lofty mission to attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is energetically leading the struggle for the attainment.

Most important in the leadership of our party for the attainment of the chuche cause is that, resolutely protecting the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it is going forward to brilliantly embody it in all areas of revolution and construction.

The process of building socialism, communism is essentially a process of struggle to defend and embody the thought of the leader who has first charted the road of revolution.

Our party, presenting it as a basic question bearing on the destiny of the Korean revolution to protect, defend, and thoroughly embody the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is sagaciously leading the way in making none but the leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, firmly prevail in the whole society.

Our party has formalized the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song into a system of the thought, theory, and method of chuche and enunciated that the leader's revolutionary thought is a great revolutionary thought representing the entire historical epoch of our time and the communist future. Thus the greatness and unqiueness of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary thought and its historical position have come to be more graphically delineated and it has become possible for it to radiate radiant rays as the guiding thought of revolution not only today but eternally in the future as well. This constitutes a great event in the developing history of advanced thoughts of mankind and another great service rendered in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class defending and carrying forward its leader's thought and cause.

The program set forth by our party for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology has epochal significance in resolutely defending the great leader's revolutionary thought and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause to the end. With the militant program set forth for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, the basic strategic goal and basic way to attain the chuche cause have come to be graphically enunciated and brighter prospects opened up on the road ahead for our people to attaining the chuche revolutionary cause.

By the energetic ideotheoretical activities and positive struggle of our party going forward to comprehensively embody the great chuche ideology the treasure chest of the chuche ideology is being ceaselessly enriched and the farsighted plan and intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are being more admirably embodied in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

Also important in the leadership of our party aimed at attaining the chuche revolutionary cause is that it is resolutely protecting, defending, and brilliantly carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition, which is the cornerstone and historical roots of our party and revolution.

To carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition is a principled demand arising in attaining to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader and a basic question influencing the destinies of the party and the revolution.

The party of the working class, only when defending, brilliantly carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition, can attain the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation to the end.

Our party, which is going forward to brilliantly attain the great leader's revolutionary cause, presenting the question of carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition as a vital question influencing the destiny of the revolution, is sagaciously leading the way in thoroughly protecting, defending, brilliantly carry forward and developing the politicoideological purity of the revolutionary tradition achieved by the leader.

Our party, comprehensively and profoundly enunciating all the theoretical and practical questions arising in carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition and by leading the way in defending and developing, the purity intact, the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition achieved by the great leader, is making it possible for the chuche revolutionary cause to move forward, drawing endless energy and nutrients from its viable roots.

With indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition broadly and deeply conducted by the tested leadership of the party, the Paektu revolutionary spirit is dynamically prevailing in the entire party and the whole society, and all party members and working people are stepping up revolution and construction with the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas style work method.

To thoroughly defend and further consolidate like bedrock the politicoideological unity and resolutionary solidarity of the whole party and the entire people achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes an important part of the content of our party's leadership to attain the chuche cause to the end.

To thoroughly consolidate the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks based on the leader's revolutionary thought is the most crucial question arising throughout the period of attaining the revolutionary cause. Under conditions that the revolution takes on a long term nature and arduousness, only if the unity and solidarity of the ranks is defended from generation to generation is it possible to attain the revolutionary cause to the end.

Our party has always directed priority attention to firmly defending and consolidating airtight the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people based on the chuche ideology and ceaselessly strengthened this task.

Our party, presenting the conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology as the precondition, as the basic key to the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, is energetically leading the way in tightly grasping, as the main line of party work, the task of establishing the unitary ideology system within the party and ceaselessly deepening it. Thus our revolutionary ranks have been thoroughly organized into the ranks of genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, and the unity of ideological will and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people have come to be further consolidated airtight on a new higher stage.

Today the unity and solidarity of our party and people is becoming the most pure and solid crystallization because it is deeply rooted in the immortal chuche ideology and based on the purest and cleanest of loyalty to the party and the leader.

Within our party is firmly established an orderly work system and work method capable of brilliantly realizing the leadership of the party, along with a revolutionary discipline and order, and is prevailing the revolutionary ethos of all party organizations and party members moving in union in accordance with the intent of the party. Thus the entire party and the whole society have been solidly consolidated as monoaxial revolutionary ranks moving forward firmly united around the party and the leader under the revolutionary guidance of the Party Central Committee. This constitutes the source of invincible strength capable of thoroughly defending and attaining the chuche cause to the end under the leadership of our party.

By the leadership of our party which is launching all tasks in a big way with extraordinary revolutionary launching power, setting forth a ceaseless high goal and magnificent strategy, an unprecedented upsurge is being brought about in all areas of socialist economic and cultural construction and a great change is occurring in the historic task of remaking the economy and culture in accordance with the demands of chuche.

Amid the dynamic march of speed battle our chuche-oriented self-reliant eocnomic foundations have been incomparably strengthened, countless monumental creations of the workers party era have sprouted, and the heyday of chuche arts has been ushered in. Thus the might of our country has been solidly consolidated into the invincible in all of the political, economic, and military areas, and a powerful ideological and material guarantee provided in the struggle of our people for the attainment of the chuche cause.

On the road of attaining the chuche revolutionry cause the 1970's has been a historic period filled to the brim with events of profound significance indeed.

In the period a revolutionary turnaround has occurred in party work and party activity under the tested leadership of the party, and people's ideomental features and society's face have changed beyond recognition.

The entire party and the whole society are filled to overflowing with the enthusiasm of loyalty to the party and the leader; amid the march of speed battle the revolutionary cause of our people has advanced at an extraordinarily fast pace; a new era of unprecedented national prosperity and growth has come to be unfurled in this land of the fatherland.

Today our party glories as a militant party possessing invincible might and leadership art in victoriously charting the road ahead for the times and the revolution, assuming full responsibility for the destiny of our people, and thanks to the tested leadership of the party, our people's revolutionary cause, the chuche cause, has come to move forward confidently toward a brighter future.

Our party's sixth congress held last October constitutes a new milestone in the struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause.

The historic Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, summing up with high pride the brilliant victories and achievements scored by our party, unfurled bright

blueprints for our people to attain the chuche cause to the end. Through the Sixth Party Congress the authority and prestige of our party has become even more enhanced and the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people extraordinarily strengthened.

Today our party, because of the immortal achievements it has compiled before the fatherland and the people, commands the absolute trust and support of the entire people.

Such absolute trust of our people in the party is an indeflectible revolutioanry creed formed in the course of clearing the formidable road of struggle together with the party to attaining the chuche cause and consolidated through living experience. The party believes in the people, and the people absolutely trust and follow the party, and the party and the people, becoming one, dynamically move forward--this is the revolutionary feature of our society, and precisely herein lies a firm guarantee for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Let Us Go Forward to Attain the Chuche Revolutionary Cause to the End, Following the Guidance of the Party

The chuche revolutionary cause which began under the banner of the "T.D." is dynamically moving forward on a new higher level under the sagacious leadership of our party.

Our people take great pride and self-esteem in the foundations for the ages they have laid breaking through trials and barriers, for the attainment of the chuche cause. But our struggle has not yet ended, and before us still remain heavy and crucial revolutionary tasks.

Loyally upholding the magnificent program set forth by the historic Sixth Congress of the KWP, we must achieve the independent reunification of the fatherland and the complete victory of socialism at the earliest possible date and energetically advance the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

We cannot afford to stop the struggle until ultimately attaining the glorious chuche revolutionary cause nor can we step aside from the road of revolution as long as imperialism remains.

In order to attain to the end the chuche revolutionary cause which began under the "T.D." banner, we must dynamically move forward forever loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the party.

Forever loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is where the true road to victoriously moving our revolution forward and winning its ultimate attainment is.

Just as in the early period of the anti-Japanese revolution Korea's young communists loyally attended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unswervingly amid trials and adversities, however formidable, we must acquit ourselves fully of our loyalty to the respected and beloved leader wherever, whenever, to the end.

In order to possess loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, loyalty turned into creed, we must hold a revolutionary leader view. Only if we hold a correct revolutioanry leader view can we, undaunted whatever the trial and adversity, engrave loyalty to the great leader in our hearts as a firm revolutionary creed.

Day in and day out of the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese revolution wherein at every step of the way they had to cross the death line and cut their way through the enemy's ranks Korea's young communists were able to fight with but one heart of loyalty, undaunted even amid such formidable trials. This they could do because they held a genuine revolutionary leader view.

All of our party members and working people, emulating that lofty mental world of the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, must forever loyally revere the great leader with the purest and cleanest of hearts and struggle, giving their all, to attain the chuche cause charted by the leader.

To firmly insure the leadership of the party is a most important guarantee for going forward to brilliantly attain the chuche cause, following the road charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The thought and leadership of our party get embodied under the revolutionary guidance of the Party Central Committee, and revolution and construction, too, only under the precise guidance of the party can move forward along the straight road of victory and get completed to the end." (Ibid., p 111)

The leadership of the party for revolution and construction gets realized through the Party Central Committee, and the revolutionary guidance of the party is aimed at none other than thoroughly embodying the thought and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song partywide and societywide.

By dynamically moving forward following the tested leadership of the party in the future just as in the past we must go forward to unswervingly defend the chuche character of our party and hasten the ultimate victory of our glorious chuche cause.

In order to struggle to the end for the attainment of the chuche cause under the leadership of the party, we must hold a resolute stand and firm creed to share life and death, joys and sorrows alike with the party, completely entrusting all destinies to the party.

Only if our creed to share destiny with the party is thorough and firm can we struggle to the end for the victory of the chuche cause, following the guidance of the party.

The political creed of a revolutionary to dedicate himself to the party and the revolution must be forever unswerving whether in a smooth environment or in a period of difficult trials. If the revolutionaries are to walk the arduous road of revolution resolutely throughout their lives, they must be pure ideologically and their political creed must be firm. Today the political creed which our party members and working people must engrave in their hearts is lofty loyalty

intent on firmly believing and following none but the party and the leader and dedicating their lives to the cause of the party and the leader.

All party members and working people, with a view to protecting and defending the absolute authority and prestige of the party in every possible way, must go forward to stoutly fight on the one road of revolution our party teaches, unshaken in the slightest wherever, whatever winds may blow.

We must learn by experience, thoroughly protect and defend, and keep ceaselessly adding luster to the precious achievements scored by the tested leadership of our party day and day out of providing a decisive turnaround in attaining the chuche cause under the slogan for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

It constitutes a historic event in strengthening and developing ours into a forever chuche-oriented party and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause ultimately that the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party has been thoroughly consolidated. This is the most precious achievement our party and people have scored on the road of attaining the chuche cause. It constitutes a basic question in further strengthening the might of our party and winning the ultimate victory of the chuche cause to protect the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party like the apple of the eye. To the party members and working people, there is no task more important than to resolutely guard and consolidate this precious gain from generation to generation.

All party organizations and functionaries, loyally upholding the guidelines for converting the entire party to the chuche ideology, must thoroughly organize the party ranks into the quintessential ranks of the revolution infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and go forward to conduct party construction, party activity thoroughly in accordance with the demands of the thought, theory, and method of chuche.

Putting it up front as a strategic task which must be tightly grasped perpetually in party construction to consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party even more solidly like bedrock, we must go forward to energetically launch the task to even more thoroughly establish partywide and societywide the unitary ideology system of the party as well as a steely discipline and revolutionary order under which the entire party moves in unison.

All party members and working people must more thoroughly establish the revolutionary ethos of resolutely protecting and defending the party and unconditionally accepting and carrying through the decisions and directives of the party to the end.

At the same time, it is imperative to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the party another notch based on the chuche ideology and make the entire party and the whole society think and move in unison in tune with the wavelength of the party.

As long as there is the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leading revolution and construction along the ever-victorious one road, as long as there is the presence of our party possessing invincible might, as long as there is the presence of our people infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, our revolutionary cause shall always be victorious.

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THE IMMORTAL ACHIEVEMENT THAT HAS CHARTED A NEW MARCH ROUTE OF THE KOREAN REVOLUTION

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[Article by U Tal-ho]

[Text] In the long period of over one-half century from the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union marking the beginning of the Korean revolution, our people have walked the one road of victory and glory.

The entire journey of our revolution filled to the brim with historic events without parallel and changes of the century has been a prideful travel in which it has triumphed and advanced, holding the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding principle and comprehensively embodying it in our revolutionary practice along the glorious road charted by the "T.D."

Our revolution which began its historic march under the "T.D." banner is today dynamically moving forward on a new higher stage of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our people, commemorating in a meaningful manner the 55th anniversary of the formation of Down-With-Imperialism Union, look back with a great national pride and self-esteem, with deep emotions on the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and are filled to the brim with a firm resolve to attain to the end the chuche revolutionary cause which began with the formation of the "T.D."

The formation of Down-With-Imperialism Union by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great event that charted a new march route of the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The formation of Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country, was a historic proclamation heralding a new start of our revolution. From the time Down-With-Imperialism Union was formed, the revolutionary struggle of our people came to be waged based on the principle of independent stand and attitude; and precisely from that time on, the glorious roots of our party began to be struck." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 258)

The Down-With-Imperialism Union formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country.

From the time the Down-With-Imperialism Union was formed the revolutionary struggle of our people came to usher in a new era of a great historic turnaround.

The Down-With-Imperialism, by loyally attending the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, as the sun of the nation, and loyally upholding the sagacious leadership of the leader, went forward to chart a new march route of the Korean revolution. Precisely herein lies the immortal achievement compiled by the Down-With-Imperialism Union for the Korean revolution.

The leader plays the decisive role in the course of history and the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

The illustrious leader of the working class is the supreme brain behind the revolution and the center for unity and solidarity. The destiny of a nation and victory or defeat of the revolution depend on whether or not they have a sagacious leader to attend. The history of the communist movement shows that the masses of people, only if they attend an illustrious leader, can chart a straight road of victory for the revolution otherwise they cannot escape failures, twists and turns.

In the early 1920's, when the fate of the country and the nation hung in the balance, our people had launched various kinds of struggle against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Mindful patriots and angry people had vigorously launched into the anti-Japanese struggle, shouting "long live independence!" The workers had gone on strike, the peasants had disputed the tenancy system, and the youth and students, goin on strike, had stepped forward to resist the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. But to our people there had been no leader to lead their struggle along a correct road and no center for uniting even though they had wanted to unite, and on account of this, they had been condemned to repeat miserable failures and heartrending sacrifices in all struggles.

Immersed in flunkeyism and dogmatism, the activists of the early communist movement had indulged in empty words instead of thinking of leading the revolutionary struggle of the people and made it an occupation to wage factional fights. Organizing factions such as the M.L. faction, the Tuesday faction, and the North Wind Society faciton into 3-man parties and 5-man factions and up to their ears in expanding their spheres of influence and in seizing "leadership right," they had split the communist movement every which way, driving the revolution into great chaos.

Thus our country's early communist movement and national liberation movement, for want of the leadership of an illustrious leader had failed to set a clearly defined goal or to unite the masses of people and launch through goal consciousness the sacred task of national liberation, class liberation.

Our country's early communist movement and national liberation movement had left behind the incisive lesson that only if our people loyally attended an illustrious leader and received the sagacious leadership of the leader could they win victory in the revolutionary struggle, avoiding all kinds of failures, twists and turns. To loyally attend a great leader and receive the leadership of the leader was a

crucial question bearing on the destiny of the revolution, and our people had been thirsting for the emergence of an illustrious leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, personally shouldering the urgent demands of the times and the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, positioned himself at the helm of the revolution and formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union on 17 October 1926 with Korea's genuine communists of the younger generation. Precisely from that time on our people who had been anxiously waiting for a sagacious leader amid the misfortunes of a ruined country began to loyally attend the great leader for the first time, and in our country a new era was ushered in that the revolution triumphs and advances under the leadership of the leader.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country, was a genuine revolutionary political organization for realizing the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the immortal chuche ideology, as the guiding principle.

With the Down-With-Imperialism Union formed under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean revolution became able to dynamically move forward along a correct road with a most correct guiding principle.

To have a correct guiding thought in the revolutionary struggle of the working class is the key question influencing the victory or defeat of the revolution. The revolutionary struggle of the working class, only if it has a guiding thought illuminating the road ahead for the times and a correct struggle program based thereon, can victoriously move forward without any tilting, twist and turn.

A correct guiding thought of the revolution in our country came to be most precisely enunciated by the immortal chuche ideology founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The immortal chuche ideology founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great thought giving the most revolutionary, scientific world view, a unitarily correct guiding principle for revolution and construction.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founding the immortal chuche ideology, a new guiding thought and forming the Down-With-Imperialism Union, a revolutionary organization for the realization, our people came to have a revolution's vanguard organization for the first time in their history of struggle.

Thus the fresh communists of the younger generation and the masses of people were able to dynamically move our country's revolution forward on a new track, thoroughly armed with the chuche-oriented revolutionary world view, the unitary guiding thought of the Korean revolution, free from the influence of factionalism, flunkeyism and dogmatism which had inflicted great harm on the Korean revolution.

The program of the "T.D." set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song based on the immortal chuche ideology was an imperishable revolutionary banner brightly illuminating the road ahead for our revolution.

The "T.D." program, reflecting our country's socioeconomic circumstances and class relations, and the aim of the masses of people, set it forth as an immediate struggle

task to crush Japanese imperialism and achieve the liberation and independence of Korea, and laid it down as the ultimate future task to build socialism, communism in Korea and then, striking down all of imperialism, build communism worldwide.

With the great program of the "T.D." set forth our people became able, with a most correct goal of struggle and way of struggle, to mount a dynamic march toward achieving independence, sovereignty and attaining socialism, communism.

With the Down-With-Imperialism Union formed under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people came to chart a new march route of the Korean revolution solidly united around the respected and beloved leader.

If the revolutionary struggle of the working class is to victoriously move forward, it is imperative that it have a correct guiding thought of the revolution and at the same time that there be the solid unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks with one thought centered around a great leader.

From the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union our people, overcoming the fragmentation of revolutionary forces and loyally revering the great leader as the sun of the nation, as the salvation star of liberation, came to be solidly united around the leader into one political force of unity and solidarity.

The young communists and patriotic people, who had learned by experience with all their hearts the uncommon wisdom, consummate leadership, and noble character of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, came to believe firmly that only by loyally upholding the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader could the Korean revolution dynamically move forward along a straight road of victory.

So it was that the young communists of the younger generation and mindful patriots had converged on where the respected and beloved leader was, crossing the death line from various areas of the country and from overseas tens of thousands of li away, completely entrusted to the leader the destinies of the fatherland and the nation and their own destinies, and firmly resolved to fight, dedicating themselves to the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader.

Thus, as the young communists and patriotic people who, holding a clear revolutionary leader view and firmly united with one ideological will, had deeply engraved in their hearts faithfulness to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as revolutionary creed and ethics, the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks came to be achieved on a most solid basis, and it became the source of invincible strength dynamically pushing the Korean revolution onto a new march route.

Through the formation of the "T.D." the first ranks of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to emerge and powerful chuche-oriented revolutionary forces to be provided for steadily moving the chuche revolutionary cause forward. From that time on the conversion of our revolutionary ranks to the chuche ideology began and the glorious roots of our party to be struck.

Rooted in the "T.D.," the first communist revolutionary organization in our country, came into being subsequently an anti-imperilaist youth league, the Korean Communist

Youth League, and with the young communists nurtured and tempered there as the nucleus, the Korean Revolutionary Army and the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrillas were founded and the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle came to be energetically launched, and amid the flames of that majestic struggle came to be thoroughly laid the organizational ideological cornerstone for the founding of the party.

It was because of the presence of the communist core unit nurtured and tempered in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle that in a timely manner after liberation it was possible to found our party and establish the people's administration and brilliantly carry out the historic task of strengthening and developing the revolutionary armed forces.

Indeed, with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm of the revolution forming the "T.D." our people, holding the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding principle and solidly united around the leader, came to brilliantly usher in a new era of the Korean revolution.

With the Down-With-Imperilaism Union formed under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean revolution also came to embark on a new march route moving forward based on the principle of independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... from the time we were into the latter half of the 1920's, Korea's young communists who had been newly brought up went in among the masses of working people and on an independent stand relying on their strength, began launching the strggle for national liberation and class liberation." (Ibid., p 258)

The independent stand which believes in the strength of the people of one's own country and carries out the revolution of one's own country with one's own strength is a basic stand which the communists must tightly maintain in the revolutionary struggle.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is conducted on a nation-state basis. Therefore, the basic duty of the working class of each country is through and through commendably conducting its country's revolution. The master of the revolution is the people themselves of the country concerned and so is the internal force of the country concerned which is the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution. Therefore, if the working class is to independently carry out the revolution of its country, it must rely on the strength of the masses of people firmly on the independent stand with a heightened awareness of being the master of the revolution.

At that time the Korean revolution had to carry out the task of national liberation and the task of class liberation simultaneously, and that was an arduous and complex revolution which had to chart an unfamiliar road never before walked by anyone.

Such concrete conditions of the Korean revolution had urgently called upon our people to give up dependence on others and launch the revolutionary struggle with their own strength, becoming its master themselves.

But the activists of the early communist movement, immersed in the ideas of dependence on outside forces and in flunkeyism as they were, instead of believing in the strength of the masses of people and going in among the masses of people and organizing and mobilizing them to launch the revolutionary struggle, tried to fight revolution depending on the strength of others, and every one of them went around to get the approval of anyone. The early communist movement, on account of such extreme flunkeyism, was unable to independently move our revolution forward or to escape bitter failures. Only by overcoming such grave weaknesses and limitations of the early communist movement and solving all questions on our own relying on the strength of our own people was it possible to steadily move the Korean revolution forward along a road of victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his scientific analysis of the incisive lessons of the preceding nationalist movement and the early communist movement, had charted a new road of revolution altogether unlike the nationalists or the early communists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his uncommon wisdom and scientific insights putting forward the great thought that he who is the master of his destiny is himself and that the strength to work out his destiny also resides in himself, enunciated the truth that one must go in among the masses and struggle relying on their strength and that one must solve one's questions oneself.

The road of independent struggle charted for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a genuine road of revolution that made it possible to victoriously move forward the Korean revolution which had been going through formidable trials, a most correct road making it possible for oppressed and mistreated people to achieve national and class liberation with their own strength.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union was an independent revolutionary organization moving the Korean revolution forward relying on the strength of our people precisely with the immortal chuche ideology held as the guiding principle.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union was neither an organization formed with the approval of anyone nor an organization moving according to the directive of anyone.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union formulated the revolutionary struggle line, strategy and tactics self-dependently on the independent stand and went forward to solve with its own strength all questions arising in the revolutionary struggle, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

With the Down-With-Imperialism Union energetically launching politicoideological indoctrination work among the broad masses and raising their independent consciousness, the broad masses of people with confidence in the justness and victory of their cause went forward to dynamically fight, displaying infinite devotion and sacrificial spirit on the road of the gloriosu revolutionary struggle led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Thus, with the Down-With-Imperialism Union formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song an end was put to the history of suffering of our revolution which had been going through failures, twists and turns on account of the factional flunkeys who had made it an occupation to engage in factional fights, merely

looking to others without their own opinion and belief, and our people came to dynamically take to the Korean revolution's new march route, independent development road, holding their destinies in their own hands.

Truly, formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union became a historic proclamation heralding the new start of the independently developing Korean revolution loyally revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and following the glorious chuche banner.

In the past period of more than one-half century from the time the great leader Kim Il-song organized the Down-With-Imperialism Union and charted the chuche revolutioanry cause, our revolution has dynamically moved forward along the one road of victory, and a basic turnaround has occurred in the status of our fatherland and people.

The Korean revolution, which began with the "T.D.," steadily advancing while clearing an arduous and formidable road, brilliantly carried out social revolution in two stages in our country, and its dynamic march toward communism is being accelerated, and in this prideful journey our people have become a most dignified, prideful people.

The brilliant victories and prideful achievements scored by our people in revolution and construction constitute vivid testimony to the greatness and invincible vitlaity of the immortal achievements compiled by the Down-With-Imperialism Union which marked a new beginning of the Korean revolution.

Our revolution charted under the "T.D." banner has today entered a new higher stage of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology following the guidance of our party.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a continuation of our revolutionary cause which began in the "T.D." and a struggle on a new higher stage to attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

By loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and more dynamically launching into the struggle to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology under the leadership of our party, we shall go forward to attain generation after generation to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted at the "T.D."

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THE 'T.D.' IS THE GLORIOUS HISTORICAL ROOTS OF OUR PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10 Oct 81 pp 16-20

[Article by Chang Mun-son]

[Text] Some 55 years have passed since the time the glorious roots of our party began to be struck with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union.

Our party, deeply rooted in the Down-With-Imperialism Union and firmly settling down and ceaselessly absorbing nutrients therefrom, has vigorously grown up, and strengthened and developed into a revolutionary, militant party confidently leading the chuche revolutionary cause to victory, into an authoritative, dignified party commanding the absolute trust of the people.

Our people, as they commemorate in a meaningful manner the 55th anniversary of the formation of Down-With-Imperialism Union, are deeply engraving in their hearts the infinite pride and self-esteem of moving forward following the guidance of the glorious party, loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, forming the "T.D.," has been leading the Korean revolution only along the one road of victory, and are filled to the brim with a firm resolve to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, thoroughly protecting and defending, brilliantly carrying forward and developing the historical roots of our party.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union which, loyally attending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader, held the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding thought, is the glorious historical roots of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"From the time the Down-With-Imperialism Union was formed, the revolutionary struggle of our people came to be waged on the principle of independent stand and attitude; and precisely from that time on, the glorious roots of our party began to be struck." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 258)

Where the revolutionary party of the working class has struck its historical roots and what kind of a tradition it carries forward constitutes a crucial question influencing the destiny of the party and the victory or defeat of the revolution. The revolutionary tradition of the party of the working class is created by the leader who has first charted the road of revolution, and its beginning is marked

by the first revolutionary organization formed by the leader. The leader charts the revolutionary cause of the working class, forms a revolutionary organization for the attainment, and through it, goes forward to lead the revolution. In the process, infinitely precious revolutionary heritages come to be created, and deep, viable roots of the party and the revolution to be struck.

The glorious historical roots of our party began to be struck from the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whom our people had waited for thousands of years in history and come to loyally revere, organized the Down-With-Imperialism Union and proclaimed before the whole world a new beginning of the Korean revolution. It is only 36 years since our party was founded but it is more than one-half century since it began striking its historical roots.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union, which was formed on 17 October 1926, was the first communist revolutionary organization loyally attending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and a political weapon for realizing the leadership of the great leader for the Korean revolution.

Only with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union did the Korean revolution begin to move onto a new stage of independently devloping under the chuche banner, creating a prototype capable of founding, strengthening and developing a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, and the glorious roots of our party began to be struck.

What makes the Down-With-Imperialism Union the historical roots of our party lies above all in that it was a genuine communist revolutionary organization which set forth a most precise struggle program that must be tightly grasped in going forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

What kind of a struggle program a revolutionary organization sets forth is a stamp defining the character of the organization and one of the basic questions bearing on the victory or defeat of the revolutionary struggle. If a revolutionary orgnaization of the communists is to become a genuine revolutionary organization and brilliantly accomplish its historic mission before the revolution, it must necessarily have a correct struggle program.

The early communist movement in our country had no clearly defined principle and struggle program, and the self-styled "revolutionaries," immersed in flunkeyism, dogmatism, factionalism, obstructed the revolutionary movement and inflicted grave harm on it.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union was a genuine communist revolutionary organization of a new type basically different from the early communist movement whether in terms of struggle objectives and tasks or practical activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by enunciating the unique struggle program of the "T.D." based on the immortal chuche ideology, created for the first time in history a prototype of our party's struggle program, model of a great struggle program for class liberation, national liberation, human liberation.

The struggle program the Down-With-Imperialism Union set forth was a struggle program which for the first time precisely defined the immediate task and ultimate

goal of the Korean revolution based on a scientific analysis of the peculiarities of our country's social development at that time and our people's urgent aspirations.

The program of the "T.D." graphically enunciated that the immediate struggle task of the Korean revolution lay in striking down Japanese imperialism and achieving Korea's liberation and independence. At that time Japanese imperialism, bent on sustaining the capitalistic, feudalistic exploitation institutions, was the main obstacle standing in the way of our country's social development. Therefore, without striking down Japanese imperialism and crushing the colonial rule of the scoundrels it was impossible to regain national sovereign rights nor was it possible to achieve national independence.

In its program the Down-With-Imperialism Union also set it forth as its ultimate goal to build socialism, communism, the supreme ideal of mankind and then, striking down all of imperialism, build communism worldwide. It is absolutely impossible to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people by achieving Korea's liberation and independence alone nor could it be said that Korea's communists have fully acquitted themselves of their historic mission. If a society is to be built where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized, it is imperative to continue to move the revolution forward and build the communist society. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reflecting this basic demand of the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, had defined it as the ultimate goal of the "T.D." to build communism in our country and then worldwide.

This struggle program of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was a unique revolutionary line that had brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche ideology in the Korean revolution, and a great revolutionary program that had enunciated the ultimate goal of the chuche revolutionary cause. By the struggle program of the "T.D." the ultimate goal and immediate task of the Korean revolution came to be graphically enunciated for the first time, both were organically bonded together, and the strategic stage of the Korean revolution and the strategy and tactics for the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution were scientifically enunicated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth in the 1930's based on the struggle program of the Down-With-Imperialism Union the anti-Japanese armed struggle line and the anti-imperialist united national front line and guidelines for party founding and sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization, expanded and developed the chuche revolutionary cause onto a new stage.

Indeed the struggle program of the Down-With-Imperialism Union was a great program that starting from the basic objectives of our revolution, had comprehensively reflected the basic demands of a program our party about to be founded must put up front. This constitutes an important part of the content defining the revolutionary character of the Down-Wiht-Imperialism Union and precisely herein lies part of the ground for the Down-With-Imperialism Union being the glorious historical roots of our party.

What makes the Down-With-Imperialism Union the historical roots of our party also lies in that from the time the "T.D." was formed the organizational ideological cornerstone for the founding of our party began to be laid.

To soundly lay the organizational ideological cornerstone prior to the founding of the party is an indispensable requirement in founding the revolutionary party of the working class and strengthening and developing it. If the revolutionary party of the working class is to be founded, it is imperative of necessity to ideologically awaken the advanced elements among workers and peasants and organizationally unite them. Only the party founded on a soundly laid organizational ideological cornerstone can insure the purity of the ranks, achieve the unity of ideological will, and brilliantly realize the leadership of the party for the revolutionary struggle. Therefore, solidly consolidating the organizational ideological cornerstone constitutes none other than viably nurturing the roots of the party.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forming the "T.D." with young communists of the younger generation came to be provided already from the dawn of the Korean revolution the organizational ideological cornerstone for the revolutionary party about to be founded.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union, unlike all preceding organizations, was a revolutionary organization formed with Korea's young communists personally brought up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, starting from the historical lesson of our country's early communist movement, formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union with fresh revolutionaries of the younger generation thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology, uncontaminated by any of the outdated ideas such as flunkeyism and dogmatism, and through them, went forward to ceaselessly expand the strength of the organization among the workers, the peasants, the advanced youth and students.

The newly brought up young communists such as members of the Down-With-Imperialism Union were inherently different and distinct from the bigoted nationalists or the self-styled "revolutionaries" immersed in factional flunkeyism to the marrow of their bones, who all had inflicted immense harm on the Korean communist movement and national liberation movement in their time.

Fresh communists of the younger generation who had grown up in the "T.D." were Korea's genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries who, thoroughly armed with a revolutionary leader view, vowed to struggle to the end to attain the chuche revolutionary cause. Loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the Korean revolution, as the center for unity and solidarity, they resolutely protected and defended the great leader and went forward to fight, unhesitatingly offering their youth, their lives on the glorious road of revolution.

The ranks of genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries that had begun with the "T.D." were ceaselessly expanded subsequently amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and with them as the backbone, our party came to be founded on viable roots after liberation.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union had thoroughly established within the revolutionary ranks the unitary ideology system based on the chuche ideology and firmly achieved the unity and solidarity of ideological will of the communist ranks.

The unity and solidarity of ideological will based on the leader's revolutionary thought constitutes the life of the revolutionary party of the working class. Therefore, one of the important questions in founding, consolidating, and developing the party is bringing about the unity and solidarity of the ranks of the communists as one, based on the leader's revolutionary thought.

Formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union became a great starting point of the historic task to dye our revolutionary ranks one color with one thought, the chuche ideology.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union was a revolutionary organization of a new type formed, and conducting aciivity, based on the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and as such, the young communists absolutely espoused only one thought, the chuche ideology, and holding the chuche ideology as the unitary guiding principle, struggled for the realization.

The chuche ideology-based unity and solidarity established within the Down-With-Imperialism Union under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song became the viable roots of our party's unitary ideology system and a source of powerful ideomental strength of the Korean communists and revolutionaries.

What makes the Down-With-Imperialism Union the historical roots of our party also lies in that from that time on a basic guarantee was provided for thoroughly building the mass base for founding our party.

To thoroughly organize the mass base constitutes a basic requirement in founding a genuine revolutionary party of the working class firmly rooted in the broad masses and in strengthening and developing the party into a militant organization possessing invincible might. One of the important causes why the Korean Communist Party founded in 1925 was unable to sustain its very existence precisely lay in that it did not have a mass base. It is evident that a party which has failed to strike roots among the masses could never be mighty nor could it sustain itself for long. If the party of the working class is to correctly accomplish its lofty mission, it must necessarily be linked to the broad masses in kindred ties. Precisely this being so, it constitutes one of the important conditions for founding a revolutionary party that the communists should go in among the masses, indoctrinate them, and unite them.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was formed with the workers, the peasants, the youth and students from among the masses of people, and Korea's genuine, young communists always enjoyed the absolute support of the masses of people and shared life and death with them.

It was one of the most important action principles of the Down-With-Imperialism Union to go in among the broad masses of people, indoctrinate them, awaken them, and thoroughly unite them around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, after forming the Down-With-Imperialism Union, personally leading the organization's members went in among the masses of people and energetically launched mass political indoctrination work. The great

leader, by sagaciously leading the organization's members in thoroughly arming themselves with the working class viewpoint and the revolutionary mass line and establishing a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style, enabled them to positively organize and mobilize the broad masses in the revolutionary struggle and ceaselessly expand and strengthen the ranks of the communists among the masses.

All the revolutionary struggle conducted under the guidance of the "T.D." was a process of brilliantly embodying the revolutionary mass line established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the revolutionary work method, people-minded work style based thereon. Precisely in this process was created a prototype of our party's traditional mass leadership principle and method. This constitutes the viable roots that have made it possible for ours to become a revolutionary party enjoying the positive support of the masses, a might party becoming a harmonious whole with the masses.

The Down-With-Imperialism Union formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was thus a genuine communist revolutionary organization which provided the preconditions for founding a chuche-oriented revolutionary party in our country and a prototype of the party about to be founded.

Truly, the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the genuine communist revolutionary organization formed in our country for the first time, has become the glorious historical roots of our party, an eternal source of vim and vigor throughout the historical period of attaining the chuche revolutionary cause.

The glorious roots that began striking from the time of formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union were made even more viable throughout the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and became a precious resource for founding, strengthening, and developing the chuche-oriented revolutionary party after liberation. It was because of the presence of these historical roots that our party could be founded in a timely manner even in such complex and difficult postliberation environment and that it could have been strengthened and developed into a most militant, revolutionary, vibrant invincible party today.

The lofty chuche revolutionary cause set forth by the "T.D." has come far indeed under the sagacious leadership of our party by winning early on the victory of the social revolution in two stages and brilliantly carrying out the historic task of socialist industrialization.

Today our party, by setting forth the great program of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and leading to brilliant victory the struggle for the realization, is advancing the chuche revolutionary cause that began at the "T.D.," on a new higher level.

Our party,which sprouted from the viable roots of the "T.D." and has grown up and strengthened amid formidable trials and awesome struggle, has developed into a great party possessing every-victorious invincible might.

Our party has been thoroughly consolidated organizationally, ideologically today more than ever. The entire party is solidly united around the Party Center, all party members and party organizations think and act in accordance with the intent of the party, and a revolutionary work system has been thoroughly established within the party.

The unity and solidarity of our party and the masses of people has also been strengthened extraordinarily. Today in our country the party believes in the people and the people follow the party, and the party and the people, literally becoming one, are energetically moving revolution and construction forward. It is becoming our people's indeflectible revolutionary creed to infinitely trust and follow our party and completely entrust all their destinies to the party.

Thus today ours has strengthened and developed into a most authoritative and dignified, militant and revolutionary party and is confidently leading the chuche revolutionary cause to brilliant victory.

It is an indispensable requirement in attaining the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation to the end to resolutely protect and defend, brilliantly carry forward and develop the glorious historical roots of our party, the revolutionary tradition.

The entire party members and working people must deeply research and study the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party which has struck its roots from the Down-With-Imperialism Union personally organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In particular, they must learn from the lofty mental world of the young communists who, loyally attending the great leader, had protected and carried through the revolutionary thought of the great leader and protected and defended the great leader politicoideologically and with their lives.

By holding the great pride and self-esteem of living and working loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the glorious party and by brilliantly realizing the program set forth by our party for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology we must go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

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THE GREAT PROGRAM OF THE 'T.D.'--THE IMMORTAL BANNER OF THE KOREAN REVOLUTIOLN

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10 Oct 81 pp 21-25

[Article by Pak Ch'ung-pae]

[Text] Some 55 years have passed since the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, forming the Donw-With-Imperialism Union, proclaimed the great program of the "T.D."--the immortal banner of the Korean revolution.

The entire journey of our revolution from that historic day when a new start of the Korean revolution was proclaimed to the present has been a travel of glory of the program of the "T.D." being brilliantly embodied, a journey of victory.

Our people, by moving forward holding aloft a great struggle banner precisely like the program of the "T.D.," had been able to attain the historic cause of fatherland restoration, usher in a new era of colonial national liberation, an age of a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, and dynamically move forward along the straight road of national liberation, class liberation, human liberation.

The road of glory our revolution has walked over one-half century proves positively that the program of the "T.D." is indeed an immortal banner which always inspires our people to struggle and victory.

To have a correct struggle program in the revolutionary struggle of the working class is one of the crucial questions that must be solved with priority in order to win victory in the struggle. The working class, only if it has a scientific and revolutionary struggle program, can establish precise strategy and tactics and launch the revolutionary struggle through goal consciousness.

To have a correct struggle program which would illuminate the road ahead for the revolution and inspire the masses of working people to the revolutionary struggle arose as an even more important question in our country's revolution especially at that time.

In the early period of Japanese imperialist occupation our people had resisted it, launching the righteous army struggle and the independence army movement, the nationalist movement and the communist movement but for want of the correct

leadership of an illustrious leader, for want of a struggle program illuminating the road ahead for the revolution had been condemned to repeat only bitter failures and heartrending sacrifices.

Those who had clung to extant theories and experiences, had insisted on taking to the road of bourgeois revolution like the capitalist countries of Europe and America while others, shouting slogans of socialist revolution, had gone every which way. Thus the early communists, self-styled Marxists immersed in extreme flunkeyism, by putting forward their wild arguments without taking into consideration the realities of Korea, had created great chaos for our revolution, inflicting immense harm on it.

Life had clearly shown that with any of the extant theories or conventional experiences it was impossible to precisely illuminate the road ahead for the Korean revolution.

On account of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule a large number of very complex and difficult questions had been confronting the Korean revolution.

In our country, which was a colonial semifeudal society, national and class conflicts had been intricately intertwined. In consequence, the Korean revolution from the beginning had to chart an unfamiliar road never before walked by anyone.

To precisely enunciate how the Korean revolution should take to what road became a most pressing demand for coping with the chaotic situation confronting our revolution and putting the communist movement and the national liberation struggle on the right track.

This pressing demand confronting the times and the revolution came to be brilliantly resolved with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm of the revolution forming the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country and proclaiming its program.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We set it forth as the immediate task of the Down-With-Imperialism Union to strike down Japanese imperialism and achieve Korea's liberation and independence and defined it as the ultimate goal to build socialism, communism in Korea and eventually build communism worldwide, striking down of imperialism."
[No bibliographic reference given]

The great program of the "T.D." was the most scientific and revolutionary chuche program, the first of its kind in the revolutionary struggle of our people, an immortal revolutionary banner that has led the arduous and complex Korean revolution along the one road of brilliant victory and glory.

If the program of the party of the working class is to become a militant banner, an immortal revolutionary banner for the revolutionary struggle, it must graphically enunciate the goal of the revolutionary struggle and the way of the attainment. Setting forth a correct struggle goal and enunciating a precise way of the attainment is where the greatness of a struggle program inspiring and energetically

leading the masses of working people along the one road of the revolutionary struggle is, where its invincible vitality is.

The program of the "T.D.," above all by clearly setting forth the immediate task and ultimate goal of our revolution, became an immortal banner which illuminated the precise direction in which our people should move.

To enunciate a clear goal of the revolutionary struggle is an important demand for launching the revolutionary struggle through goal consciousness. Only if the struggle goal is precise can the masses of working people positively launch into the struggle with a firm faith and dynamically move forward along a straight road without tilting, twists and turns,

In the program of the "T.D." set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was graphically enunciated above all the immediate task of our revolution to strike down Japanese imperialism and achieve national liberation and independence.

In our country which was a colonial semifeudal society, the first target of the people's struggle was the Japanese imperialist aggressive forces. The Japanese imperialists were our national and class enemies who, completely turning our country into their colony, had harshly oppressed and exploited our people such as the workers and the peasants, and were the main obstacle standing in the way of social development, the root cause for all of the misfortunes and sufferings of our people.

From this, it was the vital demand, the priority task of our revolution to crush the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and regain national sovereign rights. Only by striking down the Japanese imperialists was it possible to realize the tasks of national liberation and class liberation in our country and successfully solve the difficult and complex questions confronting the Korean revolution.

The program of the "T.D." which had presented it as the immediate task to strike down the Japanese imperialists and achieve national liberation and independence, because it had precisely reflected the basic demands of our revolution and the earnest wishes of our people, became a great banner of revolution inspiring the broad masses of people to struggle and victory.

In the program of the "T.D." was also graphically enunciated the ultimate objective of our revolution which was to build socialism, communism in Korea in the future.

To crush the imperialist colonial rule and achieve national independence constitutes a great turning point in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. In order to admirably insure a truly independent and creative life for the masses of working people, it is imperative to build the socialist, communist society, continuing to move the revolution forward along with remaking the outdated social system.

The road of capitalism is a road of exploitation and oppression, subordination and ruination, and the road of socialism, communism, is the true road of doing away with class exploitation and racial oppression once and for all, of insuring freedom and liberation for the masses of people, of achieving complete national independence and prosperity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by defining it in the "T.D." program based on a scientific analysis of the basic demands and historical course of the revolutionary struggle for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, as the ultimate objective of our revolution to struggle to build socialism, communism, most precisely illuminated the bright road ahead for the Korean revolution.

The "T.D." program that had graphically enunciated the objectives of our people's struggle, organically bonding together the immediate task and ultimate objective of the Korean revolution was a source of invincible strength indeed which made it possible to successfully carry out the tasks of national liberation and class liberation in our country and move forward confidently toward socialism, communism.

The "T.D." program, by setting forth at the same time the thought for striking down all of imperialism and building communism worldwide, had energetically encouraged and inspired our people to the struggle for ultimately attaining the historic cause of the working class, being faithful to both the national duty and international duty of the revolution.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is nationalist and at the same time internationalist. The revolutionary struggle of the people of each country is in a relationship of supporting and complementing each other and joins the stream of overall world revolution. This is the demands of the law of overall world revolution. Therefore, in order to admirably attain the historic cause of the working class, one must energetically push ahead not only with one's own country's revolution but with world revolution as well, tightly bonding together one's national duty and international duty.

The "T.D." program became a guiding principle which must be strictly adhered to by our people in winning brilliant victory in our country's revolution solidly united with the revolutionary peoples of the world and at the same time in energetically moving the overall world revolution forward.

The "T.D." program thus illuminated brightly the march route ahead for our people and always urged on our revolution to straight victory.

The great program of the "T.D." also became an immortal banner of the Korean revolution because it had graphically enunciated the basic way of most successfully attaining the lofty objectives of our revolution.

If a program illuminating the road ahead for the struggle of the working class is to become a militant banner leading the masses of people to victory, it must precisely enunciate its goal as well as the way of the attainment. Only then is it possible to correctly organize and mobilzie the broad masses in the revolutionary struggle and dynamically move the revolutionary struggle forward with their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set it forth in the "T.D." program as the basic way of attaining the lofty objectives of our revolution to develop revolutionary organization among the broad masses, arming them with the advanced thought of the working class.

The basic way of carrying out the revolution enunciated by the "T.D." program was above all thoroughly arming the masses of working people with the revolutionary thought of the working class, the immortal chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is people who conduct revolution and construction. This being so, if victory is to be won in the revolution, people must hold a correct revolutionary world view, and what is important here is for people to hold the thought and viewpoint of responsibly carrying out the revolution and construction of their country on a stand befitting the master." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," p 205)

As everyone knows, it is the masses of people who make history and develop society. But this absolutely does not mean that the masses of people can be drawn into the revolutionary struggle spontaneously. Only when they are armed with a genuine revolutionary world view and convinced of the correctness of their cause, can the masses of people positively launch into the revolutionary struggle and display great strength. Therefore, all revolutionary struggle begins with the task of arming the masses with a revolutionary world view and awakening them in terms of class. As a matter of fact, the masses who are neither armed with a genuine revolutionary thought nor awakened in terms of class, cannot play a big role in the revolutionary struggle.

To arm the masses of people with the genuine revolutionary world view of the working class, the immortal chuche ideology and awaken them in terms of class arose as an even more urgent question on account of the complexity and arduousness of our revolution at the time.

Only by thoroughly arming the masses of people with the chuche ideology was it possible to keep them from being contaminated by the factional fights and wild sophistries of the factional flunkeys and deeply implant in them an awareness befitting the master of the Korean revolution and energetically move our revolution forward along the road of sovereignty, enhancing the revolutionary fervor of the masses of people.

Having elucidated the profound truth of the chuche ideology that the master of the Korean revolution is the Korean people themselves and that only if our people launched the revolutionary struggle on a stand befitting the master could they win victory in the revolution is where the greatness of the "T.D." program and its invincible vitality are.

The "T.D." program had also enunciated the question of expanding revolutionary organization among the masses of people and organizing powerful revolutionary ranks as an important way of successfully carrying out our revolution.

Revolution is a task for the sake of the masses of people, a task which the masses of people themselves must carry out. Revolution can never be carried out by the strength of a couple of people alone but can be successfully carried out only by the organized, united strength of the masses of people. The masses who are not organized and united cannot display great strength in the revolutionary struggle.

The "T.D." program calling for developing revolutionary organization among the masses of people and uniting the broad masses as one became a powerful weapon which made the Korean revolution move forward with the strength of our people themselves, creating a strong chuche-oriented revolutionary force.

The "T.D." program, by thus thoroughly arming the masses of people with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the immortal chuche ideology and creating a strong chuche-oriented revolutionary force solidly uniting them as one, became a powerful driving force energetically pushing the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"From the time the Down-With-Imperialism Union was formed, the revolutionary struggle of our people came to be waged on the principle of independent stand and attitude; and precisely from that time on, the glorious roots of our party began to be struck." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 258)

With the proclamation of the great program of the "T.D." our people, solidly united with one ideological will around the great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song and with the revolutionary banner of the immortal chuche ideology held high, were able to dynamically take to the road of sovereignty; and precisely from that time on the Korean revolution began a new march.

The great program of the "T.D." embodying the immortal chuche ideology, because of its scientific nature and revolutionary character, has displayed its great traction power and invincible vitality throughout the journey of our arduous and complex revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, developing the "T.D." program, set forth the chuche-oriented revolutionary line at the Chialun Conference and based thereon, organized and launched the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, and further concretizing it in the 10-point program of Fatherland Restoration Society, led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a new upsurge.

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a struggle under the banner of chuche of the Korean communists and the Korean people to strike down the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and win national sovereign rights and national independence, oppose exploitation and oppression and realize the class liberation of the oppressed working masses. The victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was a brilliant victory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche ideology, a victory of the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the great leader.

The historic anti-Japanese armed struggle developed our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement onto the highest stage, and in the process, a chuche-oriented force capable of dynamically moving the Korean revolution forward in the future was thoroughly organized and the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party created.

The "T.D." program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodied in the program of our party and the platform of the government of the

republic after liberation, energetically inspired our people to struggle to successfully carry out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution in our country and accomplish the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short period of time.

Truly, the historic journey of the Korean revolution over one-half century from the time of proclamation of the "T.D." program to the present has been a travel of victory and glory in which immortal achievements that will be shining for centuries to come have been compiled in the struggle for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation under the sagacious leaderhsip of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great program of the "T.D."--the immortal banner of the Korean revolution--is today brilliantly continued in the militant program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a great communist construction program for realizing in our country the ultimate objective of our revolution enunciated in the "T.D." program.

In the militant program of our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is reflected the revolutionary conviction and stern will of our party intent on attaining to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted in the Paektu forests, by thoroughly remolding people, society, and nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Today all party members and working people see the bright future of our revolution in the sagacious leadership of our party, firmly confident of the ultimate victory of the revolution.

All party members and working people, emulating the lofty examples of the young communists who, loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation day in and day out of the history of our dawning revolution had fought offering their youth, their lives to realize the "T.D." program, shall positively launch into the struggle to realize the militant program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Invincible is the struggle of our people dynamically moving forward to attain the chuche cause, loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of our party.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER VIEW OF THE YOUNG COMMUNISTS WHO HAD GROWN UP IN THE 'T.D.'

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10 Oct 81 pp 26-31

[Article by Sim Sang-chin]

[Text] The infinite faithfulness to the great leader and the party being highly displayed among our party members and working people today dates back to the lofty revolutionary leader view of the young communists who had early on grown up in the "T.D." Because it is based on such deeply rooted revolutionary leader view, the loyalty of our people is the sincerest and the warmest, and eternal loyalty which is carried forward from generation to generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The new generation of Korea's genuine communists found incisive lessons in the preceding nationalist movement and the early communist movement and, with a new revolutionary world view, chose a road entirely different from that of the activists of the nationalist movement or the early communist movement." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 258)

The purest and cleanest of loyalty, the genuine revolutionary leader view of the young communists toward the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a brilliant example our party members and working people must learn from. Today it still is an unextinguishable torch of the heart which, with great influencing power, makes the hearts of all members of society burn with warm loyalty to the great leader and the party.

All party members and working people, learning from the revolutionary leader view highly displayed among the young communists who had grown up in the "T.D.," must deeply engrave in their hearts fiathfulness to the great leader and the glorious party as a firm creed, as lofty ethics.

The revolutionary leader view is the most correct opinion and viewpoint toward the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, and the posture and stand of loyally attending the leader with a true heart.

The opinion and viewpoint toward the position and role of the leader, and the posture and stand of attending the leader constitute the two sides of the revolutionary leader view.

One of the major parts of the content of the revolutionary leader view is a most correct opinion and viewpoint toward the absolute position the leader occupies and the decisive role the leader plays in revolution and construction.

The leader is the supreme brain behind the masses of working people, the subject of history, and the center for unity and solidarity.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is charted by the leader and comes to walk the road of victory and get attained under the leadership of the leader.

The destiny of a nation and the victory or defeat of the revolution depend on whether or not they attend a sagacious leader; and the greatness of a nation is determined by the greatness of the leader.

That the leader of the working class occupies the absolute position and plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is a truth that has been proved to the hilt by the histories of the Korean revolution and the international communist movement.

When one properly establishes the revolutionary leader view, mastering this truth of the revolution, one can go forward to loyally attend the leader with an indomitable conviction, whatever the trial and adversity.

The other side of the intrinsic content of the revolutionary leader view is holding the most correct posture and stand of loyally attending the leader with a true heart.

What is called the most correct posture and stand of attending the leader is none other than the faithfulness of the revolutionary soldiers to the leader.

Such two sides of the revolutionary leader view are inseparably linked together.

The opinion and viewpoint toward the absolute position the leader occupies and the decisive role the leader plays in the revolutionary struggle of the working class enunciate the theoretical basis of faithfulness to the leader. Only by deeply learning by experience the position and role of the leader in terms of principle is it possible to properly hold the posture and stand of loyally attending the leader with a true heart.

On the other hand, only if one holds the most correct posture and stand of loyally attending the leader with a true heart, can one hold a correct opinion toward the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle and firmly establish the revolutionary leader view.

The revolutionary leader view is the basic framework which makes it possible to promote on the loftiest plane all the ideomental characteristics of a genuine revolutionary. This is so because the revolutionary leader view constitutes the core of the revolutionary world view. The world view of the communist revolutionaries is formed with the revolutionary leader view as the core and promoted based thereon.

The leader view is the basic standard characterizing the viewpoint and attitude toward the revolution and the touchstone separating genuine revolutionaries from spontaneous elements. He who has firmly established the revolutionary leader view acquits himself fully of his duty as a revolutionary, never bending his revolutionary creed and integrity whatever difficult situation may prevail, but he who has failed to establish the revolutionary leader view wavers in the face of but a small barrier and comes to fall by the wayside as a renegade in a formidable period of revolution. This is a stark truth shown by the practice of our revolution and the international communist movement.

Historical experience eloquently proves that when one holds the correct posture and stand of attending the leader, thoroughly armed with the revolutionary leader view, one comes to devotedly struggle for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the sake of the working class and the people, and highly display positiveness and initiative in work.

The revolutionary leader view is not formed spontaneously. The revolutionary leader view is formed on the basis of a scientific understanding and historical experience of the decisive role the leader plays in the revolutionary struggle.

It constitutes a starting precondition for forming the revolutionary leader view to deeply understand in terms of principle the theory on the absolute position and decisive role of the leader in revolution and construction. The revolutionary leader view stands on a scientific understanding of the decisive role the leader plays and on historical experience gained amid practical struggle.

The genuine leader of the people who moves the times and guides the historic cause is not one whom someone has wished into being nor one who has proclaimed himself as such.

A great leader of the working class founds a precise guiding thought reflecting the law of the course of history and the urgent demands of the times and sets forth a scientific revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and goes forward to lead the revolution to victory by uniting the masses of working people as one political force and organizing and mobilizing them in the revolutionary struggle.

People come to engrave it in their hearts as a creed through historical experience amid practical struggle that only on the road of fighting following the leadership of a sagacious leader is it possible to win the victory of the revolution and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The young communists who had grown up in the "T.D.," based on the precious historical experience gained in their bloody struggle, loyally revered the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the great leader of the revolution leading the Korean revolution along the one road of victory. This is a solemn historical fact characterizing the revolutionary leader view of the young communists.

While early on searching among the youths who had gathered at the "Hwasong Uisuk" school for like-minded comrades ready to share life and death on the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song selected outstanding youths from among them and thoroughly prepared them politicoideologically. With his farsighted

plan for independently developing the Korean revolution under the banner of the chuche ideology the respected and beloved leader formed in October 1926 the Down-With-Imperialism Union, the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in our country, and proclaimed its great revolutionary program before the whole world.

This was a majestic declaration heralding a new historic march of the Korean revolution. This was also a torch, a beacon brightly illuminating the road ahead for our revolution.

From that time on our people who had been anxiously waiting for a sagacious leader amid the misfortunes of a ruined country at last came to attend the great leader, and the sunbeam of the revolution, the sunbeam of chuche guiding the times began shining brightly over the heads of the trampled fellow countrymen.

Coming to loyally attend at the helm of the revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the first time in the long history of five millennia, our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement and communist movement came to usher in a new era of a winning, advancing revolution, putting an end to the bitter history of failures, twists and turns.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The correct leadership of the leader is an important guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks." ("A Collection of Documents on the Visits of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Foreign Countries," pp 66-67)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his profound clairvoyant insights seeing through the law of the course of history, the urgent demands of the times, and the historic duty of the working class more clearly than anyone else, has founded the unitarily precise guiding thought representing the times, and awakening the masses of people and thoroughly uniting them into one revolutionary force with his tested leadership art, always led their struggle to victory.

With the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song setting forth his unique thought and theory, consummate strategy and tactics amid the storm of the revolutionary struggle and personally leading the masses of people at the helm of the revolution along the one road of glorious struggle, our people have loyally attended the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as genius of the revolution, as the great leader.

All people who had been concerned for the destiny of the country and the nation and groping in search of a genuine road of revolution, gathered where the respected and beloved leader was from various areas of the homeland and from overseas tens of thousands of li away. Embraced in the bosom of the great leader they learned the truth of genuine revolution for the first time and grew up as new workers of the revolution, as reliable revolutionary soldiers.

To look back, our people who had been thrashing about immersed in sea of blood in bygone days under the dark cloud of the Japanese imperialist rule, had neither

a leader to lead their fight, though they wanted to fight, nor a center for uniting themselves, though they wanted to unite. Moreover, the hot-blooded youths and patriotic people, disillusioned by the machinations of the factional flunkeys, had been thirsting for the sun of the nation to illuminate the road ahead for a new struggle.

The young communists such as Ch'oe Ch'ang-kol, Ch'a Kwang-su, and Kim Hyok, too, even though they had embarked on the road of struggle holding great aspirations at one time, were among those roaming around at the crossroads for want of a genuine leader. Only when they were embraced in the bosom of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song did they learn for the first time the truth of chuche that only by believing in and relying on the strength of the masses of people was it possible to win victory in the revolution, and came to embark on the road of the sacred struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

From the arduous period when the glorious chuche cause was taking its first step forward, the young communists through their life experience of bygone days riddled with twists and turns regarded it the supreme glory, the greatest happiness to have come to loyally attend the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the guiding star of the revolution, as the great sun of the nation. They had firmly believed that to loyally attend the respected and beloved leader until sun and moon disappeared and follow him to the end of the world, to forever acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to him was the unitary road of saving the fate of the trampled nation and attaining the cause of fatherland restoration.

Already in the first period of charting the unfamiliar road of our revolution, the young communists, out of their wishes for the respected and beloved leader to become the guiding star of the revolution to save the destinies of the country and the nation, loyally adored him as the most respected Comrade One-Star [il-song], as Comrade One-Star Kim. Through the revolutionary struggle learning by experience with all their hearts the greatness of Comrade Kim Il-song, young general in his 20's, they loyally attended the respected and beloved leader as the leader of the revolution, as the center for unity of the revolutionary ranks.

Thus the young communists had firmly believed through the blood lessons left behind by the early communist movement and through their own practical experience that only when loyally attending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and going forward following his leadership could they attain the historic cause of fatherland restoration. So it was that they went forward to loyally attend the respected and beloved leader as the sun of the nation, as the salvation star of liberation.

The young communists had engraved in their hearts faithfulness to the great leader as the immutable revolutionary creed, as the loftiest revolutionary ethics is also where the important characteristics of their revolutionary leader view are.

The revolutionary leader view calls for engraving in the heart infinite loyalty to the leader as a creed and ethics.

Only when one loyally reveres and attends the leader with a revolutionary creed and lofty ethics can one begin to say that one has established the revolutionary leader view.

Faithfulness to the leader, only when it is engraved in the heart as a firm revolutionary creed, can become the sinerest and the purest, and eternal loyalty which is free from wavering and change of heart, whatever winds may blow. Such sincerity and unchangeability are the indispensable two sides in engraving faithfulness to the leader as a creed in the heart.

The loyalty of the young communists to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the absolute flowing from a rock-hard revolutionary creed unwavering whatever the adversity.

The clear stand of the young communists in attending the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was based on a rock-hard creed that apart from him the Korean revolution was unthinkable and that defending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was none other than defending the Korean revolution.

In the course of loyally attending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm of the revolutionary ranks and clearing the road of brambles of the formidable struggle, the young communist had learned by experience with all their hearts the great leadership of the leader personally shouldering the heavy burdens of the revolution and intredpidly clearing the prevailing difficult situation and steadfastly leading the Korean revolution along the one road of of victory. So it was that the young communists had found the reward of living in loyally upholding the farsighted plan and lofty will of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and never for an hour, never a moment had thought of their own existence apart from the great leader.

To live and struggle solely for the sake of the leader, assimilating the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought into their flesh and bone--this was altogether the whole of their living, their indeflectible revolutionary creed.

The loyalty of the young communists, because it was based on such firm creed, had never vacillated, whatever the storm, whatever the thunder and lightning.

The young communsits, because they had engraved in their hearts such warm loyalty as a creed, never minded traveling a thousand-li road where the enemies were bullying around, and unhesitatingly jumped into sea of fire, sea of blood. And they were able to loudly insiste to the last moment of life that one must loyally uphold the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and stoutly fight on the road of glory taught by the leader.

That in that arduous period when there was not yet the party or the government and it was not known when the revolution would win, the young communists had struggled, offering their youth, their lives on the one road of revolution was not by any means because they had looked forward to any reward or honor to be bestowed on them at a later date nor because someone had told them to. They had only struggled with rock-hard convictions that as long as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was leading the Korean revolution, as long as there was the presence of the leader, our revolution would inevitably win. Because they had deeply engraved in their hearts rock-hard convictions that it was glory to live, glory to die on the road of revolutionary loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, they were able to carry through unconditionally to the end, displaying incomparable heroism and sacrificial spirit, whatever the

adversity, the revolutionary line and guidelines laid down by the respected and beloved leader, the revolutionary duties assigned them by the leader, even as they had to overcome the multilayer barriers and trials with their lives.

The young communists had defended with their lives the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the suppression of the Japanese imperialists and reactionary military clique and from all kinds of stratagemical machinations of the nationalists and factional elements, and resolutely protected the leader's revolutionary thought from the encroachment of the leftist and rightist opportunists.

They had displayed burning revolutionary enthusiasm and indomitable fighting spirit, loyally upholding the great leader's teachings, in order to heuristically teach the masses of people and unite them in revolutionary organization, and courageously struggled, going through sea of fire in order to prepare for the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The young communists had not only engraved in their hearts faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a firm revolutionary creed but had regarded it as the loftiest revolutionary ethics.

The leader is the benefactor and protector of the political life of the masses of working people. Because this is so, to acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the leader who is the benefactor and protector of their political life is the duty and deserved ethics of people who fight revolution.

The revolutionary leader view calls for engraving in the heart infinite loyalty to the leader not only as a revolutionary creed but also as revolutionary ethics. Only if faithfulness is engraved in the heart as revolutionary ethics, can it become the sincere and solid.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even as he was deeply burying in his heart all the pains and vexations he was personally going through, never for a moment forgot the pains of the people and comrades and bestowed extraordinary love and concern on them. Again, bestowing on them political life incomparably more precious than physical life, he looked after them to forever keep adding luster to it, ceaselessly leading them.

Loyally attending as the benefactor of their political life the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, founding the precise guiding thought representing the times, had provided through it the chuche-type blood, ideomental food for the communist revolutionaries and, having various revolutionary organizations formed, had through the organizations brought them up as genuine revolutionary soldiers, the young communists had completely entrusted their own destinies in his bosom.

Even though their ages and their character were different nor were their life backgrounds identical, wherever, whenever their hearts pulsated in unison solely for the sake of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The young communists firmly believed through their practical life experience that the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was indeed the genuine leader of the people who, personifying on the loftiest plane great love for the fatherland

and the people from the first days he had embarked on the road of revolution, was looking after them with familial feelings.

Indeed this great love of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's was not only a basis of unity which had united as one Korea's communists and people roaming unable to find a road to take but was a source of invincible strength which had made it possible for all of them to stoutly race forward along the one road of revolution, overcoming hunger, savage cold, death.

The hearts of the young communists had always burned with infinite respect and adoration for the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, benefactor of their political life and affectionate, genuine leader of the people. So it was that their loyalty hot as fire had never cooled even in rain or snow, in storm.

It is the feature of the communists, Korea's genuine revolutionaries, who hold their revolutionary ethics infinitely dear and refuse to mess up their revolutionary ethics even at the sacrifice of their lives.

The young communists who had grown up into genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries amid the implicit political trust and love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, had regarded it unsurpassed joy, glory to fight revolution loyally attending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader, and held it their revolutionary duty, ethics to acquit themselves unswervingly of their loyalty to him forever free from change of heart. Undaunted by whatever vicious machinations of appeasement and deception by the enemies they had defended and added luster to the precious political life bestowed on them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and courageously fought on to the last moment of life for the sake of the revolution, for the sake of the respected and beloved leader, unyielding to whatever evil deeds and tortures of the enemies.

The young communists had also planted the seeds of loyalty among the broad masses of people so as to make them loyally revere, with the one heart of infinite respect and adoration, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, and led them by pratical examples.

Truly the young communists are the genuine model, shining mirror of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who have fought heroically loyally attending the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader from their immutable revolutionary creed and lofty ethics holding the clearest revolutionary leader view in the most formidable period of charting a path never before walked by anyone.

Because already in the first period of the Korean revolution had grown up in the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the ranks of young communists engraving in their hearts such clear revolutionary leader view, such lofty revolutionary ethics, and loyalty turned into a creed, so were possible to grow up from the deep and viable roots numerous anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, heroes of the Fatherland Liberation War, thousands and tens of thousands of nameless heroes and unsung heroes. And today it has become possible for the ever-victorious ranks of loyalty, growing up like exuberant sunflowers into a great army scores of millions strong, to write a new chapter in the history of the chuche cause and for our revolution to make a long drive taking advantage of victory.

To engrave in the heart faithfulness to the party and the leader as a creed constitutes a basic question in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause, which influences its destiny.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary holds the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought as his creed and holds it as his lofty duty to devote himself, body and mind, altogether to the struggle for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause charted and still being led by the leader, to acquit himself inifinitely of his loyalty to the great leader and the party from generation to generation.

In order to acquit himself fully of his mission and duty, the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary must even more thoroughly arm himself with the revolutionary leader view.

What is most important here is making all party members and working people, by not only mastering in terms of principle the truth about the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class but deeply understanding it through the historical experiences and lessons of our revolution and the international communist movement, loyally live and work on the one road of revolution with infinite loyalty to the great leader and our party.

All party members and working people, emulating the brilliant example of the lofty revolutionary leader view displayed by the young communists at the dawn of the Korean revolution, shall go forward to even more thoroughly prepare themselves as revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the great leader and the glorious party.

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A CONGRESS OF GLORY THAT HAS PROVIDED THE TURNING POINT FOR A GREAT TURNAROUND IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PARTY AND REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10 Oct 81 pp 32-38

[Article: "On the Occasion of the First Anniversary of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party"]

[Text] It is the first anniversary of the Sixth Congress of the glorious Korean Workers Party.

The Sixth Party Congress, convened at a time when the might of the party had been strengthened more than ever and a firm guarantee provided for carrying forward the leader's revolutionary cause from generation to generation, has taken its shining place in history as a congress of deep significance adorning extraordinarily anew the annals of the development of our party and revolution.

The Sixth Party Congress held amid the great concern and attention of the people at home and abroad as a historic festival without parallel in terms of its scale, significance, and influencing power had even more glorified the history of our party and provided the turning point for a great turnaround in the development of the party and the revolution.

The Sixth Congress of the KWP was a congress of glory loyally attending unswervingly as the great leader of the party the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, founder of our party and the chuche revolutionary cause, and a congress of great unity proudly demonstrating before the whole world the invincible politico-ideological unity of our people united airtight around the party.

The Sixth Party Congress was also a congress of the victor brilliantly summing up the immortal achievements scored by our party in the 1970's and a congress of all-out march opening up a new stage of the struggle for strengthening and developing the party forever into a chuche revolutionary party and ultimately attaining the chuche revolutionary cause.

Today's prideful realities wherein through the struggle to carry through the decision of the party congress the might and authority of our party is being further enhanced and a ceaseless upsurge is being generated in revolution and construction eloquently prove that the Sixth Party Congress of the KWP was indeed

a historic event constituting a new milestone in the strengthening and development of our party and the political life of our people.

(1)

A party congress constitutes one of the most crucial of the dramatic events that comes to occur in the course of development of the party and the revolution.

In the past period 6 party congresses had been held in our country and every one of them had brought about a new historic turnaround in the development of our party and revolution. The past party congresses from the historic inaugural congress proclaiming the founding of our party before the whole world to the Fifth Party Congress had been great events emblazoned on the road of strengthening and developing our party and attaining the chuche cause. The Second Party Congress held soon after the founding of the party, summing up the historic victory scored in the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, had inspired our party members and working people in the transitional period toward socialism to a new political and labor upsurge, and the Third Party Congress, summing up the immortal achievements scored by our party in postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and socialist remaking of production relations, had unfurled bright prospects for accomplishing socialist basic construction. And the Fourth Party Congress, summing up the great victory scored in brilliantly accomplishing the task of socialist basic construction by the great Chollima March, had demonstrated the invincible unity and solidarity of our party achieved through the antifactional struggle, and the Fifth Party Congress, summing up the brilliant victory of socialist industrialization and set forth a militant program to hasten the nationwide victory of the revolution, consolidating the industrailization achievement and further strenghtening and developing the party. Thus all the past party congresses had each opened up a turning point for a new turnaround in consolidating the brilliant achievements scored by our party and people and developing our party and our revolution another notch higher.

The Sixth Congress of the KWP held in October of last year was a great event of extraordinary significance in the history of our party and revolution.

The immortal service rendered by the Sixth Party Congress in developing the party and the revolution lies in that it has provided an important turning point in thoroughly consolidating the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of strengthening and developing ours forever into a chuche party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"A major achievement scored in party work in the period under review is that the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of attaining our revolutionary cause to the end and of strengthening and developing ours forever into a chuche party has been solidly consolidated. This bespeaks that in our country the basic question influencing the destiny of the party and the revolution has been brilliantly solved." ("A Collection of Documents on the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 94)

The Sixth Party Congress, by summing up the prideful victory and precious experience scored in the struggle and activity of our party in the 1970's and taking epochal

measures aimed at thoroughly consolidating the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party, has provided a firm guarantee for strengthening and developing ours forever into a great chuche party.

The greatness of a party is significantly determined not only by the immortal achievements scored by the party in the past but also by how bright its future is. A great party--this is not by any means a title accorded just because its history is long nor a glory endowed just because the party is big in size. The long history of the communist movement shows that when a party moves forward confidently toward a bright future, the people can go forward to attain the revolutionary cause, filled to overflowing with firm convictions and fighting spirit and the party can display its might even more as a vanguard unit of the working class.

If the party of the working class is to become a great party with a bright future, it must not only correctly perform its role as general staff of the revolution under the sagacious leadership of the leader, its founder, but must preserve the revolutionary character forever as the party founded by the leader and carry forward generation after generaiton and attain the leader's cause.

The question of carrying forward generation after generation and attaining the leader's cause is, in the final analysis, a question bearing on the destiny of the revolution, which depends on how the party goes forward to preserve its innate revolutionary character.

If the party shouldering the destiny of the revolution is to preserve its character forever as a party founded by the leader and go forward to correctly work out its future, it must always hold the leader's revolutionary thought as the guiding principle, make the party filled to the brim with it, and go forward to consolidate like bedrock the unity of ideological will of the party. Put another way, it must forever preserve the character as a party founded by the leader and thoroughly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party.

The crucial historic turning point provided by the Sixth Party Congress in strengthening and developing ours into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party lies precisely in that it has made our party go forward to forever defend the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology and even more thoroughly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party so as to make it possible to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party based on the chuche ideology.

To a revolutionary party, it is a key question in strengthening and developing the party to consolidate its organizational ideological cornerstone, and this is a vital question arising from the period of founding the party. As historical experience shows, a party founded with thorough ideological, organizational preparations can fully perform its role as general staff of the revolution even if the situation is complex and the struggle is arduous, but a party founded without sufficient preparations not only cannot satisfactorily accomplish its mission but cannot sustain its very existence. The communist party organized in our country in 1925 had to end its existence, torn asunder because it had been a mere union of various factions without any organizational ideological cornerstone.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on a scientific analysis of the historical lessons and experiences of our country's early communist movement and the international communist movement, had attached extraordinary significance, during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, to creating a sound organizational ideological cornerstone for the founding of a party, and even after the founding of our party, has sagaciously led the way in ceaselessly strengthening the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party in the period from the inaugural congress to the Third Party Congress to the Fourth Party Congress had thoroughly consolidated the unity and solidarity of the party, liquidating the historically hardened factional filth, and in the post-Fourth Party Conress period to the Fifth Party Congress, brilliantly carried out the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, doing away with all kinds of "assorted demons" such as the bourgeois ideas, feudal Confucian ideas, revisionist ideas, dogmatism and flunkeyism.

In particular, the past 10 years from the Fifth Party Congress to the Sixth Party Congress shine as a historic period in which under the leadership of our party its organizational ideological cornerstone has been consolidated even more thoroughly on a new higher level. Our party, as it was into the 1970's, had set forth the unique guidelines for converting the party itself to the chuche ideology with a view to thoroughly consolidating the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party so as to make it possible to forever carry forward the chuche cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party had graphically enunciated that the basic key to converting the whole society to the chuche ideology lay in converting the entire party to the chuche ideology and that this constituted a basic question influencing success in all party activity and party work. With the guidelines laid down for converting the entire party to the chuche ideology, it became possible for the KWP to go forward ever more tightly grasping the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology, more solidly organize its ranks into the ranks of genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, strengthen and develop itself into a revolutionary party where the thought, theory, and method of chuche unitarily prevail in all areas of party construction and party activity. Thus our party has come to complete its face as a chuche-oriented party both in name and reality, and it has become even more evident that ours is a party unswervingly moving forward along the road of chuche, a party building the communist society where the chuche ideology will have been embodied. This means that in our country the question of the destiny of the party and the revolution has been brilliantly solved. Precisely herein lies the most prideful success scored in the development of our party in the 1970's from the Fourth Party Congress to the Sixth Party Congress.

The Sixth Party Congress, analyzing and summing up the brilliant successes and immortal achievements, extraordinarily rich and many-sided struggle experiences scored in party construction and party activity during the period under review, confirmed the correctness and great vitality of the unique guidelines adopted by our party with a view to strengthening the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party, and clarified the revolutionary stand to consolidate the might and combat strength of our party into the ever more invincible by going forward tightly grasping the guidelines of the party. The party congress expressed

great joy and satisfaction that our party had brilliantly solved the question of thoroughly consolidating the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party, a basic question influencing the destiny of the party and the revolution, and completely supported and approved the correctness of the revolutionary guidelines for strengthening and developing ours into an ever-victorious militant party.

The party congress also set forth the unique party construction guidelines for consolidating like bedrock the party ranks and the revolutionary ranks by more thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system partywide and commendably conducting work with people, for brilliantly carrying forward the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party, for ceaselessly improving the system and method of party work, etc. All these outstanding theories and guidelines constitute infenitely precious ideotheoretical heritages for the bright future of our revolution and a programmatic guiding principle which will make it possible to forever preserve the character of our party as a revolutionary party founded by the leader and attain the revolutionary cause of the working class to the end.

The Sixth Party Congress by the organized will of the entire party thoroughly organized a strong central guidance organ of the party which would make it possible to carry forward from generation to generation the leader's revolutionary cause, loyally upholding the leadership of the leader. Thus it has become possible for the entire party to become invincible militant ranks vivacious and united airtight, moving in unison under the unitary guidance of the Party Central Committee, and to further strengthen and develop into a mighty guiding force capable of breaking through any trial, however formidable, and going forward to complete our revolution to the end. This was an event of infinitely deep significance for the bright future and destiny of the revolution.

Precisely this being so, the entire party members and people of the whole country from the veteran revolutionaries who had come through the arduous anti-Japanese revolution and longtime functionaries to the younger generation were filled to overflowing with stirring emotions and joy because their most cherished aspirations brilliantly came true at the Sixth Party Congress, and more firmly reaffirmed their resolve to go forward to brilliantly attain the revolutionary cause following the leadership of our party.

Truly, the Sixth Congress of the KWP was a historic congress of greatest significance that opened up an infinitely bright future for the struggle to go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, thoroughly consolidating the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of strengthening and developing ours forever into a chuche party.

(2)

The immortal service rendered by the Sixth Congress of the KWP in the developing revolution lies in that it has dynamically inspired the whole party and the entire people to all-out march toward the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, unfurling a bright blueprint for the unending prosperity and growth of the fatherland.

The Sixth Party Congress, summing up the brilliant victories and precious experiences scored in revolution and construction during the period under review, set forth a great struggle program which our party and people must tightly grasp with a view to attaining the chuche cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Sixth Party Congress will take its shining place in the history of our party as a congress of victory that has demonstrated the comprehensive triumph of the chuche ideology and the invincible might of our party, as a conggress of glory that has firmly guaranteed the victorious advance of our revolution and the attainment of the chuche cause." (Ibid., p 121)

To struggle to attain the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, energetically stepping up revolution and construction is one of the basic questions arising in accomplishing the historic mission of the party of the working class and one of the principled questions in ceaselessly adding luster to the glorious era of ours ushered in by the chuche ideology. The historical experience of the international communist movement shows that depending on how this question is solved the future and destiny of revolution are influenced.

The Sixth Party Congress, by opening up bright prospects for solving this crucial question, has rendered an immortal service in ultimately attaining the chuche revolutionary cause.

It has particularly important significance in going forward to win the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause that the party congress has graphically formalized it as the overall duty of our revolution to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology and precisely indicated the road to the realization.

It is an indispensable requirement in winning the victory of the revolutionary cause that the party of the working class should dye the whole society one color with one thought. But up to now no one else has ever put forward the question of dyeing the whole society one color with one thought.

Our party, which holds the great chuche ideology as its unitary guiding thought and holds it as its supreme mission to win its ultimate victory, has set forth the guidelines for dyeing the whole society one color with the chuche ideology, early on formalizing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought as a monoaxial system of the thought, theory, and method of chuche, and dynamically struggled for the realization.

The Sixth Party Congress pridefully summed up the great victory and success scored by our party during the period under review in attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, holding aloft the guidelines for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, and opened up a bright road ahead for a more thorough realization of the guidelines.

One of the great services rendered by the Sixth Party Congress precisely lies in having firmly guaranteed the ultimate victory of the chuche cause by graphically enunciating once again the revolutionary stand of our party to go forward energetically grasping the guidelines for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology as unswervingly as in the past. The party congress has energetically proved that defending and thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology is the most precise road to attaining the chuche revolutionary cause and clearly indicated the road to thoroughly remolding nature, society, and social beings based on the chuche ideology and realizing the independent stand and attitude

of the country and the people. Thus our party and people have been able to vigorously embark in unison on a new all-out march route toward the attainment of the chuche cause with a brighter goal and firm faith in victory.

The party congress, also setting forth the basic task of socialist economic construction in the 1980's and new 10 major prospective targets with a view to hastening the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, illuminated the road to successfully laying sound material and technical foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society.

The bright blueprint unfurled by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Party Congress is a great struggle program unprecedented in terms of the height of its goal and the enormity of its task. This constitutes a milestone in great strides to turn our country into a developed, world-class economic power and a programmatic guiding principle which makes it possible for our fatherland and people to enter a new era of unending growth and prosperity.

The basic task of socialist economic construction in the 1980's unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the magnificent 10 major prospective targets for the realization energetically inspire all party members and working people to vigorously launch in unison into brilliantly realizing them, highly displaying exuberant fighting spirit and revolutionary fervor with rewarding hopes for tomorrow and mount a new all-out march in every area of socialist construction.

All this bespeaks that the Sixth Party Congress was a congress of a new all-out march that has made our party and people more dynamically move forward along the bright road to conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, a historic congress positivley proving the invincible vitality and absolute truth of the chuche ideology and firmly guaranteeing the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The party congress, also by confirming that the principled stand tightly maintained by our party during the period under review in the struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland was altogether correct and by setting forth a new fatherland reunification proposal, opened up brighter prospects on the road ahead for the struggle of establishing our people's national sovereign rights on a nationwide basis.

The proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report and the 10 major administrative guidelines for the confederal state to implement have evoked the unanimous support and approval of the entire Korean people and progressive peoples of the world and are becoming the banner of struggle energetically inspiring the south Korean people and overseas compatriots to the sacred fatherland reunification war.

The Sixth Party Congress, analyzing and summing up the brilliant achievements and precious experiences scored by our party in the past period in the sphere of international relations, also enunciated an outstanding strategic line for strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces and expanding and developing the nonaligned movement as well as the basic idea of the external policies of our party. Thus it has given great faith and courage to the peoples

taking to the road of independent development opposing imperialism and colonialism, domination ism, and illuminated the bright road to urging on the world revolution to a new upsurge, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the international revolutionary forces.

Thus the Sixth Congress of the KWP constitutes a historic congress that has opened up the turning point for a great turnaround in the struggle to ultimately attain the chuche cause, more energetically stepping up revolution and construction on a new higher level.

(3)

In the one year from the historic Sixth Congress of the KWP to the present our party and people, by dynamically fighting on along the bright road indicated by the party congress, have further demonstrated the might of our party and brilliantly advanced the history of our people, adding a page of new miracles and feats.

Amid the awesome march to carry through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and culture--are being stepped up more energetically, and a great success is being scored in the task of remaking nature, society, and social beings in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

As a result of the struggle dynamically launched to carry through the decision of the party congress, above all a new turnaround is occurring in the ideomental features, work habit, and way of life of all party members and working people. All of our party members and working people, thoroughly arming themselves with the chuche revolutionary world view, are devotedly struggling, giving their all, solely for the sake of the interests of the party and the revolution, for the sake of the interests of the society and the people.

The entire party and the whole society are filled to overflowing with the enthusiasm of loyalty to the great leader and the party and dynamically move forward to attain the chuche cause loyally revering the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the party--this is becoming the lofty ideomental feature of our party members and working people today.

Every day of the struggle of our people for socialist economic construction aimed at carrying through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress is a day of continuing leap forward and in all areas are occurring fresh miracles and innovations. With our party members and working people, who have received the magnificent 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction unfurled by the party congress, continuing to race forward with gale force in the spirit of the speed battle joined to the chollima in loyal response to the militant slogan of the party "Let Us Mount an All-Out March to Carry Through the Decision of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party!" today in our country great monumental structures are being erected one after another glorifying the chuche era and awesome Mother Nature remaking projects are proceeding at a dazzling speed. Likewise, fresh miracles are occurring in the struggle to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy, and our chuche-oriented, self-reliant economic foundations are being ceaselessly strengthened.

In the course of the all-out march to carry through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress the combat strength of party organizations has been strengthened another notch higher and a new turnaround is occurring in party work. All party organizations are conducting activities as vivacious, militant organizations, and the great-leader-style work method, the work method in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, has been more thoroughly established partywide. Thus today the leadership authority of our party has been further enhanced into the absolute.

Truly, through the all-out march movement to carry through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress a new great upsurge is occurring in the task of remolding man, society, and nature, and our party and people are glorifying even more brilliantly the new era of national growth and prosperity. Today's prideful reality bears vivid testimony to the greatness and invincible vitality of the line and guidelines set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

Today our party and people are faced with the heavy yet glorious task to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the fatherland and attain our revolutionary cause to the end by continuing to go forward, based on the victories and achievements already scored, to brilliantly realize the magnificent militant task laid down by the Sixth Party Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All of our party members and working people with ever higher revolutionary enthusiasm and exuberant fighting spirit must launch as one person into the struggle to carry through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress." (Ibid., p 118)

Today's all-out march movement to carry through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress is a prideful struggle to embroider the glory-filled history of our party with new brilliant feats and a sacred struggle to highly demonstrate the glory and dignity of chuche Korea.

Brilliantly carrying through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress is where a firm guarantee for achieving the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the fatherland and hastening the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause is.

In order to successfully carry through the decision of the party congress, above all it is imperative to firmly establish partywide the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally, thoroughly protecting and carrying through the decisions and directives of the party.

To establish the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally carrying through the decisions and directives of the party constitutes a basic question in brilliantly realizing the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

All functionaries and party members, with the firm faith that when acting as decided and directed by the party, there is nothing that cannot be done, must accept the line and guidelines, decisions and directives of the party as absolute truth, as supreme command, and must go forward to unconditionally, thoroughly execute them without the deflection of a fraction of an inch.

Whether or not the all-out march to carry through the decision of the party congress could be dynamically mounted depeends on how party organizations and functionaries organize and command the battle to suit the heightened spirit of the masses.

Party organizations and guidance functionaries boldly planning and ably commanding all tasks and energetically launching political work is precisely where an important key to energetically accelerating the all-out march to carry through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress is.

The functionaries of all branches, all units must boldly plan in a big way and ably, spiritedly organize and command all tasks. At the same time, they must briskly launch political work at every place where the masses are, and putting their shoulders to difficult and busy corners, lead by personal example the masses to ceaseless innovation and feat.

To firmly insure the leadership of the party constitutes a basic guarantee for brilliantly carrying through the decision of the Sixth Party Congress and hastening the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

Apart from the party the transformations of the century achieved in revolution and construction and our people's happiness of today and hopeful tomorrow are unthinkable.

We must thoroughly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party and turn the might and combat strength of the party even more invincible, and go forward to ceaselessly strengthen and develop ours into a chuche revolutionary party. Tightly grasping it as the basic line of party construction to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, we must more thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system partywide and societywide and firmly insure the leadership of the party for the revolutionary struggle construction tasks.

The revolutionary cause of our people struggling for socialism, communism under the leadership of the party is just and our victory is always a foregone conclusion.

Let one and all, by loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and solidly uniting around the glorious party and by more stoutly fighting following the magnificent blueprint unfurled by the Sixth Party Congress, go forward to hasten the ultimate attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

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THE DEEPENING AND DEVELOPING SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND THE TASK OF FACTORY PARTY COMMITTEES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10 Oct 81 pp 39-44

[Article by Pak Pong-chu]

[Text] Today in our country there are factories and enterprises everywhere and where there are factories, factory party committees are active. At every factory, at every enterprise where the working class is collectively working, there is a party organization and the party committee is briskly moving; because of this, the base of our party is being consolidated more solidly and the economic tasks of various kinds facing the party are being successfully carried out. This is the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of our party which, defining a factory committee as the supreme guidance organ of the relevant unit, has been energetically leading the way in improving the task of factory party committees.

To further enhance the militant functions and role of factory party committees is an important policy our party is pursuing. This policy of our party's constitutes a programmatic principle for enhancing the combat strength of the party and bringing about a new upsurge in production and construction to suit realistic demands of socialist construction.

By loyally upholding the policy of the party and further improving the task of factory party committees we must positively contribute to solidly organizing the party ranks and stepping up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Factory party committees occupy a very important place in strengthening our party and stepping up socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today most important in party work is strengthening factory party committees and enhancing their guidance functions. Only by enhancing the role of factory party committees is it possible to thoroughly unite party members and working people around the Party Central Committee, arming them with the policies of the party and successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks facing factories and enterprises."
("On Building the Korean Workers Party," Vol 3, p 179)

Factory party committees are the infrastructure of our party directly rooted in the working class.

The working class is the main force unit of our party and the leading class of our revolution. Ours is precisely a revolutionary party of the working class, a militant party struggling to accomplish the historic mission of the working class. Therefore, in order to consolidate the class position of our party and satisfactorily accomplish the mission and duty of the party, it is imperative to strengthen organizational political work among the working class, thoroughly awaken it in terms of class, and continue to raise the ratio of members of the working class in the organizational composition of the party.

It is none other than factory party committees which directly solve this crucial question arising in thoroughly organizing ours into a revolutionary party of the working class. Factory party committees, holding it as the basics to enhance the class awareness and revolutionary fervor of the working class, organize and conduct all tasks, and accepting advanced elements of the working class into party membership and strengthening work with party organizations, work with party members, nurture core elements of the party and solidly organize the party ranks. This shows that only by enhancing the role of factory party committees is it possible to preserve the class character of our party and continue to strengthen the party into a revolutionary party of the working class both in name and reality.

Factory party committees are also party organizations of the relevant production units on the outpost line of socialist construction.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the basic mission of factory party committees lies in that based on the line and policies of the party and relying on the collective strength and wisdom of the broad masses, they guide production and manage and operate factories to suit the demands of the developing socialist economy.

Factory party committees are the supreme guidance organs of factories and enterprises which are the basic units of societywide production organizations and as such, responsibly guide the overall task of the relevant units and directly organize and mobilize party members and working people in carrying through the economic policies of the party. Accordingly, without strengthening the task of factory party committees it is impossible to improve the manangement and operation of factories nor is it possible to solve in a timely manner various kinds of complex questions arising in production. Enhancing the role of factory party committees is where the basic key to successfully carrying out the production quotas assigned their factories is, where a firm guarantee for insuring the rapid development of the overall people's economy is.

To improve the task of factory party committees is an urgent demand of our developing revolution where the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front.

In order to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, it is imperative to turn all members of society into chuche-oriented communist social beings, revolutionizing, working classizing, intellectualizing them and remake social life in all aspects such as the economic and cultural aspects, in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology. If such tasks arising in completely

realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people are to be satisfactorily carried out, it is imperative to put great efforts into enhancing the leadership role of the revolutionary party of the working class and improving the task of factory party committees.

To improve the task of factory party committees makes it possible above all to successfully realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology by accelerating the revolutionization of the working class and enhancing its leadership role.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is a sacred struggle to attain the revolutionary cause of the working class. The working class is the most advanced class in our society and the vanguard unit in realizing the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. Therefore, only by thoroughly revolutionizing the working class and strengthening its leadership role and revolutionary functions is it possible to brilliantly realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, stepping up the task of revolutionizing and working classizing all members of society.

To thoroughly revolutionize the working class arises as an even more important question today in light of the fact that change of gneerations has taken place in the ranks of the working class. During the postliberation period of 30-plus years the younger generation has grown up and come to form the backbone of the working class ranks. They have not suffered exploitation and oppression nor have they experienced trials of the revolution. Under such conditions, unless the task is planned and coordinated to enhance the class consciousness and revolutionary character of the working class of the younger generation it is impossible to successfully carry through the policy of the party to realize the revolutionization, working classization of the whole society with the working class as a model.

An important way to step up the revolutionization of the working class to suit the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology lies in improving the task of factory party committees.

It is precisely factory party committees, party organizations at factories and enterprises which are the collective life units of the working class that push the revolutionization of the working class with a direct grip on it. Factory party committees energetically launch ideological indoctrination work among the working class, linking it closely to production practice, and temper the workers organizationally, setting in motion all party organizations and workers organizations within factories. Thus, by ceaselessly enhancing the ideological spirit and organizational character, revolutionary character of the working class they make the working class perform the vanguard role in the task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and acquit itself fully of its heavy responsibility before society and revolution. This bespeaks that when the functions and role of factory party committees are enhanced, it is possible to revolutionize, working classize all members of society, stepping up the revolutionization of the working class, and ultimately, brilliantly realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

To improve the task of factory party committees by stepping up economic construction and solidly laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism,

also makes it possible to successfully realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

To step up economic construction and solidly lay the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism, is one of the important tasks to remake all aspects of social life in the image of the working class and realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. Only by solidly laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism, is it possible to liberate the working people from backbreaking labor and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the working people in the material aspects of life, realizing the communist principle of distribution.

In order to step up the task of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism, it is imperative to develop industry rapidly. Industry is the leading branch of the people's economy and the major attack front of socialist construction. When bringing about a new leap forward on the industrial front, it is possible to quickly improve the overall standard of technical provisions of the people's economy and go forward to successfully lay the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism, strengthening the economic might of the country.

Factory party committees play a big role in developing industry quickly to suit the realistic demands of socialist construction.

In our country factories are the combat units in direct charge of executing the industrial policies of the party. Factory party committees are responsible precisely for the overall task of such units, and guide in a unified way the organizational ideological life and fulfillment of revolutionary tasks of all functionaries and working people within factories. Factory party committees, collectively discussing and deciding on the way to carry through the industrial policies of the party, organize assignments, and ennancing the vanguard role of party members, inspire the broad masses to carry through the policies of the party. Therefore, without enhancing the functions and role of factory party committees it is impossible to strengthen the basic industrial production units nor is it possible to energetically step up the task of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism. Only if party committees at all factories and enterprises satisfactorily carry out their mission and duty, can they successfully conduct overall national economic construction, bringing about a ceaseless leap forward on the industrial front and go forward to brilliantly attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, thoroughly consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism.

To improve the task of factory party committees arises as a particularly important question today when the eocnomy has grown in scope and we are faced with an enormous economic construction task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today's realities wherein socialist construction is leaping onto a new higher stage, the economy has grown extraordinarily in scope, and the battle is under way on an unprecedentedly awesome scale to conquer nature, urgently call for

further enhancing the leadership role of the party on all fronts of socialist construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 89)

In recent years in our country modern, large-scale factories and enterprises have been constructed in large numbers, and with the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy energetically stepped up, the national economic might has extraordinarily strengthened and the standard of technical provisions of the people's economy has by far improved.

Based on the achievements already scored, we must energetically launch the struggle to fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress. The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction are a magnificent blueprint without parallel in terms of its scope and of the enormity of the task, and an awesome economic construction program which can be successfully realized only if all branches, all units bring about new leaps forward and innovations.

In order to correctly manage and operate such developed, large-scale socialist economy and brilliantly carry out the enormous economic construction task, every factory, every enterprise which is the base-level unit of industrial production, must thoroughly plan and coordinate its work and to that end, the role of factory party committees must be enhanced. Only by strengthening the combat strength of factory party committees is it possible to successfully carry out the production quotas facing factories and enterprises, improving facilities maintenance, materials management, labor management, financial management to suit the demands of the Taean work system and step up the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, energetically launching the mass technological innovation movement. Again, only then is it possible to energetically push ahead with overall socialist construction, satisfactorily insuring cooperative production to suit the realiztic conditions that production linkages between branches of the people's economy have become complex and close.

all this clearly shows that improving the task of factory party committees is precisely where an important guarantee for stepping up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction is.

Our party, always directing keen attention tothe task of facotry party committees and energetically organizing and leading the struggle to enhance their functions and role in each stage of the developing revolution, has thoroughly organized the party ranks and firmly maintained a ceaseless high rate of speed in production and construction.

In our country, what was responsible for the epochal turnaround in improving the task of factory party committees was the establishment of the Taean work system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while giving his on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Electrical Factory in December 1961, defined the factory party committee as the supreme guidance organ of the factory, and founded the Taean work system holding the collective guidance of the relevant party committee as the basics. With

the establishment of the Taean work system we have been able to strengthen the infrastructure of the party and enhance the leadership role of the party, improving the task of factory party committees to suit the new environment of the socialist system, and energetically step up overall national economic construction, successfully managing and operating the large-scale socialist economy.

The task of factory party committees which has been deepened and developed ceaselessly in the course of carrying through the Taean work system, has moved onto a new higher stage in recent years.

Our party, setting forth new guidelines for further strengthening party work to suit the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, has energetically led the way in decisively improving partywide guidance for socialist economic construction.

Thus all factory party committees have become militant organizations always vivaciously moving filled to overflowing with exuberant fighting spirit and vigor free from senility and stagnation and been able to positively step up socialist construction, bonding party work and economic work together and strengthening political guidance for economic work.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party, our factory party committee of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex, too, has been able to score many successes, as a result of having energetically launched the struggle to improve party work and strengthen partywide guidance for administrative economic work.

We have planned and organized ideological indoctrination work and organizational life guidance, placing primary emphasis on carrying through the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given in connection with the task of our factory, and positively launched the struggle to solve questions, thoroughly organizing the factory party committee and strengthening the collective guidance of the party committee in accordance with the guidelines of the party. Even under conditions that ours is a newly constructed factory with not too many core members of the party tempered amid trials of the revolution and few veteran workers, we have thoroughly planned and coordinated all tasks so as to enable the working class and technicians of the younger generation to successfully carry out their assigned tasks and energetically led the functionaries, party members, and working people in highly displaying, like the unsung heroes, their faithfulness to the party and the leader through fulfillment of their revolutionary tasks. While strengthening the struggle against flunkeyism and technological mysticism, we have also energetically launched the struggle, setting party members and technicians in motion, to improve the standards of technical skills and technological innovations, and establishing a revolutionary system and order in the factory to suit the characteristics of the produciton processes, positively pushed the administrative eocnomic functionaries to go forward to regularize, standardize enterprise management.

Thus we have been able to successfully carry out the tasks facing the factory, overcoming the barriers encountered, and increase production even as saving a lot of raw materials, completing within a short period various technological improvement projects with our own strength and technologies. Along with party

organizational political work briskly launched in close linkage to production practice, our factory has reigstered a great advance in the task of stepping up the revolutionization of the working class, and all functionaries, workers, and technicians have come to be thoroughly prepared to the extent of being quite capable of carrying out on their own whatever tasks assigned themby the party.

All the successes we have scored are altogether the brilliant fruition of the sagacious leadership of our party which, concretely enunciating the mission and duty, even the direction of work and work method of factory party committees, energetically leads factory party committees in improving their work.

Indeed the sagacious leadership of our party is a source of invincible strength which makes it possible to successfully solve all questions arising in the task of factory party committees and the decisive factor which makes it possible to maximally step up socialist construction, enhancing the functions and role of factory party committees.

While consolidating the successes scored in the task of factory party committees under the sagacious leadership of the party, we must continue to energetically launch the struggle to enhance the militant functions and role of factory party committees.

Today when socialist construction is deepening and developing, factory party committees are faced with heavy yet glorious tasks indeed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Factory party committees shoulder the heavy responsibility to drive home the policies of the party among party members and working people and carry out without fail the production quotas assigned their factories, organizing and mobilizing all workers, technicians, and office workers." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 2, p 363)

If factory party committees are to successfully carry out the glorious tasks facing them, they must above all go forward to energetically launch organizational political work, placing primary emphasis on bringing up party members and working people as revolutionary soldiers inifnitely loyal to the party and the leader.

It is the most important duty of factory party committees to bring up all party members and working people within their factories and enterprises as communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader. Without strengthening organizational political work aimed at bringing up party members and working people as revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the party and the leader it is impossible to successfully carry out various kinds of complex tasks facing factories and enterprises. It does not necessary mean that just because he was born and has grown up in the socialist society, he comes to hold a revolutionary thought spontaneously, or just because they are the sons and daughters of the revolution-fighting working class, they become members of the working class spontaneously.

Experience shows that only through steadfast revolutionary indoctrination and organizational tempering is it possible to bring up all workers as revolutionary soldiers loyal to the party and the leader and successfully carry out any revolutionary task, however difficult, highly promoting their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

In the past period the party cell of the compressor repair work team of the ammonia shop of our factory, planning and coordinating organizational political work aimed at energetically launching the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes, has positively led the way in making party members and working people highly display their faithfulness to the party through production practice, deeply engraving in their hearts loyalty to the party and the leader as a firm revolutionary creed and ethics. Thus, even under conditions that they were not sufficiently experienced and labor and materials were in short supply, they were able to positively contribute to insuring production, reparing the large gas compressor in a short period in accordance with the decision of the party organization. This eloquently proves that strengthening organizational political work aimed at bringing up party members and working people as revolutionary soldiers loyal to the party and the leader is precisely where the secret of all successes is.

Therefore, strengthening ideological indoctrination work among party members and working people we must continue to put great efforts into enhancing their faithfulness to the great leader and the party and making them thoroughly hold the spirit of aboslutism, uncondtiionality in carrying through the policies of the party. At the same time, strengthening the organizational life of party organizations and workers organizations, we must make all workers hold the strong organizational spirit, as befits the working class, of moving into the forefront of the rewarding struggle to realize the revolutionization, working classization of the whole society.

Today one of the important tasks arising in the work of factory party committees is correctly leading their factories and enterprises to successfully carry out the production quotas assigned them.

As enunciated by our party, there could be no party work, as party work goes, apart from economic work. The objective of planning and coordinating party organizational ideological work, too, lies in conducting socialist construction still better, in the final analysis.

If factory party committees are to successfully carry out the production quotas assigned their factories and enterprises, they must strengthen collective guidance in accordance with the demands of the Taean work system.

Factory party committees must necessarily formulate execution measures, collectively discussing important questions bearing on production, and once a matter is discussed and decided, there has to be the ethos of carrying it through to the end. More immediately, by strengthening collective guidance for economic work with primary emphasis on thoroughly carrying through the decision of the third plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee and by planning and coordinating facilities maintenance, materials management, labor management, and financial management, they must go forward to further improve factory management and operation and energetically step up production and construction.

To positively push the economic guidance functionaries so that they may satisfactorily perform their assigned duties constitutes an important way for factory party committees to successfully carry out economic work.

It is none other than the economic guidance functionaries who are in direct charge of organizing and commanding production. Therefore, factory party committees must properly lead the economic guidance functionaries to responsibly conduct economic organizational work and production command with an attitude befitting the master of revolution.

In the past period we have been able to regularize, standardize enterprise management and carry out without fail the production plan assigned our factory by establishing an orderly administrative command system and energetically pushing all administrative departments on a partywide basis to work in accordance with the prescribed functions of theirs.

Factory party committees must thoroughly carry through the guidelines of the party for pushing economic work by the partywide method, the political method through and through, instead of taking over administrative work, and must positively help the administrative economic functionaries fully perform their responsibility and role. Decisively repudiating the taking over of administrative work and strengthening political guidance is where a firm guarantee for factory party committees to successfully fulfill economic work is.

If factory party committees are to satisfactorily discharge their assigned duties, they must put great efforts into improving the work method and work style of the functionaries and raising their standards.

Only by improving the work method and work style of the functionaries and raising their standards is it possible to unite party members and working people solidly around the party and bring about ceaseless innovations in socialist construction, highly promoting their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness.

Factory party functionaries must energetically launch political work, always going in deep among the producers in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, and taking the lead in difficult and backbreaking work, must become the standard bearer, the bugler of the ranks for assault forward. Again, by launching work in a big way and boldly pushing ahead with it, always filled to overflowing with exuberant fighting spirit and vigor and enthusiasm, they must swiftly dispose of it. At the same time, never forgetting their duty as people's faithful servants, they must always hold the people-oriented style of living simply, frugally.

Factory party committees, also thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study ethos among the functionaries and strengthening control over their study, must see to it that they acquire knowledge of politics, knowledge of economics, knowledge of science and technology, high cultural knowledge. In this manner they must make all functionaries ceaselessly improve their standards to suit the demands of the developing realities and ably inspire the masses to struggle and innovation.

The struggle to further improve the task of factory party committees is a rewarding struggle to solidly organize the party and the revolutionary ranks and bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

By further enhancing the militant functions and role of factory party committees to suit the demands of the developing realities wherein socialist construction is moving onto a new higher level we shall go forward to energetically accelerate the historic march toward realizing the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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BRINGING UP YOUTHS AND JUVENILES AS RELIABLE CONTINUERS OF THE CHUCHE CAUSE IS AN IMPORTANT DUTY OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

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[Article by Song Kil-hwan]

[Text] Thoroughly bringing up youths and juveniles as reliable continuers of the revolutionary cause is a very important question bearing on the destinies of the party and the revolution.

Youth and juvenile work is a sacred task to unswervingly preserve the intrinsic nature and revolutionary character of the party of the working class and carry forward the revolutionary cause from generation to generation until attaining it, a rewarding task to achieve the growth and prosperity of the fatherland and the nation.

Thoroughly bringing up youths and juveniles as reliable continuers of the revolutionary cause is one of the important duties facing the party of the working class.

What makes bringing up youths and juveniles as reliable continuers of the revolutionary cause an important duty of party organizations has to do above all with the big role youths and juveniles play in remaking nature and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Youths and juveniles are a great revolutionary force for building a new society. Only if vibrant, hot-blooded, courageous youths positively participate in the revolutionary struggle and constructiln tasks, is it possible to achieve great social change." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 86)

Youths and juveniles are forerunners in remaking nature and society, the most positive elements in charge thereof. The destiny of the nation and the future of the revolution depend in large measure on how youths and juveniles are brought up, on how their role is enhanced.

If they are to fight revolution, they must, in addition to a high fighting spirit, have a far-reaching will and strong ambitions, progressiveness aiming for the new and strong struggle strength. Moreover, they must have knowledge, exuberant

vim and vigor, and must always burn with vigor and enthusiasm. Youths possess all of this more admirably than any other generation. This bespeaks that the days of youth are the best period for fighting revolution and that only if youths vigorously launch into fighting revolution, is it possible to successfully achieve great revolutionary change and immense social progress.

Youths come to play a big role under the leadership of the leader and the party, positively participating in the revolutionary struggle to broadcast advanced thoughts, overturn the exploiting society and establish a new social system, ceaselessly consolidate and develop it. Again, because of their characteristics of being fond of struggling, fond of working, fond of creating the new, hot-blooded youths take on and do important shares of work on the labor front for building a new society. Only if youths positively participate in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, is it possible to victoriously move revolution and construction forward and achieve an unending prosperity of the nation. It was youths who had taken the lead in all past historic movements, and there has been no revolution that has won without the participation of youths nor have there been gains of the revolution won without the struggle of youths.

Regardless of times, regardless of nations, only if youths and juveniles are reliably prepared is it possible to enhance their role and energetically push ahead with revolution and construction and achieve an unending prosperity of their nation.

The party of the working class, always directing keen attention to youth and juvenile work and further strengthening guidance for the work, must go foward to ceaselessly enhance the role of youths and juveniles. Only then is it possible to thoroughly bring up the younger generation as reliable reserves who will be shouldering the destinities of the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the nation., and go forward to attain the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, to the end.

What makes it an important duty facing party organizations to thoroughly prepare youths and juveniles as reliable continuers of the chuche cause is also because the revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic cause which is carried forward from generation to generation before atting attained.

The revolutionary cause of the working class cannot be attained in one generation but is a long term one whose attainment requires many generations. The struggle to build communism which is the ideal of mankind is a process of continuing revolution which is carried on by a ceaseless revolutionary struggle. Therefore, it is inevitable that change of generations takes place in the process, and only if the revolutionary cause is correctly carried forward by succeeding generations is it possible to win its ultimate victory.

If, even as the revolution moves on from one phase to another and change of generations takes place, the revolutioanry cause charted by the leader is to be unswervingly defended and ultimately attained, it is imperative to thoroughly prepare succeeding generations of the revolutionary cause.

The lifeblood of the revolution is, in the final analysis, continued by succeeding generations, and the destinies of the party and the revolution depend in large measure on how succeeding generations are prepared. Only if succeeding generations are reliably brought up as continuers of the revolution is it possible to resolutely continue the bloodline of the revolution and attain the revolutionary cause to the end.

From this comes to face the party of the working class the important duty to thoroughly prepare as genuine communist revolutionaries youths and juveniles who are the younger generation of the revolution and the continuers of the revolutionary cause.

Continuers of the revolutionary cause are precisley youths and juveniles, the younger generation ceaselessly entering the arena of society and the stage of history. Just because youths and juveniles are a succeeding younger generation of the revolution, it does not mean that they will be spontaneously capable of acquitting themselves fully of their historic mission as continuers of the revolutionary cause. Inasmuch as the revolutionary struggle itself is a difficult and complex one, if members of the younger generation who are short on experience in the revolutionary struggle and who are not sufficiently tempered through practice, are to be made to carry on the revolution from generation to generation, it is imperative to thoroughly prepare them as communist revolutionaries with a revolutionary world view firmly established.

Only then is it possible for youths and juveniles to resolutely defend and correctly carry forward the revolutionary cause of the leader who has first charted the road of revolution and fight the revolution from generation to generation to the end, breaking through all kinds of barriers and trials.

The chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the Paektu forests has come far, and the struggle to attain it still continues.

With change of generations taking place ceaselessly in the course of the advancing revolution, members of the younger generation who have grown up under the post-liberation socialist system have entered the stage of the state and society forming the backbone of the revolution. Members of our younger generation have experienced neither the national humiliation at the hands of the imperialists of bygone days nor the exploitation at the hands of landlords, capitalists nor trials of the revolution. They have known only happiness in living under the socialist ststem.

Under such conditions, if we do not revolutionarily indoctrinate youths and juveniles, they cannot hold a firm class stand and heightened revolutionary spirit and ultimately, complacent with today's happy life, they could be indulging in sloth and laxity.

The heightened revolutionary consciousness of youths and juveniles is not something that is spontaneously formed. Just because his father is a revolutionary, the son does not necessarily become a revolutionary spontaneously; by the same token, just because one was born and has grown up in the socialist society, one does not necessarily become a communist social being spontaneously. Accordingly, only if we go forward to ceaselessly deepen indoctrination work for youths and juveniles, can we thoroughly bring them up as reliable continuers of the revolutionary cause.

Thus the realities of our country wherein change of generations of the revolution takes place and the younger generation enters the stage as the master of the state and society urgently call for bringing up youths and juveniles as genuine communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader and thoroughly preparing them as reliable reserves for the chuche cause.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party the Korean youth movement has walked a road of glory resplendent with prideful victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, always attaching great significance to youth and juvenile work from the time he early on embarked on the road of revolution to the present, has directed his keen attention to strengthening and developing our country's youth movement.

The great leader, making the first start of the Korean communist youth movement, has established the brilliant tradition of the youth movement, and led our country's youth movement along the one road of victory.

Our party, further developing and enriching, in a manner consistent with the realistic demands of the development of our country's revolution and youth movement, the thought and theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the youth movement, has set forth a unique theory and guidelines relative to youth and juvenile work and is sagaciously leading the way in bringing about a new revolutionary turnaround in youth and juvenil work.

Our party has graphically enunciated that our country's youth movement is essentially a movement to embody the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, a glorious movement to carry forward from generation to generation until attainment the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the leader. In our country the question of preparing reserves for the revolution is being brilliantly solved by the sagacious leadership of our party, and our youths and juveniles are going forward to admirably accomplish their historic mission before the times and the revolution.

The revolutionary enthusiasm to go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the party, and the lofty revolutionary awareness and infinite faithfulness to go forward to fight, offering their youth and even their lives, solely for the sake of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people--these are precisely the ideomental features of our country's youths and juveniles and a rock-hard revolutionary creed deeply engraved in their hearts.

Our youths, who regard it the highest glory and reward to go forward to realize the farsighted plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of the party, are admirably performing the role of shock brigade, vanguard, in socialist construciton. Today the monumental creations demonstrating the commanding appearance of the workers party era are literally permeated with the heroic feats of our youths.

Because all of our youths and juveniles are being thoroughly prepared as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and acquitting themselves fully of their loyalty to the party and the leader, a bright future is being unfurled on the road ahead for our party and revolution and the ultimate victory of the chuche cause is being reliably guaranteed.

To thoroughly bring up all youths and juveniles as reliable continuers of the chuche cause, strengthening partywide guidance for yout and juvenile work is a crucial and responsible task to ceaselessly strengthen our party and revolutionary ranks and attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

The Socialist Working Youth League is the party's reserve unit and reservoir ceaselessly supplementing the party ranks. In order to constantly expand and consolidate the party ranks and continue to glorify the party as the vanguard unit of the revolution moving forward filled to overflowing with militant vim and vigor, it is imperative to reliably bring up youths and juveniles, who are the party's reserves.

Today party organizations are faced with the glorious task to thoroughly prepare the rising generation as reliable continuers of the chuche cause by further strengthening partywide guidance for youth and juvenile work.

To thoroughly organize the SWYL into the combat ranks of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries is a priority task facing party organizations.

Only if the SWYL ranks are thoroughly organized is it possible for us to further expand and strengthen the party ranks qualitatively and for the SWYL to fully perform its role as our party's militant reserve unit.

Party organizations, by thoroughly organizing the SWYL ranks in a manner consistent with the demands of the developing realities wherein the revolutionary struggle has moved onto a new higher stage and by strengthening revolutionary organizational life among youths and juveniles and turning SWYL organizations into vivaciously moving militant organization, must thoroughly bring up youths and juveniles as reliable continuers of the chuche cause.

To further strengthen ideological indoctrination work among youths and juveniles is an important demand for reliably bringing them up as chuche-oriented revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... politicoideological indoctrination of the youth must become the most cardinal task of the Socialist Working Youth League.' ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 104)

Youth and juvenile days are a most important period in which people's world view is formed. What kind of ideological influence they receive during their youth and juvenile period is a very crucial question bearing on whether youths and juveniles will become genuine revolutionaries faithfully serving the party and the revolution or become socially useless beings. Therefore, party organizations must always direct keen attention to ideological indoctrination work for youths and juveniles.

What constitutes the basics in the ideological indoctrination of youths and juveniles is indoctrination in the chuche ideology and indoctrination in faithfulness.

Only if youths and juveniles hold infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader, thoroughly arming themselves with the immortal chuche ideology, can they thoroughly establish the chuche revolutionary world view and stoutly fight on to attain the chuche cause, following none but the respected and beloved leader and our party, whatever the adversity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought is the unitary guiding thought which must be tightly grasped in going forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, and the revolutionary world view which continuers of the chuche cause must necessarily hold.

All party organizations and SWYL organizations must make youths and juveniles deeply research and study the immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and documents of the party and thoroughly arm themselves with the immortal chuche ideology, and must conduct chuche ideology indoctrination in diverse ways, in various forms and by various methods.

Indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader has particularly important significance in the indoctrination of youths and juveniles.

Youths and juveniles are the glorious generation who will be going forward following the leadership of the party to attain from generation to generation to the end the chuche revolutionary cause chzrted by the great leader.

Only if youths and juveniles are infinitely faithful to the party and the leader, clearly aware that faithfulness which is carried forward from generation to generation alone is genuine faithfulness, can they go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

Party organizations must see to it that faithfulness indoctrination is conducted among youths and juveniles in terms of principle, substantively with vivid examples so that they may engrave fiathfulness to the party and the leader in their hearts as a revolutionary creed and ethics.

We must energetically organize and conduct among youths and juveniles the movement to learn from the glorious youth and juvenile days of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the task to make them learn from the revolutionary achievements of our party.

At the same time, we must make all youths and juveniles go forward to acquit themselves infinitely of their loyalty to the great leader and our party, learning from the lofty examples of the young communists who, already at the dawn of the Korean revolution, had indomitably fought on, loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the center for unity and solidarity and entrusting all their destinies completely to the respected and beloved leader.

To strengthen indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition has important significance in making youths and juveniles resolutely protect and defend the leader and his cause and go forward to continue the revolution from generation to generation.

The brilliant anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the historical roots of our party and revolution and precious ideomental food for carrying forward the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation until attaining it. Only by indoctrinating youths and juveniles in our party's revolutionary tradition is it possible to firmly establish the unitary ideology system of the party and revolutionary world view among them and brilliantly carry forward the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader, from generation to generation until attaining it.

Party organizations, substantively conducting revolutionary tradition indoctrination among youths and juveniles, must make them clearly understand our party's historical roots, deeply learn by experience our party's greatness, invincible might, sagacity of leadrship, and go forward to defend the party's revolutionary achievements, the purity intact, and brilliantly carry forward and develop them.

Class indoctrination, revolutionary indoctrination, is one of the important tasks which party organizations must tightly grasp in indoctrinating youths and juveniles.

Only by strengthening class indoctrination, revolutionary indoctrination among youths and juveniles is it possible to make them firmly defend the class stand of the working class, whatever the environment, and go forward to resolutely fight on the one road of revolution.

We must make youths and juveniles infinitely hate imperialism and the exploiting system, never forgetting the exploitation and oppression of bygone days by making them clearly understand the corruptness of the capitalist system and the exploiting nature of landlords, capitalists, and resolutely struggle against all kinds of enemies. Strengthening revolutionary indoctrination we must make all youths and juveniles go forward to establish the revolutionry ethos of intensely working and strulling wherever, whenever, with fiery preparedness to carry out the revolution with their own strength.

Party organizations, by energetically launching socialist patriotism indoctrination among youths and juveniles, must make them warmly love our country's socialist system and go forward to devotedly fight to enrich, strengthen, and develop the fatherland, deeply engraving in their hearts the high national pride and revolutionary self-esteem of living and fighting revolution in the fatherland of chuche loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the leadership of the party.

In order to make youths and juveniles acquire the qualifications of fully developed chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, it is important to strengthen chidokch'e indoctrination among them.

Only if youths and juveniles have an abundant knowledge about nature and society, communist morality, and healthy physical strength, can they go forward to satisfactorily discharge the glorious duty assigned them as continuers of the chuche cause.

Party organizations and SWYL organizations must direct keen attention to making all youths and juveniles acquire many-sided knowledge necessary for revolution and construction, observe communist morality in an exemplary manner, popularize physical training and make it a way of life.

To youths and juveniles aiming for the new, the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes has a great traction power.

SWYL and Juvenile Corps organizations, energetically launching the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes and the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, must make still more heroes and innovators emerge from among youths and juveniles.

To energetically call youths and juveniles to socialist economic construction is one of the important tasks facing party organizations in strengthening work with youth and juveniles.

To our youths, there is no glory and reward higher than to devote all their strength and wisdom of hot-blood youth to the all-out march movement to realize the magnificent program of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Party organizations must energetically channel organizational political work to making our youths, who have grown up in the bosom of the party and armed themselves with new scientific and technological knowledge, perform a vanguard role more resolutely than anyone else in realizing the intent and plan of the party.

We must correctly lead youths so that, becoming positive protectors, thorough realizers of the economic policies of our party and deeply learning by experience amid the practical struggle of socialist construction the correctness and vitality of the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party, they may go forward to foster stern revolutionary will and establish the revolutionary ethos of unconditionality in carrying through the policies of the party.

It is the glory and pride of the youth to perform the role of shock brigade in socialist economic construction.

Our party calls upon the youth to admirably perform the role of shock brigade in socialist construction, holding such vigor and enthusiasm as unhesitatingly stepping forward to take on any task, however difficult, if demanded by the party and the revolution and stopping at nothing until carrying out unconditionally the task at hand, jumping into fire and water.

All youths must positively advance into the battlefields seething with occupying the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule, energetically launch the youth shock brigade movement and score a breakthrough at every difficult and backbreaking post of socialist construction, and strive to erect even more monumental creations of the workers party era.

At the same time, we must make youths who are sensitive to the new and strong in progressive spirit, acquire scientific knowledge, improve their technical skill standards, and take the lead in realizing the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, ceaselessly bringing about technological innovations.

Party organizations, positively encouraging and developing various kinds of innovation movements arising among youths and juveniles such as the "youth sub-group movement" and the good deed movement, must make them accept with quick responsiveness the intent and guidelines of the party and become the vanguard in carrying them through and go forward to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in all branches of the people's economy.

Today it arises as a very important question to decisively improve the method of guidance for the SWYL work of bringing up youths and juveniles as reliable continuers of the chuche cause.

Our revolution is deepening and developing onto a new higher stage and the level of ideological consciousness of youths and juveniles is rising higher. Without improving the method of guidance for SWYL work in a manner consistent with the changed realities it is impossible to bring about a turnaround in work with youths and juveniles nor is it possible to go forward to prepare them as reliable continuers of the revolution.

Important in partywide guidance for SWYL work is boldly entrusting youth and juvenile work to SWYL organizations and SWYL functionaries and politically guiding and positively pushing them to satisfactorily discharge their duties to suit the characteristics of youths and juveniles.

Party organizations and party functionaries must correctly give assignments to SWYL functionaries in such a way as to enable them to launch work positively, creatively with an exuberant fighting spirit and a high sense of responsibility, and guide them to correctly execute their assignments. In this manner they must positively push SWYL organizations and SWYL functionaries to hit upon ingenious ideas about all matters and revolutionarily launch them, and formulate work in a big way to suit the characteristics of the youth and spiritedly push ahead with it.

Party organizations and party functionaries also must commendably lead SWYL functionaries, youths and juveniles so that they may thoroughly carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks without wavering, whatever barriers they may encounter, and once a task is begun, persistently push ahead with it until bringing it to a conclusion.

To correctly establish methodology constitutes an important demand for revolutionarily, substantively pushing ahead with all tasks. SWYL functionaries, establishing a concrete methodology in deploying and organizing but one task, must substantively organize and execute it.

Party organizations must turn around youth and juvenile work as a party committee-wide task, and in particular, responsible functionaries of party committees must guide this task with a grip on it.

The sagacious leadership of our glorious party is a firm guarantee for strengthening and developing our country's youth movement and scoring success in youth and juvenile work.

It is our party which teaches the direction and way of SWYL work in each period of the developing revolutiln and it is also our party which provides the most admirable working conditions for SWYL orgnizations and functionaries and leads them warmly by the hand.

Party organizations must make all SWYL organizations and SWYL functionaries acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the party.

All party organizations and party functionaries, by loyally upholding the guidelines of the party for thoroughly bringing up the rising generation as reliable reserves for the chuche cause and further improving and strengthening partywide guidance for youth and juvenile work, shall bring about a new turnaround in going forward to bring up all youths and juveniles as reliable continuers of the chuche cause.

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SELF-RELIANT ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IS A MATERIAL GUARANTEE FOR THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION TO THE NATIONAL QUESTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10 Oct 81 pp 51-55

[Article by Kim Ch'ol-sik]

[Text] Today the people of many countries of the world are positively struggling for the ultimate solution to the national question, doing away with all kinds of national inequities. The struggle of nation-states for independent national development and national dignity is becoming an energetic driving force for advancing the human liberation cause and world revolution.

Under conditions that the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks are conducted on a nation-state basis, how to solve the national question constitutes a crucial question influencing victory or defeat of the revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by deeply analyzing early on the character and content of the national question in the contemporary period and comprehensively setting forth the way of the solution, has illuminated a straight road to correctly solving the national question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Building a self-reliant national economy is also a basic guarantee that makes it possible to eliminate economic backwardness which constitutes the practical basis of inequalities between nations, achieve national prosperity, and successfully build the socialist, communist society." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 538)

If socialism, communism is to be built, it is imperative to do away with national inequities together with class distinctions.

The national question is essentially a question of realizing the independent stand and attitude of a nation and as such, the question is a product of the exploiting society. The national question which has been brought into being upon the mergence of nations has arisen as a deeply rooted sociopolitical question over a long historical period.

Essentially, a nation is a solid collective of people linked together in common bloodline and language, territory and culture. Just as man holds his independent

stand and attitude as dear as his life, all nations struggle to protect and defend their independent stand and attitude.

Each nation has a sacred right to its independent stand and attitude. Every nation, wanting neither to get enslaved to others nor tolerate its dignity trampled underfoot, positively struggles to protect and realize its independent stand and attitude.

Deprived of independent stand and attitude, a nation cannot enjoy genuine freedom and independence, and such people cannot escape the fate of colonial slaves nor can they save themselves from being subjected to the unbearable misfortune and suffering of a ruined people.

Therefore, the course of the formation and development of a nation and the course of the solution to the national question are, in the final analysis, closely linked to the question of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the nation.

Why a nation comes to lose its independent stand and attitude in the course of history had to do with the fact that nations violate the independent stand and attitude of other nations.

The basis on which a nation violates the independent stand and attitude of another nation lies in class exploitation and oppression. Class exploitation and oppression operates to bring forth the oppression and enslavement of a nation by another nation and constitutes the root cause of creating confrontation and hostility between nations.

With large and developed nations enslaving small and backward nations since the emergence of nations, have been spawned domination and enslavement, confrontation and inequalities between nations and so has come to arise the national question as a question of protecting the independent stand and attitude of nations.

The violation and encroachment of the independent stand and attitude of other nation-states had become even more acute in the period of capitalism and reached the apex as the national question of colonies in the period of imperialism.

Racial oppression and inequalities in the capitalist society are the products of class hostility and racial confrontation rooted in the capitalistic exploitation institutions and imperialistic aggression policies. The capitalist class, enslaving not only its own people but other peoples as well and restraining people's free development, has perpetrated exploitation and plunder freely. Especially in the period of imperialism with the imperialist powers invading and turning the backward nations into their colonies, a majority of the oppressed nations, their freedom and independence violated by an extreme minority of the imperialist powers, became enslaved colonial nations. Therefore, in order to solve the national question, it is imperative above all to do away with imperialistic enslavement and capitalistic exploitation and achieve national independence.

The national question is not something that can be fully solved by beating back the aggression of outside imperialism and achieving national independence alone. Although national independence that has been achieved constitutes a great historic

victory scored in the struggle to attain the national liberation cause and the independent stand and attitude of the nation, it cannot be said, with that alone, that the independent stand and attitude of the nation has been completely realized.

If the people who have cast off imperialist colonial enslavement and achieved political independence are to attain their national liberation cause to the end and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of their nation, they must continue to move revolution and construction forward and do away with the root cause that has spawned national oppression and inequalities.

The root cause which spawns national oppression and inequalities lies mainly in the exploiting system and economic and cultural backwardness.

From this, the people who have achieved national independence, must liquidate the exploitation and oppression of man by man, carrying out the socialist revolution, and thoroughly lay material foundations for independent national development.

The socialist revolution makes it possible for many nations of the world who used to be mistreated and exploited in bygone days to embark on the road of liquidating national oppression and building a new life. Now, just because the socialist revolution has triumphed it does not mean that national inequalities disappear forthwith or their disappearance can be achieved by a union of nations by this or that means.

The nations who have been liberated from capitalistic exploitation and oppression must not only turn themselves into socialist working nations but build a highly developed self-reliant national economy for achieving their own maximal free development and comprehensive blossoming. By doing so all nations, eliminating all kinds of national inequalities, can successfully build socialism and gradually move over to communism.

Self-reliant economic construction is a sound material guarantee which makes it possible to firmly insure national independence and politically independent stand and attitude of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Any nation, only if it builds a self-reliant national economy, can insure its political independence and achieve the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country and the prosperity of the people. Economic self-reliance is the material basis of political independence. A country depending on outside forces in economic terms becomes a state vassal to other countries in political terms as well, and a nation enslaved in economic terms can neither free itself from the status of colonial slaves in political terms." (Ibid., p 537)

To insure national independence and politically independent stand and attitude of the country is a basic question arising in solving the national question and a priority task.

National independence and politically independent stand and attitude of the country, only when relying on its own solid economic foundations, can be made the most solid and firmly defended, whatever the environment. Political independence which is not guaranteed by economic strength is no more than a nominal one without a material basis.

Any nation, only if it is self-reliant in economic terms, can firmly insure its national independence and freedom, and sustain and consolidate its genuine political sovereignty and national right to self-determination.

A nation which depends on outside forces, unable to be self-reliant in economic terms and unable to run the nation's eocnomy on its own even though it has achieved political independence, can neither be free nor escape the pressure and intervention of outside forces. If a nation depends on outside forces in economic terms, it cannot hold its dignity as an independent sovereign state and will be reduced to a vassal state in political terms. Ultimately, its independent stand and attitude as a nation will be violated and it will be unable to casst off the fate of colonial slaves.

For the nations who, casting off the colonial rule, are taking to the road of sovereignty it arises as an especially important question in firmly insuring their political sovereignty and national independence to achieve economic self-reliance.

An important cause responsible for chaining many countries of the world to the degrading imperilaist colonial system in bygone days lay in that these countries had had no practical strength to prevent the foreign imperialist aggression and plunder. Big and developed nations have mainly taken advantage of their economic might and their military power backed by it, as a means of encroaching other countries and peoples. Under such conditions, the nations backward in economic terms have suffered aggression from other countries, subjected to plunder and exploitation in economic terms and completely reduced to vassal states in political terms.

Even today the imperialists are resorting to all kinds of stratagem to put the rope of neocoloniasm on these countries, taking advantage of the fact that these countries have been unable to achieve economic self-reliance on account of the colonial afetereffects of bygone days.

The imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are viciously scheming to enslave the developing countries in economic terms under the plausible signboard of "aid" and ultimately, even obliterate the political independence of these countries.

Under such conditions, the developing nations, the newly emerging countries must move forward in the direction of maximally mobilizing their internal resources and the strength of their peoples and building a self-reliant national economy under the banner of self-reliance. Only when doing so will they be able to protect and defend the independent stand and attitude of their nations, beating back economic plunder and political intervention in all forms of the imperialists and have solid self-reliant self-defense power capable of defending themselves.

Self-reliant national economic construction constitutes a material guarantee which makes it possible, not only internally but in politicoeconoic relations with other nations as well, to realize the principles of complete equality and independent stand and attitude, mutual respect and noninterference in others' internal affairs, and comradely cooperation.

If a nation, unable to achieve economic self-reliance, comes to be chained to others, it cannot successfully develop economic exchanges with other countries

nor can it participate on an equal footing and have a practical say in solving international political questions.

Only when possessing solid economic strength can a nation cast off the exploitation and plunder of the developed nations, substantively contribute to the development of fair and just international economic relations, and go forward to develop fair and just and equitable new international economic relations, pulling down the old international economic order unilaterally established by the imperialists in bygone days.

Thus any nation, only if it builds a self-reliant economy, can go forward to thoroughly defend its national sovereignty, doing away with economic backwardness which is the practical basis of national oppression and inequalities.

Self-reliant national economic construction also constitutes a solid material guarantee which makes it possible for each nation to enjoy an affluent, civilized life and achieve national prosperity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Unless self-reliant in economics it is impossible to satisfy the growing material needs of the people nor is it possible to materially insure their stand as the master of the state and society." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 274)

To develop the economy is to create practical strength to solve the national question once and for all, and as such, is a crucial task which must be tightly grasped at all times in order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the nation.

To run one's housekeeping with one's own strength constitutes the starting point for insuring the independent and creative life of a nation.

Only if each nation has solid economic foundations capable of satisfactorily filling its material needs on its own can it insure its national self-dependence in economic life and secure an independent, creative labor life and an affluent material and cultural life for the masses of people.

If a nation does not have solid economic foundations capable of running the nation's economy on its own, it cannot but look to and depend on other countries and peoples for its economic life.

If a nation depends on other countries for its economic life, it cannot solve the national question once and for all nor can it materially insure its working people their stand as the master of the country and society.

Reality shows that when a nation has failed to achieve economic self-reliance, it cannot prevent the economic penetration of outside imperialists, and playing into the hands of the imperialists for their wicked schemes, brings the result of handing over its country as a cheap labor market and sources of raw materials to foreign countries.

Only if a nation, relying on its own strength and its country's internal resources, builds a many-sided, integrated, developed self-reliant national economy, can it

satisfqctorily fill on its own the diverse, ceaselessly growing material needs of its people, and maximally, effectively mobilizing and utilizing its country's natural resources and labor force in correctly insuring the productive linkages of major branches of the people's economy such as the heavy industry, light industry, and agriculture, insure a high growth of production. At the same time, it will be able to quickly develop science and technology and culture and successfully lay the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism.

Thus self-reliant economic construction, by making it possible to liberate working people from backbreaking labor and constraints of nature and realize completely independent stand and attitude in the sphere of economic life, enables the nation to fully blossom and develop.

Self-reliant economic construction also constitutes a material guarantee for liberating working people from the constraints of outdated ideas of the exploiting society and making them hold national independence consciousness.

It is a very crucial question arising in protecting and defending the independent stand and attitude of the nation to liberate working people from the constraints of outdated ideas such as flunkeyism and dogmatism and firmly establish national independence consciousness among them. No nation without the national independence spirit can correctly resolve any of the tasks arising in solving the national question once and for all.

If the national question is to be completely solved, all people must above all have warm love for their nation and their fatherland, the revolutionary spirit intent on living an independent live, and create a material guarantee for holding national independence consciousness.

The slavish, subservient thought of depending on outside forces or attending big countries, deprived of national chuche character, is the most dangerous obstacle hampering the solution to the national question. The dregs of such outdated thought, a problem though the thought itself is, take on the nature of an even greater danger because they become the stuff outside forces take advantage of and stand in the way of independent national development.

Today the imperialists, intensifying their reactionary ideoculturai offensives especially against the newborn independent states, are scheming to paralyze the national independent spirit and revolutionary consciousness of the peoples of these countries.

Under such conditions, if all nations are to thoroughly do away with outdated ideas such as flunkeyism, dogmatism, and national nihilism, they must energetically launch the ideological revolution on the one hand and build a developed self-reliant national economy which constitutes a material guarantee for eliminating the outdated ideas.

Only if a nation has modern industry and developed rural economy capable of running the nation's economy on its own and high developmental standards in all areas such as science and technology, culture, can it make its working people with national pride and self-esteem positively struggle for the growth of their country and the prosperity of their nation.

Experience proves positively that to go forward to solve the national question linking it closely to the task of laying its own strong economic foundations is the most correct way.

Our party and people, by building a sound self-reliant national economy within a short period under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have been able to lay mighty material foundations capable of realizing self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had ripened early on during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle his farsighted plan for building a self-reliant national economy in the liberated fatherland, and from the early days of building a new society, sagaciously led the struggle to lay self-reliant national economic foundations. Thus in our country which used to be unable to produce a simple farm implement properly in bygone days we have been able to realize socialist industrialization and establish a modern self-reliant economy wherein all branches such as the heavy industry, light industry, and agriculture rapidly develop.

By building a self-reliant economy with chuche thoroughly established in revolution and construction, our party and people have been able to solve all questions based on self-dependent convictions and judgments always tightly maintaining politically independent stand and attitude and have sound self-reliant national defense might capable of resolutely crushing any act of aggression encroaching on the sovereign rights of the country and the people.

As a result of having built the self-reliant economy our people, forever casting off the plight of bygone days of humiliation and contempt of every kind brought on by economic and technological backwardness, have become able to enter the international arena in their own right as an energetic and dignified nation and exercise traction power and influencing power growing bigger with each passing day in the solution to international political questions.

That it has been possible to transform our country, which had lost its identity on the world map in bygone days, into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense is altogether the result of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our people through their personal experience in struggle and life are firmly convinced that laying the self-reliant foundations of the national economy is the most correct road to consolidating the independent stand and attitude of the nation.

A self-reliant economy is not something that others can build on behalf of another but one that must be built with one's own rational chuche strength. Any country, any nation, if it effectively mobilizes all of its human and material resources on the principle of self-reliance, is quite capable of building a sound self-reliant economy.

Important in building a self-reliant national economy is developing the economy in a many-sided way so as to make it possible to satisfy with domestic production various kinds of products needed in economic construction and people's life. Only

by evenly developing all branches of the people's economy is it possible to conduct self-dependent expanded reproduction and satisfy the people's needs with one's own production.

In order to build a self-reliant economy, it is also imperative to create its own sound raw materials bases, equip various branches of the people's economy with modern technical provisions, and organize the national cadre ranks capable of ably operating them.

Experience shows that the developing countries which used to be imperialist colonies in bygone days, only if they build a self-reliant economy developed in a many-sided way, difficult and complex though it is, can achieve the independent development of their country and people.

The self-reliant economy our people have built through arduous struggle is showing immense vitality today, firmly guaranteeing the unending development of the country and the people.

By positively struggling to even more strengthen the self-reliant national economy in the future just as in the past, we shall go forward to further hasten the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause.

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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT WORK AND THE RATIONALIZATION OF ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

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[Article by Ch'oe Won-ch'ol]

[Text] In the socialist society, financial management work is an important task to use the money earned by the people, for the sake of the people.

In the socialist society, which is a transitional society, the law of value applies inasmuch as commercial commodity production remains in effect. Again, the means of production, which are not commercial commodities in the strictest sense of the word, take on commercial form. Therefore, the scoialist state comes to utilize commodity-currency relations on a planned basis and direct no small attention to forming on a centralized basis monetary funds needed in state activity and rationally allocating and utilizing them. Economic relations which are entered into in the course of forming, allocating, and utilizing monetary funds on a planned basis are precisely finances, and the task of forming greater state funds and economically using them to the optimum is none other than financial mangement.

To say to commendably conduct financial management means to correctly organize and command the task of forming state funds and effectively using them, and strengthen control over the execution. When all fronts of socialist construction commendably conduct financial management work, it is possible to make production ceaselessly grow, increasing accumulation even as the necessary funds for economic construction and people's life are amply insured.

To commendably conduct financial management constitutes an important guarantee for rationalizing enterprise management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Finance is a very crucial question not only in the operation of factories and enterprises but also in the operation of the state." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, p 558)

Financial management constitutes an important part of the content of enterprise management and performs positive functions in various aspects of enterprise management. Whether or not financial management is well conducted is manifested in the enterprise management standard, and to say that enterprise management is

rationalized means none other than that financial management work is tightly organized. This shows that financial management work and enterprise management are closely linked to each other and that only if financial management is well conducted is it possible to rationalize enterprise management.

To commendably conduct financial management makes it possible above all to satisfactorily conduct production, effectively utilizing state funds.

Today in our country the state supplies to factories and enterpirses on a planned basis the funds necessary for management activity such as liquid funds and capital construction funds, major maintenance funds and operating funds for the people's economy. Factories and enterprises, purchasing raw materials and supplies with these funds, carry out production and operate the economy. Therefore, if management activity is to be well conducted, it is imperative of necessity to plan and coordinate the task of effectively utilizing the funds received from the state. Only then is it possible to successfully insure production, and the factories and enterprises can more satisfactorily discharge all duties before the state.

If factories and enterprises are to effectively use their funds, they must not only receive exactly the necessary amount of funds from the state but precisely disburse funds by the items and insure a rapid circulation of funds.

If, with financial management work well conducted, funds are earned and collected in a timely manner and reallocated where needed in eactly the necessary amount in accordance with the plan, the progress in the use is ascertained from time to time and correct countermeasures formulated, it will be possible to not only satisfactorily insure the funds necessary for production and construciton but prevent in advance the funds being diverted to unauthorized uses and quickly recover the funds disbursed for production.

If funds are secured in a timely manner, used where absolutely necessary, and reovered rapidly, it is possible to fulfill the production plan without fail with given funds and continue to score high success in management activity with less funds than planned.

To commendably conduct financial management also makes it possible to maximally increase production with existing resources, strengthening the conservation system.

To strengthen the conservation system and increase production with existing resources is the invariable policy our party tightly maintains in socialist economic construciton. One of the important questions arising in carrying through this policy of the party is eliminating all kinds of waste and systematically lowering the cost of products.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, cost is the basic indicator determining the overall quality of enterprise work.

In order to lower cost, it is imperative to bring about technological innovations, widely adopt new mechanical technologies and advanced production methods, and strengthen control and incentives aimed at preventing the phenomenon of waste.

If, with financial management work planned and coordinatdd, all producers are given a realistic, dynamic cost plan and clearly defined conservation assignments, and control over the progress in the execution is strengthened, it is possible to make them eliminate the phenomenon of waste stemming from their haphazard use of raw materials and supplies, and strive to assiduously operate their mechanical facilities with full load and extend the life of the facilities. Again, it will be possible to positively launch the task to adopt in production and construction various rationalization proposals such as technological innovations and original designs, maximally seek out and mobilize reserves and possibilities for production growth, lower the standard of material consumption per unit of product, ceaselessly improve the quality of product, and reduce all kinds of nonproductive disbursements. Thus it will be possible to produce even better products with the same materials and facilities, the same labor and funds, and further increase production with their inner accumulation without receiving any additional fund from the state.

This bespeaks that improving financial management constitutes an effective way to ceaselessly increase production with already created resources.

To commendably conduct financial management work also has important significance in realizing the regularization, standardization of enterprise management.

The regularization, standardization of enterprise management, because it makes all functionaries and working people move in unison in accordance with the standards and rules of socialist economic management, is a task to highly organize and systematize management activity, eliminating looseness in factory management and operation. When enterprise management is regularized, standardized, it is possible to thoroughly mesh all elements of production, planning and coordinating management activity, and score maximal economic success with minimal disbursement, raising the efficacy of capital investment.

One of the important ways to regularize, standardize enterprise management lies in commendably conducting financial management work.

To commendably conduct financial management work, by making functionaries and producers operate the properties and utilize the labor force of factories and enterprises strictly in accordance with the rules and standards, makes it possible to further regularize, standardize enterprise management.

If, with the financial management work planned and coordinated, the rules and standards aimed at earning more funds and effectively using them are commendably drawn up and functionaries and working people are made to strictly observe them, and facilities maintenance, materials management, and labor management are summed up closely linked to monetary control, it is possible to establish a strict system and order in state property management and labor organization and sparingly use funds to the utmost without the waste of a single penny. If all tasks of factories and enterprises are conducted under one set of rules and standards and closely bonded with financial management work, various aspects of enterprise management and operation will come to be further improved and ultimately, overall management activity will come to be organized more tightly.

All this shows that when financial management is commendably conducted, it will be possible to satisfactorily insure the funds necessary for production and increase

production with existing resources, and getting managing activity organized, go forward to rationalize enterprise management.

To commendably conduct financial management work arises as an important question in further improving the overall economic management of the country to suit the reality wherein socialist construction has deepened and developed.

Today the people's economy of our country has grown unprecedentedly in scope, and production-consumption linkages between branches, between production units have become very much closer. If under such conditions the economy is to be managed and operated scientifically, rationally, it is imperative to concretely ascertain all elements of production and thoroughly mesh them, and to that end, great efforts must be put into improving financial management. Inasmuch as the movement of tangible properties such as raw materials and supplies is accompanied by the movement of funds, unless financial management is planned and coordinated it is impossible to successfully conduct the work of concretely calculating and precisely meshing all elements of production. Only by planning and coordinating financial management work is it possible to correctly establish the balance of production elements and the balance of the overall people's economy and back up the established balances in terms of finances and rationally manage and operate the socialist economy, more effectively utilizing raw materials and supplies, labor and facilities.

By more thoroughly planning and coordinating financial management work to suit the demands of the ceaselessly deepening and developing realities of socialist construction we must improve enterprise management and bring about a new upsurge in production and construction.

Most important in goging forward to commendably conduct financial management work is thoroughly establishing among functionaries and working people a correct stand and viewpoint toward financial management.

To establish among functionaries and working people a correct stand and viewpoit toward financial management constitutes a precondition for enhancing the financial functions and role and improving enterprise management.

Financial management work is a crucial task which calls for keen attention and positive efforts on the part of all functionaries and working people who operate the properties of the state and society and utilize state funds. When all functionaries and working people, preserving and loving the properties of the state and society, strive to sparingly use to the utmost every penny of state funds, it is possible to improve financial management and rationalize enterprise management and go forward to assiduously run the nation's economy as a whole. Without establishing among functionaries and working people a correct stand and viewpoint toward financial management it is impossible to prevent the waste of state funds nor is it possible to continue to energetically step up production and construction.

Substantively launching indoctrination work among functionaries and working people so that all of them may secure state funds as planned and sparingly use them to the utmost, we must make all of them participate in financial management as befits the master and make it a habit to love the properties of the state and society like the apple of the eye. In particular, we must make them prevent the waste of

state funds and give still greater profits to the state by assiduously operating mechanical facilities in accordance with the demands of the technical standards and maximally conserving raw materials and supplies.

Important in improving financial management work is properly implementing the independent economic accounting system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In managing and operating the socialist economy, it is very important to properly implement the independent economic accounting system. Managing and operating factories and enterprises according to the principle of the independent economic accounting system is the demand of the law of the socialist economy." (Booklet "Let Us Further Hasten Socialist Construction, Properly Conducting Financial Management Work," p 7)

The independent economic accounting system is a method of managing and operating socialist state-operated enterprises rationally on a planned basis. Only by properly implementing the independent economic accounting system is it possible to further heighten the revolutionary fervor and production desire of working people and make them positively participate in enterprise management as befits the master, and overfulfill the people's economic plan by the product indicators and go forward to assiduously run the nation's economy.

What arises as a priority in even better implementing the independent economic accounting system is for all functionaries to plan and coordinate management activity, correctly understanding the intrinsic nature and significance of the independent economic accounting system and the principled demands for carrhing it through.

Functionaries must broadly acquire socialist economic management and operation knowledge, deeply studying the unique thought and guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song regarding the independent economic accounting system, and have the style of work to plan and coordinate enterprise management, ascertaining income and expenditure by the items as they fulfill their production plan, overcoming the erroneous viewpoint that it will do to increase production even if excessive labor, materials, and funds have to be spent. At the same time, they must correctly utilize the auxiliary means of economic management such as cost and price and raise the demand made of application of the rules and bylaws. Only then is it possible to precisely conduct economic accounting and go forward to ceaselessly improve management activity.

Today one of the important ways to improve economic management work is strengthening the financial discipline.

The financial discipline is a didscipline of the state aimed at executing without deflection the state budget and the financial plan based thereon, and the law and order of the state which all organs, enterprises and functionaries without exception must obey and observe as a matter of duty. Only by strengthening the financial discipline is it possible to thoroughly observe the principle of unitarily managing finances, prevent the waste of funds and do away with the dregs of all kinds of outdated ideas such as individual egoism and departmentalism.

Factories and enterprises must have only an absolutely necessary amount of fund secured by the state, and even when purchasing but one kilogram of material or supply, but one item of parts, must carefully ascertain if it is projected in their plan, and eliminate the phenomenon of launching production and projects outside their plan. In this manner they must see to it that all funds be used where absolutely necessart in absolutely necessary amounts.

The financial discipline must significantly be manifested in fulfilling without fail the plan for payments to the state treasury under the state budget. It is the legal duty of factories and enterprises to thoroughly observe the plan for payments to the state treasury under the state budget.

Factories and enterprises, mobilizing all reserves and possibilities, must strive to expand financial revenue sources, and make timely payments to the state treasury, precisely counting the money received.

Also important in improving financial management work is thoroughly establishing a financial summation system.

The financial summation system strengthened, it is possible to regularize, standardize financial management and further enhance the role of the procer masses as befits the master.

In order to thoroughly establish the financial summation sytem, it is imperative above all to strengthen the daily summation of production and finances of work teams.

The daily production and financial summation system established by our party is a chuche-oriented, unique financial summation system which has firmly turned the work of running the nation's economy and financial management around as a daily task of the producers themselves.

All branches, all units of the people's economy must conduct production summation and financial summation in close combination in accordance with the demands of the daily production and financial summation system for work teams, and with primary emphasis on political evaluation, correctly combine it with material evaluation in such a way as to make the producers highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative in carrying out their assigned revolutionary tasks.

The financial summation which factory and enterprise shops conduct, along with work team's daily production and financial summation, must be systematized, turned into a way of life. At the same time, it is important to commendably conduct the work of making public the progress in the execution of the financial budget. To make public the execution of the financial budget has great significance in strengthening mass control and supervision of financial management and establishing the financial discipline.

Factories and enterprises, by substantively conducting the work of making public their finances in a timely manner every month, every quarter in various forms and by various methods to suit their specific conditions, must go forward to further improve their financial management work.

Financial management work is a responsible task to more effectively use state funds and assiduously run the nation's economy.

All functionaries and working people, by going forward to even better conduct financial management work to suit the demands of the Taean work system, shall improve factory management and operation and energetically step up socialist economic construction.

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THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE DISPLAYED IN THE OCTOBER POPULAR UPRISING LIVES ON

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 10 Oct 81 pp 60-64

[Article by So Ch'i-yol]

[Text] It is 35 years since the October Popular Uprising which occupies an important place in the history of the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the south Korean people.

In October 1946 the south Korean people staged an all-people uprising strongly opposing the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and acts of treason against the country and the people by the reactionaries and demanding the independence and sovereignty of the fatherland and the establishment of a democratic system.

The October Popular Uprising was a clear expression of the unanimous resolve and aspiration of the south Korean people never to repeat the fate of colonial slaves but to live independently as the genuine master of their own destiny.

The October Popular Uprising, energetically demonstrating the south Korean people's fighting spirit and its might, dealt a serious blow to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

The south Korean people's fighting spirit demonstrated in the October Popular Uprising lives on and even today energetically encourages and inspires the struggle of the south Korean people for sovereignty, democracy, and reunification.

The October Popular Uprising of the south Korean people was an all-people anti-U.S. uprising to oppose the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and machinations of treason against the country and the people by their lackeys and win the establishment of a democratic system and the reunification and independence of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The popular uprising which occurred in south Korea under U.S. military government was a proper answer of the south Korean people to the military rule of the U.S. imperialists and their policy of colonial enslavement." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 4, pp 207-208)

Following liberation a wide road had opened up before the Korean people to building a new fatherland. At that time, in south Korea just as in the northern half a favorable situation had existed for achieving national independence and democratic development. Thus the south Korean people had established people's committees in all areas, organized democratic parties and launched struggle to enjoy a new life as an independent people.

In particular, the south Korean people, encouraged by the brilliant success of various democratic reforms scored in the northern half under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, had launched in unison into the struggle to realize their earnest wishes.

But the U.S. imperialists, who had sneaked into south Korea replacing the Japanese imperialists, had simply answered the heightened revolutionary spirit of the south Korean people with harsh repression. The U.S. imperialists, forcibly dissolving the people's committees organized by the initiative of the people, had restored the Japanese imperialist colonial rule, replacing the Japanese scoundrels' governor-general rule with the infamous "U.S. military government" rule. The U.S. imperialists, gathering up reactionary forces such as the pro-Japanese factions, national traitors, landlords, comprador capitalists, had built the base for their colonial rule, and fabricating numerous fascist evil laws such as the "decree against anti-military government acts," had brutally suppressed patriotic democratic forces and enforced harsh colonial policies. Again, the scoundrels, suppressing the unanimous demands of the people for implementing the same democratic reforms as in the northern half, had taken possession of all the factories, enterprises, lands, and forests which used to belong to the Japanese imperialists, and had deliberately preserved and sustained the colonialist, feudalistic exploitation institutions in south Korea. All these machinations of the U.S. imperialists were an outrageous act of violation, a vicious challenge against the wishes of the people to build an independent, sovereign democratic state and live as an independent people.

The U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea and their colonial rule had sharpened the national conflicts in Korea and had intensified class confrontation between the democratic forces and reactionary forces.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, it is the law of nature that where there is oppression, there is resistance, and where there is resistance, revolution occurs. As the U.S. imperialist colonial rule had intensified unprecedentedly, the wrath of the south Korean working class and people of all strata, no longer able to live under such miseries, had at last exploded in a popular uprising.

The October Popular Uprising, touched off by the struggle of Taegu citizens on 1 October 1946, spread in no time across almost all areas of south Korea, people of all strata 2.3 million strong participating. The uprising patriotic masses, carrying slogans such as "We Oppose the U.S. Rule!" "Hand Political Power Over to the People's Committee!" "Establish a Unified Government Excluding the Pro-Japanese Factions and National Traitors!" "Implement the Same Drmocratic Reforms as in North Korea!" and "Give Us Rice" staged mass meetings, demonstrations, and strikes, and as the enemies perpetrated brutal armed suppression, the people raided police stations, county offices, and ruling organs of U.S. "military government" and executed U.S. imperialist lackeys. The struggle of the people who had launched into the anti-U.S. national slavation struggle was fierce and the uprising lasted more than a month and a half.

Thus the October Popular Uprising was a fierce class struggle, a bloody do-or-die battle between all kinds of reactionary forces such as U.S. imperialism and its lackeys on the one side and the patriotic democratic forces of all strata of south Korea on the other.

The October Popular Uprising, even though it failed to win victory on account of the bloody suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and of the vicious sabotage and subversion machinations by the U.S. imperialist-hired mercenary spies and factional elements who had sneaked into the ranks, was nevertheless an event of tremendous significance in the developing south Korean revolutionary movement.

The October Popular Uprising, above all energetically demonstrating the indomitable fighting spirit and united might of the south Korean people, heightened the national and class awakening of the south Korean people, and solidly rallying the patriotic democratic forces, made them more courageously launch into the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. Again, it graphically exposed the aggressive identity and bestial nature of the U.S. imperialists who had sneaked into south Korea, and dealt a serious blow to the colonial enslavement policies of the scoundrels.

Truly, the October Popular Uprising was a sacred patriotic struggle of the south Korean people of all strata to liberate themselves fro the enslavement of foreign imperialists and win national sovereign rights.

The fighting spirit of anti-imperialist sovereignty demonstrated in the October Popular Uprising lives on and energetically inspires the struggle of the south Korean people for democratization of the society and reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is the law of nature that where there is exploitation and oppression, the revolutionary struggle of the people inevitably arises, and the more intensified the harsh suppression of the oppressors, the more organized and persistent the struggle of the people resisting it." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," p 121)

The U.S. imperialists who, occupying south Korea by armed force, had been enforcing illegal "military government," clung to more cunning and vicious techniques of colonial rule as strong anti-U.S. national salvation struggle such as the October Popular Uprising was launched. The scoundrels, dividing our nation in two and extensively increasing the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces in occupation of south Korea and their puppet armed forces for the purpose of grasping south Korea as their permanent colonial military base, strengthened their force of harsh suppression on the one hand and fabricating their puppet regime, enforced harsh colonial fascist rule. The fascist dictatorship regime established in south Korea was a product of the U.S. imperialist colonial enslavement policies, and as such, took on the character of unprecedented tyranny and barbarity. South Korea's successive puppets, fabricating all kinds of fascist evil laws and extensively expanding their apparatuses of harsh suppression in accordance with the demands of the U.S. imperialist fascistization policies, covered the whole of south Korea with a military, police, special service network and drove it into an atmosphere of savage terrorism.

Although the U.S. imperialists have thus enforced an unprecedented rule of harsh suppression in south Korea, they have never been able to block the just struggle of the south Korean people for freedom, democracy, and reunification of the country. In south Korea, the more intensified the suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys became, the more dynamic the struggle of the people became, driving the scoundrels into an even more inextricable predicament. Bearing vivid testimony to this is precisely the antifascist democratization struggle of the broad masses of people ceaselessly launched in south Korea after the October Popular Uprising. In the period immediately after the October Popular Uprising alone, the south Korean people launched mass struggle such as the 7 February 1948 national salvation struggle, the struggle against the 10 May "unilateral election," and the military riot of Yosu, and dealt serious blows to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys bending efforts to keep our nation divided, set up a puppet regime in south Korea, and turn our people into permanent colonial slaves.

In particular, the April Popular Uprising in 1960 was a historic event occupying an important place in the struggle of the south Korean people in the post-October Popular Uprising period.

The April Popular Uprising was an explosion of the pent-up grievances and wrath of the south Korean people no longer able to put up with all the social evils and extreme hardships in living brought on by the U.S. imperialist colonial rule. The April Popular Uprising took on the character of a riot, a mass character from the beginning. It was an uprising in force that broke out in 70-plus areas including such major cities of south Korea as Seoul, Pusan, Masan, Taegu, Kwangju, Chonju, and Sunch'on. In this uprising participated the masses of all strata more than a million stong, accompanied in part by the armed struggle of the revolutionary masses. The angry masses with their persistent struggle at last struck down the Syngman Rhee puppet gang and dealt a big blow to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

The April Popular Uprising graphically showed that the fighting spirit of the south Korean people demonstrated in the October Popular Uprising was still living on, and energetically proved that no threats of the bayonet, no stratagems of deception could stand in the way of the people's struggle.

After the April Popular Uprising the U.S. imperialists, fabricating the infamous Pak Chong-hui military fascist "government" in south Korea, enforced an even more vicious colonial rule. The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, a diabolical traitor gang, setting up the most harsh and barbaric "yusin system," ruthlessly suppressed and massacred the people and viciously perpetrated all kinds of criminal acts aimed at keeping the country permanently divided.

But no machinations of suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys could block the antifascist national salvation struggle growing daily among the south Korean people. The south Korean people kept up their anitfascist democratization effort by launching struggles such as the 24 March and the 3 June struggles in 1964 against the traitorous "ROK-Japan talks," the August 1965 struggle aimed at crushing the "ROK-Japan agreement," the struggle gainst the corrupt 8 June 1967 "election," and the struggle in June 1969 against an amendment of the constitution providing for "election of the same president for a third time running," and these struggles reached the climax with the Pusan and Masan riots in October 1979 as the

turning point. These struggles launched by the south Korean people, striking unease and terror into the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, further intensified the internal conflicts of the scoundrels and shook the base of the U.S. imperialist colonial rule to the foundations. On account of this, dictator Pak Chong-hui, a traitor who had made an occupation of fascism and tyranny for 18 long years, was at last removed from "political power."

The last days of the two dictators felled in south Korea by the popular uprising of the people eloquently proved once again the truth that the strength of the people who have vigorously launched into the antifascist democratization struggle is stronger than the bayonet and that if the masses of people fight with a do-or-die sacrifical spirit, they are quite capable of vanquishing any enemy, however diabolical.

Nonetheless, defying the just demands of the south Korean people arguing for democratization of the society and reunification of the fatherland, the U.S. imperialists are still scheming to sustain by hook or by crook their colonialist military fascist rule over south Korea, puttting up front the Chon Tu-hwan gang, a gang of military brigands whom they have brought up. But the scoundrels could never stand in the way of the struggle of the south Korean people.

Scared by the rising aim and demands of the south Korean people for sovereignty, democracy, and reunification following the 1979 riots in Pusan and Masan, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated their barbaric fascist supprenssion offensives against south Korea's democratic forces, inciting the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist elements into proclaiming an expanded "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea.

The Kwangju Popular Uorising which broke out in May of last year was a sacred struggle to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship and realize democratization of the south Korean society. The Kwangju Popular Uprising was an all-people national salvation uprising in highest form without parallel in the struggle of the south Korean people, whether viewed from the number of people participating in the struggle, from the form of struggle, or from the resoluteness of the struggle. The patriotic youth and students and citizens of Kwangju, carrying slogans such as "rescission of the emergency martial law," "abolition of the yusin system," "decampment of Chon Tu-hwan," and "establishment of a democratic government," vigorously launched into the anti-"government" demonstration struggle. As brutal armed suppression by the south Korean military fascist elements was brought to bear on the peaceful demonstrators, the uprising masses went forward to resist by force and the struggle moved over to an armed resistance war. The uprising proceeded, taking on an unprecedented durability and persistence, resoluteness, consciousness and organized nature. The uprisers armed themselves with the weapons taken from the enemy, drove the "martial law enforcement army" out to the suburbs, and occupying the puppet ruling organs such as the "provincial office" and "police bureau," organized a "citizens committee" and "democratic struggle committee" and transformed the whole area of Kwangju into a "liberated district" to all intents and purposes. The fire of the antifascist democratization struggle that began burning in Kwangju spread to 17 other cities and counties, and even under conditions that the enemy attacks and sabotage machinations were being viciously perpetrated, the uprising masses fought heroically for as long as a dozen days in confrontation with the enemies.

The Keangju Popular Uprising was a mass armed riot unprecedented in the history of the people's struggle for freedom and democracy, and as such, once again eloquently demonstrated the strong aim and lofty struggle spirit of the south Korean people intent on living freely, casting off oppression and enslavement.

Indeed the struggle the south Korean people have launched against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys from libberation to the present numbers no less than 25,000, and in them have participated tens of millions of patriotic people of all strata such as the worekrs, peasants, the youth and students, intellectuals, and religious personalities. The struggle of the south Korean people has progressed from a spontaneous struggle in early days gradually to an organized struggle, a more positive struggle, and deepened and developed from the struggle of individual strata into a broad mass struggle encompassing all strata. The struggle of the south Korean people to oppose the foreign aggressive forces and their lackeys and seek national sovereign rights is ceaselessly proceeding taking on durability and persistence, undaunted by any suppression.

All facts bespeak that the more intense the U.S. imperialist colonial enslavement policies and the puppet gang's harsh oppression of Fascism become, the more fierce the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of the south Korean people becomes.

Some 35 years have passed since the south Korean people's October Popular Uprising but the south Korean people's wishes to realize a new politics, a new system, a new life have yet to come true.

The Chon Tu-hwan gang which seized power by a brigandish method under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists after the "October Incident" of 1979 in south Korea, are taking to the adventurous road of intensifying machinations of dependence on outside forces, fascism, and division, creating a reign of terror in defiance of the unanimous will of the masses of people wishing democratization of the society and reunification of the country.

The Chon Tu-hwan traitor gang, continuing to flatter their U.S. master and lick their master's heels by putting "ROK-U.S. friendship" and "ROK-Japan cooperation" up front as their so-called "external policy," are even more brazenly pursuing their pro-U.S. enslavement policies, and extensively bringing in foreign monopoly capital, are driving south Korea deeper under the domination of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists. The Chon Tu-hwan gang are faithfully following the filthy flunkey, traitorous policies of prior rulers on the one hand and are even more viciously creating a regin of fascist error in an attempt to remain long in the seat of power under the encouragement of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries. Mobilizing every bit of the vast apparatuses of harsh oppression and forces of suppression, the scoundrels have tied up the south Korean people hand and foot, and enforcing various kinds of fascist evil laws such as the "national security law," "basic law for the press," and "special law for the renewal of political climate," are completely obliterating even the elementary democratic right and political freedom of the south Korean people. The 17 May 1980 violence and great Kwangju massacre atrocity, the vicious execution of patriotic people and personalities of all strata, brutal suppression of the youth and students graphically expose the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang as the most diabolical fascist homicidal maniacs. The Chon Tu-hwan gang, opposing reunfiication of the country to the death following the U.S. imperialist policy of "two Koreas," are inciting enmity between people and North-South confrontation with an anticommunist racket, and building up armed forces

and setting up reckless military exercise rackets under the pretext of "threat of aggression against the South," are stepping up their preparations for another war of aggression. All these acts of treason against the country and the people by the Chon Tu-hwan gang are a vicious challenge to the south Korean people aspiring to democracy and reunification.

The aspirations of the south Korean people opposing the colonial fascist rule and striving for the right to living, democratic freedom and fatherland reunification can be realized only by driving the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and overturning the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship. Freedom and democracy can ge won only through struggle. The south Korean people must even more resolutely struggle against fascism, division, and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan gang, and must mete out stern punishment to the scoundrels.

The south Korean people must resolutely fight to realize the abolition of all the fascist evil laws such as the "amended constitution" and "national security law," and the dissolution of all the apparatuses of harsh oppression such as the "security command" and "national security planning board," and must positively struggle to win the release of the arrested and imprisoned patriots and democratic perwsonalities and every democratic freedom and right.

The struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy is a frontal struggle against the fascist dictatorship possessing strong forces of harsh oppression. This struggle can win victory only if it develops into a mass struggle encompassing all the revolutionary forces and the broad antifascist democratic forces of south Korea. The people of all strata of south Korea can demonstrate even greater strength when they solidly unite for the realization of the lofty idea of democratization of the society and reunification of the fatherland.

The people of all strata of south Korea such as the workers, peasants, the youth and students, must more thoroughly organize their ranks, overcoming fragmentation in their struggle, and put an antifascist democratic united front in place, marshaling all forces under the banner of democracy, and go forward to more energetically launch a mass common struggle and joint struggle. In this manner making the flames of a democratic resistance war sweep the whole area of the South, they must strike down the Chon Tu-hwan gang, a gang of traitors, and establish a genuine democratic government aiming for sovereignty, democracy, and reunification.

The antifascist democratization struggle of the south Korean people can win victory only if it is tightly bonded with the anti-U.S. struggle. The south Korean people, resolutely opposing and repudiating the U.S. imperialist machinations of aggression and intervention, must more energetically launch the anti-U.S. struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces to withdraw from south Korea at the earliest possible date.

The south Korean people, who have engraved in their hearts the lofty struggle spirit of the October Popular Uprising and the 19 April spirit, the heroic vigor of the May Popluar Uprising of Kwangju, shall inevitably attain the sacred cause of fatherland reunification, sweeping away the U.S. imeprialists and the Chon Tu-hwan gang.

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No. 214

KULLOJA, No. 11, November 1981

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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LET YOUTH BECOME TRUSTWORTHY INHERITORS OF CHUCHE REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 2-11

[Speech delivered by Kim Il-song at the Seventh Congress of the Korean Socialist Working Youth League, 24 Oct 81]

[Text] Beloved comrade youth delegates!

Honored youth delegates from foreign countries!

The Seventh Congress of the Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL], which opened amidst the great expectations and interest of all the citizens and youth of our nation, is successfully carrying out its work under the high political zeal of the comrade delegates and the warm wishes of foreign friends.

The Seventh SWYL Congress is an event of great importance in the lives of all our nation's young men and women and of all its people. The congress demonstrates the indestructible militant resolve of youth united firmly around the party, develops the Korean youth movement to a new higher stage, and spurs the youth masses to the struggle to fulfill the great program of socialist construction set forth by our Sixth Party Congress.

I look with great satisfaction on the way in which the Seventh SWYL Congress is completing its work and on the great results being achieved, and warmly congratulate all the delegates participating in the Congress as well as all of our nation's youth.

In attendance here to congratulate our youth congress are representatives of youth and student organizations from various nations of the world along with young anti-imperialist fighters. This provides great support and encouragement for our people's just revolutionary undertaking, and is an indication of their warm friendship and good will toward Korean youth.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, I embrace the friendship and goodwill toward our people and youth and welcome those delegates of various youth and student organizations who have come to our nation from countries throughout the world.

Comrades!

The Korean youth movement, which shares our nation's history of communist campaign and which has walked the road of proud struggle, possesses glorious revolutionary tradition.

Korean youth have fought a vigorous battle over a long period of time for the independence and liberation of the fatherland, and for the freedom and rights of youth. The young communists and youth vanguards of Korea built a youth organization in the dark days of Japanese colonial rule; the indoctrinated the broad spectrum of youth from all walks of life, spurring them on to the anti-Japanese struggle, and, taking up arms, fought gallantly in the armed anti-Japanese ranks. The communist youth movement grew and developed in the process of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for restoration of the fatherland, and in the flames of the relentless anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle grew the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Korean youth movement.

Having received the glorious tradition of the anti-Japanese revolution, the Korean youth movement embarked on a path of proud development under the correct leadership of our party after liberation.

Youth from all walks of life in our nation flocked to the youth organization as one, and credibly fulfilled the important missions assigned to them at each stage of revolutionary development. Our trustworthy young men and women displayed youthful wisdom and courage after liberation in the arduous struggle to build up Korea, and in the Fatherland Liberation War [fought] to determine the destiny of the nation, as well as in the fierce struggle for post-war reconstruction and socialist construction, and forged unforgettable exploits in the annals of history of the fatherland.

The glorious struggles and precious efforts of hundreds of thousands of young men and women are part of every brilliant victory and success achieved by our people in revolution and construction, and the monumental creations of the early days of the Workers Party found throughout the nation testify to the invincible exploits of our youth who devoted their all and fought for party and revolution. Through their great achievements and brilliant exploits on behalf of fatherland and the people, our youth are the object of all the people's love and affection.

In the tremendous struggle to transform nature and society, youth have been revolutionarily joined together, and have grown into trustworthy masters of the new society.

Today the ideological spirit of our youth is extremely good. Chuche thought has been taken to heart by the youth, and they live and work at all times and places in accordance with the thought and will of the party. Today the youth of our nation are possessed with unending passion for revolution and deep faith in the future, with which they struggle vigorously for victory in fatherland unification and in the great undertakings of socialism and communism, and are continuing the revolution generation after generation. To have such excellent youth is the great pride and joy of our party and people.

We can say without hesitation that we have nurtured a new trustworthy generation which will shoulder the responsibility for the future of the fatherland and the

revolution. With youth who are endlessly loyal to party and revolution, the final victory of our revolution is assured and the future of our fatherland is resplendent.

Comrades!

The Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party established a grand program for modeling the whole society after the chuche idea. The struggle to model the whole society after the chuche idea is a sacred struggle for ultimate completion of the revolutionary undertaking of chuche pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea. The revolutionary undertaking of chuche is a historic undertaking which must be continued generation after generation to completion.

In the half-century that has elapsed since young Korean communists raised high the banner of the chuche idea and blazed the path of the Korean revolution, our revolution has seen epoch-making development. However, the great revolutionary undertaking is not yet complete and we have not yet achieved final victory in fatherland unification and socialism.

The noble task of continuing generation after generation to completion of the revolutionary undertaking of chuche, which has been developed through the arduous struggle of our people after having been set in motion by the young communists of Korea, is that which has been given to our generation of youth.

Continuing the revolutionary undertaking of chuche generation after generation to completion is the supreme revolutionary task confronting our generation of youth, and is the glorious mission of the SWYL. The youth are the inheritors of our revolutionary undertaking and the masters of the future. By nurturing youth to be trustworthy inheritors of the revolution, the revolutionary undertaking of chuche can be gloriously fulfilled generation after generation.

By being deeply self conscious of the fact that they are called the inheritors of the revolutionary undertaking of chuche and by thoroughly preparing themselves as chuche-type revolutionaries, youth can fully carry out their own task of preserving the future of the fatherland and the people.

Youth must be thoroughly armed with the revolutionary ideology and chuche idea of our party. The chuche idea is a revolutionary world view which our generation of youth must adhere to in struggling for independence, and is a unitary guiding ideology which must be adhered to in the struggle to continue and complete the undertaking of chuche.

Youth must strengthen their study of the chuche idea, and in so doing become so imbued with it that at all times they will live and work in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea. Youth should always have faith in the chuche idea, fiercely protect it and devote their all to the complete victory of the chuche idea.

Youth should hold high the leadership of the party and be endlessly loyal to it. In its essence, the revolutionary undertaking of the working class is the revolutionary undertaking of the party. The revolutionary undertaking of chuche in our nation has progressed along a path of victory, glory and pride under the

leadership of our party, and likewise in the future it will be only through the leadership of the party that it is finally completed.

Without the leadership of the party, victory in the undertaking of chuche, in strengthening and developing the youth movement, and in [realizing] the future envisioned by youth will not be possible. Youth must adopt loyalty to the party as their revolutionary credo, and, holding high the leadership of the party, resolutely protect the party with political ideology and their lives, no matter what the difficulty or obstacle.

Youth must gloriously continue and develop the great revolutionary tradition of our party. the revolutionary tradition of our party is that of chuche. The struggle to continue and develop the revolutionary tradition of our party is a struggle to resolutely safeguard and embody to the end the chuche idea, and to tenaciously stand by the revolutionary successes achieved by our party and to continuously expand and develop them. Only by brilliantly continuing and developing the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party can the revolutionary undertaking of chuche be carried out to completion generation after generation.

The reality of today, when the generation of revolution is undergoing change, requires that youth be firmly armed with the revolutionary tradition of our party. Our youth has not been subjected to oppression or coercion, and have not experienced the trials of revolution. Indoctrination in revolutionary tradition is a necessity for everyone, but even more so for the new generation which has not experienced those trials of revolution.

Youth must deeply delve into the revolutionary tradition of our party, and in so doing become thoroughly acquainted with the historic roots of our party and revolution, and positively emulate the loyalty to revolution, self-reliance, revolutionary work methods and people-oriented work spirit of revolutionary martyrs. Youth must hod fast to the revolutionary slogan "Production, study, life--all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas," and struggle positively to thoroughly embody the revolutionary tradition of our party in all phases of social existence.

Youth must live and work in a militant manner, possessed of a deep sense of revolution. We are living in a time of revolution and a time of struggle. A fierce battle with enemies of the revolution continues unceasingly in various phases of social existence. The revolutionary situation of today requires that youth be made to increase their class consciousness and to work and live in a revolutionary manner.

Youth must not forget the bitter past experienced by our people; they must unceasingly despise capitalism and systems of exploitation, and fight resolutely in opposition to class enemies.

To like revolution and to like struggle is the proud demeanor of the youth of Korea. Youth must denounce idleness and sloth, and continuously innovate and progress in all aspects of revolution and construction.

The SWYL is the political reserve unit of our party and the school of mass political indoctrination for nurturing the inheritors of the great undertaking of chuche.

It is through SWYL organizations that youth are indoctrinated and tempered in revolution, and brought up to be members of the glorious Korean Workers Party. In order for the SWYL to fully carry out its glorious mission of tempering youth in political ideology and bringing them up as members of the Korean Workers Party, SWYL organizations must be well managed and their capabilities and roles greatly increased.

Strengthening SWYL organizational life constitutes an important guarantee for the nurturing of youth as true communist revolutionaries and for enhancing their political life. SWYL organizations must formalize SWYL organizational life and bring to bear guidance over the organizational life of SWYL members.

All SWYL members should take to heart the honor and dignity of being considered as the reserve unit of the party, and should actively participate the organizational life of the SWYL. SWYL members should appreciate the value of SWYL organizations, treat them with respect, love them, and, on such a basis, live their lives and unwaveringly carry out the organizations' directives and work assignments.

Drawing the youth masses in close to our party is a key task of the SWYL. The SWYL should draw youth from all walks of life steel-tight around the party through indoctrination, and thus get them to safeguard and adhere to the party line and policy and to fight vigorously for the victory of the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche along the way pointed out by the party.

Taking positive part in socialist construction is a key revolutionary task confronting youth today. In days past our people and youth worked hard in socialist construction and made tremendous progress. Through the high revolutionary zeal and great work struggles of our people and youth, our nation's socialist system was more firmly implanted and the strength of the socialist self-dependent national economy was incomparably strengthened. Our nation was transformed into a paradise blessed with freedom and happiness for all the people.

Before us today are unfolding even greater prospects and confronting us are rewarding tasks of struggle. Holding high the grand program of socialist construction set forth at the Sixth Party Congress, we must realize the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea and advance vigorously forward to occupy the ten great prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

There is great pride and dignity for youth in performing the roles of vanguards and shock brigades in socialist construction. Burning with youthful vigor and creative enthusiasm, youth are the hard-core unit in building socialism. The party believes in the boundless energy and creative capacity of youth, and harbors great expectations for them.

All our young men and women should eagerly join in the struggle to build a prosperous and thriving new society, and in this valuable struggle continuously display youthful vigor and resourcefulness.

Youth should eagerly participate in socialist economic construction and achieve brilliant labor exploits. Youth should love labor and delight in work; self-consciously maintaining work discipline, they should take a real part in joint

labor and commendably carry out all economic tasks assigned to them.

Launching a punch-through attack when confronted with arduous and difficult work is the hallmark of youth. In the struggle to occupy the ten great prospective targets of socialist economic construction set by the party, youth must stand at the forefront and courageously push aside bottlenecks and obstacles.

The seething battlefields of socialist construction are the arenas for youth. They should march eagerly out to the construction sites where indestructible monumental edifices are being thrown up, including electric generating stations, locks and land reclamation, and create miracles and innovations which surprise the world.

Vigorously expanding the youth shock brigade movement, SWYL organizations should take on a build new key targets and carry out the role of the shock brigades in socialist grand construction. As such, proud youth should be wherever there is difficult and arduous work of socialist construction, and they should strive at each and every work location to continuously push forward grand and monumental edifices which will highlight the era of the Workers Party.

Youth should play the role of vanguards in carrying out the technical revolution. Our party has established strategic tasks of economic construction for making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific. They require that our nation's science and technology be developed to a new higher level. Only by vigorously waging the technical revolution so as to strengthen the self-dependence of the people's economy, increase technical proficiency and bring the economy in all areas up to a new scientific level can the people's economy by made chuche-oriented, modern and scientific.

Youth, who are progressive and responsive to new things, should stand in the van so that the technical revolution can be successfully carried out and the overall level of the nation's technological culture can be rapidly raised. Vigorously waging the mass technological innovation campaign, youth should positively mechanize and automate production processes, and continuously create new stadards and norms. Young scientists and technicians should open new fields of science and technology and become well versed in the latest scientific and technical breakthroughs, and in so doing make a positive contribution to making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, and liberate workers from arduous labor quickly.

Youth should strive constantly to learn modern science and technology. When all of our young men and women occupy the fortress of modern science and technology, our nation will develop all the more rapidly and an epochal turning point will be marked in socialist construction. Holding up the slogan "Learn while working and work while learning," youth should study diligently so that everyone is familiar with more than one modern technology and is well versed in the technology of the sector in which they work.

Books are silent teachers and life-long comrades. Youth should always have a book in hand, should read good books over and over again.

Youth should fully wage the campaign to do good work so as to add to the national livelihood. Possessed of the deep self-consciousness that they are considered the

masters of the nation, our youth should expand various economic activities such as tree planting campaigns and the rabbit raising campaign; they should love and care for the property of the state and the people, and should take frugal care of streets and villages, schools and shops, keeping them sparkling.

Safeguarding the socialist fatherland is the sacred mission of youth. They must at all times be in a state of readiness and mobilization against the aggressive maneuvering of the enemy, and be ideologically prepared to fight when challenged by the enemy.

Youth in units of the People's Army and People's Security Forces should do well in combat and political training so that they may strengthen all facets of unit combat readiness and strength, and, possessed of high revolutionary awareness, form a steel wall of defense for the fatherland.

Unification of the divided fatherland is the most urgent task confronting our nation's youth and all its people today. Due to U.S. forced occupation of South Korea and the divisive "two Koreas" policy of the splittists, our nation's youth and people have endured the agony of national division for 36 years. Our nation's youth of today are all part of a new generation arising out of a divided fatherland, and have lived in a world divided into north and south since birth. The youth of the five continents of the world are busy coming and going and developing friendship and cooperation, buth the youth of the northern half of the republic and those of South Korea, who share the same national bloodline, can neither meet nor share their youthful hopes and aspirations, cannot send or receive even a single piece of mail.

Holding high the new fatherland unification proposal set forth at the Sixth Party Congress, all Korean youth and people should work for the establishment of the Koryo Democratic Confederal Republic and thus bring an immediate end to the long-standing tragedy of national division.

All Korean youth should vigorously launch into the struggle to drive the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea and to achieve independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland. Standing at the forefront of the righteous struggle to bring an end to the colonial military facist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Korea, South Korean students and youth should continuously display a youthful spirit of valor. All Korean youth--in the north, the south and overseas--should not be concerned with differences in ideology, system, party or political stance, but should draw closely together under the banner of fatherland unification and struggle positively to form a grand national unification front.

Even under extremely difficult circumstances, the youth and people of South Korea are fighting courageously today, looking to the northern half of the republic as a beacon of hope. The youth of the northern half of the republic should take it as their sacred national mission to assist in the righteous patriotic struggle of the South Korean students and people, and should devote all their energy to supporting their struggle.

All SWYL members and youth should not forget for even a moment the South Korean students and people, and should vigorously launch into socialist construction with the spirit of helping their brothers in the south who live and struggle under such

adversity.

Comrades and friends!

The new generation of youth, living in a time of independence and revolution, is indeed a glorious and worthwhile generation. It is to you, the youth, that the glorious mission of shouldering the great undertaking of anti-imperialism and independence is being given.

Valiant and courageous youth are the great revolutionary force of our time. They possess the intense militant spirit and revolutionary soul to fight, fearing neither fire nor water, for righteousness. It is these noble qualities that they possess that make youth such a powerful revolutionary force in the struggle for anti-imperialism and independence.

In times past the progressive youth of the world were deeply conscious of the sacred obligation they had to the times and to mankind, and performed magnificently in the role of shock brigades in the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and in the building of society. Those youth stood in the forefront of the revolutionary struggle against imperialist oppressors and spilled their blood, and, rinsing away the foul aftertaste of colonialism, dedicated their youthful wisdom and vigor to the establishment of a free and independent nation. The peoples of newly emerging nations categorize the red blood and invincible contributions of struggle of youth as precious achievements of revolution.

Youth have always supported one another and cooperated closely in the struggle for national independence and social construction. In the process of joint struggle for anti-imperialist freedom, the world's progressive youth have formed a single rank and have matured into a great revolutionary force.

Youth are a generation of struggle and a generation of progress. The world's progressive youth should not boast in victory, and should, without succumbing to obstacles, fight on with even greater intensity for completion of the great undertaking of anti-imperialism and independence.

Filled with vigor and courage, youth must play the role of advance combatants in the struggle against imperialism. Only through the struggle against imperialism can youth fulfill their sacred mission of anti-imperialism and independence and bring to flower the beautiful ideals of youth. The youth of newly emerging nations should join tightly together into militant ranks, and, drawing together under the banner of anti-imperialism, fight ferociously to remove all forms of colonialism and dominationism.

Solidifying national independence and building a prosperous new society through self-sacrificing struggle is the glorious mission of youth. With their youthful wisdom and vitality, they should stand in the forefront of the people in the struggle to build a prosperous new society. The new generation of youth should devote all their wisdom and strength to the proud struggle for a beautiful future for their fatherland, and should gallantly shove aside all manner of bottlenecks and obstacles which arise in the construction of the new society.

In order to carry out the weighty missions arising in the anti-imperialism struggle and the building of new societies, the world's progressive youth must strengthen international unity and militant solidarity.

Unity and cooperation in revolutionary struggle constitute the source of invincible power as well as a decisive guarantee for success. Only by uniting solidly together and helping and supporting each other can the world's progressive youth achieve victory in the struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, solidify democratic independence and establish socialist progressiveness.

The world's progressive youth should firmly unite and provide joint assistance in the struggle to block the war maneuvering of the imperialists and to preserve international peace and security. The world's progressive youth should combine their strength to shake loose the imperialists, colonialists and racists, headed by the U.S., from all places where they have aggressive designs, giving the enemy a resounding blow.

The progressive youth of the world must unite and cooperate in the struggle to build new societies. Along with supporting each other politically and becoming firmly united, the youth of progressive nations, including the non-aligned nations, must have close economic and technologic cooperation. When the newly emerging nations support each other in building new societies and cooperate economically and technologically, they can build strong and prosperous independent nations without owing any debts to the big powers.

The strengthening of ties of friendship between the various youth organizations of the world is an important guarantee for development of the world youth movement. There should be lively interchange and exchange between the youth organizations of the various nations of the world, a sharing of good experience and development of ties of friendship and cooperation. In so doing the mutual understanding of progressive youth from the various continents and regions of the world should be deepened, and the world youth movement strengthened and developed to new heights.

The Korean youth movement is a part of the world youth movement, and is developing within close association with the world youth movement.

In the past the Korean youth have worked hard to strengthen international solidarity with youth of the nations of the world, and have received the positive support and encoragement of the world's youth in the struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea and to achieve independent unification of the fatherland.

I would like to take this opportunity to express deep appreciation to the progressive youth of the nations of the world which have positively supported and encouraged our people's great undertaking of fatherland unification.

Korean youth will, in the future as was the case in the past, devote all their efforts to strengthen militant friendship and solidarity with the progressive youth of the world's nations, and joint together with them at all times to fight in the joint struggle to oppose imperialism and dominationism and to achieve democracy, national independence and social progress.

Comrades!

Under the leadership of the party and holding high the banner of the chuche idea, Korean youth have trod a brilliant and proud revolutionary path to victory and glory, and have recorded indestructible achievements for fatherland and people.

A brilliant future is unfolding before the SWYL and our youth, and the prospects for our nation's youth movement are boundless.

All SWYL members and youth must fight courageously, as befitting the new generation and as befitting the reserve unit of the Korean Workers Party, to carry out to completion the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

There is only victory and glory ahead for the Korean youth who are marching determinedly toward a glorious future under the wise leadership of our party, firmly believing in the justness of their undertaking.

I firmly believe that all SWYL members and youth, holding high the banner of the chuche idea and drawing closely in around the Party Central Committee, will brilliantly fulfill the glorious mission assigned to them in the struggle to achieve final victory in modelling the whole society after the chuche idea, in fatherland unification and in our revolution.

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OUR PARTY: GUIDING FORCE RESPONSIBLE FOR AND DIRECTING THE DESTINY OF THE PEOPLE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 12-19

[Article]

[Text] In days past our people became, during the course of glorious struggle to carry out the great undertaking of chuche, true masters of their own destiny and a most powerful and dignified people.

Our people, who lived lives of misery and who were weighted down with an empty destiny for so long under the oppression of corrupt feudalism and Japanese colonialism, for the first time in the several thousands of years of history of our people loudly proclaimed the great Comrade Kim Il-song as leader, and, under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, took their destiny firmly in their own hands and were able to independently and creatively carve out their own future and to achieve brilliant victories in revolution and construction.

This proud reality in which our people accepted the age of the workers party and became true masters of their own destiny to achieve boundless national prosperity and growth vividly demonstrates just to what extent transformations can be wrought in the condition and destiny of the people when they are held in the broad bosom of the great party.

Through life's experience our people have come to firmly believe that only the party, which was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which is brilliantly carrying out the great undertaking of chuche, can be completely responsible for the destiny of the fatherland and the people and can lead the masses to victory, and have come to be acutely aware that only when they entrust the destinies of themselves and succeeding generations completely to our party and move forward only under the guidance of the party can a bright future and brilliant prospects be opened up for the people.

The issue of how the lives of people--their destinies--are to be preserved, made active, nurtured and brought to a close is a matter of life and death to them, and as such is one which commands their utmost concern. The questions of what will be the destiny of the people, of how the broad working masses who languish under the oppression and coercion of the privileged class in a class society can free themselves from their ill-starred destiny, and of what path of destiny should be chosen for themselves and the following generations are questions which people

cannot put out of their minds. Nations too struggle to be masters of their own destinies and classes also struggle to blaze their own destinies. It has been in this context that mankind has searched for centuries for a way of correctly solving its own destiny, and that numerous advanced ideologues and progressive philosophers, poets, writers and social activists have written and debated on the problem of destiny.

However, in many instances in the past false concepts concerning the destiny of mankind have been in circulation, and scientific explanation of them has by and large been missing. The coercive class, in order to make the working class its slave, has preached that people are born to a destiny of exploitation and coercion, that such is their fate. The church has preached that only "God" can determine destiny, and that only when they die can the oppressed masses go to "heaven" and change their wretched lot. Comprehensive scientific clarification concerning the problem of people's destiny is most lucidly given in the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In a word, the chuche idea is that the masters of revolution and construction are the popular masses, and that the power to accomplish revolution and construction also resides in the popular masses. In other words, the master of one's destiny is oneself, and the power to form one's destiny also rests with oneself." ("On the Chuche Idea," p 517)

The chuche idea is a world view which says that people possess the authority of masters in the world and play a decisive role in their own destinies and in world development. Inasmuch as people live in the world and create their own destinies through interaction with the world, it can be said that the destiny of people is formed in the context of relations with the world.

That people are concerned about the world stems at all times from their concern over their own destiny, and it is in this that the problem of world view arises. The struggle between the idealists, who argue the existence of the soul and the materialists, who given credence to the non-existence of the soul, and that between metaphysics, which claims that all things are immutable and that likewise the destiny of people cannot be changed, and the dialectic, which says that the fate of people can be changed, were ultimately in confrontation from the standpoint of the world view focused on the destiny of mankind.

The most important world view issue arising in conjunction with the destiny of people is that dealing with the position of people in the world and the role they play in world development.

The process in which people form their own destinies is one which improves the position occupied by people in the world through remolding and controlling the world. We can see that the position occupied by a people in the world is manifested by the degree to which they control the world--that is, by the degree to which they form their own destinies. From this follows the question of how large a role people have in reshaping the world, and on this is determined how rapidly people's destinies are improved.

It is the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which explains, for the first time in history, that, based on the chuche world view which clearly shows that the position and role of people are those of masters, the masters of their destinies are the people themselves and that the power to improve those destinies also rests with them.

In this is found a comprehensive and scientific answer to the question of people's destinies which, although long-standing and of vital concern to the people, had not been solved.

So it is that the chuche idea makes apparent that it is the popular masses themselves who are the masters of their destiny and that the power to improve their destiny rests with themselves. This does not mean, however, that the popular masses will become masters of their own destiny automatically or that the path of improving destiny will be easily found.

The chuche idea makes it clear that, if the popular masses are to correctly improve their destiny as true masters thereof, they must be correctly guided so that they possess full awareness that they are masters of revolution and construction and demonstrate to the maximum their own creative abilities.

The destiny of people is ultimately not a separate entity, but is linked to the destiny of the social whole, the class and the nation. Consequently, the struggle to solve the issue of people's destiny cannot be waged individually, but through revolutionary struggle to improve the destiny of the society, the nation and the class.

As a result, without the guidance of a great leader and a party to concentrate the revolutionary force of the oppressed working class, to represent the interests of the nation and the popular masses and to show them the direction and course of revolutionary struggle, the working masses cannot make full use of their power to improve their destiny nor can they correctly find the future course of struggle. If such is the case, the popular masses will not be able to properly fulfill their role as masters of their own destiny, and will not be able to make full use of their power.

Only under the wise leadership of the party and the leader can the popular masses fully make use of their position as masters of their own destiny and organize their power so as to concentrate on realization of a single objective.

That the working masses in exploitive societies cannot emerge from their destiny of being ill-clothed and fed regardless of how hard they work is due to the fact that they have not received the revolutionary leadership of a great leader and party of the working class which would make them aware that they are true masters of their own destiny, and would take responsibility for and guide them toward improving their destiny.

The party of the working class is the political leader responsible for and guiding their destiny.

It can be said that the process whereby the party leads revolution and construction is ultimately a process whereby it takes responsibility for and guides the destiny of the people. The prospects and destiny of the people depend completely on the guidance and support of the party.

For the party of the working class which has taken power, taking responsibility for and solving all problems associated with the destiny of the people, and all problems arising in the course of their lives, is a particularly sacred mission.

The Korean Workers Party is the revolutionary party of the working class which has adopted the immortal chuche idea as its guiding ideology, and is the guiding force of our people which makes the popular masses conscious of the fact that they themselves are masters of their destiny and that the power to improve their destiny rests with them, which continuously elemates their independence and creativity, and which leads them along the one path to victory and glory.

The Korean Workers Party is a motherly party which delves into every nook and cranny of the political, economic and cultural lives of the people, and which always adheres firmly to the revolutionary mass line and brilliantly embodies the popular work method.

As the revolutionary party and the motherly party which is fully responsible for and guides the destiny of the people, our party has become a great, powerful party which guides socialist and communist construction without faltering, draws the popular masses close in around the people and the party, and is deeply rooted in the popular masses and receives the total confidence of the masses.

The process of improving the destiny of the popular masses has become a process of struggle to vigorously launch revolution and construction and thereby achieve their independence.

That the popular masses have become true masters of their own destiny is to say that they have achieved the right to be able to improve their destiny in accordance with their own will and needs, and that it is something which can be fully solved only when all manner of restraints and fetters which limit their freedom are removed.

Consequently, if the destiny of the popular masses is to be correctly improved, their revolutionary struggle to achieve freedom must be correctly guided.

By creating the immortal chuche idea and making it known to those people who had been born into a miserable fate at the hands of foreign aggressors and exploitive classes in the past that the masters of their destiny were they themselves and that the power to improve their destiny rested with themselves, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided them to launch into the revolutionary struggle for free and creative lives. From that day forth the working masses entered a new historic era of improving, freely and creatively, their own destiny, and a new era of independence.

From the time that the era of freedom began our people have opened the struggle to completely solve their own fate and destiny on various levels. Since the class society had many restraints on the freedom of people and since numerous social

fetters and bonds remained, it was not possible to remove them all at once; they could be eliminated gradually as revolutionary development progressed.

During the course of achieving a communist ideal society in which the problem of people's destiny is completely solved, the party of the working class must first of all eliminate ethnic and class oppression and exploitation, and then completely root out all manner of constraints and social inequities carrying over from the old society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In order for the people of any nation to become true masters of their destiny, they must have independent political authority and independence must be thoroughly embodied in their politics." ("Responses to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2 p 139)

In order for the popular masses to become true masters of their destiny, first of all ethnic and class exploitation and coercion must be eliminated and independent politics put into force which reflect the will and needs of the working masses, and in this way their social and political independence completely realized.

Ethnic and class exploitation and coercion infringe upon the freedom of people and are root causes of wretched destiny being brought down on people.

In the past, our people lost their country to foreign capitalists and, deprived of national freedom, could not escape a destiny of colonial slavery. The situation at that time for our people who had lost their country, when the whole land was bathed in a sea of blood and the language could not be spoken or rites of mourning observed, was one in which the destiny of the people was thrown into a crisis of survival.

In the midst of all his countrymen crying out for a leader, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song rose to the road of revolution, and for the first time our people were able to see the brilliant future of their own destiny.

Bringing together into one the destiny of the fatherland and the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided the 20-year anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and liberated our people from a destiny of colonial slavery, and, leading the anti-imperialist anti-feudalist democratic revolution and the socialist revolution throughout the fatherland, completed the great undertaking of class liberation.

In this manner our people became true masters of independent political authority and the means of production, were freed from all manner of exploitation and coercion, and were enabled to completely achieve social and plitical independence. This was a brilliant victory achieved during the process of a protracted and arduous struggle for our people to improve their own destiny, and marked a fundamental transformation on the path to alter the fate and destiny of our nation and people.

However, the great undertaking of the popular masses to completely solve their own fate and destiny did not end with this, and can be completed only through a struggle

to completely emerge from all constraints remaining from the old society in all areas of ideology, technology and culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song showed that if, after establishment of a socialist system, the popular masses were to be completely freed from all manner of natural and social restraints, become genuine masters of their own destinies and then enjoy an independent and creative life, they would have to be liberated from the old ideology, from arduous labor and from cultural backwardness, and he wisely brought forward the three great revolutions in ideology, technology and culture.

With the launching of the three revolutions, remnants of the old society carrying over in the ideological, technological and cultural sectors were successfully subjugated, class differences between workers greatly reduced, and the people enabled to enjoy a more independent and creative life.

Today, under the wise leadership of our party, the destiny of our people is even more brilliantly improving.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows.

"Our party is fully responsible for all problems, large and small, of the Korean revolution, and for the present life and future destiny of our people." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 7 p 77)

The history of the Korean Workers Party is a brilliant history of victory in which the party and the people tied together their destinies and weathered great trials together, and, with the leadership of the Korean Workers Party, our people became a dignified and proud people capable of improving their own destiny with their own strength.

Today all of the activities arising in the carrying out of our revolutionary undertaking are being organized and guided by our party, and the vigorous struggle and polished leadership of our party are brilliantly symbolic of the resplendent prospects for the future destiny of our people.

As a result of the Korean Workers Party having brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and having wisely guided our people toward brilliantly blazing the way for them to become genuine masters of their destiny, our people have been transformed into the most proud and dignified people of the world.

First of all, in taking responsibility for the political existence of all party members and protecting them, our party has made it possible for them to enjoy to the maximum the most dignified and proud way of life along the revolutionary way.

In terms of the destiny of people, the most important thing is their political destiny. Political life occupies the most important position in their enjoyment of interpersonal life as part of social existence. If a person is allowed to live but is isolated from society and deprived of political freedom, then that person is no different from a corpse to the social community and has a wretched destiny. Consequently, the question of destiny becomes even more important when framed in

terms of how to maintain and make more brilliant the political existence which comes about in the course of social and political life.

In its broad bosom our party provides for the most precious political life for all workers and inculcates the highest political confidence that revolutionaries may live a dignified life.

The trust and love of the party and the leader for revolutionary soldiers on the road of revolution are most precious, and there is nothing prouder or more glorious than living and working therein. To receive the high political confidence of the party and the leader--for the individual born into revolutionary times or living and fighting for revolution, such is far more valuable and glorious than receiving some material benefit.

The great guiding stance of our party which glorifies the political existence of people is of significance in bestowing great political trust on revolutionary soldiers.

Within the great political confidence of the party, numerous people and their sons and daughters who wore the yoke of oppression of the past and who were treated with contempt have been given the precious honor of being members of the glorious Korean Workers Party, and many workers laboring in the various fronts of socialist construction have recived Labor Hero citations or honor citations, so that our revolutionary ranks have been further swelled by loyal ranks of chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The high political trust of our party for revolutionary soldiers extends warmly even to those with complicated [pokchaphan] social and political circumstances and to those who have at one time committed errors.

As for those with complicated social and political circumstances, elements and environments of the old days, as well as their sons and daughters, to the extent that such individuals believe in the party and act accordingly our party places them justly in the glorious revolutionary ranks and persistently indoctrinates them so as to nurture them as ardent revolutionaries.

When revolutionary soldiers make mistakes, our party patiently guides them, providing fundamental indoctrination so that they won't forfeit their political life.

Our party states that a basic principle in work is not to dwell on shortcomings when evaluating a person but to search out good points, and teaches party functionaries that the important thing in working with people is to possess the viewpoint of first trusting them and loving them.

It is in the bosom of our party, which considers the present more important than people's past and which views as precious the loyalty in their hearts, that our people live and enjoy the most worthwhile and dignified life, and, even should they die, maintain an immortal political life. Our party is also responsible for and guides the people's economic and cultural life.

The question of the destiny of the people can be solved not only when the working masses are liberated from exploitation and coercion, but also when they are freed from arduous labor and when they can enjoy a more abundant and dignified existence in their material culture life. In the socialist system under conditions where people live by entrusting their social existence, from political to economic and cultural, and their own future, to the party, the party of the working class must take responsibility for and solve all problems associated with the destiny of the people in a manner that suits the essential demands of the socialist system, and it is only such a party that can fully discharge its own sacred mission to the times and the people.

Completely liberating workers, who have been freed from exploitation and coercion, from arduous labor occupies an extremely important position for the party of the working class in solving the problem of the people's destiny.

When there remains much arduous labor for the people and they have not been freed from the constraints of nature, work life cannot become more enjoyable and worthwhile, and accordingly the issue of people's destiny cannot be said to have been successfully solved.

From the very beginning of the building of a new society our party set the liberation of workers from difficult and arduous labor as a key revolutionary task confronting communists, and has vigorously organized and guided the struggle for its realization.

Specifically, the 1970's, from the time the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song brought forth at the historic Fifth Party Congress the new program of human liberation and the program for the three great revolutions, and from the time when a new era of automation emerged in this land, up through the Sixth Party Congress, has been an era of great revolutionary change which, under the wise leadership of our party, has seen epochal progress in freeing the working masses from arduous labor and from the constraints of nature.

Our party, which brilliantly embodies the lofty intent of the great leader to completely liberate our workers, already freed from exploitation and coercion, from arduous labor, has set forth substantial creative guidelines and methods for realizing the brilliant prospects of the technical revolution.

Putting people at the center of things, our party reminds functionaries that they must consider the health and welfare of our people whether or not they build a plant or make a machine, and should the work environment pose even the slightest threat to the health of the workers, positive steps are taken to responsibly correct the situation regardless of the expense required.

Under the benevolent hand of the party, automation of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex was made a model for vogorously fanning the flames of widespread automation, and the long-distance belt conveyor lines at Ullyul and Komdok have taken over arduous labor. Use of industrial television is coming into being everywhere and large quantities of modern high-efficiency machine equipment are being manufactured and distributed, with the result that our people's work is becoming more enjoyable and worthwhile, and that disparities between physical labor and mental labor are gradually diminishing.

Our party is devoting all its energy not only to make the work life of our people light and enjoyable, but also to continuously increase their level of material culture.

Continuously increasing the level of the material culture of the people is a paramount principle in our party's activities. Only by striving to see to it that the people have a rich and abundant life free from worries and cares in the problems of food and clothing and in cultural life can they be assured of a happier life and the problem of people's destiny be brilliantly solved.

In order to guarantee a more abundant and civilized life to our people who have been permanently liberated from the worries of food, clothing, shelter, obtaining medical care and providing an education for children, our party has set as its basic task for the 1980's the building of a strong material and technical foundation which suits a completely victorious socialist society and an epochal enhancement of the people's material culture, and is engaged in vogorous organization and molbilization of the entire party and all the people to achieve the ten prospective targets of grand socialist economic construction.

Guiding the destiny of the people, our party is providing the popular masses not only with a blessed life for today but also with a bright prospect for the future, and is wisely guiding them so that they will continue the great revolutionary undertaking generation after generation to completion.

People are all possessed of deep concern over their life of today and tomorrow and over the destiny of succeeding generations. Under conditions of continuing the revolutionary undertaking generation after generation, the destiny of the people is at all times linked to their long-range prospects.

The fact that a resplendent future for our people is being assured and that our people can be become a noble people possessed of a brilliant tomorrow is due to our party having unfalteringly adhered to the revolutionary character of a party fulfilling the great undertaking of its founder, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and having been strengthened and developed as an invincible revolutionary party carrying out to completion the Korean revolution under the banner of the chuche idea, and is also due to the existence of the great motherly bosom of a party which provides for the destiny of the nation and the people and their brilliant future.

The 1979's constituted an historic period which saw our party reach a new turning point in taking responsibility for and guiding the destiny of our people.

Having set forth guidelines on modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, our party provided the people with brilliant prospects, and, with all the people gazing at a communist future society embodying the chuche idea, was able to accelerate the process of tremendous historic transformation in creation and construction.

Under the guidance of a party which takes full charge and responsibility for all work with extraordinary wisdom and tremendous vitality, today our party members and workers are daily creating endless miracles and innovations on the way to fulfilling the great undertaking of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, and are making even more brilliant the glory of the revolutionary people living in the chuche fatherland.

In the time since the historic march to model the whole society after the chuche idea began up until the present, our party has been fighting for that great objective which could not be achieved despite the passage of thousands of years, guiding our people's destiny along a proud path.

History has not witnessed a party such as ours which has guided a protracted and difficult revolutionary struggle and which takes full responsibility for and guides the destiny of the people.

By experiencing a worthwhile life in which they enjoy endless happiness in the bosom of the party, our people firmly believe that only our party should guide their destiny and be entrusted with the fate of future generations.

For our people who are enjoying a worthwhile life as genuine masters of their own destiny under the leadership of the party, their greatest glory and most sacred mission is to fully entrust their own destiny to the party, to join the joys and pains of living with the party, and to always fight under the guidance of the party.

The fact that it is possible neither to live nor wage revolution apart from the party, and that the blessed and bright future of today lays only in fighting constantly under the leadership of the party, constitutes both an iron-clad conviction deeply engrained in our people over the course of waging rigorous revolution with the party and a principle of life and struggle.

In the entrusting by all the people and workers of their destinies to the party, as well as their fiercely protecting the party and vigorously fighting under the guidance of the party, is found a firm guarantee for holding fast to the fatherland revolution and for correctly molding the destiny of our people, and a true path for communists and the people to complete the revolutionary tasks set before the fatherland and the people.

Firmly possessed of the revolutionary conviction that they must in the future as in the past serve the great leader and eternally forge their destinies along with the party, all cadre and party members must protect their integrity as chuche-type revolutionaries who at all times trust in and follow only our party.

We must firmly adhere to the work of establishing the party's unitary ideology system as the fundamental course of party construction and more thoroughly establish the unitary ideology sytem throughout the party and society, and resolutely assure party leadership over the work of revolution and construction.

The thorough and unconditional implementation of party decisions and instructions is the most important and glorious task in exhausting all means to assure the leadership authority of the party.

The struggle to mold the destiny of our people has been realized through the process of implementing the decisions and instructions of the party.

All functionaries and party members must accept the party line, guidelines, decisions and instructions as absolute truths and as supreme commands, possessed of the firm conviction that only through party decisions and instructions is there no work that

cannot be done, and must carry them out unconditionally, varying them not in the slightest degree.

To accelerate the undertaking of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea--only this path is the path leading to communist paradise and the true path on which our fatherland and people achieve eternal prosperity.

Holding high the party's militant slogan on modeling the whole society after the chuche idea and with the spirit of incorporating the speed battle into chollima, we must bring about continuous upsurges in revolution and construction and more vigorously accelerate the historic advance toward the future of communism.

For party organizations and functionaries to work well with individuals and look after the political, economic and cultural lives of party members and workers, and in particular to get them to view as important their political life so as to glorify it, constitutes an extremely important problem in assuring the authority of our party in taking responsibility for and guiding the destiny of the people.

If doctors are the engineers of people's physical existence, then party functionaries are the engineers of their political life.

Party functionaries should carefully attend to problems with the people and should regard the appearance of cracks in the political life of the people as more painful than wounds to their own bodies, and should correctly guide them so that they are at all times filled with loyal zeal and devote their bodies and souls to the party and the leader.

Party functionaries must always go deep among the masses, share their joys and sorrows and care for them with deep concern about their lives today and their destiny tomorrow, struggling devotedly to thoroughly safeguard their well-being, and thereby weld them like steel to the party.

All functionaries and party members must have absolute faith that the way pointed out by the party is the way of victory and honor and fully entrust their own destiny and that of their descendents to the party, and fight vigorously forever under the guidance of the party.

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THE CHUCHE-TYPE NATURE-REMAKING GUIDELINES CONSTITUTE A GRAND PROGRAM FOR BUILDING SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

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[Article]

[Text] At the Fouth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a grand plan for a new chuche-type remaking of nature, and laid out the ways and means for the entire party, the whole nation and all the people to come together and vigorously launch nature-remaking work.

The new nature-remaking guidelines set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for reclaiming 300 thousand chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] of land, finding 200 thousand chongbo of new land and constructing the Nampo Locks and the Taechon Power Station constitute creative nature-remaking guidelines which brilliantly embody the immortal chuche idea, and are programmatic guidelines which, by stepping-up the work to remake nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea, should be firmly adhered to in successfully carrying out socialist economic construction for the 1980s and in further advancing the march to communism.

The setting forth of these new nature-remaking guidelines at this plenum was a historic event for bringing about a revolutionary turning point in our people's struggle to remake nature.

The struggle with nature is one that began when people launched the battle to mold their own destinies and is one that continues without cease as long as mankind exists, and constitutes a key part of the work to achieve people's independence.

For a long time mankind has ceaselessly waged the struggle to bring the blind force of nature under his own control, and in so doing to become free of the constraints of nature and to enjoy an independent and creative life. However, in exploitive societies the struggle with nature has become a process of binding the working masses to the constraints of nature, and has not been correctly used to create living conditions beneficial to the workers themselves.

Only when the working massess in class societies who had been bound to hard labor threw off the yoke of the old exploitive society were they able to realize the genuine objective of remaking nature in order to attain a worthwhile manner of living.

In creating the immortal chuche idea and showing the way for people to emerge from the contraints of the old exploitive societies and thus liberating our people from ethnic and class exploitation and coercion, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has developed all the social and political conditions needed to free them from the constraints of nature.

The great leader has also developed programmatic guidelines for brilliantly embodying the chuche idea in the nature-remaking sector so as to guarantee to the working masses a free and creative life through the struggle to remake nature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Revolutionary struggle and the work of construction are struggles to free the working masses from all manner of restraints so that they may enjoy independent and creative lives as true masters of nature and society, and are struggles to make the working masses molders of their own destiny." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists" Vol 2, p 138)

Along with the process of freeing people from all manner of social constraints so that they may control their own destiny is the process of struggle to free them from the constraints of nature. Through these processes the working masses can develop a more independent, creative and self-conscious existence, a powerful existence which leads the world, and they can continuously improve their role of elevating the position occupied by peoples of the world and of making the world a better place.

Specifically, one of the key revolutionary tasks confronting the party of the working class after establishment of a socialist system is that of vigorously accelerating nature-remaking work so that the working masses who have been freed from exploitation and coercion may be liberated from the constraints of nature.

To say that people are constrained by nature has to do with the fact that work is still exhausting and laborious and that their free activities are constrained by unfavorable natural conditions. To the extent that arduous labor remains the struggle with nature cannot be completely pleasant, and to the extent that unfavorable natural conditions have not be subjugated people cannot become true masters who control nature.

By launching into technical innovations which make light work of the intensive labor involved in the struggle to remake nature, and by changing unfavorable natural conditions into favorable ones or by directing the blind force of nature so that it is useful to people, is what constitutes the struggle to free them from the constraints of nature. Through such struggle people can transform the conditions of nature into circumstances which are more conducive to living in accordance with their independent desires and needs.

The nature-remaking idea of chuche set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary idea which scientifically identifies these as the true objectives of the struggle to remake nature.

The nature-remaking idea of chuche set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is thoroughly embodied in the nature-remaking guidelines of our party.

All nature-remaking work carried out recently in our nation under the party's chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines was completely in tune with the objective of guaranteeing an independent, creative and worthwhile life for the people, and was done under the boundless creative power of the popular masses and in a manner suited to the realities of the nation.

The chuche nature-remaking ideas revealed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are more brilliantly embodied in the four grand construction projects laid out at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, including the reclamation of 300 thousand chongbo of land, finding 200 thousand chongbo of new land, and building the Nampo Floodgate and the Taechon Power Plant. The four grand construction projects outlined at the plenum are our party's new chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines, and constitute a great nature-remaking program for improving the land in a manner consistent with the desires of the working masses and for more vigorously stepping up the building of socialism and communism.

In further establishing a powerful agricultural production base in our country and occupying the grain production targets set in the Sixth Party Congress, the four grand construction projects constitute a grand plan for realizing the final victory of socialism and communism, and for bringing into practical application the communist policy of distribution according to need.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In order to increase agricultural production, the work to reclaim land and find new land must be vigorously launched so as to continuously increase available land area." ("Summary Report of Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, p 57)

The food problem is an extremely important one, not only in the building of socialism but also in the building of communism. Consequently, it can be said that rice is socialism and rice is communism.

If the people are to enjoy a free, creative and worthwhile life, then the first priority is to satisfactorily solve the problem of food. Only when the food problem is fully taken care of can we proceed more rapidly toward communism and a communist ideal society be successfully achieved in which work is accomplished based on ability and distribution is made based on need. Consequently, the first objective that we must occupy in socialist and communist construction is that of grain.

Part and parcel of the four grand construction projects in the new chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines is our party's master plan that, continuing to hold high the slogan that rice is socialism and achieving an epochal increase in agrcultural production, it is on the basis of rice that communist policy should first be implemented.

By thoroughly implementing its policy of agriculture first and solving the food problem on our own, despite a small amount of available land area, our party recently achieved the miracle of all the people eating and living as they desired and of still putting away stockpiles. This is the proud result achieved through the farming by the entire party, the whole nation and all the people in accordance

with the agrarian thesis set forth by our party, and is a great victory for our party's agricultural policy.

Nevertheless, in order to increase agricultural production another step and occupy the grain target for proceeding on toward communism, a decisive increase in available fields is more important than anything else.

The growth of agricultural production including grain production is related to field area and soil fertility. The process of agricultural production is a biological process carried out with soil as the medium, and it is not possible to expect growth in grain production apart from the fields. In the past, when the level of intense agriculture was not particularly high, we found much additional room for grain production primarily through improving farming methods. However, at this stage in time when chuche farming methods have been implemented and agricultural production intensified to a large degree, with unit yields of grain at a very high level, the problem of growth in agricultural production cannot be solved using only a single method of raising per unit yields. Only by establishing more positive measures, like those of nature-remaking, in order to get a substantial increase in field area, can grain production be increased and there be greater food reserves and a more abundant food-based existence be created for the people.

In increasing field area and developing our nation's rural economy to a new higher stage, as well as in occupying the 15 million tons of grain target ahead of time, the work to reclaim 300 thousand chongbo of land occupies an extremely important position.

In a country as mountainous as ours, land reclamation provides a basic means of securing field area and increasing agricultural production, and has become the most important objective of nature-remaking which suits the natural geographic features of our nation.

Our nation, by reclaiming 300 thousand chongbo of land and finding 200 thousand chongbo of new land, can increase the current total area for grains by one-third and thereby secure a permanent base for continued increases in agricultural production. In so doing, more grain can be produced in the future and large grain reserves be built up, and monumental progress made in solving the problems of oils and meat.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave deep consideration to the position occupied by the water problem in land reclamation, and came up with the great plan for nature-remaking in the form of building the Nampo Locks and the Taechon Power Station.

Construction of the Nampo Locks and the Taechon Power Station is a fundamental link in solving the tideland water problem.

Reclamation of 300 thousand chongbo of land creates an enormous area of new fields, and consequently the solving of the water problem which applies there is extremely complex and can be taken care of only through nature-remaking work which controls the rivers and streams.

With construction of the Nampo Floodgates, not only will water be provided for a portion of the reclaimed land in South Pyongan Province and South Hwanghae Province and for already existing fields, but many chongbo of farmlands in the lower basins of the Taedong and Chaeryong rivers will be freed from the threat of salt water and tidal flooding, and with the construction of the Taechon Power Plant, water will be assured for the fields in the area of North Pyongan Province, no matter how severe droughts may be, and, by controlling the waters of the Taeryong River the farmlands of Taechon, Pakchon and Unjon will be forever freed from the fear of flooding.

The construction in this manner of the Nampo Floodgates and the Taechon Power Plant along with the reclamation of 300 thousand chongbo of land and the finding of 200 thousand chongbo of new land constitute a grand program for vigorously stepping up socialist and communist construction by more firmly establishing a powerful agricultural production base.

The four grand construction projects which constitute our party's chuche-type nature-remaking program not only represent the firm building of a powerful agriculture production base, but also a resplendent plan of building socialism and communism which will transform the apperance of the land and will transform the fatherland into a more liveable people's paradise.

In contrast to exploitive societies where nature and natural resources are used to meet the plundering objectives of the dominating class and where destruction of nature is the order of the day, in our nation nature is positively safeguarded and the land is improved so that natural resources may be continuously enjoyed, and the fatherland made into a paradise of good living, a place of worthwhile place of existence--such is the fundamental principle of nature-remaking.

Our party's chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines are based on this principle, which is brilliantly embodied in the four great construction projects.

The work to reclaim 300 thousand chongbo of land is a monumental nature-remaking project for physically changing the western coastal area, which was once land, back into land and to draw a new map of the nation. When reclamation of the 300 thousand chongbo of land is complete, the islands strung along the west coast will almost all be connected by fill and portions which up to now have been shown on the map as water will be transformed into land, and there will be established new counties and numerous farms.

When the reclamation of the 300 thousand chongbo is complete, super highways will be built and traffic along the west coast facilitated, and the waters of the Yellow Sea will be clear and clean and the scenery considerably more beautiful. In addition, since the water of the western coast will be deeper numerous large ports can be built and the western fishing industry and ocean transport further developed.

Further, with the completion of the Nampo Floodgate, a large man-made lake and extensive canals will be produced at its head, and a great change will be wrought in the natural appearance along the Taedong River, including Pyongyang. With the Nampo Floodgate complete, the Taedong River and Chaeryong River will be deeper and large and small boats will be able to call at will at Nampo and Songnim ports,

and with the appearance of a new railroad across the floodgate a west coast loop line will be established which will greatly develop our nation's rail transport. Finally, with construction of the Nampo Floodgate, which is the first gateway for the canal which will connect west and east coasts, the most basic problem arising in construction of the great canal linking the two coasts will be solved.

The Taechon Power Plant is the model power plant of the new water resource development plan creatively established by our party, and is the largest-scale hydro-power plant in our nation to be built across a wide span in inland mountains.

When work is completed on the Taechon Power Plant, which does away with the basic notion that large hydro-power plants can be built only by damming large rivers and which is being built using our own design to gather the waters of several small rivers, electricity will be produced safely without regard to drought and the northwest section of our country will be amply supplied with power, and in addition, the watercourses of the northwest inland areas will be collectively used and the temperature of the region raised, the banks of vast man-made lakes and resevoirs will be thickly planted with trees and the natural beauty of the region enhanced.

In these ways the four grand construction projects form a resplendent plan for socialist and communist construction which will transform the face of the land and transform our fatherland into a better place to live in accordance with the grand land transformation scheme of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The new chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines set forth by our party at this plenum constitute a perpetual and sacred nature-remaking program for passing on to succeeding generations historic creations of the era of the workers party.

The reclamation of 300 thousand chongbo of land and the finding of 200 thousand chongbo of new land, along with the building of the Nampo Floodgate and the Taechon Power Plant, are proud monuments newly constructed in our time and precious assets to be passed from generation to generation.

When the 300 thousand chongbo of land have been reclaimed and the 200 thousand chongbo of new land has been located, and after the Nampo Floodgate and the Taechon Power Plant have been constructed, we will pass on to our successors a land which we had not seen before and a newly changed map of the fatherland.

The new chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines set forth by our party at the plenum constitute a sacred nature-remaking program which will contribute greatly to the great undertaking of fatherland reunification.

Due to the anti-popular policies of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, South Korea today has been degraded to a place where rural villages are laid waste to and where there is perpetual famine. When we vigorously launch into the work of nature-remaking and bring into reality the communist doctrine on the food problem, the South Korean people will be given great hope and they will even more vigorously wage the battle of anti-fascism and fatherland unification.

The new chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines set forth by the party are wise guidelines which represent an important investment in solving the food problem which will follow unification of the fatherland.

Indeed, the new chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines set forth by our party at the plenum will more vigorously accelerate socialist and communist construction, constitute a brilliant plan to transform the fatherland into a paradise of good living for the people, a perpetual nature-remaking program for passing on great assets to our descendents and a wise plan for advancing fatherland unification.

The setting forth of new chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee was an epochal event in the history of nature-remaking in our nation.

The nature-remaking idea of chuche began unfolding when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formulated a grand plan for nature-remaking to build a new fatherland at the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and the new era of proud struggle for nature-remaking by our people began when, after liberation, the respected and beloved leader himself broke ground for the Potong River Project.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at an early point established the work of nature-remaking as a strategic task in building a flourishing and prosperous new fatherland, and set about wisely organizing and guiding the struggle of the people, who had only experienced the harsh labor of struggle with nature in an exploitive society, to continuously manifest their own creative strength in the work of nature-remaking and to form them into true masters of nature.

Whenever in our nation's past that the entire party, the whole nation and all the people joined together and, holding high the wise leadership of the great leader and the party, vigorously launched into the work of nature-remaking, then at all times a brilliant victory was achieved.

In the process of implementing the party's chuche-type nature-remaking guidelines new man-made lakes and hydro-power plants have appeared on the face of our nation, nameless mountains have been turned into Mt. Hwanggum and Mt. Pomul, and the nation's plant and animal resources have continuously increased.

In addition, in a very short period of time irrigation of the rural economy was completed, and there was successful completion of nature-remaking projects including construction of terraces fields, land readjustment, land improvement and formation of economic forests, and our fatherland, which for so long had been barren and sterile, was transformed into a flourishing and secure agricultural production region and the land was developed and used collectively, with a sense of the future, so that changes likened to creation took place on this land.

Following the grand design of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, detailed research and investigation was being carried out on land reclamation with an eye to a resplendent future even at the time of the bitter Fatherland Liberation War, and after the war testing was carried out at various locations in order to push ahead with land reclamation on a large scale sometime in the future; this was followed on a large scale with reclamation on Sin and Tasa Inslands and in the Onchon region.

Under the wise leadership of the party, land reclamation projects were pushed ahead even more vigorously in the 1970s.

In accordance with our party's relevent planning on using the large volume of rubble coming out the Ullyul Mine to reclaim land in the ocean off Kumsan Point, the Ullyul Mine long-distance belt conveyor was completed in no more than a few years so that Nunggum Island was connected to land, and the Ung Island to Nuggum Island, and in the future Ung Island with Chollyang Island on to Kwail-kun.

Indeed, the 35 years that have elapsed since the time of the Potong River Improvement Project, which lighted the first torch of the work of remaking nature in our nation, have been a proud course of victory in which our people have brilliantly embodied the creative nature-remaking guidelines of our party and, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, have fundamentally changed the fact of the nation and have wrought suprising miracles in national construction.

The struggle to reclaim 300 thousand chongbo of land, to find 200 thousand chongbo of new land and to build the Nampo Floodgate and the Taechon Power Plant as set forth by our party is a monumental event which will write a new chapter in the annals of the history of our nation's nature-remaking which trod such a proud course in the past.

These are monumental works of nature-remaking which are historically unprecedented in scope and speed of construction, and constitute a grand socialist construction struggle which all the more intensifies and develops the struggle to remake nature in our nation and drives it forward to even greater heights.

From the standpoint of the world's history of land reclamation more than several hundreds of years can be noted and there are numerous industrially developed nations, but there has never been a nation like ours which has established a plan and has struggled to complete in no more than 10 years the enormous reclamation of 300 thousand chongbo of land.

The reclamation of 300 thousand chongbo of land marks a significant change in the history of land reclamation and in the history of our nation's nature-remaking, and is yet another powerful demonstration of the boundless power of our people in subjugating and improving nature.

The Nampo Floodgate and Taechon Power Plant construction projects represent monumental construction struggles which will complete within a short period of time works of construction unprecedented in history in terms of scope. When we complete in 1985 the Nampo Floodgate which, extending 20 li, is of unprecedented scope in the history of floodgate construction, it will become the largest dike and watercourse system in our nation and, as a monumetal nature-remaking project like that of the Taechon Power Plant which will encompass a volume of water equivalent to that of Lake Supung, will be completed in the short time span of four years.

These are historic events in the struggle of nature-remaking to control rivers and streams.

Indeed, the reclamation of 300 thousand chongbo of land, the finding of 200 thousand chongbo of new land and the construction of the Nampo Floodgate mark an intensification and development of nature-remaking projects which have been continuously underway from the beginning of such projects up until today, and a new higher stage in the history of nature-remaking.

This grand work of nature-remaking constitutes a responsible and all-encompassing plan which can be successfully carried out only by our party which brilliantly embodies the far-reaching designs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and is a tremendous undertaking which can be accomplished only by our people who creatively and vigorously make grand miracles under the banner of the party.

The four grand construction projects for nature-remaking set forth at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee are extremely complex and enormous enterprises.

Irregardless of how complex or enormous these nature-remaking projects set forth at the plenum may be, as long as we have the wise leadership of our party and as long as there is the boundless energy of our people who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, they will be successfully carried out without fail.

The problem rests with how party organizations and functionaries organize and plan their organizational and political work for implementing the grand nature-remaking plans of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows.

"Party organizations must organize and develop nature-remaking work as mass campaigns." ("Collected Works of Kim Il Song," Vol 7 p 326)

All levels of party organizations and functionaries must first of all increase party interest in nature-remaking work and firmly adhere to and push ahead with this work.

In order to vigorously promote nature-remaking work as an all-people's movement, party organizations must fully explain and inculcate the creative nature-remaking guidelines set forth by the plenum and strengthen organizational and political work in order to speed up the four grand construction projects, and must urge those doing the construction to fully display endless loyalty to the party and the revolution and at every site to launch mass heroism and brilliant labor exploits.

Party organizations must further strengthen the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the example of anonymous heroes and vigorously conduct economic agitation, and in so doing vigorously fan the flames of the speed battle and incite the masses to the creation of a new "Land Reclamation Speed Battle," "Nampo Floodgate Construction Speed Battle" and "Taechon Power Plant Construction Speed Battle."

Economic organizational work is a key requirement in assuring that the monumental nature-remaking involved in damming rivers and moving mountains so as to enlarge the land and transform its appearance is made a success.

By carefully laying the groundwork for economic organizational work and skillfully engineering both strategy and struggle, economic organizational functionaries can achieve brilliant victories in the proud struggle for nature-remaking.

In implementing the four grand construction projects, economic organizational functionaries should at all time set high objectives in accordance with the intent

of the party, study the situation fully and plan strategy responsibly, and apply to it skillful and enlightened control and detailed economic organizational work.

Economic guidance functionaries should be fully involved in preparatory work for large-scale construction projects and should correctly set the stages for carrying out the four grand construction projects, and, based on carefully established yearly objectives, vigorously launch the projects in a planned and sequential manner.

Guidance functionaries should not only further organize and plan technical guidance, equipment management, materials supply and joint production in accordance with the industrial guidance system for implementing the Taean work system, but also strengthen backup supply work for workers mobilized for the four grand constructions and go out to the construction sites to get a good feel for the situation surrounding project development, and provide solutions to problems as needed.

The carrying out of nature-remaking by means of our own strength, technology and equipment while fully manifesting the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous labor is an important problem in assisting the successful completion of this work.

We should learn from the example of those involved in days past in reclamation of land in North Pyongan Province who fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous labor and who completed construction of a harbor in no more than one year, and should move forward as one to the struggle of remaking nature possessed of the view that we can make do with our own strength, irregardless of whether or not the supply of materials and equipment improves.

All we need to carry out any enormous and difficult revolutionary task is for the strength of the working masses to be great and for the popular masses to be motivated. By positively launching the broad masses into the work of nature-remaking and continuously finding the reserves and capacities to aid in this work by mobilizing the entire party, the whole nation and all the people, we can successfully solve all manner of obstacles and associated problems which may arise. When we move forward as one in the work of carrying out the four grand construction projects in all sectors and units, just as the invincible might of our people was demonstrated in the past when, holding high the resolution of the September Plenum of 1958, the entire party, the whole nation and all the people moved to irrigate one million chongbo of land, then the invincible might of our party and our people will once again be forcefully demonstrated to the world.

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POSSESSION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL VIEW IS THE NOBLE CHARACTER OF THE PARTY MEMBER

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 27-31

[Article by Ko Kap-chong]

[Text] Party members are self-conscious revolutionary combatants who devote their all to the struggle on behalf of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people, and are ardent revolutionaries who fight vigorously to fulfill the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the guidance of the party. The existence of party members is glorified through party organizational life.

Party organizations represent the motherly bosom which raises party members into revolutionary warriors endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and which watches over them and nurtures them to fight unfailingly on the road of revolution, and the focal point to which party members entrust their lives and on which they depend for the work and life of waging revolution. Just as one cannot survive without food and water, so is it that party members cannot live even momentarily apart from party organization, and cannot fulfill their mission as revolutionaries.

The question of one's viewpoint and attitude toward the party organization is closely tied to the question of how one lives and fights.

For the party member who is determined to devote himself to revolution and who supports party organization, possession of the party organizational view is essential for correct political life and revolutionary activity.

Possession of the party organizational view is the sacred duty of party members and the noble character which they must maintain.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The organizational view of party members must be increased in order to strengthen party life. To regard party organization as the motherly bosom and to live for the sake of party organization is the noble character which our party members must maintain." ("Summary Report on Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, p 114)

By party organizational view we mean the position and viewpoint of party members toward party organization. Put another way, it is the resolute position and attitude of party members who love party organization and regard it with esteem, who consider the benefit of the party to be the most precious, who conform absolutely to party organization and self-consciously observe organizational rules and regulations, and who unconditionally carry out organization decisions and work assignments.

A revolutionary organizational view is one of the hallmarks of a chuche-type revolutionary.

A true chuche-type revolutionary is one who not only is thoroughly armed with the immortal chuche idea, but also possesses a full organizational view.

Only when they struggle fiercely for realization of the freedom of the popular masses, and possess the high revolutionary spirit of devoting their all and fearing nothing on behalf of party and leader, combined with possession of the correct organizational view, can they be ardent revolutionaries and true party members.

Possessing a party organizational view first of all is that of having party members exude the noble demeanor of permanently glorifying political life.

For the party member, political life is the most precious.

Political life is that life in which people come to possess it in social and political activities and revolutionary struggle to safeguard their freedom. It gives to people in life the most valuable existence, and immortality in death. For this reason communists and true revolutionaries place greater value on social and political existence than on physical existence.

A person's true worth is not found in devoting everything to personal enjoyment, but rather in devoting everything to the revolutionary struggle on behalf of the society and the group, the prosperity of the fatherland and the well-being of the people.

For the party member who is a communist, the most valuable political life is none other than the preserving and glorifying of that existence through party organizational life.

Party organizational life is constituted of the political and revolutionary actions which define the political life of party members.

As the great leader has taught, just as a person must eat to maintain life, so must the party member engage in party organizational life to maintain political life.

Party organizational life is the school of revolutionary indoctrination which provides the revolutionary ideology that is the nutritious base of political life to party members, nurtures them as strong limbs that will not break in any difficulty, and preserves and glorifies their political life. Only through strong organizational life can party members be unified revolutionarily and they be prepared as true revolutionaries who endlessly glorify their political life no matter what the

circumstances. For the party member, party organizational life is as important as life, and properly conducting party life is the most glorious and sacred mission. To be a party member is for everyone to genuinely participate in party organizational life in order to glorify their own precious political life.

Whether or not a party member properly conducts party organizational life depends on what position and viewpoint they harbor toward party organization.

When party members possess the position and attitude of viewing the party organization with respect, and advise the party organization of all problems which come up in their own work and life and accept the party organization's help so as to solve them, then party life is not interrupted for even a minute and can go on with sincerety, even though one or two meals may have been missed, and in the process revolutionary experience can be acquired and political life built and glorified.

If the organizational view is not correctly implanted in party members, party life becomes a burden, then gradually begins to fade, and in the final stages of decay political life is lost. Consequently, the position and attitude toward party organization is of fundamental importance in whether or not political life is correctly inculcated and glorified.

In the past, revolutionary combatants who had been firmly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song held revolutionary organization as precious in the effort to glorify the noble political life received from the great leader, and viewed the proper conduct of organizational life as an iron-clad rule.

The noble example of the anti-Japanese martyrs who fumed with impatience when, in those dark times that threatened life, the revolutionary tasks given by the organization could not be completed straight away, and who went to the guillotine with glory because of their conviction that even though they might die the revolutionary organization would live on perpetually, amply demonstrates the noble spiritual and moral character of communists who forever glorify political life even thought they lose physical life.

This political life of communists who maintained a lofty organizational view and fought on has been combined with the history of struggle of the fatherland and the people and lives forever in the hearts of the people.

Possessing in such a way a party organizational view is a noble characteristic which party members who are struggling to preserve and glorify political life should maintain.

The revolutionary duty of party members is that of being faithful to the end to the party and the leader, and this comes about in practical activities to carry out revolutionary tasks.

The process of implementing the party line and policy, decisions and instructions is a noble process of struggling to fulfill the revolutionary mission of party members.

The decisions and instructions of the party are conveyed to party members by party organizations, and it is in the process of fulfilling those decisions and

instructions that party members carry out their own revolutionary mission.

All party members, no matter who they are, upon receiving revolutionary tasks from the party organization are to sketch out how those tasks will be carried out for the party organization. To receive work from the party organization and carry it out, and then receive new work and do it is the process that constitutes the political life of party members and their revolutionary activities. Consequently, to devote all their wisdom and resources to carry out to completion the revolutionary tasks set by the organization, no matter what the circumstances, is the noble spiritual and moral demeanor that must be maintained by party members.

The attitude of accepting and performing revolutionary tasks constitutes the position and attitude [to be adopted with regard] to the party organization.

For the party member with a firmly established organizational view, there is a single credo, an absolutism and unconditionality toward the party line and policy, and there is only a revolutionary spirit of loyally accepting the tasks handed down from the party organization and of fully carrying them out at the proper time, regardless of dificult circumstances.

In possession of the organizational view is the key to fulfilling the revolutionary mission of the party member, and is the noble character of the revolutionaries and party members who pledge endless loyalty to the party and the leader and become part of the party.

The lofty organizational view displayed by anti-Japanese guerillas in the forests of Paektu was a brilliant paragon which shows how true revolutionaries should live. Possessed of a lofty revolutionary organizational view, they fiercely guarded with their lives the strategic line and principles of the Korean revolution set down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and they lived and fought zealously with an adamant will that they had no right to die before carrying out the decisions and missions of the organization to implement them.

That our anonymous heroes who were nurtured in the bosom of the party fought for and achieved such glorious and grand exploits is due to the way that not a one of them lost the revolutionary spirit of carrying out to completion the revolutionary tasks set by the party, and if they fell down a hundred times they got back up a hundred times and, pushing aside obstacles and hindrances, fully implemented party policy.

The party member who holds high a party organizational view and most brilliantly carries out party decisions and instructions is the party member who is loyal to the party and the leader, and the true party member who fully discharges his own revolutionary mission.

Possession of the party organizational view is also an important characteristic in thoroughly establishing revolutionary order and discipline within the party so as to increase the militancy of the party.

If the party of the working class is to thoroughly adhere to and brilliantly continue and complete the great undertaking of revolution set in motion by the

great leader, regardless of trials and tribulations, then the party must become a militant unit which moves in accordance with a single ideology and a single organizational order. Revolutionary order is the life of the party of the working class and a fundamental guarantee for increasing its militancy.

Without strict organizational order, the ideological will and unity of action of the whole party cannot be guaranteed, and the militancy of the party cannot be increased.

A party without revolutionary order and discipline is in actuality like a club, and cannot maintain even its own existence.

The militancy of the party can be guaranteed only when all party members participate self-consciously in party organizational life and when they move and act as one in accordance with the discipline and rules of behavior established within the party.

In order to make a party into a militant unit with iron-clad order, not only must each and every party member who makes up the party be nurtured in political ideology, but they must be made to move as one in accordance with a single organizational principle. When all party members take a breath at the same time, speak at the same time and take a step at the same time in accordance with a single organizational order, then the party's militancy and power will have become indestructible.

This firm revolutionary order and discipline is thoroughly established when each and every party member possesses the party organizational view and engages in party life.

The party organizational view is the motivating force for bringing party members into possession of the correct position and viewpoint concerning party organization and for getting them to move and act as one in accordance with a single revolutionary order.

When all party members, possessed of the party organizational view, have the noble characteristic of moving in accordance with the order and discipline established in the party, a strict order can be established whereby there may be ten things wanted to be done but in the party one or two of them are pointed out and they get done straight away, and the will of the party can be transmitted from the center to the fringes without delays and gets brilliantly accomplished at all times. Further, all manner of non-organizational and anti-order occurrences which conflict with party strictures and rules of party life can be kept from appearing.

This is the guarantee that holding high the party organizationa view establishes a revolutionary order which moves all party members as one under the leadership of the party, and shows that in party members possessing the party organizational view is found an important key for continuously increasing the militancy of the party.

In actuality possession of the party organizational view more solidly prepares party members to become ardent communist revolutionaries who fight zealously, devoting their all to the party and the leader, and forms the noble spirit of increasing the militancy of the party organization.

Our party has set the strengthening of party life as a key issue in the building of a revolutionary party, and has provided wise guidance toward having all party members possess the correct organizational view and continuously strengthen party life.

Under the wise leadership of our party, the organizational view is higher than ever before among party members and a revolutionary spirit of party life has been established, and a fundamental transformation has been wrought in their ideological and spiritual composition.

Today all our party members possess a revolutionary organizational view and are engaging in party life at a high level.

Our party members regard party organization with respect and consider it precious; they live and work in tune with party organization and at all times and places self-consciously observe party order. In so doing, all party members play the role of the vanguards in implementing the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party.

With the elevation of the party organizational view and the firm establishment of a self-conscious spirit of party life among party members, the militancy of our party has been tremendously increased and the political and ideological unity of the entire party and the whole society further strengthened.

The realities of our development require that all party members possess, more than at any other time, the revolutionary organizational view and engage sincerely in party life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows.

"For party members there is no higher glory nor no greater responsibility than participating in party life. All party members must work positively to sincerely participate in party life in full conformity with the party organization and in accordance with the rules of party organization." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 5, 2nd Edition, p 515)

An important element in elevating the party organizational view is to regard the party organization with respect and consider it precious. This is the first requirement of the party organizational view and an important characteristic to be maintained by chuche-type revolutionaries.

Party members should think of the organization before thinking of themselves, and should regard the organization with love and respect.

For party members determined ot devote their lives to party and revolution, there is nothing of greater value than the benefit of the organization. Party members should at all times and in all circumstances sacrifice their own interests and give first priority to those of the organization, safeguarding them thoroughly.

The viewpoint and position of viewing the party organization with respect and considering the party interest as precious come into play in unconditionally

carrying out the decisions and instructions of the party organization. Consequently, party members should give weight to the duties and work of the party organization and earnestly carry them out with a sense of will, and, when the interests and authority of the party are brought into question, should launch a sharp ideological struggle without the slightest hesitation to thoroughly bring such a situation under control.

Another important element in elevating the party organizational view is the establishment of a revolutionary spirit of executing all work strictly in tune with the party organization and of handling it under the guidance and protection of the party organization.

Only when party members are rooted in the party organization and consciously accept its guidance can they work and live in conformance with the intent of the great leader and our party, and fully discharge their revolutionary mission without making mistakes.

All functionaries and party members must thoroughly establish the revolutionary spirit whereby living and working in tune with the party organization and under its leadership and rules are immutable rules of the party organization, and, with it inscribed in their minds that a vital requirement is the absolute safeguarding of party leadership, whereby all problems arsing in work and life are properly advised to the party organization, discussed with the party organization and thereby solved.

Formalizing party life is a positive guarantee for elevating the organizational view of party members.

An elevated organizational view does not come about overnight. It is established and made noble through constant organizational tempering. When organizational life is formalized and habitualized among party members so that it becomes a natural process of living, and when party life becomes a firm position which cannot be interrupted, then an elevated organizational view is attained and party life correctly carried out.

Consequently, party members must all self-consciously and actively participate in the formalized life that has been established.

Strengthening the role of party organizations is a key requirement associated with elevating the organizational view among party members.

There is great significance in the fact that the role of party organizations is elevated to the extent that the organizational view of party members is established through party organizational life.

Party organizations at all times focus great attention on the cultivation of a revolutionary spirit among party members which adamantly observes party regulations and the strictures of party life.

Party regulations and the strictures of party life are firm guidelines for working and living by which party members at all times live and work under the leadership and control of the party. Through the process of self-consciously observing these, the organizational view of party members is furhter enhanced.

Party organizations must explain comprehensively to party members the requirements of party regulations and the strictures of party life, and thereby get them to live and work possessed of an elevated organizational view.

In addition, party organizations must increase the demands of party life on party members and vigorously launch through various methods and means ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle in order to eliminate those instances where organizational views are deficient.

The revolutionary principle set down by our party on elevating party organizational view is a fundamental problem arising in the strengthening of the party life of party members and in firmly safeguarding the leadership of the party.

All party organizations and party functionaries must full understand the revolutionary significance of our party's principle on elevating party organizational view and thoroughly implement it, and thereby firmly prepare party members as true communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the leader and our party, and make more brilliant their proud name and glory as members of the glorious Korean Workers Party.

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STRENGTHENING PARTY-ORIENTED GUIDANCE OVER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IS AN IMPORTANT REQUIREMENT IN SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 32-37

[Article by Yi Tong-chun]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in recent new measures designed to thoroughly implement the Taean work system, has set up a creative industrial guidance system which established provincial economic guidance committees through which production and enterprise management in plants and enterprises are guided. By strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production and drawing state guidance closer to reality, this carries great significance in improving socialist economic management and in vigorously launching production and construction.

By further strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production in a manner suited to the demands of developing realities, all party organizations and party functionaries should fully demonstrate the superiority of the industrial guidance system for implementing the Taean work system and bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

Economic construction is one of the most important revolutionary tasks confronting the party of the working class following establishment of a socialist system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task confronting our party at the present time. Today the work of our party is directed toward the proper performance of socialist economic construction, and the success of party work must necessarily stem from success in socialist economic construction." ("Summary Report of Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, p 120)

The party of the working class has set as its own noble struggle objective the liberating of the working masses from all manner of natural and social constraints and the creation for them of a free and creative life of well-being. In order for the party of the working class to carry out its mission and task, it must not only transform the political system and economic system of the old society and liberate the working masses from class domination and subordination, but also, holding high the banner of the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture, launch

mankind-remolding work and economic construction. Only through vigorously launching economic construction following the establishment of the socialist system can the workers who have been freed from exploitation and coercion ultimately be liberated from ardous labor as well, and a material and cultural life of well-being be guaranteed for them, and can the historic task of completely realizing the independence of the working maases be brilliantly carried out.

Consequently, the party of the working class must at all times put great effort into socialist economic construction and constantly improve its guidance over economic work.

Industry is the foremost sector of the people's economy and the leading front of socialist construction. This stems from the fact that industry is the key material-oriented production sector which provides the means of production, including the tools of labor, as well as various consumer goods.

The modern equipment and technology necessary for rapidly developing all sectors and establishing a solid material and technical foundation for socialism and communism is produced only in the heavy industrial sector, which keys on the machine building industry, and the consumer goods which are urgently needed to improve the material culture of the people are supplied by the light industrial sector, including the textile industry and daily necessities industry. Today there is not a single sector which does not use industrial products, and accordingly, if idustry is not developed, then the people's economy cannot be equipped with modern technology and there can be no rapid development of the people's lifestyle.

Inasmuch as industry occupies such an important position in the nation's overall socialist economic construction and improvement of the people's lives, the party of the working class should as a matter of course focus deep concern on rapidly increasing industrial production, and should continue to strengthen party-oriented guidance over the industrial sector. Only by strengthening party-oriented guidance over the industrial sector can there be guaranteed the rapid development of the overall people's economy, and can there be an acceleration of the revolutionization of the working class and a strengthening of the leading role and revolutionary function of the working class so as to vigorously push forward the revolutionization and working classization of the whole society. If party-oriented guidance over the industrial sector is not strengthened, not only cannot production and construction continue at a rapid pace, but also the revolutionization of the working class cannot be pushed forward and the historic task of molding all elements of the soceity in a communist manner cannot be brilliantly achieved.

By strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production is meant that party organizations exercise constant guidance and control so that measures to implement the party's industrial plans are comprehensively discussed and the work correctly organized and party members and workers vigorously set in motion, and that party guidelines are thoroughly carried out. In other words, it means that party organizations strive to politically guide administrative and economic work so that the party's industrial policies are fully implemented.

Strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production is an important requirement in socialist economic construction.

Strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production first of all promotes revolutionary zeal and creative positivism in party members and workers, and thereby causes rapid development of production and construction.

The decisive element in spurring on development of productivity in a socialist society is the high revolutionary zeal of the workers. The working masses are the masters of socialist production. In a socialist society continued enhancement of work productivity and rapid development of technology are dependent upon the high revolutionary zeal of the workers. The revolutionary zeal of the workers does not develop of its own accord.

The basic method for positively enhancing the revolutionary zeal of the workers is for party organizations to vigorously launch political work. When party organizations fully explain to party members and workers the legitimacy and methods of carrying out our party's industrial policy, their revolutionary zeal and creative positivism can be greatly enhanced and new upsurges and continued innovations can be brought about in all units of industrial production.

Consequently, the strengthening of party-oriented guidance over industrial production is an inevitable requirement of socialist industrial construction and one of the key tasks arising in the purview of party organizations.

The strengthening of party-oriented guidance over industrial production also allows for more rapid development of socialist industry by laying the groundwork for economic organizational work and production control in a manner suited to the demands of the Taean work system.

In the socialist society, if economic management is to be rationalized and production and construction accelerated, then political work must be given priority and at the same time the groundwork must be laid for economic organizational work and production control. When economic organizational work is not properly carried out, the already established economic base and latent productivity cannot be used to their best ends and a high rate of speed in production growth as well as a positive balance in the people's economy cannot be guaranteed.

In laying the groundwork for economic organizational work and production control the role and responsibility of economic guidance functionaries must be increased. Those directly responsible for economic organizational work and production control are none other than economic guidance functionaries. However, if economic guidance functionaries are to execute economic guidance work properly and fulfill their own mission at their assigned work station, then party-oriented guidance over economic work must be strengthened.

Only when party organizations strengthen party-oriented guidance over industrial production and establish correct measures for implementing the party's industrial policies, and then maintain tight control over the process of carrying them out, can problem areas arising in economic guidance work and production control be identified in a timely manner and all economic guidance functionaries positively pushed toward responsibly guarding the sentry post assigned to them.

All of this shows that, when party-oriented guidance over industrial production is strengthened, the party's industrial policy can be thoroughly implemented and our industry continuously developed at a high rate of speed, and that the overall socialist economic construction of our nation can be vigorously accelerated.

Strengthening of party-oriented guidance over industrial production presents itself as an urgent requirement for socialist construction in our nation at this time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The realities of today, when socialist construction is leaping to a new higher stage and the scope of the economy is becoming enormous, and when the struggle to conquer nature is being launched on an enormous scale without parallel, absolutely requires a further elevation of the leading role of the party in all fronts of socialist construction." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 7 p 89)

Today the scope and productive potentiality of our nation's industry have become unprecedentedly large and its level of technical equipment has substantially increased. In our nation in recent years alone numerous modern and large-scale plants and enterprises have been built and existing plants and enterprises have been upgraded and expanded, so that industrial productivity is on the rapid rise and the infrastructure more complete, and, with the acceleration of the technical revolution, the overall industrial sector is solidly equipped with modern technology. Today our productive capacity is several hundred times what it was in 1946 right after liberation, and its material-technical foundation has been immeasurably strengthened.

The reality in which industry is developing in leaps and bounds and the scope of which has become immeasurably large requires that the guidance of party organizations over industrial production be stronger than at any other time. When party-oriented guidance over industrial production is strengthened in a manner suited to the realities of development, large-scale plants can be successfully managed and operated, and when the vanguard role of the working class is increased, they can be made to fully carry out their own heavy responsibilities confronting society and revolution.

Strengthening of party-oriented guidance over industrial production comes up as a particularly urgent problem in the context of the enormous economic construction tasks facing us.

We are faced today with the glorious tasks of carrying out ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan and successfully occupying the ten prospective targets. The ten prospective targets of socialist economic construction is a grand plan which has as its objective the building of a powerful material-technical base which suits a completely victorious socialist society, and is a broad program of economic construction which envisions a new higher speed in production and construction.

The provinces of our nation are comprised of numerous cities and counties, in which there are many factories and enterprises and hundreds of thousands of the working class. Consequently, the party organizations within the provinces should move forcefully ahead so that the militancy and role of the party are further increased, and the factories and enterprises of the provinces should carry out without fail the national plans given to them so that the nation's overall economic construction is in good shape.

This glorious task of strengthening party work and properly carrying out economic construction in the provinces belongs to our provincial party committees, which have overall responsibility for such work in the provinces.

The provincial party committee provides the guidance to see to it that all party organizations in the province correctly carry out party work and positively launch administrative economic work in accordance with the demands of party policy. Also, through provincial economic guidance organs the provincial party committee indoctrinates and guides administrative economic functionaries and workers toward taking command of and guiding the administration and control of the overall economy within their own province, including industry and agriculture, so that the economic tasks assigned to the province are responsibly carried out. Consequently, increasing the role of the provincial party committee allows industrial guidance to be planned and coordinated effectively, irregardless of conditions where the infrastructure is complex and the linkage between production units extensive, and makes it possible to fully carry out the economic tasks confronting the province.

In increasing the role of provincial party committees and strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production is found an important guarantee for moving ahead with production and construction at a rapid rate and thereby successfully occupying the ten prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

Our party has vigorously accelerated socialist economic construction by at all times paying close attention to strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production and by establishing the most appropriate guidelines for each stage of revolutionary development.

To meet the new circumstances in which historic tasks of building a socialist foundation in our nation had been brilliantly accomplished, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method during the course of on-the-spot guidance at Chongsan-ri in February of 1960, through which he brought about an epochal turning point in improving the work system and work methods of party, state and economic organs.

Of particular significance in the strengthening of party-oriented guidance over industrial production was the widespread adoption of the Taean work system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The result of fully implementing implementing the Taean work system for organizing and carrying out all production activity under the collective guidance of the party committee was a substantial elevation of the role of party committees at all levels and the greater rationaization of socialist economic management, as well as a new upsurge in production and construction.

Party-oriented guidance over industrial production is now being further intensified and strengthened in conformity with the idustrial guidance system for implementing the Taean work system developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently unveiled a striking plan for further strengthening party-oriented guidance over economic work whereby the provincial economic guidance committee, under the guidance of the provincial party committee, takes complete charge of and guides industry in the province.

With the formation of provincial economic guidance committees a reliable guidance system came into being enabling provincial party committees to improve party-oriented guidance over economic work in a manner suited to a new reality in which the industrial production base of the provinces has been firmly established. Inasmuch as provincial party committees are the masters and responsibly push forward the economic tasks placed before the provinces in this industrial guidance system, it buttresses in a party-oriented manner the work of implementing party economic policy and carrying out state planning. With such we have come to possess a firm guarantee for further strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production and for rationalizing economic management, and for maintaining a constant high rate of speed in production and construction.

We must positively step up socialist economic construction by strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production in accordance with the requirements of the industrial guidance system for implementing the Taean work system.

Of first importance in strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production in a manner suited to the real demands of socialist construction is that party organizations adhere to and vigorously push forward the work of implementing the party's industrial policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows.

"All party functionaries must set their sights on economic work and all party organizations must firmly adhere to and carry out economic work." ("Summary Report on Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, p 120)

The objective of exercising party-oriented guidance over industrial production lies in party organizations laying the groundwork for organization political work so as to thoroughly implement party industrial policies. By holding fast to the work of implementing the party's industrial policy, party organizations can in fact guarantee party-oriented guidance over industrial production and fully solve the various problems arising in socialist economic construction.

Party organizations must hold fast to the work of implementing the party's industrial policies and collectively discuss them and establish correct measures for carrying them out, strengthen the work of organizing the division of labor and of exercising control and guidance and continually intensify the work of realignment, and thereby fully implement party policy.

The important thing here is the application of priority effort in solving the issues envisioned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and set by our party. Only in so doing can the key links be closed in socialist economic construction at the proper time and economic work be pushed forward to a higher stage.

In securing party-oriented guidance over industrial production, provincial party committees must in particular continuously monitor the work of the provincial economic guidance committee and subordinate party organizations and provide concrete work objectives, and positively push for the successful implementation of party policy. In so doing they must catch deficiencies and shortcomings at an early

stage and thoroughly implement party policy, and develop production and construction at a high rate of speed.

Another important element in strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production is that of firmly arming party members and workers with the industrial policy of our party.

The fundamental issues arising in the rapid development of our socialist industry and the methods for carrying it out are fully covered in the industrial policy of our party. Experience shows that when party members and workers are armed with the industrial policy of our party they fully appreciate the legitimacy of party policy and devote their all to the struggle to implement it, and are enabled to push aside obstacles that crop up with their own strength and to push ahead industrial production at a constant high rate of speed.

Party organizations must strengthen political work among party members and workers and fully arm them with the industrial policy of our party, and thereby get them to participate as masters in production and management possessed of the pride and self-confidence that they are the ones responsible for industrial production. Party organizations must in particular strengthen party policy indoctrination, class indoctrination and revolutionary indoctrination among the new generation of the working class which forms the backbone of the working class, and thereby enhance their class consciousness and revolutionary spirit and guide them to fully carrying out their role as vanguards in implementing party policy.

A key problem arising in strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production in a manner suited to the real demands of socialist construction is that of increasing the self-dependency and initiative of economic functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Party organizations must vigorously push forward economic work and positively support and assist economic functionaries. Party organizations must strive to see to it that economic functionaries possess the attitude that they are masters of the revolution, and that they thoroughly implement the Taean work system and responsibly carry out economicorganizational work and production control." (Ibid., p 120)

Economic functionaries are the core force and command members of our party who, in accordance with the high political confidence and consideration given them by the great leader and the party, have been entrusted with key sentry posts in socialist economic construction. Consequently, party organizations must positively support and assist economic functionaries and put great effort into enhancing their self-dependence and initiative. Only in this way can they be made to possess the self-consciousness that they are the masters of economic work and to responsibly execute economic organizational work and production control, and to continue to forcefully push forward the struggle to implement the economic policy of the party.

In order to enhance the self-dependence and initiative of economic functionaries, proxy administration by party functionaries must be decisively eliminated.

Proxy administration is an obsolete method which has absolutely no relation to party-oriented guidance over economic work, and is a harmful work method which must be strictly guarded against in a centralized party. When party organizations and

party functionaries engage in proxy administration, the self-dependency and initiative of economic functionaries are reduced and they cannot correctly direct their work.

Party organizations and party functionaries must thoroughly root out the viewpoint and work attitude that work is properly done only when they do it all, and should concentrate on seeing to it that economic work is at all times carried out by means of political methods and party-oriented methods. Party organizations should strengthen party-oriented guidance with the view of providing assistance and establishing administrative procedures so that economic functionaries can responsibly carry out the work entrusted to them.

In order for economic functionaries' self-dependence and initiative to be enhanced, adequate work conditions must be provided to them.

The self-dependency and initiative of economic functionaries are further enhanced when adequate work conditions are assured. Only when functionaries are assured of work conditions can they responsibly plan economic work and administer large-scale worksites, and, casting off dependency, push forward production with initiative. If economic functionaries are denied the conditions for work, they cannot concentrate their energy on economic guidance and production control, and ultimately cannot stabilize industrial production at a high rate of speed.

Consequently, party organizations and party functionaries must always be deeply concerned with the work of economic functionaries and fully assure the conditions for their work, and solve in a timely manner problems connected with their work. When this is done a revolutionary master attitude can be fully displayed among economic functionaries and economic organizational work and production control can be continuously upgraded.

In order for there to be a strengthening of party-oriented guidance over industrial production in a manner suited to the real demands of intensification and development of socialist construction, there must also be a decisive enhancement of the politico-administrative level of party functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Party functionaries of the party which guides socialist construction must understand politics, economics and technology, and must enhance cultural knowledge as well. All party functionaries must prepare themselves through intensive study as capable functionaries possessed of high political judgment and extensive general knowledge." (Ibid., p 123)

The realities of today, when socialist construction has climbed to a new stage and enormous tasks confront us, demand that industrial production by carried out more scientifically and rationally. In order to make production more sicientific and rational, the expertise of the party functionaries who politically guide economic work must be decisively enhanced.

Only by enhancing the expertise of party functionaries can they be enabled to correctly analyze and settle problems, possessed of high political judgment, and to provide meaningful assistance to administrative economic functionaries and

workers. Only the party functionary who understands economics and technology and who also has a high level of cultural knowledge can have the right to speak up in guiding industry equipped with modertn technology, and can indoctrinate economic functionaries and workers and enhance their expertise.

Before anything else, party functionaries must study, research and master the economic policy of our party. Thus grounded on party policy, they should establish measures for upgrading economic work and isolate deficiencies immediately, and fully implement the economic policy of the party.

At the same time they should acquire knowledge of economic management and of science and technology and strive energetically to increase cultural knowledge, and thereby acquire the capability to effectively guide industrial production and fully discharge the role of indoctrinators of the masses.

Strengthening party-oriented guidance over industrial production constitutes a solid guarantee for upgrading economic management and setting a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

All party organizations and party functionaries should strengthen party-oriented guidance over industrial production in a manner suited to the industrial guidance system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and thereby further accelerate production and construction and advance occupation of the grand prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

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THE POLITICO-ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL AND LEADERSHIP ABILITY OF FUNCTIONARIES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 38-43

[Article by Han Kyong-il]

[Text] Enhancing the politico-administrative level and leadership ability of functionaries is one of the key problems arising in correctly organizing and guiding revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The politico-administrative level and leadership ability constitute a talent and organizational skill that functionaries must combine.

The politico-administrative level of functionaries is primarily an expression of their party policy understanding and technical administrative level, and their leadership ability derives from their guidance methods for organizing, mobilizing and leading the masses to implement party policy.

The politico-administrative level is a prerequisite and decisive factor in assuring competent leadership. Competent leadership which organizes, mobilizes and guides the masses cannot be conceived of apart from a high politico-administrative level and ability. Only the functionary who is politically, ideologically, technically and administratively well prepared possesses competent leadership skills and is able to successfully organize and mobilize the masses to implement party policy.

Enhancing the politico-administrative level and leadership ability of functionaries is an important requirement in firmly guaranteeing party leadership in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows.

"The most immediate problem in strengthening party guidance over socialist construction is that of enhancing the level of party functionaries." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 7, p 9C)

Strengthening party guidance in revolution and construction is a decisive guarantee for achieving victory in revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

Party guidance in revolution and construction is achieved through the struggle to implement party decisions and instructions. Without the struggle to implement

party decisions and instructions we cannot speak of party guidance, nor can we conceive of the victorious advance of revolutionary struggle and of the work of construction.

It is none other than the guidance functionaries who directly organize and carry our the work of implementing party decisions and instructions.

Functionaries are the core force of our party and the controlling elements of the revolution. The leadership of the party in revolution and construction is assured through the functionaries who directly organize and lead the struggle of the masses to implement the line and policy of the party.

Just as victory or defeat in battle depends on the leadership qualities of the commanders, whether or not there is success in revolution and construction depends in large part on the leadership ability of functionaries. Consequently, only when functionaries possess a high politico-administrative level and competent leadership ability can there by a firm guarantee of party leadership in revolution and construction.

If guidance functionaries are to successfully implement the party line and policy and provide firm guarantees of party leadership in revolution and construction, then they must fully comprehend the situation and provide scientific guidance, and lay the groundwork for organizational and political work so as to positively organize and mobilize the masses to carrying out their revolutionary tasks.

For functionaries to be prepared in political theory and possess competent organizational skills and administrative talents constitute key requirements in vigorously launching organizational and political work among the party members and workers, and in organizing and mobilizing them to implement party policy.

Party leadership of the masses is realized through the cadre, and all problems are solved by guidance functionaries. If functionaries are to fire the imagination of the masses and spark their enthusiasm so as to channel their boundless energy and creative wisdom to one objective, then they must have organizational and propaganda strengths. Only when they possess a high politico-administrative level and capability can guidance functionaries effectively launch organizational and political work and vigorously organize and mobilize the masses to implement party policy.

If functionaries are weak in their politico-administrative level and lacking in capability, they will not be able to effectively discharge their work of explaining the teaching of the great leader or the policy and line of the party which embodies that teaching among the masses, and they will not be able to correctly carry out the work of sparking their imagination and fanning their enthusiasm so as to organize and mobilize them to implement party policy. Only the functionary who has good skills and capabilities can provide correct policy guidance and political guidance so as to make a reality of party leadership in revolution and construction.

Functionaries understanding realities and coming to grips with the actual situation constitute an important problem arising in assuring scientific and realistic guidance.

Reality is extremely complex and work objectives diverse. People's understanding of reality does not go beyond what they are prepared for. People can be made to see, hear, feel, accept and put into practice only what they understand.

Only when functionaries possess high politico-administrative skill and capability can they analyze and evaluate all problems with keen political judgment and handle them in a manner suited to the demands of the party and the benefit of the revolution. For this reason, if guidance functionaries are to understand and analyze reality, calculating all the conditions and possibilities, and formulate and implement successfully correct measures which suit the actual circumstances and the aspirations and needs of the masses, there are many things they need to know and experience that they must have.

Enhancement of the politico-administrative level and leadership capability of functionaries is tied directly to the problems of increasing the militancy of party organizations and of steadfastly safeguarding the leadership authority of the party.

Only when guidance functionaries possess competent organizational skills and mass guidance methods can the capacity and role of party organizations be further strengthened and the leadership authority of the party be established, and the leadership of the party in revolution and construction be fully guaranteed.

Functionaries who would hope to establish authority through empty-headedness, incompetency or by putting on false pretenses and thereby abuse their power will be made to relenquish their position. The fact that functionaries' work methods and style are unpolished and their work improperly planned and carried out is based primarily on their low administrative level.

If functionaries' work methods are clumsy and their demeanor coarse, they will not be able to perform their job of pulling the masses closely in around the party or to successfully do the work of elevating the militancy of party organizations and strengthening the leadership role of the party. Only when guidance functionaries maintain high politico-administrative skills and leadership capabilities can they resolutely protect and preserve the leadership authority of the party and solidly assure the leadership of the party in revolution and construction.

For guidance functionaries to have this manner of strong skills and capabilities is a key requirement for firmly assuring the leadership of the party in revolution and construction.

Enhancing the politico-administrative level and leadership capabilities is an indispensable requirement for functionaries to fulfill their mission and role as the command element of the revolution.

Our functionaries have been nurtured as the command element of the revolution under the high political confidence and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, our party gathered in to its warm bosom the workers and farmers and their sons and daughters who were our functionaries and who had been held in contempt and exploited in the old days, and assigned them

key national sentry posts including modern plants, enterprises and fully developed cooperative farms after it had nurtured them as the command element of the revolution.

Our functionaries are the revolutionaries who take charge of the nation's key sentry posts.

Revolutionaries are the creative activists and self-conscious combattants who remake nature and society. If functionaries are to carry out their role and mission as revolutionaries, they must establish a firm revolutionary world view and possess the necessary knowledge and ability to remake and transform nature and society.

Just as a technically deficient person cannot be a good technician and an artistically weak person cannot be a genuine artist, so it is that a person weak in politico-administrative qualities cannot become a capable and effective command element of the revolution. Functionaries must have better skills and capabilities than other people if they are to properly perform their role as the command element which organizes, mobilizes and leads the masses.

High political knowledge and well developed administrative skills are basic qualities that mark the capable and effective functionary. Only the functionary who combines broad knowledge and capable command authority can be said to fully possess the talent, demeanor and qualifications of a command element of the revolution.

If the functionary who is supposed to establish concrete methods and effective measures to legitimate party policy and line and to successfully implement them, and who is supposed to organize and mobilize the broad masses so as to carry out party guidelines, is weak in capabilities and lacking in skills, party policy will not be thoroughly carried out. Whether or not the teachings of the great leader and the line and policy of the party which embody them are implemented in the proper area and in the proper unit dempends greatly on the level and capability of the elements of command. Only the functionary who possesses broad skills and capabilities can fully carry out the mission of the revolutionary and completely discharge the role of the guidance functionary.

If functionaries are to fully discharge their role and responsibility as the element of command, they must have firm convictions and stubborn revolutionary drive.

The convictions and drive of functionaries in work is based on talents and capabilities. Only the functionary who has strong conviction, thinks positively and works responsibly can achieve notable success in implementing party policy. When functionaries work possessed of strong convictions and stubborn revolutionary drive they are sure to have deep knowledge and broad skill.

When functionaries have a better understanding of party policy and a good grasp of modern technology, they can apply them thoroughly in their work and, no matter how complex or difficult the revoltuionary task, commendably carry it out with responsible tactics and capable command.

A work attitude of becoming well-versed in one's work through constant effort and driving study so as to identify the method for implementing party policy and to creatively solve all problems, and a revolutionary way of work of considering all revolutionary tasks set before one as substantial and challenging and to launch into one's work with energy--such is the work attitude that our functionaries must maintain and the principle which must be adhered to in guiding the masses. Only the functionary who possesses such a spirit and way of working can be said to have the necessary demeanor and quality of a commander who the masses will respect and follow.

In possessing high political knowledge, broad understanding and effective leadership capability and in fully implementing party line and policy are found the true way of repaying the high political confidence and care of the great leader and the party.

For guidance functionaries to thus possess a high politico-administrative level and effective leadership capabilities is a prerequisite for fully carrying out their mission of a new generation of revolutionaries engaged in struggle, of a nation waging revolution, and of the revolutionary warriors of the great leader.

Enhancing the politico-adminstative level and leadership capabilities of functionaries is an urgent reequirement of the developing reality.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"To enhance the skills of cadre--this is the precondition for successfully solving all the problems in our revolution and construction at this time." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 5, 2nd Edition, p 512)

In order to successfully wage mass guidance, the politico-administrative level and leadership capabilities of functionaries must be continuously enhanced in a manner suited to the developing reality and new circumstances. The more that revolution and construction are intensified and developed, the more complex and difficult the revolutionary tasks that arise, the greater the scope of the masses who participate in revolution and construction and the stronger their consciousness. In order to successfully carry out revolution and construction under such circumstances, the guidance level and guidance methods of functionaries must be further enhanced and their ability to command continuously improved and perfected.

Today our revolution has entered a new higher stage of development in modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, and the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture are being unprecedentedly intensified.

With the vigorous launching of the three revolutions, a new revolutionary turning point has been brought about in the ideological and spiritual attitude and way of working of our people, and the scope of the people's economy has become unprecedentedly large and its level of technical equipment considerably increased. In conditions where the scope of the economy has been enlarged and and the linkage between sectors made more complex, our functionaries must organize and command a persistent struggle to occupy the ten prospective targets of grand socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Party Congress.

This reality requires effective guidance functionaries who possess knowledge of economic administration and modern science and technology, and who are capable of exercising good economic administration and of making economic activities modern, and of accelerating the technical revolution. If such broad knowledge and a high degree of science and technology is missing, the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific cannot be successfully carried out, and proper use of the existing economic base cannot be made. The days when experience and desire would suffice are gone. Modern enterprises equipped with the latest technology and a developed rural economy cannot be correctly guided by subjective desire and willingness alone, nor can a high level be developed in all work.

Functionaries must become well-rounded individuals who combine technology with general knowledge based on high political zeal, and must become effective individuals with the capacity to take care of the two or three types of work assigned to them. In so doing they gain the right to speak up in all forms of work and to establish their authority, and to move ahead with any type of task.

At this time what our party needs and our revolution requires are commanders who, as functionaries, have the ideological makeup to devote their all and struggle on behalf of the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people, and who have the abilities and skills to effectively handle any difficult and complex revolutionary task assigned by the party.

A key buttress for successfully implementing the programmatic tasks det forth by the Sixth Party Congress is found in guidance functionaries who correctly lead the masses by means of high politico-administrative skills and effective organizational talents.

Only when guidance functionaries perform economic organization work well and effectively command production and construction can all problems arising in socialist economic construction be successfully resolved and revolution and construction be vigorously advanced.

Indeed, for guidance functionaries to possess extensive politico-administrative skills and leadership capabilities is an rugent demand of the developing reality which cannot be ignored, and is a solid guarantee for vigorously pushing forward revolution and construction.

Such possession by functionaries of policy-oriented judgment, extensive knowledge and broad view is a prerequisite for implementing party decisions and instructions with bold tactics, effective leadership and vigorous political work and thus affirming party leadership in revolution and construction, and constitutes a decisive condition for functionaries to adapt their guidance level to the developing reality and to carry out all of their own revolutionary tasks arising in front of the party and the revolution.

All functionaries should take to heart the intentions of the party concerning continuously enhancing politico-administrative levels and leadership capabilities in a manner suited to the developing reality, and thereby vigorously accelerate the struggle to carry out to completion the revolutionary undertaking of chuche in accordance with the revolutionary line set forth by the party congress.

Today we are faced with serious and glorious tasks in thoroughly implementing the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

The enormous revolutionary tasks and uplifted spirit of the masses which confront us today demand that guidance functionaries possess and unprecedented politico-administrative level and leadership capability.

Knowledge is the product of desire and the fruit of intensive labor. The skills and abilities of functionaries cannot be enhanced of their own accord, but come about through hard study with burning desire.

Functionaries should make use of all means and methods and use every condition and possibility to learn and study, and thereby acquire broad knowledge and techniques.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The party functionaries who guide socialist construction should understand politics, economics and science and technology, and should have a high level of cultrual attainment. All party functionaries should assiduously study and prepare themselves as functionaries possessed of high political judgment and broad knowledge." ("Summary Report on Central Committee Activities Presented at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, p 128)

An important element in increasing the politico-administrative level is the strengthening of study in order to become armed with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and with party policy which embodies those teachings.

The teaching of the great leader and the party line, policy and decisions which embody it constitute an unswerving guiding principle for leading our revolution to victory.

Vividly illuminated in the plicies, principles, decisions and instructions of the party are clear directions and concrete methods for identifying what the targets of revolution are and where to concentrate the force of the struggle and how to approach it.

Only when the party line, policy and decisions and instructions are diligently studied can even the briefest of thoughts be brought in to tune with the thought of the party and even a single step be made to be in accordance with the will of the party.

All functionaries must firmly arm themselves with the teaching of the great leader and the principles of the party and resolutely adhere to the position and viewpoint of taking party policy at all times as a unitary yardstick by which all things are measured and resolved, and thereby reliably prepare themselves as the command element of the revolution possessed of high political understanding for developing work in accordance with the intent and planning of the party and the leader, and of administrative skills and talents.

Another important element in studying in order to enhance politico-administrative level and leadership capability is to become armed with economic and technical skills.

Possession by guidance functionaries of a high degree of economic knowledge and scientific and technical knowledge is an important requirement in developing broad skill and abilities.

If guidance functionaries are not familiar with economic knowledge and their scientific and technical level is low, they will not be able to understand the circumstances for advancing production or the situation for enterprise management, and they will not be able to provide administration and management in a timely manner for modernized plants and enterprises or for industrialized rural sectors.

All functionaries must fully appreciate the fact that study is a basic task of a revolutionary, and engage in serious and intensive study in order to arm themselves thoroughly with economic and scientific and technical knowledge.

An important element associated with functionaries acquiring economic knowledge is their mastering of the chuche economic management theory and administrative techniques created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

All functionaries must master and put into practice the essentials and requirements of the Taean work system in which are assembled chuche economic management theory and administrative methods, and thereby achieve full command over production and construction.

Functionaries must also strive to become familiar with advanced science and technology and new scientific and technical knowledge.

By becoming familiar with technological developments and trends and having a good grasp of science and technology, functionaries can positively introduce modern science and technology and recent developments into production, and vigorously push forward the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific.

All functionaries, no matter who they are, must become familiar with the latest successes in modern science and technology and have a good understanding of the basic fundamentals of science and technology.

The proper study of current events is an important requirement for functionaries to correctly carry out their work in a manner suited to changing circumstances.

All functionaries should pay close attention to trends in current events and read newspapers and current events material, including party publications, on a daily basis, and should actively participate in discussion of current events.

To emulate the leadership art which was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which presents such a brilliant model, as well as from the precious achievements and experiences noted by our party in the course of leading revolution and construction, plays a decisive role in enhancing the guidance level and command capabilities of functionaries.

During the process of revolutionary struggle spanning a period in excess of half a century, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established a creative communist

leadership theory grounded on the chuche idea and perfected the revolutionary leadership art. In the revolutionary leadership are created by the great leader are comprehensively integrated and fully systematized all problems arising in mass guidance.

Only by positively learning from the leadership method and leadership art of the great leader can guidance functionaries by prepared soundly as true revolutionary command elements, and can they effectively guide and mobilize the masses in carrying out revolutionary tasks.

All functionaries must firmly arm themselves with the leadership art of chuche created uniquely by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and fully master and thoroughly embody the on-the-spot guidance method of the respected and beloved leader.

Functionaries must in this manner positively learn from the precious experience and noble example set by our party on the path of guiding the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche to brilliant victory, and in so doing fully master the scientific mass guidance method capable of correctly commanding revolution and construction.

The methodology with which functionaries use in oranizing, mobilizing and leading the masses in implementing party policy is a fundamental problem which affects the results.

The work of organizing and mobilizing the masses and leading them toward a single objective can be successfully carried out only on the basis of a scientific mass guidance method which is grounded on correct methodology.

If functionaries perform work haphazzardly without clear objectives and concrete methods or confront work with general run-of-the mill encouragement and appeals, they will not be able to vigorously organize and mobilize the masses to implement party policy and will not be able to achieve any success in their work.

When functionaries lay out and organize any type of work, they should not just make it easy but should plan it out to include the methodology. In so doing party members and workers can cleary understand not only the objective and task that they must accomplish but also the methodology, and can carry out commendably the work they have been assigned with determination and ambition.

All guidance functionareis must at all times establish correct methodologies and concrete execution measures in order to implement the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the principles of the party, and do a good job of organizing work and always take firm control of it and maximize it as well as continuously intensify its readjustment, and thereby constantly enhance their guidance level and command abilities in actual struggle.

For functionaries to enhance their politico-administrative level and leadership capabilities is not simply entail administrative problems such as acquiring technical knowledge and broadening their general knowledge. It is an important political task involving the brilliant realization of the teaching of the great leader and the will and planning of the party and the thorough implementation of

party policy, and a glorious and sacred work of loyally repaying the great trust and expectation of the party with high political self-consciousness and technical competence.

There is no such thing as a born revolutionary or a complete revolutionary. Our functionaries must at all times increase their demands on themselves as revolutionaries bent on continued innovation and progress, without self-conceit marking time, and must continuously enhance their talents and skills.

The responsibility and mission of our functionaries as the command element of the revolution are glorious and demanding, and the party's trust and hope for the functionaries are indeed great.

We must more thoroughly prepare ourselves as guidance functionaries who combine a high politico-administrative level with an effective leadership ability, and thereby fulfill our glorious mission and task as the revolutionary command element of the party--the party which is responsible politically and which leads revolution and construction--and vigorously struggle for the final victory of the revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

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TRANSFERRING COOPERATIVE OWNERSHIP TO OWNERSHIP BY ALL THE PEOPLE IS AN IMPORTANT CONDITION FOR THE COMPLETE VICTORY OF SOCIALISM

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 44-48

[Article by Hwang Chong-ha]

[Text] To enjoy a free and creative life of well-being in a classless and equal society is the constant dream of the working masses. However, in a class society such dreams and desires of the working masses have not been fulfilled, and a correct method for achieving a classless society has not been extensively brought forward.

With deep insight into the long-cherished desires of the working masses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only completely liberated our people from all manner of exploitation and coercion, but also set down a scientific method for transferring cooperative property ownership to ownership by all the people, and has come a long way in eliminating class distinctions and creating a more independent and creative life for the working masses. The method for transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes a programmatic set of guidelines for achieving a classless society in accordance with the demands of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, and for bringing about the complete victory of socialism and the completion of the revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

All functionaries and party members must vigorously push forward the struggle to fully master the essence and significance of the guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people and to achieve their realization, and thereby positively contribute to brilliantly completing the historic undertaking of advancing the complete victory of socialism and of bringing to reality the independence of the working masses.

Achieving the complete victory of socialism is an immutable demand in eliminating class distinctions and in realizing completely the independence of the working masses.

The society which attains the complete victory of socialism is a classless society in which class distinctions between the working class and the agricultural class and between the city and the rural area have been eliminated, and is a society in which the working masses enjoy a more independent and creative life. In building a society in which socialism is completely victorious even those who fell within

the bourgeoisie have been turned into fervent supporters of the socialist system and brought to devote themselves to the struggle on behalf of this system, and all workers have come to enjoy a life of better well-being. Consequently, following the establishment of a socialist system, the objective becomes that of attaining the complete victory of socialism in order to complete the historic undertaking of bringing into reality the independence of the working masses, and the struggle in this regard should be vigorously pushed forward.

A key problem arising in attaining the complete victory of socialism is that of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people.

Transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people constitutes an important condition for realizing the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Obtaining a final solution to the rural problem and guiding cooperative ownership to the level of ownership by all the people is one of the most important tasks facing the proletarian dictatorship following victory in the establishment of the socialist system, and is one of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 5, 2nd Edition, p 173)

That transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people constitutes an important condition for the complete victory of socialism is found first of all in that it makes possible the elimination of class distinctions between the working class and the agricultural class, and thereby the attainment of a classless society.

An important hallmark of the completely victorious socialist society is that it is a classless society that has eliminated class distinctions between the working class and the agricultural class.

With the completion of socialist realignment of productive relationships the exploitive class and exploitive system are completely subjugated, and only the working classes and strata remain. However, even following the establishment of the socialist system differences remain between cities and the rural areas and class distinctions between the working class and the agricultural class.

The fact that distinctions exist between the working and agricultural classes in a socialist society is due to the existence of ownership by all the people and cooperative ownership of the means of production.

The relationship of ownership to the means of production is the basis of all social relationships. Differences in the form of ownership are fundamental differences which mold class relationships.

In the socialist society the rural areas are backward compared to the cities that are left over from the old society, and consequently cooperative ownership of the means of production remains for a comparatively long period of time.

The backwardness of the rural areas compared to the cities stems from the fact that the material and technical base of agriculture is weaker than that of industry,

that the cultural level of rural people is less than that of urban people, and that the ideological awareness of rural people is behind that of urban people. Due to the backwardness of the rural areas in the ideological, technical and cultural sectors as compared to the urban areas, in agriculture cooperative ownership prevails, which is in contrast to the idustrial sector where ownership by all the people is the rule. This difference between industry and agriculture in ownership relations sets the economic foundation which breeds class distinctions between the working and agricultural classes.

Consequently, in order to eliminate class distinctions between the working class and the agricultural class and establish a classless society, the backwardness of the rural area in the ideological, technical and cultural sectors must be done away with and cooperative ownership transferred to ownership by all the people. This bespeaks the fact that transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people constitutes an important condition for realizing a classless society and assuring the complete victory of socialism.

That transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people constitutes an important condition for the complete victory of socialism also derives from the fact that it solidifies the kindred, cooperative relations among workers and further strengthens the political and ideological unity of the society.

In a socialist society in which the foundation is that of common ownership of the means of production, the working masses share a common ground in the social and economic circumstances, objectives and perceptions, and become mutually supportive and unified. It is thus that there arises in the socialist society the political and ideological unity of all the people who have rallied solidly around the party and the leader.

The completely victorious socialist society is one in which this political and ideological unity is preserved at an increasingly high level.

In order to strengthen the political and ideological unity of all the people in a manner suited to the demands of a completely victorious socialist society following the establishment of a socialist system, cooperative ownership must be transferred to ownership by all the people and the kindred and cooperative relationships among the workers must be made even more common.

If cooperative ownership has been transferred to ownership by all the people the farmers, who have been the masters of cooperative ownership, have been afforded the same rights as the working class in managing the means of production and in the distribution and use of products on the level of the whole society. In addition, the eight-hour work system will have been put into operation in the agricultural sector just as in the industrial sector and distribution based on labor will have been made in accordance with a unified national standard. This results in assuring that all elements of society are made to cooperate more closely in a comradely fashion, and in raising the political and ideological level of unity of all the people to a new height. In so doing the victory of socialism is firmly assured when compared to capitalism. It is in this that transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people becomes a cornerstone for achieving the complete victory of socialism.

The process of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people is one in which agricultural productive strength is rapidly developed and a strong material and technical foundation is established which suits the completely victorious socialist society.

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism, the material and technical foundation of socialism must be further strengthened. In so doing differences between heavy labor and light labor, and between industrial labor and agricultural labor, can be eliminated and all workers liberated from difficult and arduous work, and the level of their material and cultural way of life raised to the standard of living of the old bourgeoisie.

A basic method for solidifying the material and technical foundation of socialism in a manner suited to the demands of the completely victorious socialist society is that of further developing cooperative ownership while gradually directing it toward ownership by all the people. This is because the ownership relations which form the foundation of social economic relations possess mutually close ties with productive forces.

At the same time that ownership interrelationships are controlled by the ideological awareness and cultural and technicallevel of the people, they are affected by the development of productive forces. When ownership relationships are suited to the ideological awareness and character and development of the productive forces, the development of those productive forces is stimulated, and when such is not the case, the development of productive forces is restrained. Consequently, if the intent is to vigorously stimulate the development of productive forces in the socialist society, then cooperative ownership must be developed in a manner suited to both the level of ideological awareness of the people and the character of the productive forces, and this in turn must be gradually directed toward the level of ownership by all the people.

The fact that cooperative ownership vigorously stimulates the development of productive forces as compared to individual farming operations is due to its form of ownership which suits the level of ideological awareness of the farmers and the degree of development of agricultural productive forces. Cooperative ownership is a form of ownership based on the urgent demands and aspirations of agricultural people who have been liberated from exploitation and coercion and are moving toward the creation of a new life. As a result, cooperative ownership positively promotes the revolutionary zeal of agricultural people. The revolutionary zeal of agricultural people is a decisive factor in vigorously stimulating the development of agricultural productive forces. The revolutionary zeal of agricultural people quickly develops agricultural productive forces by raising their level of modern technology and by constantly improving the tools of their labor.

Consequently, if the revolutionary zeal of agricultural people is to be constantly raised and agricultural productive forces developed, then cooperative ownership must be transferred to ownership by all the people following the raising of the ideological awareness and level of modern technology of the agricultural people and the strengthening of the material and technical foundation of the rural economy. This shows that the further solidification of the material and technical foundation of socialism in through the process of developing cooperative ownership and moving it toward ownership by all the people.

It is in this sense that transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people eliminates class distinctions between the working class and the agricultural class and further strengthens the political and ideological unity of the society, as well as solidifies the material and technical foundation of the society, and thereby makes it possible to successfully bring about the complete victory of socialism.

Transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people represents a mature requirement in our present revolutionary development.

In accordance with the principles set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has vigorously pushed forward the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture in the rural areas, and has thereby established a strong foundation for transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people.

The rural technical revolution has been vigorously accelerated in our nation and the material and technical foundation of the rural economy substantially solidified. In our rural areas the tasks of irrigation and electrification have already been brilliantly implemented, with an irrigation system completed which is capable of protecting against any drough or flood caused by the cold front, and in every area, including the pumping of water and threshing of grain, electricity is the motive force. In addition, with the positive impetus given to mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, by 1979 the total number of tractors per 100 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] of land was 7 for plains areas and 6 for intermediate zones and mountainous areas, 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer were being applied per chonbo of cultivated land, and the area in which weeds were being controlled by herbicides amounted to 97 percent of the total area.

With the vigorous promotion of the ideological revlution and cultural revolution in the rural areas, the level of ideological awareness and the level of modern technology were substantially increased. The result of positively promoting the ideological revolution was for our agricultural people to firmly arm themselves with the great chuche idea, and to support resolutely the agricultural policy of the party and to struggle steadfastly to preserve and implement it. The result of positively promoting the cultural revolution in the rural area was that our agricultural people were enabled to carry out farming using our own techniques in a manner suited to the vagaries of the nation's climate, and, by thoroughly embodying the demands of modern agricultural science and technology, to do so in a scientific manner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively studied these realities in the development of our nation's agricultural economy, and set down tasks for more vigorously pushing ahead the struggle to transfer cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In order to transfer cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people the ideological revolution must be strengthened among them, and their level of ideological awareness must be constantly increased....In order to transfer cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people, agricultural production must be rapidly mechanized

at the same time that the level of ideological awareness of agricultural people is being raised." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 7, p 136)

In order to transfer cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people, the first problem that must be solved is that of remolding the ideology of agricultural people in a communist manner.

Because agricultural people lived for so long within the confines of private ownership, outdated ideas such as individual egoism became deeply engrained within them and put down strong roots. At the same time, since the production cycle in agriculture is drawn out, labor is work-intensive and largely decentralized and subject to seasonal changes, and therefore requires that the agricultural people would have greater self-consciousness. Under such circumstances, the work of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people cannot be carried out successfully without remolding the thought of agricultural people so as to be communist oriented.

When all agricultural people consider the well-being of the collective and the society to be more valuable than their own personal well-being, and devote themselves to the struggle with the high self-consciousness that their share is part of the well-being of the collective and the society, then the work of transferring cooperative management to ownership by all the people can be correctly carried out and the superiority of ownership by all the people can be continuously displayed. If an attempt is made to abruptly transfer cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people under conditions where the old ideological remnants still exist among the agricultural people, then adverse and undesirable results will be brought about.

This points out that rooting out the old ideological remnants from among the agricultural people and arming them with collective spirit and communist ideology constitutes the most important task in transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people.

If cooperative ownership is to be transferred to ownership by all the people there must also be rapid mechanization of agricultural production.

The form of ownership is determined by the ideological level of the people along with the nature and level of development of the productive forces, and is transformed and perfected in accordance with its development. The fact that ownership by all the people is a function of the domination of industry while cooperative ownership dominates in agriculture results from the ideological level of agricultural people, as well as the level of development of agricultural productive forces, being behind those of industry.

As compared to cooperative ownership, it is to the extent that ownership by all the people is based on a high level of development of productive forces that workers are assured of a more independent and creative work life and material and cultural life. Consequently, in order to transfer cooperative management to ownership by all the people, the productive forces of agriculture must be rapidly developed, and this in turn will make it possible for all agricultural work to accomplished by means of electricity, machinery and chemicals.

When agricultural productive forces are thus raised to a high level of development, distinctions between industrial work and agricultural work can be eliminated and the eight-hour work system and a work remuneration system appropriate to ownership by all the people can be brought into being in agriculture as well, and as time passes the work of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people can be fully carried out.

An important element in transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people successfully is that of moving ahead through a test stage using gradual methods.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"We must push forward the work of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people gradually, moving through a fixed testing stage and building experience." ("Summary Report on Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, pp 36-37)

The transfer of cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people is an enormous undertaking on the level of the agriculture collectivization movement, and is an extremely difficult and complex socio-economic transformation.

The agriculture collectivization movement was a process of intense class struggle to eliminate the socio-economic sources of exploitation and coercion from the rural areas, to transform individual farmers into socialist workers and to set unified control over socialist productive relationship; the transfer of cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people constitutes a revolutionary process of change for remolding agricultural people who have become socialist workers in the pattern of the working class and for finally eliminating the relative backwardness of the rural areas as compared to the urban areas, and thereby to achieve a classless society. Such a severe socio-economic transformation cannot be easily attained on the basis of a subjective attitude that is ill-prepared.

In order to move ahead straight and true with the work of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people, the series of fundamental problems--timing, scope and method--must be solved in a manner suited to the realities of the situation. Problems such as these which arise in the transformation of ownership can be successfully solved only through the implementation of a testing stage, gaining practical experience and moving ahead gradually.

Moving ahead with the work of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people gradually and through a testing stage is further based on circumstances in which the overall conditions for transforming ownership have not been created at the same time in all places.

The ideological and material preconditions for transforming ownership are formed through a gradual and complex struggle to eliminate the relative backwardness of the rural areas compared to the urban areas in the fields of ideology, technology and culture. Further, the preconditions for transforming ownership will be attained at different times, and this timing will vary from place to place.

Consequently it will not be possible to transfer all cooperative farms to ownership by all the people at the same time. The transfer to ownership by all the people should begin as testing with those cooperative farms where the ideological level of the farmers is high and where the material and technical foundation of agriculture has been solidly laid, and should be expanded to a wider scope in stages as the ideological and material conditions are met.

In setting down these concrete methods for gradually transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people in fixed test stages, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has pointed out the true path for achieving the unified control of ownership by all the people in a manner suited to the inevitability of development of socialist ownership relations.

Indeed, all of the fundamental problems illuminated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which bear upon the problem of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people constitute a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for enabling the party of the working class and the state to establish the unified control of ownership by all the people, without any diversions whatsoever, and to bring about the complete victory of socialism.

All functionaries, party members and workers must struggle vigorously to implement the principles set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people, and thereby advance the complete victory of socialism and brilliantly fulfill the great revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

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ECONOMIC WORK AND THE ROLE OF BANK PLANNING

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 49-53

[Article by Pyon Sung-u]

[Text] Strengthening the planning function of bank organs in managing and controlling the socialist economy of our nation as it enters a new stage of development today has become an extremely important problem.

The question of how well banking, which is responsible for the nation's treasury, performs its mission carries great weight in maintaining the national standard of living and in solving the problem of the well-being of the people.

In essence, the glorious mission of socialist banking is that of positively contributing to the remolding of economic administration work through strengthening of financial planning for all sectors and units of the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In the socialist society, the bank is the state organ which performs financial planning for each sector of the people's economy. The bank must perform daily Won-based planning for all account management of organs and enterprises, and must financially plan the administration of the state budget." ("On the Problem of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 2, p 555)

The party of the working class and the state must conduct proper planning for the account management of all sectors, organs and enterprises of the people's economy and organize banking organs with an eye to constantly improving the nation's overall economic administration.

Only when the working class takes firm control of banking organs along with the means of production upon seizing political power can it thoroughly purge the economic influence of the exploitive class and assure successful state budgeting and planning of production and the money supply.

The economy which forms the material foundation of social well-being is developed through a process of constant renewal of production, distribution, exchange and consumption. Consequently, only when state budgeting and planning of production and the money supply are correctly carried out can the linkage between all sectors and units of the people's economy be properly maintained and economic development vigorously accelerated.

In the socialist society where the working masses have become the masters of state political power and the means of production, the interrelationship of all links in the production cycle is established and maintained objectively through the economic organizer role of the state.

In order to assure a firm equilibrium between each of the links in the production cycle, the socialist state organizes strict budgeting and planning for overall production and money supply through the bank organs.

Through their own organizational system spread throughout the nation, banking organs are able to exercise complete control over the account management of all factories, enterprises and budgeting organs which are part of the independent accounting system.

All organs and enterprises maintain accounts with the banks on the basis of which they make daily transactions, and the banks, since they systematically control the account management of the organs and enterprises making the transactions, maintain accountability in accordance with centralized procedures. It is through this process that banking exercises its Won-based planning for the economic management activities of organs and enterprises.

Of the various types of planning exercised by the state over production and money supply, bank planning for enterprise management activities is the most powerful.

Banks have transactions with all organs and enterprises as a matter of course, and have full, and not just partial, command of all enterprise activities. Specifically, bank planning reaches all organs and enterprises and has a comprehensive and continuous effect upon them. It is in this more comprehensive approach to all sectors, organs and enterprises of the people's economy, as well as in this everyday planning for the process of management activities, that bank planning occupies a key position quite different from the planning done by other state organs.

Consequently, effective use of this special characteristic of bank planning is an important requirement in strengthening the planning capabilities of banking.

Continuously strengthening the planning capacity of banks has enormous impact on improving economic adninstration.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The Central Bank must provide financial planning for note issuances, currency adjustments and national account liquidations as well as for the supply and use of all state funds, including the working capital for enterprises, and must record and assess fixed capital, including the equipment and buildings of organs and enterprises, as well as state income in the form of enterprise income, among others. In addition, it must supply and plan for funding of basic construction." (Ibid., p 557)

Socialist banking must take as its basic task the strengthening of financial planning, in all instances and regardless of the function being carried out, so as to improve enterprise management.

First of all, banks must closely monitor the nation's money supply so as to accelerate socialist economic construction.

In the socialist society all economic activity is carried out through the medium of currency relationships. It can be stated that there can be no economic activity without the movement of funds. Consequently, proper organization and normalization of currency movements is an irrefutable requirement in improving economic management and in accelerating economic construction.

The movement of funds in liquid and non-liquid flows is accomplished through banks. All liquid and non-liquid circulation is concentrated in banks.

The socialist state organizes banking activity to take advantage of this characteristic so as to positively control the account management conditions of organs and enterprises.

Banks exercise their planning function through the process of channeling funds to, and receiving them from, organs, enterprises and the people. In disbursing funds to and receiving them from organs and enterprises, banks can determine if the application and scope of such funds are consistent with national rules and regulations, and if the account management of organs and enterprises is being conducted normally, and, in the event an illegal or abnormal situation arises, they can take appropriate action. In the overall administration of planning and organizing the circulation of the nation's funds, they stimulate all organs and enterprises to normalize account management and to meet and exceed planning for the people's economy.

In conjunction with making all trading organs an objective and coming into play in their overall management activities, bank planning executed during the process of circulating funds can contribute positively to eliminating waste and to establishing a tight and thrifty system.

Non-liquid account settlement is also a powerful means of strengthening Won-based planning for all sectors of the people's economy.

When organs and enterprises engage in mutual exchanges through non-liquid settlement of accounting activity, banks provide financial planning for settlement of payment between the using enterprise and the supplying enterprise.

In inspecting and handling the payment statements and vouchers prepared by enterprises, banks can monitor the accounting activities of trade enterprises and assure that they are being conducted normally.

By thoroughly establishing planning in settlement processes, banking organs can make organization, order and regulations a part of cash transactions carried out between enterprises, and are enabled to see to it that production and money supply are handled in accordance with the intent and requirements of the state.

In addition, through the process of supplying state funds, banks engage in planning to improve economic management.

Through the fund supplying function of the banks, the socialist state financially supports enterprise activities. As a result, strengthening bank planning in the fund supply process is an important task arising in the improvement of management activities.

Banks play the role of the fund disbursing organ which is entrusted with all state funds, including liquid funds and basic construction funds, and which is responsible for and disburses the funding necessary for the administration of all sectors, organs and enterprises of the people's economy. This process encompasses the urgent requirement of providing only those funds actually needed as determined by close inspection of the use of funding. When such is not the case and funds are carelessly disbursed to organs and enterprises, then there can be competitive individualism in management and control and a corresponding appearance of organs and enterprises that hoard funds, and, on the other hand, there can also appear organs and enterprises that cannot obtain needed funds at the proper time.

It is because of this that banks, as the disbursers of state funds, provide planning for accounting activities using, in all fund disbrusing processes and without exception, the method of closely examining the validity of funding requests from enterprises.

In those instances where liquid funds are disbursed, banks stimulate the normalization of enterprise activities by examining the account management of the enterprise and by supplying funds in a planned manner by month or by quarter in a manner appropriate for the scope of materials actually supplied.

When basic construction funds are disbursed, banks stimulate such construction to be accomplished in a centralized and concentrated manner by strictly adhering to the principle of making disbursements based upon on-the-spot confirmation following the carrying out of construction plans.

By continuously strengthening financial planning for the management activities of all sectors, agencies and enterprises of the people's economy so as to make better use of all classes of funds, whenever they are disbursed, in the economic development of the nation, banks are able to vigorously accelerate socialist construction.

Banks can also improve economic management through the process of recording and assessing fixed capital and collecting state income in a responsible manner.

To actually go out and confirm the status of all of the nation's fixed assets is an irrefutable requirement for stepping up production and construction. Only by recording and keeping tight control over all fixed assets can overall fixed assets be used most effectively and those at every agency and enterprise be better maintained and administered, and can organization and planning be continuously strengthened so as to make rational use of such assets.

Through the banks, a system for recording and assessing the fixed assets of the state has been established in our country. This is the most rational system for enabling the state to correctly determine how the nation's fixed assets are to be distributed and placed by region, by sector and by enterprise, and for making it possible for the banks to budget systematically for substantial value changes in

fixed assets and to correctly determine usage and administrative situation for fixed assets.

Consequently, it is to the extent that banks correctly carry out the work of recording and assessing fixed assets that the circumstances for handling and making use of fixed assets in all sectors and units of the people's economy can be improved, and thereby economic construction accelerated.

Along with all this banks, as the key agencies responsible for the state treasury, have the weighty task of having to unfailingly concentrate the nation's financial resources in the hands of the state.

After the state has planned the scope of its financial receipts, the most rational approach for the work of collecting them is through the banks. Through their broad network of offices, banks can conduct daily business transactions with all agencies and enterprises and stimulate an increase in net income from the enterprises, and can strengthen the struggle against situations where there are violations of the state budget payment regulations.

In this sense, banks are not simply payment and receipt agencies. Banks positively regulate the management activities of agencies and enterprises and thereby strengthen planning for carrying out without fail the obligation of disbursing state funds at the proper time.

Through this process of organizing the money supply and non-liquid accounts settlement, disbursing state funds in a unified manner, recording and assessing fixed assets and responsibly collecting state revenues, banks continuously strengthen financial planning and thereby make a positive contribution in improving the management of equipment, assets, labor and finances in accordance with the demands of the Taean system.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of our party, bank planning in our nation has been constantly strengthened in a manner suited to each stage of revolutionary development and has made a positive contribution to the improvement of economic management.

Following liberation the great leader nationalized the banks and then created a new banking system, and established a systematic bank planning system, which enabled the Central Bank, the Construction Capital Bank and the Agricultural Bank to have their own clear-cut areas of responsibility and to continuously strengthen the Won-based planning of enterprise management activities.

The great leader completely reorganized the banking operation system when the socialist system created new historic conditions and newly established banking functions to meet the essential demands of the socialist economy, and showed the way for banks to more comprehensively and vigorously motivate enterprise management activities.

In this manner a chuche-type socialist banking operation system was set up in our nation and the work method and spirit of bank functionaries was improved, and the planning function of banks was continuously enhanced.

The banks of our nation, under the prudent leadership of the great leader and the party, have deeply penetrated the management function of enterprises and are contributing greatly in cutting out waste in the nation's way of life.

Today the banking sector, which is vigorously pushing forward the struggle to make the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific and to occupy the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction, is confronted with greater tasks than at any other time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The struggle to oppose waste and to conserve must be strengthened in all sectors and all units of the people's economy so as to produce more using existing resources, existing equipment and existing labor, and to more frugally manage the nation's way of living." ("Summary Report of Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, pp 61-62)

In order to further improve socialist economic management and control and frugally organize the nation's way of living in accordance with the demands of the Taean work system, the function and role of banks must be enhanced.

Enhancing the role of banks has a direct influence on improving the economic management work of all sectors of the people's economy.

Only if the function and role of banks are continuously enhanced in accordance with the demands of the developing reality can all factories and enterprises fully carry out the planned tasks of the people's economy assigned to them, and successfully execute the financial responsibilities facing the nation.

The economic functions of factories and enterprises in the socialist society cannot be correctly developed apart from financial relationships, and the financial support received from the state is a key link in assuring the normalization of enterprise activities.

Banking organs must absolutely guarantee that the funds needed for carrying out the planning of all factories and enterprises are supplied at the proper time, and in the process decisively enhance bank planning.

All banking sector functionaries shoul understand that the process of providing funds itself is the bank planning process; they should delve deeply into the reality where enterprise management activities are taking place and come to a concrete understanding of the situation for carrying out planning, and based on that, assure that funding is made available to them on the basis of need. Providing funds on the basis of documentation provided by trading enterprises to banking agencies does not constitute a method for strengthening bank planning, but rather can bring about a situation where unnecessary funds are disbursed to enterprises.

All banking functionaries should strengthen Won-based planning so as to meet the specific needs apparent not only in the process of funds disbursement, but also in the process of carrying out other bank functions including non-liquid account settlement and money circulation. In so doing banks can maintain control over

the overall management of enterprises, and can focus greater attention on getting factories and enterprises to improve accounts management.

An important task arising today in enhancing the function and role of banks is that of systematizing and standardizing bank activities.

Bank activities are linked directly to the activities of trade agencies and enterprises through banking agencies situated in each locality, and have been upgraded and organized through strict centralized procedures. As such, bank activities are not just linked to a given locale or a single sector of the people's economy, but rather to the overall economic life of the nation.

If bank activities possessed of such complex targets are to be fully carried out, they must be thoroughly systematized and standardized.

A problem which must be solved in systematizing and standardizing bank activities is that of constantly improving banking activity procedures and of perfecting the work standards of bank functionaries.

In order that the systematic banking activity system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song can be set in to motion and the complex bank work associated with numerous work units can be meshed together like gears, each and every bank functionary must carry out his assigned tasks without fail. Only when bank functionaries act as a single entity in accordance with procedures can all of the links in the banking activity system move ahead correctly.

Bank functionaries should become actively involved in managing the model units which are currently being set up and accumulate good practical experience, and, generalizing from that, strive to create effective job standards.

Acting in a manner that fully demonstrates the superiority of the critique system for work, production and finance created by our party constitutes an important task in enhancing bank planning.

The critique system for work, production and finance is an important link at this time in the normalization and financial management of enterprise production activity.

All banking sector functionaries should correctly manage the critique system for work, production and finance at agencies and enterprises, and should focus deep concern on contributing positively to thereby improving the account management situation.

Enhancing the politico-administrative level of bank functionaries is another key task arising in strengthening the planning function of banks.

All bank functionaries must become well-versed in the work of their own sector by studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on the banking sector and the party policy which embodies it, and by diligently engaging in study to acquire deep economic knowledge based on technical administration.

Specifically, enhancing analytical capabilities over enterprise management activity is an important problem confronting bank functionaries. Only when bank functionaries fully understand enterprise management activities can they move positively to improve economic management work. Bank functionaries must possess the full ability to analyze in detail any and all enterprise management activities.

In so doing bank functionaries must thoroughly implement the Taean work system, holding high the resolutions of the Third Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, and strive to bring about a new turning point in plant management and control.

Only when all banking sector functionaries dependably support socialist construction financially can they be fully self-conscious of the great responsibility they have been given and vigorously push forward the struggle to enhance the function and role of banks, and thereby make a positive contribution to implementing the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

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NATIONAL DOCTRINE AS THE FOUNDATION OF GRAND SOLIDARITY FOR FATHERLAND UNIFICATION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 54-58

[Article by Chong Ki-ku]

[Text] To live a life of well-being as a whole nation in a unified country is the greatest hope and constant desire of our people. It is the firm will and urgent demand of our people whose history spans 5000 years.

However, the passionate dream of unification of our people is not being realized, and they have been divided by a military demarcation line which is not a national boundary and live their lives split into north and south. The suffering and anguish resulting from this for our people cannot really by calculated.

As long as this abnormal situation continues, a situation in which the people of one land and one people are divided by foreign aggressors and suffer all manner of suffering and tragedy, it cannot be said that the communists and nationalists of Korea have fulfilled their own missions.

Anyone who in truth worries about the destiny of the nation and the people and dreams the passionate dream of unification of our people must at all times and in all things deveote everything to the sacred patriotic work of realizing the fundamental interests of the people.

We must bring about the unification of the nation within our generation without fail, and pass on to our successors a single unified land, and thereby pave the way for a brilliant future for the fatherland and the people.

Achieving unification of the fatherland is the greatest task facing our people.

Our nation has been a single nation from the distant past, and our people are also one. Historically and realistically speaking, there is absolutely no reason our basis to divide our nation and people in two.

Our people are a people who have throughout a long history lived harmoniously and peacefully, sharing a single bloodline and common language, culture and tradition. In our nation there are no ethnic minorities, and our people have always preserved their singularity and uniqueness. This is the enormous pride and dignity of our people.

Coming down through several thousands of years of history there have been several instances where our people have been subjected to infringement by foreign aggressors, but each time we have stood together and ferociously repulsed the foreign enemy so as to protect the honor and dignity of the people. The Korean people, who have lived a long history as a single people in a single land, cannot conceive that, with their generation, they will be permanently divided.

The suffering and anguish that our people now endure as the result of having their country halved and their people divided cannot be imagined.

Because of the division of the nation, the members of our families and our close friends who were divided into north and south have gone without meeting each other, without even knowing if they were dead or alive, for the long period of 36 years. With the continuance of the division, national traits established over the centuries are becoming different and a unified people are being transformed into mutually exclusive national groups.

Further, the division of the nation has rendered our people incapable of fully displaying their wisdom and abilities, and made it impossible to use the abundant natural resources and potential of the nation in a unified manner in the work on behalf of national development and popular well-being.

Our nation was forcefully divided by outside powers and our people had no choice but to suffer the ravages of war; even today north and south must level the muzzles of guns at each other--a tragic situation which has yet to be washed away.

A situation wherein our people, who had been noted for living together in one land peacefully and harmoniously, to have no choice today but to be divided into north and south should not be allowed to continue.

Due to the division of the nation the South Korean people in particular have suffered inconceivable anguish and misfortune, and have been driven into a blind corner. Under the exploitation and coercion of the U.S. imperialists and their puppets, the South Korean people been subjected to all manner of contempt and ill-treatment, and are enduring a harsh existence. Under the pressure of fascist oppressors their elementary democratic freedoms and rights have been taken away and their human dignity has been cruelly trampled. In South Korea the activities of all progressive political parties and organizations have been prohibited, and the south has been transformed into the most evil human hell and dark area of the late 20th centurty.

The tragic situation unfolding today in South Korea and the anguish being suffered by all of the South Korean people are the misfortune of all the Korean people and the heart-rending result of splitting the land and dividing the people. Any Korean who has inherited Korean blood cannot bear to look at this unfortunate situation of today and cannot think much of the future destiny of the people.

To end the division of the people in our nation and blaze the glorious path of unification is an extremely important problem bearing on the future of the people, and is a most urgent demand which cannot be delayed any longer.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has set forth guidelines for achieving national unity based on the aspirations of the people using the most rational and realistic method of putting a quick end to the tragic situation confronted by our nation and people and of completing the historic undertaking of fatherland unification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In order to bring about fatherland unification, north and south need not cast off communism and capitalism, but should set forth a single doctrine, a national doctrine, and based on that achieve the unity of the nation." ("Let Us Hold High the Banner of the Chuche Idea and Accelerate Socialist Construction," Pamphlet, p 24)

National doctrine is the solid foundation of national unity for the sake of fatherland unification.

As a noble spirit arising from boundless pride and respect for the people, national doctrine represents the common intent and will of a people who are independently molding the future of the nation and who manifest all that is the best in people. In national doctrine is held a treasure house of national sentiment of love and affection for the long history, culture, language and national customs of our nation, and all that makes up the fatherland--the land, so beautiful, on which our wise people have lived and the national feelings, and also reflected therein is the resolute national will of thoroughly safeguarding all these things.

The national doctrine formed and solidified in the lives of our people over the long road of history thoroughly embodies the fundamental well-being of our people and constitutes a key element in bringing about national unity. It is for this reason that the Korean people never forget throughout their lives, wherever they are and no matter what they are doing, the national heritage of the Korean people, and from national doctrine arises a unity of sentiment and will.

In order to put an end to the division of the nation and quickly achieve the fatherland unification which is the great undertaking associated with the well-being of the people, grand national unity based on national doctrine must be achieved.

Achieving grand national unity based on national doctrine is completely in tune with the essential character and national orientation of the fatherland unification issue.

The issue of our nation's unification is one of eliminating the control and interference of outside force and fully realizing the right of independence of the Korean people, and of doing away with mistrust and antagonism between north and south and achieving national unity. As a truely patriotic effort on behalf of the well-being of all the people, the issue of fatherland unification cannot be solved through the strength of one or two people, but can be successfully dealt with only through a nation-wide struggle which combines the strength of all the people. This essence and national character of fatherland unification absolutely requires that national unity based on national doctrine be achieved. National doctrine establishes the guarantee that makes it possible to rally all Korean compatriots--north, south and overseas--closely together under the banner of fatherland unification. In giving priority to the well-being of the national whole and forming a grand national unity on that basis, national doctrine can successfully solve the issue of national unification.

The fact that national doctrine is based on grand national unity also makes it possible to transcend the differences in ideology and system which exist between north and south, and thereby to achieve national unity.

Different systems have existed in north and south from the time of liberation up until now, and within them different ideological and political doctrines have come into control. The different ideologies and doctrines which exist in north and south reflect the positions and wellfare of fixed class and strata, and accordingly there are great differences between them. Under such conditions, if grand national unity is to be achieved and the unification of the nation made a reality, then no one ideology or system should be made absolute, but rather a common ground must be found and emphasized. Should an individual class or stratum insist upon and attempt to make absolute its own ideology, system, convictions or beliefs, national unity can never be achieved and only confrontation and strife can be heightened. Today, when all Korean people earnestly desire fatherland unification, the existence of differences in ideology, doctrine and beliefs should not be allowed to overcome the fundamental welfare of the people. At a time when nations and peoples with different social systems are joining together their power and engaging in common struggle, there are even fewer reasons and conditions for people of the same blood not to join together. Although ideologies and systems may differ, if consideration is given first to fatherland and people and the wellfare of one's own faction is put beneath that of the people as a whole, and one's own ideological demands are made subservient to national doctrine, then national unity is made that much easier.

National doctrine provides a strong guarantee for making it possible to transcend the differences in ideology and system which block the future of fatherland unification and to achieve the unity of all the people.

That national doctrine can become the basis of grand unity on behalf of fatherland unification has already been vividly confirmed by the actual experience which brought about the unity of communists and nationalists in our country a long time ago.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people achieved pan-national unity beneath the banner of fatherland restoration in those dark times of Japanese imperialist rule when they had been subjected to national suffering.

That precious experience of struggle to attain pan-national unity in the fierce struggle for fatherland restoration represents a valuable basis and model for successfully solving the question of the future of our people.

Based on this valuable experience, our people were able to form a union between the communists of the north and the nationalists of the south even under the unfavorable conditions of obstructive maneuvering on the part of splittists at home and abroad. Because the communists of the north and the nationalists of the south gave first consideration to the destiny of the fatherland as it confronted the threat of division and to the great responsibility they had to both history and the people, despite their differences in ideology, doctrine, political views and beliefs, they formed a unity and a common ground and pushed forward the nation-wide unification movement. This graphically demonstrates just how it is that differences in ideology and system need not present a problem in achieving unity, and just to what extent such unity can be forged when based on national doctrine and when approached from

the attitude and position of giving first consideration to the overall welfare of the nation and democracy. If all Korean compatriots--those in the north, the south and overseas, were today, like in the past, to put behind them their differences in ideology, system, beliefs and political views and establish a national doctrine, then, on that basis, they would be able to unite solidly together and create the confederal republic of Koryo which constitutes the new fatherland unification proposal of our party.

The guidelines set down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on advancing national doctrine and on that basis creating a grand union of all the people are the most correct guidelines for advancing the independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

More than anything else, grand national union based on national doctrine allows the marked strengthening of national chuche strength on behalf of fatherland unification.

Enhancing national chuche strength is the most important requirement for solving the issue of fatherland unification by the Korean people themselves and without outside interference. Only by firmly constituting national chuche strength can a decisive edge be given to the force of unification over the forces of division, and the momentous problem of fatherland unification be independently solved.

Only when the broad patriotic forces in the north, the south and overseas form a grand union based on national doctrine and successfully conquer all the obstacles standing in the path of unification, and wear down the forces of division, can a situation favorable to unification be laid out.

Formation of a grand union of the people based on national doctrine opens solid prospects for achieving the unification of the nation in accordance with the three principles of fatherland unification.

The three principles of fatherland unification are fundamental principles for organizing our people in the struggle for fatherland unification.

The three principles of fatherland unification embody the intent of our people to renounce outside force and solve the problem of the nation's unification by means of the consolidated strength of the Korean people, and reflect the chuche position of our people that they are the masters of Korea and that they are the decisive force for deciding the unification issue. Formation of a grand union of all the people based on national doctrine constitutes a basic condition for realizing the unification of the nation in accordance with the three principles of fatherland unification.

When all Korean compatriots in the north, the south and overseas unite solidly together on the basis of national doctrine, they will be able to throw down the fabricated "two Koreas" policy of domestic and foreign splittists and to successfully achieve national unification in accordance with the demands of the three principles of fatherland unification which reflect the will and demands of all the Korean people.

Today we are confronted with the sacred national task of forming a grand union of all the people based on national doctrine and completing the historic task of fatherland unification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"If all the people are to be united, they must transcend differences in ideology, doctrine, system and political views and advance the joint welfare of the people, and adopt the correct position of subjugating everything to the sacred task of fatherland unification."

Transcending differences in ideology, doctrine and system so as to subjugate everything to the task of fatherland unification is a prerequisite for a grand national union.

If each class and stratum in the north, the south and overseas holds fast to its own ideology and doctrine, a common ground cannot be found and national concord and unity cannot be achieved.

The communists of the north and the nationalists of the south, as well as the compatriots overseas, differ in terms of their ideology and doctrine, but it is that which singles them out from other nations and peoples and which serves the nation and the people. It is to that extent that these differences can be deferred to the problem connected with the overall interests of the people. If individual ideologies and doctrines are held on to in the face of the hardships and sufferings endured today by the whole race due to the division of the nation and the people, and the fundamental problem of the people is shunted aside, how can such ideologies and doctrines be said to serve the nation and the people? At this grave point in time of deciding if the nation will be unified or permanently divided, the person who truely serves the nation and loves the people must stand on the correct position and attitude of thinking first of the overall well-being of the people rather than of giving priority to personal benefit. In so doing, the cause of actually transcending existing differences in ideology, doctrine and system, of solidly uniting all the people under national doctrine, and of completing the undertaking of fatherland unification will be that much easier.

If a grand union of all the people is to be formed, north and south must not force their own ideologies and doctrines on the other side.

The pushing of its own ideology and doctrine by either north or south will not result in the transformation to a single ideology and doctrine within a short period of time. The problem is that of forming a grand union of the people and achieving unification while leaving intact the present ideologies and systems of the north and the south. To do so, north and south must adhere to the principle of not forcing their ideological systems on the other side. Only by adhering to this principle can north and south form national unity without breaking their own political beliefs.

Getting rid of the military fascist rule and achieving the democratization of the society in South Korea is a key requirement for forming a grand national union and for advancing fatherland unification.

Today in South Korea there exists the most oppressive and shameless fascist rule, one without historic parallel. Having set into motion a variety of fascist laws and coercive agencies, the South Korean puppet clique brutally tramples the basic rights of the masses and oppresses those patriots and democratic elements who demand democracy and unification. Under such conditions the South Korean people cannot freely push forward the unification movement nor can they make any positive headway in the work of forming a grand union based on national doctrine. For this reason the South Korean society must be democratized, and to do so the present military fascist rule must be removed and all of the fascist laws and fascist agencies which bind the hands and feet of the people must be eliminated. Only in this way can harmony be established between the people and a grand national union be formed under a common national doctrine, and a pan-national struggle to achieve fatherland unification pushed forward.

There is no power in this world that can stop the wisdom and will of our people in advancing national doctrine, and based on that, in solidly uniting the people and achieving the unification of the nation.

All the people of South and North Korea and all overseas compatriots must beat back the maneuvering of the US imperialists and their puppets to permanently divide the nation and unite solidly under national doctrine, and thereby complete straight away the historic undertaking of fatherland unification.

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THE NONALIGNED MOVEMENT AS A POWERFUL FORCE IN ADVANCING THE HISTORY OF MANKIND

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 11, Nov 81 pp 59-64

[Article by Yi Hwa-son]

[Text] In our generation today an unprecedented number of progressive movements have come into being and are having varying degrees of impact on each phase of present and historical development. Among these numerous movements the nonaligned movement occupies a particularly important position.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Today the nonaligned movement plays a key role in developing the international situation and in folving world problems, and has become a powerful force in advancing the history of mankind in a manner suited to the independent hopes and demands of the peoples of the world." ("Summary Report on Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, p 86)

The position and role of the progressive movement in historical development have been determined on the basis of how correctly the aspirations and demands of the time have been reflected, and on how the struggle has been waged to achieve them. Only those movements which correctly reflected the developmental trends of the time and struggled on that basis could become progressive and revolutionary movements, and could become a powerful element for profoundly affecting the process of world change and accelerating the historic development of mankind.

Ours is a time of independence and anti-imperialist struggle. With our generation all of the oppressed peoples of the world have joined in the sacred struggle for liberation, and the revolutionary wind of anti-imperialism and independence is sweeping across every continent on the globe. The fact that more and more peoples of the world are demanding independence and joining in the anti-imperialist struggle constitutes a fundamental trend of our time which cannot be set back by any force.

In correctly reflecting these trends in current development, the nonaligned movement generates great impact on the process of great change and constitutes a key element in vigorously advancing the historic development of mankind.

The nonaligned movement is an extremely broad movement which is global in scope. In the 20 years since the founding of the nonaligned movement, which launched its historic march with the participation of no more than 25 newly independent nations, it has been strengthened and developed into a broad and large-scale international movement which has taken into its ranks 95 nations from the 5 continents of the world representing every type of social system. This confirms that the nonaligned movement conforms to the demands of the progressive peoples of the world, and at the same time demonstrates that, with the appearance of this movement, there is a decisive edge for the world's revolutionary forces over the capitalist reactionary forces.

The nonaligned movement is also an organized political force which has its own recognized principles of operation.

Today there are fixed meetings of the leaders of nonaligned countries and of their foreign ministers, and a series of agencies have been organized, such as the coordinating committee made up of 36 nations including our nation, which direct this movement.

In the six conferences of the leaders of the nonaligned nations and in other meetings, the objectives of struggle of the nonaligned movement and its principles of action have been clearly established.

The underlying principle of the nonaligned movement is to guarantee the independent development of the people of every nation and to have close international cooperation, based on the principles of opposing all forces of domination, non-involvement in any bloc, independence and territorial sanctity, and non-interference in internal affairs and nonaggression. In these principles are reflected the common aspirations and dreams of those progressive peoples who intend to independently and creatively remake history, opposing all forms of domination and subordination, as true masters of their own destiny. It is through these principles of action that the nonaligned movement manifests its invincible strength.

The fact that the nonaligned movement has completely reflected the trends of the times and brought together the majority of the world's nations, and has become a newly rising political force for launching common struggle based on common principles of action, singles the movement out from other international movements.

The role played by the nonaligned movement in the international revolutionary development and the development of the history of mankind is extremely large.

More than anything else, the nonaligned movement constitutes a powerful element in stimulating historical development by delivering a powerful blow to all of the reactionary forces which run counter to the development of the present time and of history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The nonaligned movement delivers a great blow to the policies of aggression and plunder of the imperialists and pushes them toward decline and fall, and vigorously encourages the revolutionary struggle of oppressed and newly rising peoples." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 7 p 290)

Imperialism and colonialism represent the primary obstacles standing in the way of independent development and social progress of the newly rising nations, and are reactionary forces hindering the historical development of mankind. Modern history is a history of struggle in opposition to the aggression, war, domination of and subordination to imperialism.

From its beginning imperialism has run counter to the development of mankind. Imperialism, which threw off any pretenses about capitalism toward the end of the nineteenth century and, with open policies of aggression and plunder, raised the curtain on a bloody history, had colonialized, semi-colonialized or brought under its power 77 percent of the world's area and 69.2 percent of its people by the beginning of the twentieth century, and subsequently launched an unending war to aggrandize power and gather all of the world's people into the oppression and plunder of colonialism. In particular, the imperialists caused world wars on two occasions and destroyed the spiritual and material wealth of people, plunging the peoples of the world into abject suffering. Even today, in order to maintain its right of domination based on "power," imperialism viciously challenges all progressive movement on behalf of democratic independence and socialism, and launches armed intervention, subversion and destructive operations against the newly rising nations. This demonstrates that if the agressive policies of the imperialists are left alone, peace and independence and social progress cannot be achieved.

The nonaligned movement is a powerful movement in opposition to the aggression and plunder of imperialism and colonialism, which are the common targets of struggle of mankind, and the nonaligned nations are a powerful revolutionary force against the reactionary force of imperialism.

From the first day of its appearance on the world stage the nonaligned movement vividly demonstrated its anti-imperialist orientation, fiercely opposing the maneuverings of the imperialists who would divide the world into big power blocs and spheres of influence, and struggled decisively in opposition to the policies of war and aggression from any source.

Statements--both political and economic--and declarations on the struggle for democratic liberation in opposition to all forms of imperialist aggression, interference and despotism, as well as on behalf of the independent development of people, have been issued at the conferences of leaders of nonaligned nations. In particular, at the fourth conference of leaders of nonaligned nations, a "Resolution on Korea" was unanimously adopted which firmly denounced the US imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their new war maneuverings and demanded their complete withdrawal from South Korea. All of the nonaligned movement's anti-imperialist policies constitute a powerful blow to the aggressive forces of imperialism.

By launching an attack every time aggression and interference on the part of the imperialists has taken place, the nonaligned movement plays an enormous role in developing the world situation and in solving international problems. At meetings of international agencies such as the United Nations, the nonaligned nations strike out against the agression and war maneuvering of the imperialists as part of a common struggle, backing them into a corner. The process whereby the nonaligned nations right to speak out on the international stage is growing daily and all problems are settled in accordance with their demands demonstrates that the world

political situation is developing in a manner suited to the interests of those who are revolutionaries, and that the tyranny of the imperialists is coming to an end.

With the daily strengthening anti-imperialist struggle of the nonaligned nations, the imperialists find it difficult to carry out at will their maneuverings of aggression and war against the world's peoples as they did in the past, and they find that they are gradually unable to hold together their notorious military bloc. This is amply demonstrated by the fact that the aggressive military pacts of "CENTO" and "SEATO" put together by the US imperialists have already collapsed, and that throughout the world the imperialists are suffering a series of setbacks.

Vigorously encouraging the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle of the world's oppressed peoples is a common task for ridding the globe of imperialism and colonialism, and for eliminating all manner of domination and subjugation.

The anti-imperialist and anti-colonial struggle of oppressed peoples is a link in the international anti-imperialist struggle in opposition to the aggressive forces of imperialism. Only by strengthening their militant solidarity and support can those marching forward under the banner of anti-imperialist independence strengthen overall anti-imperialist revolutionary strength and advance the victory of the revolutionary struggle of developing nations.

Based on their own successes in anti-imperialist independence, the nonaligned nations take as an important task of their own that of positively supporting the revolutionary struggle of oppressed nations and peoples to achieve democratic independence. At the fifth conference of leaders of nonaligned nations, there was vividly set forth the "principle that foreign aggression, foreign interference, policies of racism and ethnic isolation, imperialism, colonialism and all other forms of dependence and subjugation must be eliminated and that interference in the internal affairs of other nations, domination and exploitation must come to an end, and that it is the policy of the nonaligned nations to adhere to this," and a series of measures were adopted at subsequent conferences in support of the revolutionary struggle of all oppressed peoples for freedom and independence. This became even more of a reality when, at the time the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe were confronted with difficult circumstances due to the vicious maneuvering of the imperialists, an international conference supporting the righteous struggle of the people of this area was held at the instigation and positive effort of the nonaligned nations, and when various international conferences, including the international conference in opposition to racism, were convened and resolutions and programs of action supporting those people fighting for freedom and democratic independence were adopted. The fact that problems associated with eliminating imperialism, colonialism and racism from the South African area and establishing the right of self-determination were discussed at an emergency session of the nonaligned nations coordinating committee at the beginning of 1979 also vividly demonstrates the solidarity of the nonaligned movement in the righteous struggles of the people.

This struggle of the nonaligned nations has greatly encouraged the struggle of oppressed peoples to achieve freedom and independence, and has delivered a resounding blow to the policies of aggression and intervention of the imperialists and colonialists toward the Asian, African and Latin American areas.

With the vigorous launching of the common struggle of the nonaligned nations, the various vicious maneuverings of the imperialists--including the US imperialists--who would dominate and subjugate small and backward nations have been discredited, and the process of the enemy's collapse has been further advanced.

The nonaligned movement has in this way delivered a great blow to the imperialists who brought down such incalculable misery and suffering on the people of days past, is now speeding them on their way to downfall and ruin, and is vigorously pushing forward the revolutionary struggle of newly arising nations and oppressed peoples.

Also, since it vigorously encourages the revolutionary struggle of progressive peoples to build a new society and an independent world under the banner of independence, the nonaligned movement is a force for advancing the history of mankind.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The nonaligned movement is an international movement in the struggle to oppose all manner of domination and subjugation of the newly arising nations, and on behalf of the right to democratic independence and freedom, and peace and social progress."

To eliminate all manner of domination and subjugation and build a prosperous new society and world is the common aspiration and dream of the world's people. This common dream of mankind can be achieved only when all progressive people of the world vigorously push forward the common struggle to obtain independence.

The nonaligned movement was born of the struggle for independence, and the history of the movement has been one of struggle to safeguard independence and to build a new and independent world.

The nonaligned movement demands that all nations adhere to independence.

Independence is the lifeblood of the nation and the people. Only by adhering to independence can national dignity and honor be maintained and national independence and prosperity attained, and solidarity and cooperation between nations be developed on the basis of equality and stability.

In accordance with their own public principles of conduct, nonaligned nations do not permit any interventionist maneuvering by the imperialists and thoroughly adhere to the principle of independence in all of their own external and internal activities. This not only serves to strengthen the revolutionary force of the nonaligned nations and to further solidify the overall forces of nonalignment, but also further strengthens the force of independence on the international level and greatly encourages the struggle of progressive peoples to build a new society and a new world.

The struggle to eliminate all remnants of past imperialist and colonial rule and to establish a new progressive system constitutes an important part of the nonaligned movement.

Nonaligned nations and newly arising nations are vigorously pushing forward the struggle to oppose imperialist exploitation and plunder and to firmly protect their national resources, and to develop and use them to good end so as to build a self-dependent national economy. Many nonaligned nations have either driven out or nationalized the imperialist monopolies that have invaded their countries, and have put into force various measures to protect their resources. In so doing they have eliminated the foothold of imperialist aggression and plunder, and have enhanced their independence and vigorously stepped up the material foundation for building a new society.

Nonaligned nations and newly arising nations are throwing off the old international economic order unilaterally established by the imperialists, and are vigorously pushing forward the struggle to establish a new impartial international economic order.

The old international economic order was the product of colonialism and was an unfair system which benefitted only the imperialists. Under the old economic order, the imperialists carry out the exploitation and coercion of developing nations and set up economic roadblocks for these nations. Consequently, if the old international economic order is left as it is, newly arising nations are denied economic independence and cannot achieve political independence, nor can they bring about the healthy development of their nations and the prosperity of their people. For this reason, the nonaligned nations must throw off the old international economic order and positively struggle to establish a new international economic order.

As a result of the strong instigation and positive struggle of the nonaligned nations, a "resolution on establishing a new international economic order" and a "program for implementation" were adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, and a "resolution on development and economic cooperation" was adopted at the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Also as a result of the strong instigation of the nonaligned nations, a series of new internation cooperation agencies have also been organized. As a result of the joint struggle of nonaligned nations to establish a new international economic order, the old international economic order based on the domination, control, exploitation and plunder of imperialism, which could rob developing nations at will, is crumbling. This has become a condition beneficial for ending the economic plundering of imperialists and for the independent development and development of self-dependent economies of nonaligned nations and newly arising nations.

By further strengthening the solidarity and cooperation of newly arising nations, the nonaligned movement is greatly encouraging the struggle of the people to build a new society.

Nonaligned nations and newly arising nations possess ample territory and unlimited natural resources, as well as good experience and skills gained in their development. If nonaligned nations and newly arising nations help each other and achieve cooperation and interchange based on the principle of administering to each other's needs, they can rapidly develop their economies without relying on the big powers and can vigorously accelerate the building of a new society.

In order to build a new society under the banner of national and collective self-dependence, the nonaligned nations have established numerous measures on behalf of solidarity, including the "Lima program for mutual support and solidarity," and have created many agencies in order achieve economic cooperation. Looking at just the specialized economic cooperation agencies of Asia, Latin America and Africa there are scores of such agencies including the Joint Governmental Committee of Copper Exporting Countries, the Council of Coffee Producing Countries, the Council of Raw Rubber Producing Nations and the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries. In addition, numerous other cooperative agencies have been organized and put into operation which are keyed to specific continents or regions, such as the Latin American Economic Organization, African Regional Development Agency, Latin American Power Agency, African Scientific and Technical Development Association, West Africa Economic Organization, Caribbean Organization and the Senegal River Power Development Agency.

The work of nonaligned nations and newly arising nations to strengthen cooperation is being intensified on a daily basis. In recent years the nonaligned nations have held numerous international conferences on developing science, education, culture and technology, and have adopted practical measures at those conferences. These overall measures contribute greatly to the common struggle of the developing nations to achieve economic self-dependence and social progress. The African Development Bank, which encompasses almost all African nations, has provided $700 million to 35 nations during the period 1964, when it was founded, to 1979, and in so doing has been of great assistance to over 300 construction projects in this area, and the Caribbean Region Joint Shipping Company, with 90 percent of the maritime cargo shipping in the Caribbean, is delivering a resounding blow to the capitalists who had been extorting $2 billion in shipping fees every year and is contributing positively to the building of a new society in this region.

Close cooperation has also been established among nonaligned nations and newly arising nations in the fields of food and agriculture. The Second Conference of the Food and Agriculture Coordinating Countries of the Nonaligned Nations and the Forum of Nonaligned Nations and Other Developing Nations On Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, held in Pyongyang this year in June and August, adopted fundamental positions and tasks that democratic nations should adhere to in setting the direction of these nations' agricultural development and implementing it, as well as methods and concrete measures for further strengthening cooperation and solidarity among these nations.

By making maximum use of the strength of the people of their own nations and strengthening solidarity and cooperation based on independence, the nonaligned nations and newly arising nations are achieving great successes in building self-dependent national economies and in realizing national prosperity.

With the vigorous struggle of nonaligned nations and newly arising nations to build new societies and a new world, the face of the world has been changed and fundamental transformations have been made in the lives of the people.

The time when a few imperialists held sway over the world's politics and the destiny of the people has already come to an end, and the myriads of oppressed masses who had been considered only as the objects of history, outside of history, have come

on to the stage today as the masters of history and the masters of the world, and, firmly in control of the times, are vigorously advancing the history of mankind.

Today the multitude of popular masses have become the element in command of the world political situation and are presiding over the end of the age of oppression and subjugation, and are solving all problems that crop up on the world stage in a manner suited to progressive peoples and are vigorously building an independent and prosperous new world.

This fundamental transformation brought about in the development of the history of mankind was the result of a bloody struggle by the people for independence over a long period of time, and at the same time stemmed from the brilliant victory of the nonaligned movement which supported and encouraged this struggle on the international level with organized force.

The prominent role played by the nonaligned movement in the development of the international situation and in solving world problems provides vivid proof of the legitimacy of the excellent thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the role and position of this movement in history.

Today the people of the world, possessed of a proper understanding of the position and role of the nonaligned movement, are faced with the urgent task of further expanding and developing this movement so as to properly play the roles that it gives to them.

The historic undertaking of building a world free from exploitation and coercion, an independent world, as embodied in the sacred anti-imperialist independent doctrine established by the nonaligned movement, is one characterized by hardship, complexity and protraction. The capitalism which has stood in the way of the historical development of mankind still remains as a dangerous force and engages in all types of maneuvering to snare the progressive peoples in the noose of neo-colonialism, and in particular cunningly plots to break up the nonaligned movement.

To strengthen and develop the solidarity of the nonaligned movement against the maneuverings of aggression and war of the imperialist reactionary forces and against the plots of destruction, plunder and division of the neo-colonialists constitute an important guarantee for advancing the victory of the nonaligned movement and promoting the historic development of mankind.

Holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace in the future just as they have done in the past, our party and the government of the republic will thoroughly adhere to the basic principles of the nonaligned movement and exhaust every means to strengthen solidarity on the basis of independence, and will sincerely carry out, with a high sense of international duty, the progressive policies and measures adopted by the various conferences, organizations and agencies of the nonaligned antions including especially the Second Conference of the Food and Agriculture Coordinating Countries of the Nonaligned Nations and the Forum of Nonaligned Nations and Other Developing Nations On Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang this year in June and August.

It is in this manner that, in accordance with the demands of the sacred doctrine of the nonaligned movement, a positive contribution is made to finally eliminating imperialism and colonialism and to building a world, an independent world, in which all people can live a free and blessed life without subjugation and coercion, and that the advance of human history is vigorously accelerated in a manner suited to the aspirations of our age, an age of independence.

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KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 215

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER U.S. OFFICIAL ON ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA

SK300318 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] In an article contributed to the 26 April edition of the NEW YORK TIMES, Donald Ranard, former Korean affairs section chief in the U.S. State Department, warns that the United States confronts an anti-American sentiment that is unprecedented in its diplomatic relations with South Korea.

Ranard says that the young generation in South Korea is looking critically at the United States. He points out that the 18-year long support for the Pak regime and aid given the Chon Tu-hwan regime have made matters worse.

The Reagan regime's involvement in such cases as the Reagan regime's invitation of Chon Tu-hwan to Washington and talks with him immediately after he took power and its attitude toward the Kwangju incident and the Kim Tae-chung case have led the South Korean people to believe that the United States tolerates the suppressive regime, according to Ranard.

Another characteristic of the anti-U.S. sentiment, he says, is the feeling among the intellectuals and students of South Korea that the U.S. forces are here not to defend freedom but to protect U.S. investments and trade.

In the article he contributed to the NEW YORK TIMES, Ranard contends that the U.S. pressure on South Korea to bear a part of the expense for stationing U.S. forces in South Korea is another example of the callousness of the United States. This poses a greater problem for the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea, Ranard believes.

CSO: 4108/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'IZVESTIYA' CRITICIZES U.S.-S. KOREAN MILITARY COLLUSION

SK121008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA in a review of the international situation flayed the war moves of the United States and South Korea, according to a TASS report.

The feverish war preparations hastened in South Korea at the instigation of the United States in various respects are assuming an undisguised provocative character against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and increasing the tension in the Korean Peninsula, and they are contradictory to the desire of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic principle, stresses the paper.

Noting that the militarization of South Korea is being stepped up in accordance with the U.S. strategic plan, the paper goes on:

Under this plan Seoul will play the role of the "frontline" in the Far East and a forward post of the "free world." Japan will fulfil the function of the "second front" in accordance with a script written by the United States. The security of Japan is, they claim, directly linked with the "defence potential" of South Korea.

The paper writes: Washington intensifying its pressure on Japan to speed up her militarization and more actively participate in ensuring the U.S. "defence strategy" in the Far East not only strongly urges Japan to increase her spendings for military purposes but also tries to impose a huge share of its financial disbursement upon its "ally." Japan now disburses roughly 1,000 million dollars every year for the upkeep of the U.S. forces deployed in her territory.

Talks are now going on on Japan's supply of billions of dollars of "loan" to South Korea to maintain the latter's "military potential" at a "due level." The United States is also instigating Japan to directly participate in taking military steps in the Far East, such as patrolling a definite area of the Pacific in particular and establishing a military partnership with South Korea in the field of arms supply and construction of military objects.

CSO: 4120/263

'MINJOK SIBO' DISCUSSES PUSAN CULTURAL CENTER ARSON

SK050941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--The April 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of "Mindan"-lining compatriots in Japan, carried an article headlined "Significance of the Arson at the Americal Cultural Centre in Pusan," which notes that the incident not only dealt a blow at the U.S. ruling circles and the South Korean puppet ruling quarters but also signified "a signal-fire of the start of the anti-U.S. struggle which had never been seen in the past," according to a KNS report.

The article ridicules the United States and the South Korean puppets for resorting to every conceivable false propaganda in an attempt to impair the significance of the incident at any cost, the blow dealt at them being too heavy. The incident, the article says, is of weighty historic significance, as it ignited the torch of the national salvation struggle against outside forces.

The article recalls the words of the leaflets scattered by students that "the United States and Japan are exploiting us while pretending to aid our country economically" and "the present government is preparing for invading the north by introducing only weapons for attack from the United States." This, the article notes, shows that they correctly see through the true nature of two big outside forces, the United States and Japan, and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime."

Declaring that the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" is the "continuation of the struggle in Pusan and Masan in 1979 and the Kwangju uprising in 1980," the article says: It is natural for students to brand the United States as the backstage manipulator of South Korean reaction.

The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" bespeaks that the idea of democratic revolution, the supreme task in national history, is maturing. The torch of resistance will rage gradually fiercer, if oppression is not ended in South Korea, says the article.

CSO: 4120/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK101534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--The question of Korean reunification has been discussed at nearly all the summit conferences and foreign ministers conferences of non-aligned countries and meetings of associated organisations, where the firm stand of the non-aligned countries supporting the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for the independent reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was expressed through their final declarations and resolutions.

"The presence of foreign forces in Korea is posing a threat to national independence and international peace and security." (From the declaration of the third non-aligned summer conference in September 1970.)

"The conference endorses the action of the Korean people for an independent and peaceful reunification, calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and feels that the Korean problem must be settled without outside interference." (From the political declaration of the fourth non-aligned summit conference in September 1973.)

"The conference noted with satisfaction the initial results which have been achieved towards reunification of Korea. In order to advance this purpose of the people of Korea, the conference demanded the cessation of all foreign intervention in the matter. The conference further calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces." (From the declaration of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Guyana in August 1972.)

"The coordinating bureau reaffirms its support to the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification, without outside interference in their internal affairs, pursued by the Korean people, and demands the withdrawal of the United States and all other foreign troops that are still stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations." (From the declaration of the meeting of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries in Havana in March 1975.)

Besides, final declarations and communiques adopted at the fifth and sixth non-aligned summit conferences in August 1976 and in September 1979 and at the foreign ministers conference in Lima in August 1975 fully supported the proposals for the independent reunification of Korea, strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops present in South Korea under the U.N. flag and called for the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

CSO: 4120/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREA'S 'SUPPRESSION' OF CHRISTIANS CRITICIZED

SK050133 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 May 82

["Text" of letter sent on 2 May from the Korean Christian Federation to Christian organizations in foreign countries and international Christian organizations--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Christian organizations in different countries and international Christian organizations:

Christians in South Korea--our fellow countrymen--are harshly suppressed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of satans--and religious activity is in grave danger.

With ardent aspirations for preaching the gospel of freedom to Christians in South Korea, and deeply worried over the grave situation faced by them, we sent this letter to Christian organizations in different countries and to international Christian organizations who value love, justice, peace and democracy.

As is well known, the Korean Christian Action Organization, a joint organization of Catholics and Protestants in South Korea, recently issued an anti-U.S. statement in the joint name of 42 prominent Christians, including Bishop Chi Hak-sun, Revs. Pak Hyong-kyu, So Nam-tong, Ham Se-ung and Kwon Ho-kyong.

In the statement they sharply criticized the South Korean policy of the United States, strongly demanded the recall of U.S. ambassador Walker and the commander of the U.S. forces Wickham from South Korea, praised the patriotic act of students who set fire to the American cultural center in Pusan and supported the anti-U.S. movement growing daily in South Korea.

This anti-U.S. action of the South Korean Christians is a natural outcome of the U.S. neo-colonial policy toward South Korea. For the past 37 years since the U.S. troops were stationed in South Korea shortly after the end of World War II, the United States has applied the most heinous neo-colonial policy in South Korea.

Regarding South Korea as one of its states, the United States has infringed upon the South Korean people's sovereignty and democratic freedoms, completely seizing power in all sectors, including politics, military, economy and culture. It is the United States that fabricated a treacherous, suppressive and splittist puppet regime in South Korea, trampling underfoot the South Korean people's aspirations for building a democratic and independent country shortly after the 15 August liberation. It is also the United States that, when the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime was toppled by the April uprising of the South Korean people and students in 1960, established the Pak Chong-hui fascist regime by waging a military coup d'etat. When the Pak Chong-hui fascist regime was toppled by the South Korean people's October resistance for democracy in 1979, the United States framed up the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime by the most wicked and truculent means.

The collapse of the dictatorial regime resulted in opening a road to democracy and national reunification. However, the U.S. imperialists thwarted the development of the situation in South Korea by instigating the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, whom they had trained. The crime of the United States in manipulating behind the scenes the brutal massacre of Kwangju citizens, who rose in a peaceful demonstration for democracy and reunification, left incurable wounds of grievances on the hearts of the South Korean people.

The bloodbath in Kwangju, which claimed thousands of lives and tens of thousands of wounded, made the South Korean people clearly see that the United States was by no means a friendly nation, but the enemy of democracy and reunification.

In retrospect, the only things that the United States has done so far for South Korea has been to trample underfoot the South Korean people's aspiration for independence, democracy and reunification and force on them national suppression, contempt, poverty, lack of rights and national division.

Despite such crimes, the Americans, instead of seeking atonement, hurled an unendurable insult at the nation, saying that democracy is not suitable for the South Korean democratic personages and that demonstrating students are spoiled brats.

Anyone who loves his country and values national dignity will not tolerate such an American policy subordinating South Korea and the Americans' supercilious words and deeds.

The arson at the American cultural and information center in Kwangju and the American culture center in Pusan and anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstrations of students rapidly expanding and developing in Seoul and South Korea's Kangwon Province are entirely attributable to the U.S. neo-colonial policy and to the crimes of the Americans themselves.

It is only natural, therefore, that Christians who condemn injustice and praise justice criticized the wrong policy of the United States and supported the just anti-U.S. movement of the South Korean students and people.

Even so, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while kowtowing and apologizing to the U.S. masters--the source of the calamity--is inflicting still harsher repression on the oppressed fellow countrymen. The South Korean authorities launched a wholesale repressive campaign after the American cultural center in Pusan was set afire, students in Seoul held anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstrations and students in Chunchon--in South Korea's Kangwon Province--burned the stars and stripes and held an anti-U.S. demonstration.

Because of this, those who had joined the just struggle are now behind bars and are being barbarously tortured. Among them are numerous Catholic priests, including Father Choe Ki-sik, head of the Wonju diocese's education center in Kangwon Province.

Branding the splendid undertakings of the members of the Korean Christian Action Organization recently issued an anti-U.S. statement as an indiscreet action, the South Korean fascist clique staged a play of denunciation by mobilizing pro-government organizations and, in particular, hurled a fascist attack at the urban industrial mission.

The freedom of religious activity of conscientious believers who put forward just demands is suppressed and they are faced with serious danger.

Regarding the conscientious religionists of South Korea as obstacles to its dictatorial rule, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has been systematically strengthening suppression against them. Because of this fascist clique, numerous churchgoers, including the devoted Christian Kim Tae-chung, are still suffering indescribable hardships in prison cells, unjustly charged with pro-communism, and numerous other churchgoers, under surveillance of investigative organs, are restricted in their every movement.

At this moment, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is spreading the unheard-of argument of national ruin caused by the church, contending that the church is a haven for seditious elements, and it is throwing the intelligence and surveillance networks even over churches, walking off to the police clergymen preaching sermons and interfering in preaching without hesitation.

Freedom of religion and freedom of religious activity were stamped out long ago in South Korea by the rude arbitrariness of the authorities.

All of these facts prove that the present authorities in South Korea are dirty lackeys of the United States, faithfully executing the colonial rule of the United States, and that they are fascist tyrants who trample underfoot even the freedom of religion.

In harshly suppressing the just anti-U.S. movement of the South Korean believers and people, the Chon Tu-hwan clique seeks to win the trust of the U.S. master and thereby gratify its wild ambition for long-term office and leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colony and military base.

Christian organizations and fellow Christians in various countries of the world: The conditions in which South Korean Christian circles are placed today are enough to arouse anger in all Christians who long for a society full of love, justice and harmony. Christians who regard their neighbor's sufferings as their own have never stood with their arms folded while their fellow believers were being unjustly suppressed or oppressed anywhere in the world.

Christian organizations and fellow Christians in various countries of the world have extended unsparing support and encouragement to the South Korean Christians' movement against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and our people's cause of national reunification.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express deep thanks to the Christian organizations of various countries and international Christian organizations for their support and encouragement to the struggle of our fellow countrymen for the democratization of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

At the same time, we express the hope that the Christian organizations and Christians in different countries will raise their voices louder on a global scale against the shameless domination of the United States over South Korea and the fascist outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and that they will launch a more active solidarity movement supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle of the South Korean people and Christians.

[Signed] Korean Christian Federation Central Committee, 2 May 1982

Pyongyang

CSO: 4108/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HEAD OF JAPAN-DPRK ASSOCIATION URGES AMITY WITH DPRK

SK101522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 7 May (KNS-KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO May 6 carried an interview with Satsuo Yamamoto (film director) who was recently elected chairman of the Japan-Korea Association.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, Satsuo Yamamoto said: It is the United States that is standing in the way of Korean reunification. The United States concluded a military alliance with South Korea, perpetuating the division.

The presence of U.S. troops in South Korea is a contradiction.

Backed by the United States, Chon Tu-hwan is obstructing the reunification. Entering this year, he pretends to be interested in the reunification, talking about the "unification proposal." But this is designed to mislead public opinion. He made this gesture because he is fearful of the disclosure of his fascist nature.

Noting that under the manipulation of the United States, Japan is scheming to turn South Korea into its new colony, Satsuo Yamamoto remarked that most of Japan's "aid" to South Korea is a political lever for South Korea-Japan fusion.

Saying that the recent South Korean tour of the U.S. Defence Secretary was reminiscent of that of Dulles on the eve of the outbreak of the Korean war, he pointed out that the United States, Japan and South Korea are colluding with each other in heightening tension.

He stressed that he would vigorously wage a movement to remove the increasing danger of a nuclear war in Korea and further promote exchange and strengthen amity and friendship with the DPRK.

CSO: 4120/263

NORWEGIAN CHUCHE SEMINAR MARKS KIM BIRTHDAY

SK120423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--A Norwegian seminar on the chuche idea and the problem of Korean reunification was held with a large attendance at the People's House in Oslo on April 23 under the co-sponsorship of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, the Norwegian Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea and the International Cultural Association of Norway in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the seminar hall.

The seminar was attended by public and academic figures and men of the press, members of groups for the study of the chuche idea, members of organisations for solidarity with the Korean people and personages of all walks of life.

DPRK ambassador to Norway Kim Kyong-un was invited there.

The seminar was preceded by a function of laying a basket of flowers beneath a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the preparatory committee of the seminar in celebration of his 70th birthday.

After an opening speech by the chairman of the preparatory committee of the seminar, a congratulatory speech was made by Adamegede Nisen, chairman of the International Cultural Association. Torstein Engelskjon, chairman of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, made a report on the subject "Most Fair Policy for Korean Reunification Embodying the Chuche Idea."

Then speeches were made by 7 persons including Fjorgulv Froyin, chairman of the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, and lawyer Ainar Narsen.

The reporters and speakers noted that the immortal chuche idea, a new revolutionary idea, reflecting the demand of the times is an idea founded by his excellency respected President Kim Il-song, most outstanding thinker

and theoretician, who has a distinguished gift ever known in history, and stressed that this idea is a great revolutionary doctrine to realise independence.

Referring to the three principles of national reunification, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, they argued their correctness.

Pointing out that the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression from South Korea is a prerequisite to the reunification of Korea, they bitterly denounced the ever more undisguised criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

They expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the seminar.

On the evening of that day, a banquet was given in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the success of the seminar.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

During the seminar a DPRK book and photo exhibition was held.

CSO: 4120/263

REPORT ON SEOUL STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

SK171540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1345 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] According to a foreign news report from Seoul, some 1,400 students in Seoul staged an antigovernment demonstration on the night of 16 April, breaking through a repressive guard line. The students rising in the demonstration expressed full support for the acts of Catholic priest Choe Ki-sik, director of the educational institute of the Wonju diocese, who protected many patriotic students who burned the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, and sternly denounced the barbarous oppression of him by the Chon Tu-hwan military gang.

The students, disseminating copies of a statement issued by the South Korean Council of Bishops supporting the acts of Priest Choe Ki-sik and protesting the fascist clique's repression, staged a demonstration, shouting anti-government slogans. The students also disseminated leaflets demanding exposure of the truth about the Kwangju incident from the fascist clique.

It has been learned that the students held a rally at a church in Haehwa-tong, Chongno Ku, Seoul and advanced to the demonstration. Foreign news reports say the priests who participated in the rally at the church referred to the demonstration to the 19 April people's uprising which overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

As reported, the military fascist elements on 5 April arraigned Priest Choe Ki-sik in Wonju, Kangwon Province, South Korea, on charges of protecting the patriotic students who burned the U.S. cultural center and formally arrested him on 15 April after putting him in custody in Pusan.

The fascist clique's barbarous repression against conscientious religionists aroused the indignation of the students. Frightened by the advance of the students, the military hooligans barbarously arrested 10 demonstrators that day.

CSO: 4108/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN POLICEMAN'S SHOOTING SPREE REPORTED

SK300504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2323 GMT 29 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April commentary: "An Inevitable Consequence of the Policy of Fascist Suppression"]

[Text] Another massacre was committed in South Korea on 26 April. A drunken policeman from Kungyu police box of the Uiryong police station of South Kyongsang Province killed 73 people on the spot and wounded 35 others by firing a carbine rifle and throwing handgrenades at innocent residents in seven villages.

This is an unpardonable fascist rampage which is possible only in South Korea, where traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the most outrageous murderer and military hooligan--remains in power. With this horrible bloodbath, the puppet clique is babbling that the incident was the result of a policeman going berserk. This is, indeed, shameless gibberish.

As clearly shown by reports, even in the darkness, the policeman took correct aim in shooting many residents. How can this be called an act of one who went berserk?

Gibberish about schizophrenia is nothing but a cunning trick to evade responsibility for the massacre by the puppet police--one of the major oppressive organizations of the South Korean fascist regime. It is a well-known fact that the killing of residents by the fascist puppet hooligans is not a serious offense in South Korea, where fascism and terror are rampant. The Uiryong incident is a direct consequence of the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, its training of the puppet police for relentless massacres of the people and its delegation of unlimited authority to suppress the people.

Since the massacre of the Kwangju people, youths and students who were demanding democracy and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has continued atrocities of killing people every day.

The atrocity committed by the puppet policeman this time is a carbon copy of the bloody slaughter waged by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and a reenactment of his crime.

The puppets have no excuse whatsoever for this massacre. The atrocity of killing and injuring almost a hundred people by a policeman again shows that South Korea is, indeed, a living hell where only fascism is rampant and the people are killed by guns and swords.

The incident also tells the people that traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a most outrageous fascist murderer who is turning South Korea into a sea of the blood of the people--must be expelled from power as soon as possible.

With the growing indignation of the people over the massacre, traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly decapitated the puppet home minister and several other stooges and is playing a word game to placate popular indignation.

However, such a farce by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique cannot pay for the blood of the people. The puppet traitor's act of decapitation only replaces one puppet stooge with another and will bring nothing but intensification of the oppression of the people.

At the same time traitor Chon Tu-hwan is driving the puppet police to fascist rampage, an even worse incident could occur.

Instead of decapitating others, as the ringleader of the incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan must assume responsibility for it and step down from power as demanded by the people.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan ignores the unanimous demand of the people and continues to stay in power and the fascist rule continues, the South Korean people will severely punish the fascist hooligans.

CSO: 4108/152

'VRPR' CRITICIZES CHON RING'S ARREST OF STUDENTS, PEOPLE

SK300933 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been already reported, on 29 April the police authorities perpetrated the fascist atrocity of arresting and detaining four students, including Yi Su-pok and Kang Yong-sik, sophomore of the sociology department of Koryo University, who had reportedly disseminated antigovernment leaflets and agitated an antigovernment demonstration, charging them with violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

This is not only a vicious challenge to the patriotic students demanding national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights but also an intolerable criminal act of obliterating the patriotic anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

That the patriotic students of Koryo University staged an antigovernment struggle on 15 April, disseminating on the campus leaflets titled "We speak in the name of the nation" was a sacred and just patriotic act reflecting the urgent demands of the times and public opinion.

As is known to everyone, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has reduced this land to one where foreign aggression and fascism are rampant, while it perpetrates all treacherous and treasonous acts. Running counter to the aspiration of the people for national reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to make the division of the nation permanent and is going so far as to openly talk about the so-called theory of reunification in the 2000's.

It has staged large-scale military exercises simulating an attack against the north such as Team Spirit '82 almost every day together with the U.S. aggressors.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up various government-sponsored functions on the eve of the centennial anniversary of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the United States. It is perpetrating without hesitation the dirty treacherous act of upholding the United States as the savior of the world, speaking highly of it even while distorting a history stained with aggression and plundering.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring never utters even a word on the atrocities of the U.S. aggressors, cannibals. Instead, it is openly perpetrating the fascist atrocities of suppressing the acts of the patriotic people demanding the withdrawal of the yankee aggressors, who are the inveterate enemy of our nation and the source of all misfortunes and disasters.

As an example of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring kicked off a wholesale arrest of patriotic youths and students simply because they set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and burned the U.S. flag and conscientious religionists simply because they protected and encouraged the youths and students, mobilizing the police force as well as military troops, and it detained, tortured and persecuted them.

Anyone who wants freedom and democracy and has a conscience cannot idly sit and connive at today's miserable realities and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and treasonous acts.

That the patriotic Koryo University students condemned the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and treasonous act in the name of the nation and resolutely waged a struggle against Chon Tu-hwan is only just. This is a just and patriotic act reflecting the unanimous aspiration and demands of the whole nation to reject foreign forces, to regain national sovereignty, to smash the fascist dictatorship and to achieve democracy and reunification, and cannot be a target of suppression.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated the fascist atrocity of illegally detaining the patriotic students of Koryo University, charging them for violating fascist evil laws.

Earlier, the Chon Tu-hwan ring also perpetrated similar fascist atrocities when the students of Kangwon University burned the U.S. flag and staged an anti-U.S. demonstration, shouting "yankees go home," when youths and students in Seoul staged sacred anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations on 26 and 27 April and when religious organizations issued anti-U.S. statements.

This showed once again to the world that the Chon Tu-hwan ring are flunkeyists, traitors, murderers and tyrants.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantic in its brutal, fascist suppression in a bid to obliterate the recently growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and to realize its wild ambition for long-term power. However, this is nothing but a foolish act which only expedites its ruin.

No matter how frantically it runs wild, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot block the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of our youths and students and patriotic people nor can it settle the increasing crisis in its rule.

The recent sacred anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle staged in Pusan, Seoul, Chunchon and many other areas of the country is an expression of our people's firm will not to tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military rule and the yankee aggressors.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop its anachronistic fascist suppression, should unconditionally and immediately release the illegally arrested and detained patriotic students and all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience and should immediately step down from power as unanimously demanded by the people.

CSO: 4108/152

DKP OBJECTS TO HANDLING OF ASSEMBLY REMARKS

SK110915 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 May 82 p 2

[From the column: "News Behind the News"]

[Text] In a strategy meeting held on the morning of 10 May, President Yu Chi-song of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], commenting on the erasure of Rep Han Yong-su's remarks from the stenographic records [of the National Assembly], said, "If the government finds its view different from that of the parliamentaria, the government could make its view understood by answering questions raised in the course of an interpellation. However, the government resorts to expurgation from the records. This is a problem."

President Yu, however, did not say whether he would bring the point up with Speaker Chong Nae-hyok or whether he would let the party spokesman make public the party stand on the issue. This gives the impression that the expurgation issue has all but come to an end.

Rep Han, the very man whose remarks were expurgated from the records, is reported to have been silent throughout the meeting.

It is also said that the Democratic Justice Party's decision to remove his remarks from the record might have been prompted by a political judgment that his remarks, if taken issue with, could cause ripples and by the lesson of the Yusin days that this could lead to a hardening of the political situation.

Speaking at the 7 May National Assembly session, Rep Han noted the Uiryong shooting incident was related to the Kwangju incident and to the release of political prisoners, which prompted Speaker Chong to order part of his statement to be expurgated from the records.

CSO: 4108/153

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLYMAN URGES POLITICALLY 'NEUTRAL' MILITARY

SK100444 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Interpellation on the Uiryong shooting incident continued at the 8 May National Assembly session.

At the session Rep Cho Il-che of the Korea National Party said, "Given the aftermath of the incident--eroded prestige abroad and people's distrust in the administration--the cabinet should resign. The minister of national defense, in particular, should do so to relieve the people of worries about the defense posture in rear areas."

Viewing the incident as an inevitable one stemming from our society's structural contradictions, Rep Ko maintained that the shooting incident is more or less interrelated with financial difficulties the people are in during a period of economic recession and with a series of events prompted by social agony, such as the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center, the controversial statement released by some clergymen, the underground spiritual indoctrination work and the campus unrest.

"All these Korean tragedies," he contended, "stem from the lack of a systematic device that can satisfy diverse desires of the people." In this regard, he noted as the nation's urgent tasks are the revitalization of politics and the representation of the people's will through restoration of the original functions of the National Assembly and political parties, and the political neutrality of the military.

Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun replied, "I do not think that all has settled because I tendered resignation and it was turned down. The government will do its best to settle the shooting incident by deeds, not by mere words."

Home Minister No Tae-u replied, "Some bereft families of Pyongchong village broke windowpanes at the administration office and the police substation on 1 May. It is my understanding that no military unit was mobilized in connection with the incident."

CSO: 4108/153

RUMORS CIRCULATE ON LOAN SCANDAL

DJP Involvement Rumored

SK111118 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 May 82 p 2

[From the column: "Central Tower"]

[Text] As the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] has been involved in rumors about the recent Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha couple case involved in a curb loan scandal, the DJP has taken a hardline stance, saying: "Although the private firms' overseas credit will be affected, we will thoroughly reveal the actual details of the scandal."

The opposition camp has called for a meeting of the National Assembly Finance Committee by 14 May. However, the DJP side took the initiative by advancing the convocation date to 13 May and arranging a marathon committee session at an emergency meeting held at the National Assembly Building on the afternoon of 10 May.

On 10 May, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan met with Justice Minister Yi Chong-won, who attended the National Assembly Legislation and Judiciary Committee session, and checked on the prosecution office's investigation into the scandal. Yi Chong-chan said: "We are going to open the Finance Committee Session although the investigation by the prosecution office has not finished yet. Even though it is feared that the incomplete investigation may arouse some suspicion, it is feared that we may be wrapped in a shroud of suspicion if we wait until the investigation is completely finished."

In the meantime, on 10 May DJP Deputy Secretary General Yun Sok-sun declared: "It is said that a groundless rumor that the DJP has been connected with Chang Yong-cha in financial dealings is circulating. I have no idea why such a rumor has been in the air. Why involve us in such a dirty scandal?

Paper Criticizes Government

SK100435 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 May 82 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Memorandum"--article by economic reporter Pyon Yong-sik]

[Excerpts] The loan incident involving Chang Yong-cha, a woman who handles large amounts of private loans, is now escalating into an unprecedentedly large financial scandal.

Despite the enormous impact of the Chang Yong-cha incident, the government has kept silent about it.

Except for its announcement through the prosecutor general's office of the smuggling and illegal possession of foreign exchange by the woman, the government has maintained its "no comment" attitude about the case. It is extremely regrettable that the government has not done anything to let the people know about it, despite the fact that its effect is no less in scale than the 1962 stock market bust, as has been noted by a veteran of financial circles.

It is very difficult to see how the woman could have handled such a great amount of money. Only rumor has it that she asked for promissory notes from business firm by hinting that she was in a position of some sort which should not be questioned. Persuaded by such hints, the enterprises gave her the promissory notes--whose value is same as cash--without any hesitation.

It is anybody's guess where she invested the money she thus gathered. Even after conceding that she had invested all the money in establishing a business called Taehwa and in the stock market, still, the amount of money she handled was too big to be spent by herself alone. It is said that the collateral bills she handled included not a few notes bearing the amount of 20 or 30 million won. If this is true, then the only explanation is that the banks had provided the business firms in question with thousands of checkbooks. [as published] Then how could the banks provide them with such great amount of credit? It is beyond common sense.

Without any explanation, the government, through a government official, said on 7 May that it will deal with the situation by giving financial support to those sound business firms in financial trouble. This means that the government will dispose of what was left over by the incident of Chang by printing currency notes at the Korea Mint Corporation.

It remains to be seen how the government will clear away the misgivings harbored by the people. What we want to say is that a secret known to the world is no longer a secret. And we think it is not hopeful, from the standpoint of a smooth-running economy and national harmony for this incident to wind up with only a charge of a flight of foreign exchange. All the more so when the government tries to solve the situation at the expense of the people.

CSO: 4108/153

BRIEFS

STUDENT BANS IN SOCIAL AFFAIRS--On the morning of 4 May, Kwon Chong-tal, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, said: Student participation in social affairs is foolish. This practice has already disappeared in advanced countries. Students must not participate in social affairs in our country. This practice can never be tolerated. In a lecture he delivered the same day at Andong College in North Kyongsang Province entitled "A New Era and the Development of the Country," he said: Student participation in social affairs causes social disturbances and directly influences the national economy. Therefore, students should absorb themselves in study. This is their duty. He said: Corruption, the Yusin system and long-term power were the source of discontent among students in the past and were excuses for demonstrations. The Fifth Reublic holds that the principle of running state affairs is to lay a foundation for the peaceful transition of power by building a government which is not alienated from the people by achieving political and social stability. Therefore, I want to ask why students criticize the government. [Text] [SK050743 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4108/153

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

INDICTMENT OF PUSAN ARSONISTS, PRIEST

SK020007 Seoul HANGKUK ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Summary of indictment handed down on 29 April in Pusan against Mun Pu-sik, Father Choe Ki-sik and others involved in 18 March fire at American Cultural Center in Pusan, South Korea]

[Text] Suspect Kim Hyon-chang graduated from the Institute of Technology at Choson University in February 1978, where he major in metal engineering. He has since been roaming around working as a restaurant employee, construction worker and miner.

Suspect Mun Pu-sik, after having been dismissed from Korea Theological College in Pusan in his senior year in March 1982, has had no particular occupation.

Suspect Kim Un-suk is enrolled at Korea Theological College in Pusan as a senior in the Department of Christian Education.

Suspect Yu Sung-yol is still enrolled at Pusan University as a junior in the chemical engineering department.

Suspects Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on and Yi Mi-ok are all sophomores in the medical school at the Korea Theological College in Pusan.

Suspect Choe In-sun is a senior majoring in pharmacy at Pusan University.

Suspect Kim Chi-hui is a junior in the language education department at Pusan Women's college.

Suspect Pak Chong-mi is a senior majoring in history at Pusan Women's College.

Suspect Choe Ki-sik, after having graduated from the theology department of the Catholic Theological College in June 1971, served as head priest in Haksong-dong Catholic Church and Won-dong Catholic Church in Wonju, and has been serving seince April 1979 as director of priests of the Wonju Catholic diocese as well as head of the education center.

Suspect Mun Kil-hwan once worked as a boiler man at Wonju branch office of Communications Ministry and at Tonghae Oil and Fat Industries Co., and since October 1971 has been serving as a boiler man and a janitor in Wonju Catholic Education Center.

Suspect Kim Yong-ae, after graduating from the Wonju Girl's High School in February 1974, worked as a Sunday School teacher at a Catholic Church and as accountant and has been running Chiak book store, Won-dong, Wonju, since October 1981.

Suspect Ho Chin-su, after graduating from Haesong High School, Koje, South Kyongsang Province, in February 1973, has been working as a member of the Youth Association of Chungbu Church in Pusan since January 1978, and at the same time has been working as a member of the Pusan Branch of Amnesty since October 1979.

Suspect Kim Hwa-sok has had no particular occupation since he was dismissed from Pusan University in April 1981 during his junior year in the production machine engineering department.

Suspect Yi Chang-pok quit school in his second year in the economics department at Korea University in August 1971, studied rural sociology at Tsurugawa Institute, belonged to Japanese Christian organization between April and December 1964, lectured in Wonju College as an instructor, worked as chairman of National Catholic Working Youth Organization, secretary general of the National Council of Korean Catholic Churchmen, secretary general of Korean Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace and general manager of the Korean Christian Action Organization and later worked as an accountant for this organization.

Suspect O Sang-kun has been working since April 1980 as a member of the research department of the Korean Catholic Peasant Association.

Suspect Chong In-chae has worked as a counselor at Wonju Catholic Education Center's Social Development Committee since June 1973.

Suspect Mun Pyong-nan has worked as an instructor at Taesong Institute located in Kwangju, South Cholla Province since June 1974.

Suspect Yi Kyong has been running a gardening business at his residence.

Suspect Hwang Il-pong was dismissed from school on 22 May 1981 for involvement in campus turmoil.

Kim Song-ok, also a suspect, is a senior in the pharmacy department of Pusan University. Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik, both suspects, gave themselves over to the wild fancy that irregularities in our society, such as the gap between the rich and the poor, which they claim to be structural contradictions within capitalism, can be corrected only by replacing the current system with a socialist one. To this end, they advocated mobilization of spiritually-oriented masses to drive out colonial foreign forces, abolish the comprador system and overthrow the government.

Suspects Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun, Kim Chi-huk, Pak Chong-mi, Mun Kil-hwan, Kim Yong-ae, Ho Chin-su and Kim Hwa-sok, influenced by Kim Chang-hwan and Mun Pu-sik, had the illusion that the should do away with

the contradictions of capitalism, overthrow the government and replace it with a new system by spiritually orienting the masses.

Suspects Choe Ki-sik and Yi Chang-pok believed that to rectify irregularities in our society the masses should be spiritually oriented so they may come to grips with social, political and economic contraditions and take action against suppressive factors. To this end, they advocated the religious figures, including clergymen, should take an active role in social reform.

Suspects Kim Chang-hyon, Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun, Kim Chi-hua and Pak Chong-mi know very well the fact that the North Korean communist regime, the anti-state group, calls for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, depicts the ROK social system as a colony or a comprador system serving the imperialist United States and Japan and exploiting workers and farmers, claims that the ROK is making preparations for a northward invasion, schemes to obstruct the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988 and criticizes economic cooperation between the ROK and the United States and the ROK and Japan. This notwithstanding:

1. Kim Chang-hyon

A. To realize the illusion that foreign forces should be driven out, the government overthrown and the current system replaced with a socialist one, deemed it necessary to spiritually orient college students and through them, to build across the country a network of underground organizations whose members are spiritually oriented.

To this end, he organized 39 college students in six groups, including the 5-member group to which Mun Pu-sik belonged, from places across the country, such as Pusan, in which suspect Ho Chin-su was the liaison man; Wonju, in which suspect Kim Yong-ae was the liaison man; North Cholla Province, in which Yi Kwang-chol, excluded from this indictment, was the liaison man; and North Chungchong Province.

From mid-December 1980 to late February 1982, he either called them to the Catholic Wonju Parish Educational Center or went to local places to lead leftist spiritual orientation, noting, "China's Mao Zedong, through the socialist revolution, delivered the Chinese people from poverty and exploitation. Vietnam was reunified thanks to nationalists, who formed the national liberation front, and socialists. To correct economic contradictions in our society, to liberate the oppressed such as workers and farmers from poverty and oppression and to achieve national reunification, we should, through struggle, reject interference by foreign forces, including the United States, overthrow the current comprador regime and build a socialist state.

"To this end, the student movement should be developed into a mass movement since the workers and farmers are spiritually not mature enough to carry out the proletarian revolution.

"You spread what you have learned here to persons engaged in the student movement and to other social circles."

By so doing, he hailed and sympathized with activities of North Korea and or communist organizations abroad, thus aiding the anti-state group.

B. At 10 p.m. 20 May 1980 at the house of Mun Hong-kun, the preacher at Wolchon Church, located at Noam-ri, Namwon-up, Namwon County, North Cholla Province, he conspired with suspects Mun Pyong-nan, Yi Kyong and Hwang Il-pong to print and scatter leaflets about the Kwangju incident and on 21 and 22 May printed some 20,000 copies of a leaflet, "Chon Tu-hwan's Mass Killing Operation" at a Christian bookstore located in Taga-dong, Chonju city and scattered them.

2. Suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on and Yi Mi-ok believed that, to achieve reform toward a socialist system, they should arm themselves ideologically through thoroughgoing left-tilting mental indoctrination, conduct mental indoctrination among workers and farmers after completing indoctrination for youths and students, and vigorously carry out activities to achieve this end so they can provide conditions for a popular revolution.

A. Thus, from the end of July 1981 to 20 February 1982, they conducted mental indoctrination on 10 occasions in the kitchen of Mun Pu-sik situated at apartment house 101, Sampung apartment complex in Koejong-dong, West District, Pusan.

Suspect Mun Pu-sik held that the capitalist economic system in our country has a structural contradiction of making the rich richer and the poor poorer, that our country is under the influence of foreign forces owing to the economic policy of relying on these forces and is under a fascist military dictatorial system politically and that all the people are suppressed.

Thus, he demanded that this dictatorial system be overthrown through a popular uprising, that a new socialist government be established, that to achieve this end intellectuals and students provide conditions for a popular revolution by conducting mental indoctrination among workers and farmers and that this mental indoctrination be developed into the staging of a vigorous campaign.

He called for manufacturing and distributing printed materials to alienate the government--an oppressor--from the people who were oppressed. The other suspects discussed matters concerning the necessity and method for an anti-government struggle and for overthrowing the present system. Suspect Mun Pu-sik sympathized with the propaganda campaigns by the North Korean puppets and with overseas communist organizations, benefitting antigovernment organizations. The other suspects participated in meetings which apparently seemed to disturb society.

B. In the kitchen of suspect Mun Pu-sik in Pumin-dong, West District, Pusan on 2 March 1982, the suspects manufactured 30 posters by attaching a portrait of the president from a newspaper on the upper end of the left side of white paper and by writing in black ink on this paper sentence under a headline,

"The Devilish Killer x x x Has Completed Preparations for Northward Invasion." The sentence read: "Pusan citizens, let us all rise. Let us overthrow the military regime." They put these posters at 18 places in Pusan, including the pillar of an overhead bridge in front of the hospital of the medical school of Pusan University. Thus, they aided antigovernment organizations by sympathizing with the North Korean puppets' propaganda campaign against the South and instigated an illegal demonstration.

C. At the aforementioned kitchen of Mun Pu-sik on 3 March the same year, the suspects manufactured for distribution in Pusan 250 anti-U.S. handbills demanding the overthrow of the government by using a mimeograph machine and by writing sentences on white paper, reading, "In a desperate attempt, the x x x military government is entertaining illusion about killing fellow countrymen after completing preparations for northward invasion by buying weapons. The United States and Japan should stop trying to make South Korea their tributary state and withdraw from this land." Thus, they benefitted antigovernment organizations by acting in concert with the North Korean puppets in their propaganda campaign against the South.

3. In the kitchen of Mun Pu-sik from 6 March 1982 to 10 March the same year, suspects Mun Pu-sik, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui, in an attempt to cause antigovernment disturbances by developing mental indoctrination into the stage of vigorous activities, manufactured three 170-centimeter-long and 40-centimeter-wide placards by making letter patterns with black strawboards and attaching these patterns on the placards to compose a slogan reading, "Let us overthrow the fascist x x x military regime." They then put these placards on two windows in a coffee shop and in a room at multistory buildings in Changson-dong, Chung-ku, Pusan, instigating an illegal demonstration.

4. From 8 to 17 March 1982, suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Chi-hui and Pak Chong-mi, in an attempt to create anti-U.S. and antigovernment disturbances and to alienate the people from the government, scribbled at seven places in Pusan, including the wall of a restroom at Pusan Women's University, on three occasions the statement: "x x x has completed preparations for northward invasion. In a desperate attempt, he is entertaining an allusion about an internecine war which is similar to the Kwangju incident. Fellow students at the Pusan Women's University, are we to tolerate forever the x x x fascist regime--a scourge which imperils the future of the people with political indifference? Thus, they benefitted antigovernment organizations by acting in concert with the North Korean puppets' propaganda campaign against the South and instigated an illegal demonstration.

5. Suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Pak Won-sik, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun, Kim Chi-hui, Pak Chong-mi, Ho Chin-su, Kim Hwa-sok, Mun Kil-hwan and Kim Yong-ae attempted to provide conditions for a popular revolution by expanding underground mental indoctrination activities in Pusan and Wonju, where they lived. From October 1979 to March 1982, they stressed in group or individually the need for reforming the social system. To achieve this end, they illegally led or attended mental indoctrination classes held to abet an antiforeign sentiment and develop a trend demanding the overthrow of the government.

6. Knowing the North Korean puppets' maneuvers to alienate the government from the people and the ROK from the United States by conducting slanderous, false propaganda to create conditions for a revolution in the ROK with a wild desire for overthrowing the ROK Government and communizing the Korean peninsula through the use of a strategy for the so-called people's democratic revolution and taking advantage of these maneuvers, suspects Kim Changphyon, Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan to fulfill their wild desire for causing a popular uprising and overthrowing the free democratic system by creating social disturbances through an anti-U.S. movement and through antigovernment activities and by deepening economic depression. Thus, they attempted to use this arson as one igniting an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

Meeting the suspects, including Mun Pu-sik, in the kitchen of Mun at Chojang-dong, West District, Pusan on 12 December 1981 after arriving in Pusan from Wonju, suspect Kim Chang-hyon said that staging an anti-U.S. struggle in our countryin which U.S. Asian policy has been showcased, would deal a heavy blow at the present government. He added an arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan following one in Kwangju would be very effective in achieving this goal. He said the simultaneous distribution of printed materials referring to the completion of preparations for northward invasion, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and opposing the hosting of the 1988 Olympics, at the time of arson on the cultural center would be helpful in publicizing the significance of the arson.

After agreeing to this proposal, suspect Mun Pu-sik met in his room on an individual basis suspects Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Yi Mi-ok, Pak Won-sik and Choe Chung-on from the early part of January 1982 to the early part of February the same year, informed them of the plan for setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center and for distributing printed materials, urged them to participate in the crimes and obtained their consent. On 17 February 1982, suspect Kim Chang-hyon arrived in Pusan from Wonju and met suspect Mun Pu-sik in the kitchen of the latter in Pumin-dong, West District, Pusan. When suspect Mun Pu-sik explained the plan for setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, suspect Kim Chang-hyon told him to achieve success by carefully implementing the plan. He then said that if Mun took a picture of an arson scene and gave him the film of the picture, he would give it to foreign correspondents to spread the picture overseas. He told Mun to formulate a detailed plan for the arson. They discussed the method of arson.

At around 1300 on 18 February 1982 suspects Kim Chang-hyon, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk went to the U.S. Cultural Center--located at 2-GA Taechong-dong, Chung-gu, Pusan--to survey the site. On 6 and 13 March Mun met with suspects Kim Chi-hui and Choe In-sun at places, including a tea house--whose name is unclear but which is located at Pujon-dong, Pusanjin-gu, Pusan--and told them about the plan to set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center and scatter leaflets in the city. With the two agreeing to take part in the attack, they then conspired on a plan of action.

On 14 March Mun, in his room, drew up the plan to set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center at 1420 on 18 March, in which suspects Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok

would carry the gasoline, suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui would set the fire and suspects Yu Sung-yol, Pak Won-sik and Kwon Chung-on would scatter leaflets. With the purchase of four plastic water containers to be used in the arson, suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Yi Mi-ok, Yu Sung-yol, Kim Chi-hui and Choe In-sun on 15 and 16 March met in Mun's room and printed 200 copies each of two leaflets. One, under the title "The United States Should Withdraw From This Land and not Subjugate Korea any More," reads: "Let us maintain the belief that we determine by ourselves the destiny of our nation and wage a struggle against U.S. influence in this land. We are burning the U.S. Cultural Center, a symbol of U.S. culture." The other carried the title "Preparations for a Northward Invasion Completed." The leaflets were then delivered to suspects Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on and Yu Sung-yol, who were reminded of their assignments.

At around 1900 on 17 March, suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui gathered in Mun's room where they made the ignition device--cotton balls stuck to the tips of chopsticks--applied alcohol to the cotton and tested to see how fast alcohol evaporates. Consequently, they found that even after 20 minutes the cotton balls will catch fire. Suspects Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok, each holding two of the four plastic water containers, practiced three times the action of pouring gasoline.

At around 1100 on 18 March, suspects Mun Pu-sik and Yu Sung-yol met in front of the Yuna Department Store near the U.S. Cultural Center. Having left the four plastic water containers at the Hanyong restaurant nearby, Mun and Yu went to the Kukche market nearby to buy two gasoline containers.

At around 1300 that day they purchased 30 liters of gasoline at a gas station located at Chungmu-dobg, transported it by taxi and concealed it behind the back door of the Sanjang Hotel which is at the rear of the U.S. Cultural Center. Having retrieved the plastic water containers at the Hanyong restaurant and filled them with gasoline, Mun, at around 1330, met the other suspects at the Marronnier Tea House near the hotel and told them that the U.S. Cultural Center should be set on fire at 1400, 20 minutes ahead of schedule, to save trouble likely to come from storing gasoline. Then in the rest room of the tea house, he applied alcohol to the preparted cotton balls and handed them to suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui, ordering them to set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center as planned.

At around 1340 that day suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui, using false addresses and names, inquired about membership cards at the cultural center from Mun Hung-sok, security guard at the entrance to the cultural center, and went inside as if to have a look at the library. In the meantime, suspects Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok went to the back door of the Sanjang Hotel, each carrying two gasoline-filled plastic water containers which suspect Yu Sung-yol handed to them, and were on their way to the cultural center.

Seeing the two coming with the water containers, suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui, at around 1359, ran to the entrance of the cultural center and opened the door for suspects Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok.

At 1400 sharp, with Kim and Yi pouring gasoline on the floor at the entrance of the cultural center as soon as they stepped in, suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui used a lighter to ignite the cotton balls and threw them on the floor, thus setting fire to the building, which was then occupied by people.

Coinciding with this, suspect Yu Sung-yol, on the fourth floor of the Yuna Department Store, scattered 200 leaflets down toward the direction of Sinchang-dong market and toward the main road and suspects Pak Won-sik and Choe Chung-on, on the third floor of Kukto theater located at Chungmu-dong, Chung-gu, Pusan, scattered 200 leaflets down toward the front of the theater.

The two-storied American Cultural Center in Pusan was thus burned, damaging furnishings and other properties of the U.S. Government worth 187,535,000 won. As a result, 22-year-old Chang Tok-sul, junior at Tonga University Business School, who was studying in the library of the American Cultural Center, died instantly from asphyxiation.

Fire at the American Cultural Center inflicted burns on Kim Mi-suk, 24, senior of the fine arts college of the same university, on her left arm and other parts of the body, requiring 2 weeks recuperation. Ho Kil-suk, 24, senior of the fine arts college of the same university, received an injury which will take 2 weeks to heal completely. At the same time, falling in line with North Korea's strategy toward the South, the suspects instigated the people to stage a demonstration which could possibly generate social unrest as well as benefit antistate organizations.

7. Suspect Pak Chong-mi was advised of and understood the plot to set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan from suspect Mun Pu-sik when she met him at 1300 on 10 January 1982 at the Kojon Gallery Team Room located in Pujon-dong, Pusanjin-ku, Pusan, and then agreed to cooperate with him in the crime. Around 20 January she was told by Mun Pu-sik that she needed to make an on-site investigation of the place to be burned by obtaining an membership card for free entry into the American Cultural Center. She later was issued a membership card, but because of interruption of communications with Mun, she only participated in the actual plot and not the physical act of setting fire to the building.

8. Suspect Choe Ki-sik, based on the logic of neotheology on the need and justification for raising consciousness in the hearts of the masses and the need to make clerics and religious people participation in current events, acted as follows:

A. Received a letter from Yu Chin-hum on about 7 June 1981 at the Catholic Wonju Education Center, conveyed by Chong In-chae, a member of the social development committee of Wonju Diocese (not included in this indictment), informing Choe that Kim Hyon-chang was the ringleader of the Kwangju incident and asking him to accommodate Kim. Even after realizing that Kim was a criminal who could be, if convicted, sentenced to heavier punishment than a fine, allowed him to lodge in room No 1 in a warehouse converted into sleeping quarters on the second floor of the education center until around 18 March 1982 giving him an allowance of between 10,000 and 20,000 won a month, thus sheltering the suspect.

B. On around 19 March, even after realizing that Kim Hyon-chang had been involved in the arson of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and that the arson case was a criminal act violating the national security law which benefited antistate organizations by falling in line with the North Korean puppets' propaganda activities, Choe still kept and sheltered Kim in the same place. At around 1500 on 20 March, Choe, through the help of Mun Kil-hwan, provided Kim with 500,000 won to be used as expenses for his escape. At around 1130 on 24 March Choe instructed suspect Yi Chang-pok to find a hiding place for Kim Hyon-chang, making Yi discuss the matter of shelter with Father (Sebastian), head of the Bundo Monastery, located in Waegwan, North Kyongsang Province, and later made Yi notify Kim of the result of the discussion.

At around 1500 on the same day, Choe made Kim move from where he was living up to that time--room No 1 on the second floor of the education center--to a site in the basement boiler room, a space of about 1.5 square meters among water pipes and outfitted with a mattress, electric blanket and other sleeping materials, plus a light source, lodging him there until 2 April. On 2 April, at around 1300, Choe conferred with Him, agreeing to lie if and when the investigation authorities come to arrest Kim to the effect that "Kim Hyon-chang left here without leaving word where he was heading when he stopped work as a teacher for Mun and others from 15 December till 22 December 1981." On the same say, when the investigation authorities came to arrest Kim, Choe refused to surrender him to the authorities. Thus, Choe accommodated a person by sheltering him which, falling in line with the North Korean puppets' propaganda activities, benefited antistate organizations.

C. At around 2000 on 9 January at the education center, Choe was requested by Kim Yong-suk to shelter Yi Sang-hun, 22, who was on the wanted list for violating the laws on assembly and demonstration. Even after realizing that Yi Sang-hun had committed a crime for which he could be, if convicted, sentenced to heavier punishment than a fine, Choe allowed him to lodge in a bedroom on the second floor of the education center for 3 days. Early that month, on a date unknown, at around 1600 hours at the above-mentioned education center, Choe asked Father Yi Pyong-ton of Changsong Catholic Church to shelter Yi Sang-hun for 2 to 3 months and obtained permission from Father Yi. Later Choe arranged to have Chong In-chae guide Yi Sang-hun to Father Yi and gave Yi Sang-hun 200,000 won for travel expenses. Thus, Choe sheltered and assisted the suspect's escape.

9. Suspect Mun Kil-hwan--although notified by suspect Kim Hyon-chang at around 2200 on 18 March 1982 that suspects Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk were the criminals involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center and aware of the fact that this incident was an act violating the national security law, benefiting antinational organizations by sympathizing with North Korea's propaganda activities--offered 500,000 won to them at around 1500 on 20 March 1982 at the aforementioned education center. On several occasions from 21 to 31 March, suspect Mun offered board and lodging to suspects Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk who fled to Wonju. Thus, he aided suspects Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk who benefited antinational organizations by sympathizing with North Korea's propaganda activities against the South.

10. Suspect Kim Yong-ae--although made aware by suspect Kim Hyon-chang around 18 March 1982 at the Chihaksan bookstore which she runs of the fact that suspects Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk were involved in the arson crime at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and that this incident was an act violating the national security law, benefiting antinational organizations by sympathizing with North Korea's propaganda activities--guided suspects Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk, who were in hiding, to the education center at around 1300 on 21 March 1982. She offered meals to them around 1900 the same day and took them to Manguri station, Seoul, at around 1200 on 22 March by train and then to the Chongyang-ri station by bus. Thus, she offered assistance to the aforementioned suspects and benefited antinational organizations by providing a hideout in her bookstores for them on several occasions until around 2000 on 29 March.

11. Suspect Yi Chang-pok--although aware of the fact that suspect Kim Hyon-chang was a criminal involved in the Pusan arson case at around 1200 on 19 March 1982 and that this incident was an act violating the national security law by sympathizing with North Korea's activities, promised that he would arrange a hide-out for him, saying "You should act with caution even if you face a serious problem. I will visit the Pundo Monastery in Waegwan to ask for hide-out since this is not proper place for you to stay any longer." At around 1630 on 25 March, he met Priest (Sebastian), not indicted, at the Pundo Monastery in Waegwan, North Kyongsang Province, and arranged a hide-out for suspect Kim Hyon-chang. Thus, he offered conveniences to Kim who benefited antinational organizations.

12. A. Suspect Kim Hwa-sok, at around 1100 on 17 April 1981 in the Pusan college library, threw a chair at policemen who were putting down the demonstration in the college, while Ho Mun-song hit a policeman with his fist and other students assailed policemen Kim Chong-min and Kim Kil-su who were carrying out their official duties. Thus, he inflicted injuries on the policemen which would take 3 to 7 days to heal completely, together with Ho Mun-song and several others.

B. He entertained with wine and dined Yi Ho-chol, who was wanted by the police as the ringleaders of the incdent of the campus demonstration at Pusan University on 11 June 1981, at the "Yetmadang" wineshop in Pujondong, Pusanjin-ku, from 1300 to 1600 on 21 March 1982. He consoled the criminal and discussed a hide-out with him. Thus, he helped the criminal escape.

13. Suspect O Sang-kon, aware that Kim Hyon-chong was a criminal involved in the Kwangju incident on nine different occasions from August 1980 to February 1982, hid Kim at his house in 2 Tong, Songnam, Tong-ku, Taejon, for about 13 days.

14. Suspect Chong In-chae, aware of the fact that Kim Hyon-chang was a criminal involved in the Kwangju incident, guided Kim to Priest Choe Ki-sik in the Wonju Diocese on 7 June 1980 and helped him hide from that time until 2 April 1982.

15. Suspects Mun Pyong-nan, Yi Kyong and Hwang Il-pong jointly manufactured subversive printed material entitled "x x x Massacre Operation" in Ungam-ri, Namwon-up, Namwon County, around 18 May 1980.

16. Suspect Kim Song-ok, aware that suspect Yu Sung-yol, her lover, was a criminal involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, hid him in her room in Pugok-tong, Tongnae-ku, Pusan from 1 to 15 April 1982.

CSO: 4108/153

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other Industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

9 August Factory	set new records in high-speed excavator production in July; high-speed excavator shop raised production speed 20 percent by rationalization of the production process and specialization in parts production; the steel casting shop introduced an advanced melting method, greatly reducing melting time while raising daily pig iron production quantity to maximum levels [NS 9 Aug 81 p 1]
Puryong Metallurgical Factory	established a maintenance system for electric furnaces and is running furnaces fully; melters of the Nos 5 and 1 electric furnace in the No 1 shop adopted advanced work methods and cut electric power consumption per ton of iron while overfulfilling plans 5-10 percent daily [NS 9 Aug 81 p 1]
8 February Vinalon Complex	increasing production of vinalon and vinyl chloride through better inspections and maintenance; increased the capability of general transportation pumps; to conserve electricity, the youth vinyl chloride shop workers themselves made and adopted to production mobile driers and waste gas absorption towers [MC 9 Aug 81 p 1]
Kumya Youth Coal Mine	as of August, the mine overfulfilled stripping and coal production plans 1.2 times; operators of medium excavators are fulfilling daily coal production quotas and the large excavator operators ran equipment fully even in disadvantageous conditions and unfolding a campaign to fulfill the yearly plan by 10 October [NS 11 Aug 81 p 1]

Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory	last year, the factory's general industrial production amount rose 1.7 times, including an increase of 4.5 times in mine car production and nearly 10 times in conveyor belt production; the manufacturing shop mechanized the conveyer belt production process; conserved more than 100 tons of steel materials per year by introducing broad-range presses into production. [MC 14 Aug 81 p 3]
Songhung Mine	many pits have increased the equipment utilization rate and are using modern rock drill cars over wide areas; some platoons, by using rock drill cars rationally, have raised drilling speed 6 times and greatly increased chute amounts; functionaries got adoption of a new scrape chain-style winch for pit operations; pits are also improving internal transportation [NS 16 Aug 81 p 1]
10 May Factory	workers of the conveyer shop and the 1st and 2d manufacturing shops, responsible for the Musan Mine's No 2 stripping conveyer belt equipment, adopted a new work method and high-efficiency tools to production of such parts as conveyer belt rolling shafts and bearing housings; workers responsible for production of equipment necessary to construction at the Kimch'aek Iron Works are running equipment fully through good management; workers responsible for construction of a new material manufacturing shop finished building construction in a short time and are proceeding quickly with preparatory work and electric construction for assembly of various machinery, including a 2,000-ton press [NS 17 Aug 81 p 3]
8 November Mine	lowered consumption levels through good material management; it was decided to put up material warehouses in pits and shops and utilize them for storage of tools and material; the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade has been finishing comprehensive mechanization of pit work, reorganizing the concentrate area flotation system, and adopting a new ore separation method, thus saving labor, reagents, and materials; the brigade also enabled increases in ore production with less materials through increasing the efficiency of excavation equipment and recycling of parts [NS 18 Aug 81 p 1]

Mandok Mine of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex	increased drilling speed per rock drill car an average of better than 1.3 times by adopting advanced working methods; in one pit, functionaries analyzed the cutting face conditions and got adoption of a new core removal method able to raise drilling speed in hard rock conditions; once proven, this method was made general among drilling sector platoons; other drillers are getting the maximum utilization out of air compressors and making rational blasting plans [NS 18 Aug 81 p 1]
Tokch'on Coal Mining Machinery Factory	the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade made a 500-ton die steel press for coal mining equipment parts; the press was adaptable to the linear parts production process [NS 20 Aug 81 p 1]
Kangson Steel Works	in the last stages of construction to increase facilities, including new electric ovens, rollers, and large presses, and construction to expand capabilities, including gas generation ovens; finished maintenance on two rolling systems and is preparing materials, parts, and equipment for maintenance of cogging mills [NS 23 Aug 81 p 1]

9122
CSO: 4108/142

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PYONGYANG DEPARTMENT STORE OPENS

SK031522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The modern Pyongyang department store No 1 which has been built in the heart of Pyongyang is these days crowded with a large number of customers.

The total sales of the department store which opened in mid-April are incomparably greater than those of the past days.

Tens of thousands of kinds of high quality goods produced at centrally controlled light industrial factories and local industrial factories in various parts of the country are on sale at the department store.

It is a combined commercial service organ with a restaurant and public service facilities.

From the spacious hall of the department store escalators carry customers upstairs.

Industrial television and wireless command system in each floor and electronic counters and automatic general counters at each stand guarantee the speedy and correct service and management activities.

The department store with a total space of nearly 40,000 square metres is a ten-storied building with an underground floor, six-storied main building and a three-storied tower building. Including the tower building, it is 52.5 metres high.

The builders have completed in a matter of one year the construction of the new department store 25 times as big as the old one whose construction took more than seven years before liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a plan to build the Pyongyang department store No 1, examined its model and design many a time and gave detailed teachings on the scale of the building, its architectural style and method of construction.

The glorious party centre has directed deep attention to the building of the department store as a whole to carry into brilliant realisation the grand plan of the great leader, wisely guided the work and gave meticulous guidance to all problems including service and management activities.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RICE TRANSPLANTING BEGINS IN COUNTRYSIDE

SK111052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Rice-transplanting has begun in the countryside throughout the country.

The agricultural working people and helpers have turned out in the rice-transplanting with fervent fighting spirit, vigor and zeal, having made thorough preparations for it as required by the chuche method of farming, in hearty response to the new year address and historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader advanced the agriculture-first policy and attached great importance to rice cultivation. This year, too, he gave teachings several times on beginning rice-transplanting in conformity with the local conditions, depending on the growth of seedlings, and finishing it in a short time.

Innovations are reported from the very start of rice-transplanting. The speed of paddy tilling and harrowing is 20 per cent higher than in last year's corresponding period thanks to the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the agricultural working people and their helpers and the skilful command of functionaries in the rural economy.

CSO: 4120/263

BRIEFS

IRON AND STEEL WORKS--Iron and steel works in the northern region are boosting production of iron and steel materials. The blast furnace shop at Kimch'aek Iron Works is extracting 29 tons of pig iron. The plant capacity of Nos 1 and 2 furnace shops at the Songjin Steel Works is raised by 1.5 percent by eliminating defects of furnaces and establishing a furnace maintenance system. Both Nos 1 and 2 roughing shops are making headway in production of large-size rolled steel. Steel workers at Ch'ongjin Steel Works are maintaining production at high levels by adjusting the temperature and through maintenance work of equipment such as blast and exhaust fans. [Text] [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS--Workers and 15 April technical innovation shock brigades in South Hwanghae Province introduced 1,600 technical innovations into production in the first half of the year; installed an aerial cable conveyer between the youth pit stripping area and the crushing area at the Ullyul Mine; automated the reagent supply system at the concentrate shop of the February Mine; and raised production to high levels at the Haeju Cement plant by manufacturing alloying agents with abundant raw materials in Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 Aug 81 p 3] 9122

PLANT CONSTRUCTION--The 2d Metallurgical plant construction joint enterprise is accelerating the construction of major plants, for example, a cold rolling shop of the Kimch'aek Iron Works, Musan Mine and Ch'ongjin thermoelectric power station. The construction of the cold rolling shop is accelerated so that it will become operational by 1 May 1982. The construction of No 2 stripping belt conveyer is also accelerated at the Musan Mine. Assembly work of large-size pillars for major buildings at the Ch'ongjin thermoelectric power station is underway. [Text] [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

REPROCESSING FACILITY CONSTRUCTION--Construction stations such as the First Hydroelectric Power Station Consolidated Construction Station and the Sunch'on Mechanization Regiment are building a large-scale reprocessing facility at the Pukch'ang Power Station. Construction workers and volunteers are constructing a pump yard, excavating the floor of a huge reprocessing facility and putting up an embankment. [Text] [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

COAL MINING SUCCESSES--Coal mines in North Hamgyong Province are setting new records in coal production. Drillers of the 13 June Coal Mine are working for prior preparation and have reorganized equipment to fit cutting face conditions, thus running equipment fully and exceeding plans in basic tunneling 1.4 times and preparatory tunneling 1.1 times daily. Drilling companies at the Kokonwon Coal Mine are raising drilling speed 1.8 times daily. The Hakp'o Coal Mine is preparing a reserve coal cutting area. The Onsong Coal Mine is raising drilling speed 1.5 times. The Obong Coal Mine is fulfilling its daily coal production plan 1.2 times by greatly increasing its equipment utilization rate. Many mines, including the Sanghwa Youth Coal Mine and the P'ungin Coal Mine, are stepping up mechanization of pit work. [Text] [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

POWER PRODUCTION INCREASES--Hydroelectric power stations are normalizing power production at high levels. Workers at the Tongnogang and Kumgangsan Power Stations are running generators fully through good equipment and technical management and have raised generating capability 10 percent. The Tongnogang Power Station made new measurement equipment and, by improving generator operation methods while lowering generator cooling temperature, is raising power production results while using less water. The Sodusu Power Station finished its maintenance of generating equipment before the rainy season and, by catching more water, is normalizing production at high levels. The Hoch'-ongang Power Station is producing more power with the same amounts of water through automation and remote control of generating equipment. [Text] [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FACTORIES--Factories under the Ministry of Construction Materials Industries are doing well in equipment maintenance. The ministry is adding the Sunch'on Cement Plant in establishing a tripartite process for maintenance of firing furnaces and is solving problems in guaranteeing necessary maintenance parts. Many cement plants, including the Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant, are concentrating on maintenance. Workers at the 8 February Cement Plant established plans to reduce maintenance time and raise maintenance quality. Also, workers at the Sunghori Cement Plant are themselves solving problems in oven maintenance. [Text] [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

HYDRAULIC POWER PLANTS--Hydraulic power stations of small and medium sizes are being extensively built everywhere in Korea. One generating system was commissioned at a medium-size power station in Paekam County, Yanggang Province, a northern mountainous area, after a trial operation. Some time ago, a medium-size power station in Kapsan County in the same province successfully finished its trial operation. Chagang, South Hamgyong and quite a few other provinces are building many small- and medium-size power stations, taking advantage of favorable geographical conditions. Korea pursues a policy of properly combining the building of hydro-power stations with that of thermopower stations and those relying on other resources, with main stress laid on former, in order to increase power production. For actively exploiting the rich hydraulic power resources, the country is building small- and medium-size hydro-power stations everywhere with local materials and man-power while constructing large hydro-power stations. Korea set herself the target of producing 100,000 million kWh of electricity a year in the near future. [Text] [SK112229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 11 May 82]

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/GEOGRAPHY

VISIT TO CITY OF ANJU DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Kil Se-sik: "In the Path of Glory: Youthful City Brimming With Bright Light"]

[Text] Anju--youthful city blossoming on the banks of the Chongchon River.

Broad streets bustling with activity, modern high-rise apartment buildings, schools, hospitals, theaters, hotels and department stores and public buildings, parks and walkways, arched bridges, the newly completed Paeksang Pavilion....

The city unfolds before the eye, a paradise built so as to make use of the natural geographic features of a hilly area and preserve an interesting layout, and to make life easier for the people.

The grand plan of the great leader to make Anju a modern and cultural city has been brilliantly achieved under the leadership of the party, resulting in this tremendous transformation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us as follows.

"We must continue to focus great attention on enhancing the lives of the people, and in the near future make it possible for all workers to enjoy a more bountiful and cultural life than they have now."

With our first step into the streets of Anju, we are aware that the resplendent bright light of the party slants down on a solitary tree, and there on the pillars of a majestic building.

The beautifully laid out Chilsong Park comes into our view.

Chilsong Pavilion, with its posts immersed in a pond and its eaves sweeping up to the sky, harmonizes with the islands and arbors sprinkled throughout the pond and with rainbow-arched bridges connecting islets, and the man-made mountain with its multitude of wondrous rocks, and gives us a feeling of great refreshment.

"The architectural aesthetic concept of our party on maximizing the artistic value of buildings and on incorporating national heritage is also reflected here in the Chilsong Pavilion."

So said the county functionary who was guiding us to the base of Chilsong Pavilion.

Rising up from its foundation, it was as if Chilsong Pavilion grew right out of the pond.

With the clear water of the pond transformed into crystal-like ice, the pillars held fast, the floating Chilsong Pavilion was as if transfixed.

"Look! In the summer it seems to soar above the rippling water of the pond, but in the winter it is like a statue in that mirror-like ice and is a delight to the workers who come upon this place. The guiding light of our party shines just so."

With this statement, our guide changed the subject to that of the Anju Theater.

As we listened, our thought turned back to the youthful city of Anju on a day 7 years ago that we will never forget.

Our emotions tell us that it is 30 January 1975.

Under the bright light of the glorious Party Center, the plans for the Anju Theater have been laid out.

Upon receipt of the model and plans for the Anju Theater, which carried the indelible stamp of the party, the construction workers and their helpers, indeed all the workers of Anju, were bathed in happiness and emotion and filled with a burning resolution to build the theater within a short period of time as was the intent of the party.

Looking back now, the design we had for the first theaters that we built were laden with less than perfect points.

With such words, the face of the functionary was filled with a solemn light.

Viewed in terms of the present, the design they made for roofs and theater entrances were quite inexperienced, and pillar placement in the entrance foyers was quite crude.

Little forethought was given to the lobbies, and neither seating nor recital halls were particularly distinguished.

"The design and model we were given on this day for the new theater perfectly solved all of these deficiencies. You can see for yourself, but the Anju Theater is a theater built in a modern fashion that is beyond reproof, from the stage to the problem of acoustics, lighting and seating."

With excitement in our hearts, we turned our steps toward Anju Theater on the slope of Mt Tungbang.

Anju Theater, situated beyond the central street and rising up before us at the entrance of Mt Tungbang Street, made us catch our breaths.

The site for the theater was imposing enough, but Anju Theater was even more magnificent.

A sense of atmosphere pervaded the place, what with being able to take in at a glance Chilsong Park and the central street in front of it, and with the ancient stone fortress still standing on top of Mt Tungbang behind it. Indeed the theater, boasting modern architecture and harmonizing well with other buildings in the area, further enhances the charm of the youthful city of Anju.

Although covered with white snow, the well-arranged green grounds, the broad parking lot, the entrance hall with its symmetry with the steps climbing in front and the slopes to either side--all this modern beauty delights the eye of the visitor.

Everywhere one looks at the theater, the burning intent of the party to provide our people with a more cultured life is apparent.

"In the old days, it was not possible to consider an entrance hall this finely featured...."

As we listened to these words, we felt a surge of gratitude for the detailed attention paid by such designers for problems that we had not even considered, and for the meticulous care taken in guiding the theater toward its present balance and beauty.

Since the time that men first began to build houses and lay out streets, a long history of construction has been recorded, but there has never before been an example of the working people having been regarded as so precious, or of such deep concern having been given to assuring them of a life of convenience and civilization.

When one thinks of the happy life enjoyed today by our people who in the past had nothing more than ramshackle thatched-roof houses, shivered in the cold and went hungry, one cannot help but be struck by the new image of this transformed youthful city.

Indeed, the life of the workers in the bright light of the party cannot be equalled anywhere for its happiness and delightfulness.

The flowing laughter of workers who had finished the day's work floated up to the theater where a public performance was to begin.

The laughing voices of bright and cheerful young people of both male and female rang out clearly under the blue sky:

"I saw you on the poster today. Congratulations for your success...."

"Thanks, but it might be too early for congratulations...."

"Well! A youngster should not come to a place like this."

There was more laughter at this remark from Pak, an elder who was nearly 80 years old, as she came up with another young girl.

Joining the youngsters, we turned our steps with Pak toward the theater.

"That one is our granddaughter who works at the Anju Furniture Factory. She lives over there in that high-rise apartment building.

"Even though I can watch television all the time in a steam-heated room, I come with a ticket along with a group of young people whenever there is a public performance. In olden days, it was something unthinkable.

"The theater is, indeed, brilliantly lighted. No one has ever thought that a theater such as this would be built in the city of Anju.

"It seems that only the people of Anju have enjoyed the solicitude given by the party."

"I was born and raised here. I wonder what useful purpose it will serve for me to talk about all the history that has gone by. According to what I heard when I was young, it has been told all along that Anju was called Siksong-gun at the time of Koguryo, and Chungban-gun when it became the land of Silla once again, and then Paengwon-gun in early Koryo. The name of this area changed several times after that and then finally became known as Anju, but there was no one single day of peace. The people were forced to live in dire distress under Japanese rule.

"Whenever I think of the blessings I enjoy in the bosom of the party, I entertain the idea that I must do something more even though I am old...."

The significance of each and every word spoken by Pak did not fade away for a long time to come.

Looking inside the theater, one fully appreciated the influence of the party's guidance in seeing to it that every detail of construction was done in a modern style to suit the tastes of the people.

Deep love pervades even the modern equipment and the various musical instruments, giving us an even greater sensation of warmth.

"In this theater, which is filled with the full intent of the glorious Party Center, the lives of the performers have been dignified and their hearts filled.

"We will devote all our talent and strength to live up to the expectations of the party."

Such was not the resolution of just the performers. It was the resolution of endless loyalty of the workers of Anju, the echo of which rings through each brightly lighted window filled with happiness.

Going up to the top of Mt Tungbang, the massive arched bridges and the street to Mt Tungbang glowed even more brilliantly in the light of the streetlights.

In the murmuring of the clear water flowing under the icy shell of the Chongchon River, we also sensed the incomparable happiness and joy of the lives that the workers of Anju enjoy in the bosom of the party.

The youthful city of Anju, with its bright future, will hand down forever the history of transformation which has taken place in this land under the guidance of the party, and will be prosperous indefinitely along the path of proud, rapid progress.

The more we think about the day when the city of Anju will be prosperous indefinitely, the greater our pride has become.

9069
CSO: 4108/108

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON-SUPPORTED PAPER MILL STARTS OPERATION

SK050750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The Aeguk paper mill, built in Anju with donations by the compatriots in Japan for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland, has started operation.

The mill, donated as a gift of loyalty from the organizations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] and compatriots in Japan on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will produce a large quantity of high-quality paper. On 2 May, a function marking the start of operation of the mill was held at the site.

Respectfully placed on the front of the ceremony site was the portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were hung at the site.

Vice President Pak Song-chol, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the KWP Cho Se-ung, chairman of the economic guidance committee of the South Pyongan Province Hong Song-nam and personages concerned including Kim Chu-yong attended the ceremony along with constructors and employees of this plant and workers of Anju County.

Present at the ceremony were the chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongnyon Han Tok-su and vice chairman Yi Ki-paek. The ceremony began with the playing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." Comrade Cho Se-ung gave a report concerning the operation of the mill.

The reporter said: The start of operation of the newly built Aeguk paper mill is a significant event at a time when all workers are registering new upsurges on all fronts of the socialist construction upholding the policy speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the joint meeting between the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The ardent loyalty and patriotism of the 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, who are persistently carrying out patriotic activities with the same spirit of people in the fatherland who are accelerating socialist construction, dwell in the facilities of the newly raised Aeguk paper mill. The ardent loyalty of the compatriots in Japan is vigorously encouraging our workers into a new labor struggle.

He noted: Highly praising the patriotism of the compatriots in Japan dedicated to the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland, the great leader provided a site in Anju for the Aeguk paper mill. The glorious party center wisely led the acceleration of the construction of the paper mill and accorded thoughtful consideration to the builders.

He said that he extends the greatest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, together with unanimous emotion of all participants in the ceremony. The reporter pointed out that the builders of this plant and their supporters have completed in only 2 months the construction work which was to have taken more than a year, cherishing boundless loyalty to the great leader and the party, by introducing new working methods, thus effecting a proud labor exploit.

The employees of the Aeguk paper mill should produce large quantities of good quality papers by frugally handling the facilities in which the warm patriotism of compatriots in Japan is dwelt and regularizing and standardizing the management of enterprises. Thus, they should meet the expectations of the great leader and the party.

When the ceremony ended, Chairman Han Tok-su cut the tape in the entrance to the mill. The participants of the ceremony inspected the production process of the mill.

CSO: 4108/152

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON GROUP HONORED--Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--The Administration Council hosted a reception on the evening of May 11 at the Ognyu Restaurant for the delegation of branch functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the reception were members of the delegation headed by Hwang Chong-chin, instructor of the organisational department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee. Yo Yon-ku, Chang Pong-chun, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present there. Speeches were made at the reception. The attendants raised glasses, sincerely wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK120816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 12 May 82]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left here on May 12 by plane after visiting the socialist homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. A large number of working people in the city came out to the airport to see off the congratulatory group. Set up among the farewell bidders was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. The congratulatory group was seen off at the airport by comrades Yim Chun-chu, Kim Chung-nin and So Yun-sok, and Kim Man-ku, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK122330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 12 May 82]

CHONGNYON INDUSTRIALISTS--Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The Administration Council gave a reception on the evening of May 12 for the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Tokyo under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the reception were the members of the delegation headed by Yi Chung-chu, chairman of the Nakasugi, Tokyo, Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon. Kim Chu-yong, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present. Speeches were made at the reception by Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and Yi Chung-chu, head of the delegation. The attendants raised glasses wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK130833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 13 May 82]

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EGYPTIAN WEEKLY GREETS LEADER ON FESTIVE OCCASION

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic No 2993, 19 Feb 82 p 49

/Article: "We Present Mr Kim Chong-il, the Beloved Leader of the Korean People, with Warmest Greetings on the Occasion of His Birthday"/

/Text/ Next 16 February is the birthday of the beloved leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

Secretary Kim Chong-il has mastered Chuche thought through practical revolutionary struggle and serious research.

He has also assimilated the profound principles of Chuche thought through gruelling revolutionary experience along the road that President Kim Il-song has traveled in his revolutionary activity.

Secretary Kim Chong-il spent the days of his youth and early manhood in the struggle to carry out the democratic revolution, in the heat of the hard war of national liberation against American imperialism, the postwar struggle for revival and construction, and the socialist revolution and construction. He tasted gruelling trials himself along the road of revolutionary activity for whose sake the president labored.

He always accompanied the president, over the tens of thousands of (rais) the president traveled, in order to bring his directives down into the worksite. In this manner he was an eyewitness to the real state of affairs in Korea and the living standard of the people.

The days in which Secretary Kim Chong-il was accumulating his valuable experiences, while being in contact with the effects of the revolutionary president's activity, especially as he accompanied the president in the course of giving directives at the worksite, were a process for learning the truth of the revolution and implanting the revolutionary Chuche viewpoint of the world. It was also a process for acquiring noble characteristics and sterling leadership abilities in his capacity as a great commander.

During this process, Secretary Kim Chong-il mastered the revolutionary strategic and tactical lines the president had laid out, his revolutionary method and popular style of activity, and his lofty Communist characteristics. Through the exercise of revolutionary struggle, he assumed Chuche thinking through his firm faith and implanted the Chuche viewpoint of the world.

In order to acquire the president's revolutionary thinking, he studied it with unparalleled burning zeal and serious research, penetrated to the essence of it and became totally proficient in it.

On this basis, Secretary Kim Chong-il is enthusiastically carrying out intellectual and theoretical activity and is developing and enriching the president's revolutionary thought and theory.

The most important part of the intellectual and theoretical achievements Secretary Kim Chong-il has achieved in the struggle to defend the revolutionary president's ideas, develop them and enrich them is the formulation of President Kim Il-song's revolutionary thinking in the scientific and theoretical sense. He has defined the president's revolutionary thinking as an integrated system of Chuche thinking, Chuche theory and Chuche method.

There is another aspect to the achievements Secretary Kim Chong-il has realized: this is the development of the president's theory on the construction and enrichment of the party.

Secretary Kim Chong-il has organized and led the struggle for the improvement and consolidation of party action in accordance with the requirements of transforming the whole society under the guidance of Chuche thinking. This has resulted in the development and enrichment of the theory related to the construction of the party on the Chuche pattern.

He presented the transformation of the entire party under the guidance of Chuche thinking as a general mission for the construction of the party.

Transforming the entire party under the guidance of Chuche thought means transforming all party members into elite revolutionary personnel who will consecrate their lives to struggling to make the cause of Chuche triumph and build the party and its action in the most thorough manner in accordance with Chuche thinking, theory and method.

The cause of transforming the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thought can be realized only when the political leadership of the party is as thoroughly assured as possible. Therefore, it is necessary to establish priorities. The transformation of the party under the guidance of Chuche thought is a top priority matter that cannot be dispensed with if one is to transform the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thought. At that point only will it be possible to cause Chuche thought to become more and more thoroughly impregnated in the whole society and transform the people and society in accordance with the requirements of Chuche thought in the best, most rapid fashion.

That is the reason why Secretary Kim Chong-il has stated that transforming the entire party under the guidance of Chuche thought constitutes a precondition of and a major key to the transformation of the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thinking.

This theory Secretary Kim Chong-il has presented regarding the transformation of the entire party under the guidance of Chuche thinking is firm proof that the party has been eternally strengthened and guided in the Chuche pattern and that the transformation of the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thinking has been powerfully advanced.

In addition to that, he has clearly described the questions at issue in the realm of party construction, such as the implantation of the party's single system of thought, the transformation of the entire party into a party of staffs, the consolidation of the party life of the party members, the establishment of a revolutionary system and method of party action, and party leadership vis-a-vis economic construction. This has led to the development of the president's theory on the construction and enrichment of the party.

Secretary Kim Chong-il then developed the president's thinking and theory on revolution and construction.

He developed and enriched the president's thinking and theory on the three intellectual, technical and cultural revolutions and defined these three revolutions as a major strategic route to building socialism and presenting a platform which is related to the movement of the triumph of red science in the three revolutions.

The course of the triumph of red science in the three revolutions is a mass movement embracing all the people and is aimed at embarking on the three intellectual, technical and cultural revolutions by mobilizing the force of the masses. It is of the utmost importance in the party leadership's consummation of the revolution, the proper organization of the mass movement and the advancement of the mass movement.

It is only when this question is correctly resolved that it will be possible forcefully to move the construction of socialism forward by making the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses and their creative positive nature appear in its maximum form.

The course of the triumph of red science in the three revolutions is the movement of a great forward thrust through the profound inculcation of the three intellectual, technical and cultural revolutions in accordance with the requirements of the Korean revolution in a new stage of its development, in which the transformation of the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thought, through the transformation of all fields of social life as thoroughly as possible in accordance with the requirements of Chuche thought, is presented as an urgent mission.

Among the intellectual and theoretical feats Secretary Kim Chong-il has realized, the creation of a unique literary and artistic theory is of special utmost importance.

Indeed an important feature of his literary and artisitc theory is a unique theory on the science of new man founded on Chuche thinking.

The Secretary has defined literature as the science of new man on the Chuche pattern. He has stated that the essence of literature, in its capacity as the science of man in the Chuche pattern, lies in the fact that it represents and serves living man. He also pointed out that literature must take the man of the future as its hero and put the defense of the independence of man in first place.

Thanks to this theory which Secretary Kim Chong-il has presented, based on Chuche thought, literature's mission has become plainly apparent as that of making people aware of the reality of their lives and leading them along the path to a blessed life by virtue of the fact that they are real people.

Similarly, in the field of literature and art, this theory has imparted a true response to the question of the defense of the independence of man, the radical issue in the era of the revolution, as a consequence of which the path before revolutionary literature and art has become clearly manifest so that it will be possible for them to perform their mission and role in service of the working class and the masses of the working people.

The theory of the seeds is indeed another important aspect of literary and artistic theory, that is, what the seeds are.

The secretary has made it clear that if it is necessary to create magnificent works, there must be good seeds, and they will have a clear subject and rich ideology only when branches grow from these seeds and become dense so that flowers may bloom.

The seeds of the literary and artistic works that Secretary Kim Chong-il has described mean intellectual nuclei on which the destiny of the works depends; these are the major nuclei of the works. The thought and theory on seeds in the creation of literary and artistic works are a positive guarantee that authors will be prompted to create works at a high ideological and artistic level which are in harmony with the requirements of the age and the aspirations of the people. It is here, specifically, that the unique character of this theory and its indomitable vitality lie.

There is another important aspect of his literary and artistic theory, and that is the special platform on the innovation of revolutionary Chuche film art.

Secretary Kim Chong-il has stated that priority must be given to the development of film art in development of all forms of literature and art, because it plays a majestic role in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work and constitutes a major link in the development of literature and art as a whole. In addition, he has stressed the need to create a new film art in a Korean manner and develop it in Korea.

One result of that is that a more proper guide has been prepared for the development of revolutionary Chuche film art.

To that one should add that the unique thinking and theory on the creation of revolutionary opera of a new pattern occupy an important position in Secretary Kim Chong-il's literary and artistic theory.

On the basis of Chuche literary and artistic thinking and theory, Secretary Kim Chong-il has presented the unique platform bearing on the creation of revolutionary new opera in the style of "A Sea of Blood," which is different from previous operatic styles. Revolutionary opera, in the style of "A Sea of Blood," is distinguished by a new type of operatic acting which is in harmony with the modern emotions and feelings of the Korean people.

The songs in this revolutionary opera consist of verses based on Korean popular songs, its (bangishtan) is also in the Korean style, its orchestra is in the style of the Korean national orchestra, its dancing is in the style of the genuine national dancing of the Korean nation, and the fine arts of the stage are in the Korean style, based on Korean pictures.

Thus the principles by which revolutionary opera in the manner of "A Sea of Tears" has been composed entail the adoption of aspects for it that are essentially Korean. Beyond that, Secretary Kim Chong-il has set out methods for embodying ideological and aesthetic principles to create revolutionary opera in the style of "A Sea of Tears."

The important feature of these methods is the transformation of songs in the opera into verses and the introduction of the style of (banghistang) on a broad scale.

Beyond that, he has produced certain fundamental techniques such as the Korean composition of the orchestra, the introduction of choreography into opera, and the transformation of stage design in the opera into three-dimensional designs.

He has not just presented a unique theory on operatic creation; even though he is very busy, he has also, directly, guided the creation of the five revolutionary operas, "A Sea of Blood," "The Girl Who Sells Flowers," "The Destiny of a Member of the Self-Defense Squad," "The Real Sons of the Party" and "The Anthem of Kumkang Mountain."

In addition to that, he has presented unique ideas, theories and methods in all fields of revolution and construction such as the construction of the people's armed forces, science and education.

The activity of Chairman Kim Chung-il, the prominent thinker and theoretician who possesses exceptional wisdom, encompasses a very broad area.

Korea is now brimming over with revolutionary enthusiasm in all economic, cultural, ideological, spiritual and moral fields. One can say that this is all a splendid outcome of the prominent intellectual and theoretical activity that Secretary Kim Chong-il has carried out.

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CSO: 4504/210

NONALIGNED POOL DELEGATIONS VISIT TO PYONGYANG

Delegation Arrives

SK092309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang on May 9 by plane to attend the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-aligned Countries.

The guests were met at the airport by General Director of the Korean Central News Agency Kim Song-kol, its Deputy General Director Song Pong-sun, Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Yi Pong-hui, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union Pak Chan-kun.

They were also met by Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-aligned Countries.

Delegations and delegates who arrived here on May 9 are:

A delegation of the Yugoslav TANJUG News Agency headed by its Director Aleksandar Bakocevic; delegate of the Burundi Press Agency Patrice Ntibandetse, director of the Burundi Press Agency; delegate of the Nueva Nicaragua Agency (ANN) Carlos Garcia Castillo, director general of the Nueva Nicaragua Agency; delegate of the Surinam News Agency Albert J. M. Judell, director general of the Surinam News Agency; delegate of the SSAVA News Agency of the Yemen Arab Republic Hassan-Yehy-al-Olofi, director general of the SSAVA News Agency; delegate of the Afghanistan BAKTAR News Agency Azim Lamar, president of publication of the Ministry of Culture and Information; delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic David Nguindo, director of the press, information and archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; delegate of the Costa Rican Journalists Association Renato Cajas Corsi, secretary general of the Costa Rican Journalists Association; a Lao press delegation headed by Chanpheng Sihaphom, chief of the department of the press of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; delegate of the Lebanese News Agency Ricardo Kammal Hamzi, director of protocol, public and relation of the Ministry of Information of Lebanon; delegate of the Panama press Euclides Fuentes Arroyo, director general of the Panama press; and delegate of the Arab Federation of News Agencies Ghazi Mikati, advisor to the secretary general of the Arab Federation of News Agencies.

More Delegates Arrive

SK102241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by plane to attend the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

The guests were met at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director, and Song Pong-sun, deputy general director, of the Korean Central News Agency, Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, Kim Kwang-su, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Pak Chan-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

They were also met by Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

Delegations and delegates who arrived on May 10 are:

A delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba headed by its Director General Robreno Dolz; delegate of the Ghana News Agency K. B. Brown, its general manager; delegate of the JAMAIPRESS News Agency of Jamaica Ken Jones, its director; delegate of the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar Andriamanisa Samuelson, its managing director; a delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta headed by Paul Mifsud, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Information of Malta; delegate of the News Agency of Nigeria Onuora Nzekwu, its general manager; a delegation of WAFA News Agency of Palestine headed by its general director Ziad Abdul Fatah; a Peruvian delegation headed by Gilmer Antonio Cacho Cuba, vice-minister of Social Communications of Peru; a delegation of the Syrian Arab News Agency headed by its general director Saber Falhout; delegate of the Togolese Press Agency Amah Tchatisa, its director; delegate of the Upper Voltese Press Agency Baloum Basile, its chief editor; a delegation of the Zambia News Agency headed by S. Y. Sikalele, assistant secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services of the Republic of Zambia; delegate of the Iraqi News Agency Hussain Ali Mohamed al-Samarrai, its deputy director general.

Other delegates are: delegate of the Malian Agency of Press and Publicity Bakary Traore, its assistant director general; delegate of the Press Agency of Zaire Tukulu Ndomateso Kimbuanda, its secretary general; delegate of the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency Wilf Mbanga, its editor; delegate of the Algerian Press Service Belaid Ahmed, director of its international cooperation department; delegate of the Ministry of Information of the People's Republic of the Congo Victor Bilando, director of a department of the Ministry of Information; delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television Sylla Cheick, its coordinator; delegate of the Government Information Services of Sierra Leone L.H.G. Williams, director of the information services of the Ministry of

Information and Broadcasting; delegate of the Vietnam News Agency Hoang Thinh, director of its foreign service; delegate of the Aden News Agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mohsen Salem Mukesh, director of a department of the news agency; delegate of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of the People's Republic of Benin Degla Evariste; delegate of the Pan-African News Agency Dixon Kwame Afreh, its assistant director; and delegate of the United Nations Department for Public Information Michel Tombelaine.

Delegates Attend Theater

SK112246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates who have come to our country to attend the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries appreciated the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" performed by 5,000 artists in Pyongyang on the evening of May 11 at the February 8 House of Culture.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, General Director Kim Song-kol and Deputy General Director Song Pong-sun of the Korean Central News Agency, Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Choe Hak-nae and working people in the city.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

Delegates Tour Pyongyang

SK112255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates who have come to our country to attend the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries toured various places of Pyongyang on May 11.

Historic Mangyongdae and the Pyongyang Metro were visited by the delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba, delegate of the Ghana News Agency, delegate of the JAMAIPRESS News Agency of Jamaica, delegate of the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar, delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta, delegate of the News Agency of Nigeria, delegation of WAFA News Agency of Palestine, Peruvian delegation, delegation of the Syrian Arab News Agency, delegate of the Togolese Press Agency, delegate of the Upper Voltese Press Agency, delegation of the Zambia News Agency, delegate of the Iraqi News Agency, delegate of the Malian Agency of Press and Publicity, delegate of the Press Agency of Zaire, delegate of the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency, delegate of the Ministry of Information of the People's Republic of the Congo, delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television, delegate of the Government Information Services of Sierra Leone, delegate of the Vietnam

News Agency, delegate of the Aden News Agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, delegate of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of the People's Republic of Benin and delegate of the Pan-African News Agency.

On May 11 the director of the Yugoslav TANJUG News Agency who is heading its delegation, delegate of the Burundi Press Agency, delegate of the Nueva Nicaragua Agency (ANN), delegate of the Somali National News Agency, delegate of the Surinam News Agency, delegate of the SABAA News Agency of the Yemen Arab Republic, delegate of the Afghanistan BAKHTAR News Agency, delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic, delegate of the Costa Rican Journalists Association, Lao Press delegation, delegate of the Lebanese News Agency, delegate of the Panama Press and delegate of the Federation of Arab News Agencies went round the tower of the chuche idea.

More Delegates

SK112307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang on May 11 by plane to attend the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies of Non-aligned Countries.

They were met at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director, and Song Pong-sun, deputy general director, of the Korean Central News Agency; Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee; Kim Kwang-su, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON; and Pak Chan-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries, also met them.

Delegations and delegates who arrived here on May 11 are:

Delegate of the Bangladesh News Agency Abul Hashem, its director general and chief editor; a delegation of the Press Trust of India (PTI) headed by its general manager N. R. Chandran; a delegation of the ANTARA News Agency of Indonesia headed by its general manager and editor-in-chief August Marpaung; delegate of the BERNAMA National News Agency of Malaysia Ahmad Mustapha Bin Hassan, its director general; delegate of the Nepals National News Agency (RSS) Radhe Shyam Bista, its chairman and general manager; a delegation of the AGERPRES News Agency of Romania headed by its director general Ion Cumpanasu; delegate of the Rwandan Press Agency Bayigamba Adalbel, its director; a delegation of the Tunisia-Africa Press Agency headed by its director general Bechir Toual; a delegation of the Uganda News Agency headed by its director Eddie Keronega; a delegation of the Islamic Republic News Agency of Iran (IRNA) headed by its deputy managing director Hamid-houshangi; a delegation of the

Shihata News Agency of Tanzania headed by its chief editor Kassim Mpenda; a delegation of the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) headed by Hasan Akhtar Gardezi; delegate of the Lanka Puwath National Agency of Sri Lanka Wijayasiri Gunayauedalage; delegate of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) Leong Koon-Choy; and delegate of UNESCO Mohamed Hamby Omar Kandil, director of its division of free flow of information and communication policies.

Delegates Arrive

SK122349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--Delegates arrived in Pyongyang on May 12 by plane to attend the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

They are delegate of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of the Republic of Maldives Hassan Ahmed Maniku, its director; delegate of the Senegalese Press Agency Amadou Moctar Wane, its editor-in-chief; and delegate of the Guyanese News Agency Arnon Adams.

They were met at the airport by Vice-General Director of the Korean Central News Agency Yi Nam-kyu.

Party for Delegates

SK130000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The Korean Central News Agency arranged a party on the evening of May 12 at the Ongyu Restaurant for the delegations and delegates attending the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

Kim Song-kol, general director of the KCNA, spoke first at the party. He said: The entire people and men of the press of our country are pleased with the opening of the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries in Pyongyang and warmly hail it.

The News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries encouraged through its press activity the peoples of these countries in their struggle for strengthening the friendship and solidarity among them and defending the sovereignty and contributed to the cause of defending the sovereignty and contributed to the cause of defending world peace and security.

Noting that the prevailing situation urgently demands the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries to thoroughly expose and smash the imperialists' vicious moves of division, alienation and scramble and contribute to the cause of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement, he expressed the belief that the current Pyongyang meeting would sincerely

discuss the ways for improving the work of pool and take effective steps and thus make a practical contribution to expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and establishing a new international information order.

Pointing out that the KCNA has vigorously conducted press activity to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of non-aligned countries, expose and frustrate the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and preserve world peace and security, he stressed: Our news agency will, in the future, too, closely cooperate and briskly exchange information with news agencies of non-aligned countries, attach primary importance in communication and information to the problems of principle arising in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and wage a persistent struggle for establishing a new international information center.

Pero Ivacic, chairman of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries, spoke next.

It gives me pleasure to say that the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries is being held in a country persistently maintaining the fundamental principles and policies of the non-aligned movement, he pointed out.

Noting that the Korean people have registered great successes by embodying the chuche idea under the energetic and wise guidance of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: What we saw, heard and experienced in a few days deeply impressed us.

We came to have a better understanding of the deep concern and solicitude shown by your government, party and people and the respected leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song in particular for the meeting from its preparations up to this day.

Such concern and solicitude make the attendants of the meeting and the pool member nations contribute to strengthening the unity of the non-aligned movement in action with the success of their work, he stressed.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the new success of the Korean Central News Agency.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS FOREIGN PARTY, STATE LEADERS

SK017107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings to him on his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

He sent reply messages to:

Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR;

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Sergej Krajger, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the CC., the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC., the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC., the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana;

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and its members Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the Lao People's Supreme Council; Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Elias Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius; Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius; Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and head of state; Judge Abul Fazal Muhammad Ahsanubbin Chowdhury, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Lieutenant General Hossein Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and leader of government; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta and head of state; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Chengara Betil Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore; J. R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Seyed Ali Khamenei, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda; Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Ali Nasser Mohamed, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, head of state and government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; General Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central Africa Republic and head of state; Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic.

In the reply messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for the warmest congratulations extended him upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, manifested the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the peoples of our country and the afore-said countries would grow stronger and develop in the future and wished them greater success in their work.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROMANIAN PARTY DISCUSSES CEAUSESCU VISIT TO COUNTRY

SK041108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was held in Bucharest on April 27 with general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu in the chair, a report says.

According to an AGERPRES report on the meeting of the Executive Political Committee, President Nicolae Ceausescu accounted of his official visit of friendship paid over April 17-21 to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The report says: The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the fruitful results of the new Romanian-Korean summit dialogue, which, on this occasion, too, pointed to the further fruitful development of the traditional fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries, in keeping with the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Being highly appreciative of the results of the meetings and talks between the two party and state leaders, which makes a new and important contribution to the further deepening and development of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, states and peoples, the Executive Political Committee highlighted the significance of the decisions made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song on the further development of the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea, of swaps of experience in socialist construction, and of consultations on bilateral and international problems of common interest.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized the great significance of the signing of the joint statement by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song, considering that this important document shall exert

a profound influence on the evolution of the whole of the Romanian-Korean relations, shall contribute to the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, of their collaboration in international life, to the promotion of the socialist countries unity and cohesion, of the international communist movement, of the cause of socialism and peace. Satisfaction was also expressed at the signing of the agreement on the guidelines of development of the economic and technico-scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Emphasis was also placed on the special significance of the exchange of opinions between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song on the evolution of international situation, which confirmed the correctness of the appreciations and conclusions included in the Pyongyang joint statement of May 1978 and the Bucharest communique of May 1980, They stressed as important that the Romanian-Korean summit meeting assessed that it was more vital than ever for the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces to strengthen their collaboration and unity against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, of redividing the spheres of influence, in defence of national sovereignty and independence, of security in the world, the two sides declaring for the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, nuclear first of all.

It was stressed with satisfaction that during the talks, conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the Korean side expressed its support to and active solidarity with the just struggle of the RCP, of the Romanian Government, as well as with the peace initiatives of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, which is mounting in Europe with every passing day, and the Romanian side reaffirmed active support to and solidarity with the new initiatives of President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Emphasized was the great importance of the assessment made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song of the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all inter-state conflicts and disputed issues, based on the observance of equal rights, national independence and security.

Special attention was paid within the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue to backing the struggle of the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America for the right to free development, of the efforts being made for the eradication of underdevelopment and of the economic inequalities between the developed countries and the developing countries, to the entrenchment of a new, equitable international economic order, and highly assessed was the non-aligned movement, a strong independent anti-imperialist force of contemporary world which makes an important contribution to safeguarding the world peace and security.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song reiterated the will of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Workers Party of Korea to strengthen the unity and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Appreciating unanimously the agreements and conclusions reached, the Executive Political Committee charged the ministries, the other state central bodies to implement the decisions agreed upon for an ever more intense development of the multilateral collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

OFFICIALS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES AT ALGERIAN EMBASSY

SK090850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--Officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries visited the Algerian Embassy here on May 8 to express condolences over the death of His Excellency Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and foreign minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

A wreath in the name of the Foreign Ministry was laid before a photograph of the deceased.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased and signed the mourners book.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang also visited the Algerian Embassy here yesterday to express condolences over the death of His Excellency Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY FOREIGN LEADERS ON ELECTION

SK121528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders in connection with his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

Messages came from: Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party; Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation; Rudolf Kirchshlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria; Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Hafez al Assad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Michael Pilgrim, prime minister of the caretaker government of St Lucia; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India; Joa Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde; and Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea.

CSO: 4120/263

FOREIGN MEDIA OBSERVE KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

SK101052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--Publications of many countries observed the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

The paper CHUCHE IDEA No 4, and bulletin "Age of Chuche" No 3 were published as special issues respectively by the Liaison Council of Japanese youth societies for the study of the chuche idea and in Lebanon.

Printed in the special issues are portraits or photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Friendship Society Norway-Korea published a special issue of the bulletin "New Korea" carrying a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Malagasy paper MATIN, the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID, the Tanzanian paper DAILY NEWS, the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, the Mauritainian paper AL CHAAB, the Ecuadorian paper EL TIEMPO, and the Finnish paper PORVOON MITTA recently carried articles on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader.

The papers carried portraits or photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Ecuadorian paper EL TIEMPO printed an article headlined "Creator of the 20th Century Renaissance," carrying a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Recent issues of the Malagasy paper ATRIKA, the Somali paper HEEGAN, the Finnish papers MANTSALANSEUTU, SAVEN SANOMAT and ROVISALAINEN also carried special write-ups.

Stressing that President Kim Il-song is the greatest man ever known in human history, the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE said:

Boundless respect and reverence of the world people for President Kim Il-song is daily growing deeper like the breathing of the times.

The revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song is now being carried forward and developed brilliantly by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the Korean people.

We wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song for Koreas reunification and prosperity and happiness of the generations to come and for world peace and security.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

USSR ARMY PAPER MARKS KPA ANNIVERSARY

SK042252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA recently published travel notes on our country marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, according to a report.

Noting that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was founded in 1932, the paper continues:

The KPRA struggled for the liberation of the working people from the social and national oppression. The Korean People's Army inheriting the glorious traditions of the KPRA became a reliable defender of the gains achieved by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In 1948 the KPRA was strengthened and developed into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces. The Korean People's Army has covered a proud path of struggle. It displayed bravery and heroism in the fatherland liberation war (1950-1953) against the U.S. occupationists and their Seoul puppets.

The paper carries an article on the life and combat training of the KPA soldiers.

Pointing to a visit to an air force unit, the paper writes:

This unit is one of the model Red Flag units of the Korean People's Army. All the airmen were prepared as airmen of first or second class. Airmen of the unit brought down over 40 U.S. planes. Seven airmen of the unit were awarded the honourable title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The airmen, artillerymen, infantrymen and seamen of Korea are vigilantly guarding the peaceful life of the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at their posts, the paper stresses.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOCIALIST MEDIA MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK070436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Newspapers and radio of socialist countries recently published articles on the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

The Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA says in an article that the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are greeting the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. On this significant day, it adds, the Romanian people extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people, and wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life for the prosperity of Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification.

An article of the Yugoslav paper OSLOBODJENJE says that all the successes made by the DPRK are unthinkable apart from the august name of President Kim Il-song greeting his 70th birthday this year.

The Polish paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY says in its article: Korea, the land of chuche, greeted the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song, its greatest holiday. It is filled with absolute trust in and reverence for him who founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and organized and led to victory the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Another paper of the country ZIELONY SZTANDAR in its travelogue on Korea notes that Korea has made enormous successes in economy, culture, science, education and all other fields. They are a fruition of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it stresses.

The papers print portraits of photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Zagreb Radio of Yugoslavia said in its congratulatory program for the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song:

Today is the birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, who enjoys boundless respect from the world people.

He is the leader of the Non-aligned Movement. Under his wise leadership, Korea has been turned into a powerful socialist state and an excellent member of the Non-aligned Movement.

Warmly congratulating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the radio sincerely wished him a long life in good health.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GUYANESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

SK112240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham on May 6 met Pak Ni-hyon, ambassador of our country to Guyana, according to a report.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted militant greetings to the great leader.

Noting that in his historical policy speech at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a new definition of communist society and indicated a concrete way for the transformation of man, society and nature, the president said this was an inspiring banner opening up a prospect for the allout victory of the chuche idea.

The president sincerely hoped that the Korean people would attain bright prospective targets set forth in the policy speech under the wise guidance of the great leader and thereby Korea become a beacon of hope for the non-aligned countries.

The People's National Congress and people of Guyana will always stand on the side of the Korean people till you have realized without fail the national reunification programme set forth by the great leader and completely carried out the revolution in the Korean Peninsula, the president said.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

THAI DELEGATION HONORED IN PYONGYANG

SK060435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a party in honour of the Thai provincial governors delegation on a visit to our country at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of May 5.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han spoke first:

Since the establishment of state relations between Korea and Thailand, mutual visits of personnel and economic and cultural exchanges between Korea and Thailand have become brisk and the friendly relations between them have deepened with each passing day. This is not only beneficial to the two peoples but also accords with the defense of peace and security in Asia and the world.

The Thai people who value national sovereignty have registered big successes in consolidating the independence of the country and building national economy and national culture. We rejoice at this and wish them fresh success in their struggle for the progress and prosperity of the country.

Head of the delegation Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province, spoke next.

This visit of my delegation, he said, provides us with an opportunity of learning many things.

We could see well that your country has recorded many successes because President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, is wisely leading the overall work of the country.

President Kim Il-song, a great man, has built Korea today in reliance upon the resources of his own country and in his own way, not modeling after others things or depending upon the resources of other countries.

In your country we saw the entire people powerfully helping the countryside. This is the first excellent thing we have ever seen and can be found in no other country.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song have successfully carried out irrigation and electrification of the countryside with their own efforts and are energetically striving to complete the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation and they have completely solved the problems of food, clothing and housing.

In conclusion, he expressed thanks to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song on behalf of the Thai Government and people.

The attendants toasted the development of the friendly relations between the Korean and Thai peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand.

Present at the party were chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee Kang Hyon-su, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Gyong Hak and other personages concerned.

CSO: 4120/263

BRIEFS

NEW SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on May 5 met and had a talk with Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK052249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 5 May 82]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK BIRTHDAY--Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Functions were held recently in socialist countries in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports. A celebration was held in Plock Province, Poland. A message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted there. Soldiers meetings were held at a military academy and at an army unit in Poland. In the German Democratic Republic meetings took place in Hainichen and Leipzig and at a higher middle school in Dresden and a lecture was given in Berlin. Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed in the meeting halls. Korean film shows were arranged in different parts of Poland and a Korean film week took place in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. A Korean photo exhibition was held at Sofia University, Bulgaria. [Text] [SK062226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 6 May 82]

KSDP GROUP IN MALTA--Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Agatha Barbara, president of Malta, on April 30 met the delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by its Vice-Chairman Yom Kuk-yol on a visit to that country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey her heartfelt greetings to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Recalling her recent visit to our country, the president said that she would always remember the deep impressions she had gotten in Korea. She expressed support to the policy of national reunification put forward by the respected leader and declared that she would continue to support it in the future. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK072231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 7 May 82]

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, who is heading the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde on a state visit to our

country was presented with a statuette of anti-imperialist fighter by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, at the plaza in front of the February 8 House of Culture on May 9. The statuette symbolizes fighters heroically struggling under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism. Comrade Aristides Pereira expressed deep thanks for it. [Text] [SK092247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 9 May 82]

DELEGATION TO MALAGASY--Antananarivo, 9 May (KCNA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka recently met the book, photo and handicraft exhibition delegation of our country on a visit to his country. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. Expressing satisfaction with the successful holding of the exhibition, the president said that Korea rendered much aid to Madagascar and extended thanks to President Kim Il-song for this. Voicing full support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the president asked the head of the delegation to tell the great leader that Madagascar would always remain a close and faithful friend of the Korean people. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 10 May 82]

NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on May 7 met and had a conversation with Constantin Iftodi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK080346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 8 May 82]

CHOE TOK-SIN DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Mr Choe Tok-sin, former "foreign minister" of South Korea, former commander of an army corps of the South Korean "ROK Army" (lieutenant general) and former leader of the central headquarters of Chondoism, residing in the United States left here on May 7 by plane after visiting the homeland to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. He was seen off at the airport with warm compatriotic feelings by secretary of the Central People's Committee Yim Chun-chu and Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Ho Chong-suk, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku and vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland Hong Ki-mun. [Text] [SK080424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 8 May 82]

EGYPTIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--An Egyptian Government trade delegation headed by Adel el-Garhi, first vice-minister of economy and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Yong-kun, first vice-minister of foreign trade, personages concerned and 'Abd al-Aziz Ibrahim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK110414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 11 May 82]

CSSR-DPRK PROTOCOL--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--A protocol of the 23d meeting of the permanent sub-committee of scientific and technical cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang on May 10. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and personages concerned and on the opposite side were members of the scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Pavol Majersky, vice-minister of technological development and investment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Czechoslovak ambassador to our country Josef Hadravek. The protocol was signed by Vice-Minister Om Tok-hwan and Vice-Minister Pavol Majersky. [Text] [SK110424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 11 May 82]

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS TOUR--Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys in our country inspected the Grand People's Study House on 6 May. They went round with keen interest modernly equipped reading rooms and lecture halls. They also saw a book exhibition celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song now open at the Grand People's Study House. They went to the Mangyongdae fun fair. They spent a pleasant time, enjoying fun fair facilities. They were accompanied by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and personages concerned. The Foreign Ministry arranged a cocktail party for the diplomatic envoys. [Text] [SK070439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 May 82]

KWP DELEGATION TO DENMARK--Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Il-tae, member of the Central Committee of the party and its department director, left here on May 4 by plane to attend the annual convention of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark. The delegation was seen off at the airport by comrades Kang Soksung and Kim Yong-sun, members of the Central Committee of the WPK. [Text] [SK042247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 4 May 82]

FRENCH VISITOR--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on May 10 met and had a friendly conversation with Chantal Cousin, chairman of the Democratic People's Union of France and chairman of the French Committee To Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Present on the occasion was Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK110410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 11 May 82]

CSSR SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on May 10 met and had a friendly talk with the scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Pavol Makersky, vice-minister of technological development and investment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on a visit to our country. Present there were Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and Czechoslovak ambassador to our country Josef Hadravek. [Text] [SK110402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 11 May 82]

JAPANESE SCHOLARS--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 10 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Japanese international political scholars headed by Hiroharu Seki, professor of the Tokyo University. Present there was Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong. [Text] [SK110856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 11 May 82]

KPA ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of different countries on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Messages came from: Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin and president, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council of the republic; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Force; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Haider Akbar Hanrono, general secretary of the Bangladesh Labour Party; and William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada. [Text] [SK111054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 11 May 82]

GREETINGS TO CYPRUS--Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on May 6 to the 15th Congress of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly greets the 15th Congress of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus and extends through the congress sincere greetings to the entire members of your party and the working people. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the two parties will grow stronger in the future, we take this opportunity to wish your congress great success in its work. [Text] [SK130822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 13 May 82]

SOMALI MEDIA DIRECTOR--Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Said Mahamoud Haji, director of the Somali National News Agency (SONNA) and its delegate, arrived in Pyongyang on May 7 by air to attend the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-aligned Countries. He was met at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director, and Song Pong-sun, deputy general director, of the Korean Central News Agency. [Text] [SK072225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 7 May 82]

CSO: 4120/263

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MARX BIRTH

SK050433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints an editorial article titled "Imperishable Exploits of Marx" on the 164th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the founder of the doctrine of scientific communism and the teacher of the world working class.

The article says:

Marx dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working class and the oppressed peoples of the world and for socialism and communism and performed imperishable exploits in the cause of the liberation of mankind.

Active in the period when capitalism was attaining its ascendancy and preparations were being made for the proletarian revolution, Marx propounded Marxism on the basis of a scientific analysis of the demand of the times and the social relations at that time.

Marxism reflecting the interests of the working class is a scientific doctrine expounding the theory and strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle for overthrowing capitalism.

The founding of Marxism was a knell announcing the fall of capitalism; it was an event which opened up a new stage in the development of human history. The emergence of Marxism dealt a telling blow at the bourgeois reactionary forces clamouring about the "eternity" of capitalism and provided the world working class with a powerful weapon in its struggle.

Marx was the first to explicate the historic mission of the working class. This is one of his important exploits.

Marx propounded the idea that the working class is a product of capitalism itself and the most revolutionary class and only the working class can bury capitalism and build socialism and communism and the bourgeoisie will inevitably fall and the working class certainly emerge victorious.

He expounded the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and scientifically argued on their basis the inevitability of the ruin of capitalist society and the victory of communism.

He also put forward the idea of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

While propounding the idea of the working class party and its tactics, Marx stressed that the working class can win victory in the revolutionary struggle only when it has a party, its revolutionary vanguard, and is guided by it.

Marx put up the revolutionary slogan "Workers of the whole world, unite!" to strengthen the unity and militant solidarity of the world working class in the struggle for breaking the chains of the allied international capital.

Indeed, Marxism was a militant banner which made the working class conscious of its historic mission and vigorously turn out to the struggle against capitals subjugation and arbitrariness and for socialism and communism, a bright future of mankind.

Marxism, a revolutionary doctrine of the working class, has been defended and developed in the deep-going struggle against all hues of bourgeois reactionary theories and opportunism.

The article stresses: The revolutionary life and activities of Marx and the history of the international communist movement gave a precious lesson that the working class and people can win victory in the revolution only when they have a guiding idea reflecting the demand of the times and the desire of the popular masses and remain loyal to the cause of the leader under his correct guidance.

Our people, holding aloft the banner of the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have waged a vigorous struggle for a long time for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, our people will as ever vigorously struggle for the liquidation of imperialism and colonialism and the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries, the peoples of the new-emerging nations and all the progressive people of the world.

The exploits of Marx will be undying along with the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

CSO: 4120/263

'KCNA' REPORTS PRC GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

SK070446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--The 23d session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National Peoples Congress of the People's Republic of China was held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing from April 22 to May 4, according to a XINHUA report.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, presided over the opening session.

Attending the session were vice-chairmen of the S.C., the NPC, the president of the Supreme People's Court, the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference now in Beijing.

The session discussed and approved a "revised draft of the constitution of the People's Republic of China" and adopted a "resolution on the restructuring plan of the ministries and commissions of the State Council" and approved the proposal of the premier of the State Council on newly appointing vice-premiers of the State Council, state councillors and chiefs.

Wan Li and Yao Yilin remain vice-premiers and Yi Qiuli, Geng Biao, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu are appointed state councillors.

The session heard and discussed a report of Vice-Premier Yao Yilin on the draft plan for 1982 economic and social development and a report of Finance Minister Wang Bingqian on the draft of the state budget for 1982 and adopted some resolutions.

CSO: 4120/263

BRIEFS

GDR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--A celebration was held in Berlin on May 7 on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism, according to a report. The meeting was attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. Konrad Nauman, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, made a speech at the meeting. [Text] [SK111050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 11 May 82]

CSO: 4120/263

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK Government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

BENIN ENVOY ARRIVES--The Benin vice minister of information and propaganda and the special envoy of the president of Benin arrived in Pyongyang on 31 July. He was greeted by:

Hong Si-hak	vice premier
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice minister of foreign affairs
Hŏ Hang-ch'an	vice minister of external economic affairs

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Aug 81 p 2]

PLA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The following attended a dinner on 31 June at the PRC embassy on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the PLA:

Pak Chung-guk	KPA lieutenant general
Yi Tu-ch'an	"
O Kyŏng-hun	KPA major general

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Aug 81 p 4]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived on 31 July at Pyongyang: Chongryon functionaries delegation, led by Paek Han-ki, vice chief of the Chongnyon central standing committee international bureau; Chongnyon journalists delegation, led by Ch'oe U-kyun, editor of the CHOSON SINBO Company; Chongnyon educational functionaries fatherland visitation delegation, led by Song Chin-yung, deputy director of the Chongryon Tokyo headquarters education department; Korean students at first high school fatherland visitation delegation, led by Yi Sang-i, vice president of the Korean Youth Company. The following greeted the delegations:

Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	"
Kim Chu-yŏng	"

Yi Chae-kwan	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim In-sŏn	"
Hyŏn Sŏk	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Aug 81 p 4]

KIM SPEECH REMEMBERED--The following attended a Pyongyang city report meeting at the Central Workers' Hall on 6 August on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Kim Il'song's speech "The joint struggle of the Asian revolutionary peoples against American imperialism will surely be victorious":

Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chongdogyo Youth Friendship Party central committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, Fatherland Peaceful Unification Committee
Yi Yŏng-su	chairman, KWYL central committee
Cho Hŏn-yŏng	chief secretary, Peaceful Reunification Promotion Consultation Council in the north
Wang Kyŏng-hak	vice chairman, Pyongyang City administrative committee
Kim Pong-chu	chairman, Central Committee of the Korean General trade union

A commemorative address was delivered by Chong Chun-ki.

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Aug 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS BANGLADESH DELEGATION--The following were present on 6 August when Kim Il-song met the visiting Bangladesh Parliament friendship delegation;

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Aug 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS BENIN ENVOY--Kim Il-song met the special envoy of the president of Benin on 7 August, with the following also present:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic relations

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Aug 81 p 1]

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE COMMENDATION--A meeting was held on 6 August to convey a letter of gratitude from the central committee to college of science, with the following present:

Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Chu Hwa-chong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Aug 81 p 1]

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following attended a banquet on 7 August at the PRC embassy in connection with the visit of the CCP friendship delegation:

Kim Il-tae	member, central committee of the KWP
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	deputy department director, central committee of the KWP

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Aug 81 p 4]

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY--A banquet was held on 9 August at the Egyptian embassy on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the 23 July Egyptian Revolution, with the following attending:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Pak Myŏng-ku	"
Won Ch'ŏl-kap	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Aug 81 p 2]

OLYMPIC DELEGATION RETURNS--The following greeted the 10 August return of the DPRK olympic committee delegation, led by Kim Yu-sun, which had participated in a meeting in Italy:

Ch'oe T'ae-pok	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Aug 81 p 4]

CARILLO ARRIVES--The following greeted the 11 August arrival of Santiago Carillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party:

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Hwang Chang-yŏp	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Cho Yŏng-kuk	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 81 p 1]

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 11 August of central secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee; chairman, SPA standing committee
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	deputy department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 81 p 2]

KIM AND CARILLO--The following were present on 13 August when Kim Il-song met and arranged a luncheon for Santiago Carillo, general secretary of the SCP:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, Central committee
Kim Yong-sun	member, deputy department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 81 p 1]

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MARKED--The following attended a film show on 13 August in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of India's independence:

Kim Pong-chu	functionary of the sector concerned
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 81 p 6]

CARILLO IN WONSAN--On 14 August, general secretary Santiago Carillo of the SCP arrived in Wonsan, with the following accompanying him:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo, secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	member & deputy department director, central committee

The following greeted his arrival at the airport:

Kim Ki-sŏn	resonsible secretary, Kangwon Provincial Party committee
Yun Kyŏng-t'aek	secretary, Kangwon Provincial party committee
Paek Chŏng-won	responsible secretary, Wonsan city party committee

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 81 p 2]

LIBERATION DAY REMEMBERED--The following participated in a wreath laying ceremony on 15 August at the Liberation Tower on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Korea's liberation:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Tu-ch'an	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Han Su-kil	"
Yi Yong-un	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 81 p 3]

ADULT EDUCATION DELEGATION--The following greeted the 15 August arrival of the Chongnyon adult education functionaries delegation, led by Ch'oe Sung-ni:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 81 p 5]

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS--The following greeted the return on 16 August of the KWP delegation, led by Yun Ki-pok, from Congo and Angola:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Aug 81 p 3]

INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a dinner on 17 August at the Indonesian embassy on the 36th anniversary of Indonesian independence:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Yun Ki-chŏng	"
Cho Kyu-il	"
Yi Sŏng-nok	"
O Mun-han	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Aug 81 p 3]

PERFORMANCE FOR DIPLOMATS--An acrobatic performance was held at the Pyongyang Acrobatic Theater on 18 August for diplomats stationed in Pyongyang, with the following also present:

Kim Chae-suk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sang-t'ae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Aug 81 p 4]

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER--The following greeted the arrival on 20 August of Cuban foreign minister Isidoro Octavio Malmierca Peoli:

Hŏ Tam	foreign minister; vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic relations
Kim Hyŏng-u	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Aug 81 p 2]

ROMANIAN FILM SHOW--The following attended the opening of a Romanian film week on 20 August at the Nagwon Cinema, in honor of the 37th anniversary of Romanian victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist liberation revolution:

Hŏ Paek-san	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Aug 81 p 6]

IRANIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES--The following greeted the 21 August arrival of Iranian Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Mohammad Salamati, who was to attend the Nonaligned Conference on Foodstuffs and Agricultural Development:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Chŏn U-kyŏng	vice chairman, agriculture committee

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Aug 81 p 4]

MALMIERCA IN NAMP'O--The following attended a dinner held by the Namp'o city administrative committee on 22 August for visiting Cuban foreign minister Malmierca:

Ch'oe Ch'i-sŏn	chairman, Namp'o city administrative committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Aug 81 p 3]

CONFERENCE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived on 23 August to attend the nonaligned conference on foodstuffs and agricultural development: Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, Burundi, Belize, Central African Republic, Cyprus, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Malgasy, Maldives, Mauritius, Nepal, Nicaragua, and South Africa African People's Society. The following greeted their arrival:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Ch'ung-il	vice foreign minister
Chŏn U-kyŏng	vice chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Won-chin	vice director, Agriculture Institute

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Aug 81 p 4]

COLUMBIANS MEET KIM--On 24 August, Kim Il-song met the Columbia-Korea Friendship and Cultural Society delegation, with the following also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Chang Se-kŭk	chairman, Korean society for foreign cultural liaison

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Aug 81 p 1]

GERMAN SOCIALIST ARRIVES--A German Social Democratic Party delegation arrived on 24 August and was met by:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Aug 81 p 2]

MEXICO'S ECCHEVERIA ARRIVES--Former Mexican president Eccheveria arrived in Pyongyang on 24 August, and was greeted by the following:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Chŏn U-kyŏng	"
Kim Won-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Aug 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS DELEGATIONS--On 25 August, Kim Il-song met foreign delegations which came to the DPRK to attend the Nonaligned Nations Conference on Foodstuffs and Agricultural Development; the following also were present:

MEXICO'S FORMER PRESIDENT ECCHEVERRIA:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Hyŏn Chun-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned

DELEGATIONS FROM TANZANIA, GUINEA:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM IRAN:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

DELEGATIONS FROM ZIMBABWE, MALAGASY:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM INDONESIA:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM MOZAMBIQUE:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM NEPAL:

So Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 81 pp 1-3]

CUBAN MINISTER DEPARTS--Cuba's foreign minister departed Korea on 25 August, with the following to bid him farewell:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 81 p 4]

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS ARRIVE--The following greeted the 25 August arrival of the Korean agricultural scientists delegation from Japan led by Sin Hui-ku, vice chairman of the agricultural scientists' society in Japan:

Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned
Chŏn U-kyŏng	"
Kim In-sŏn	"
Kim Won-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 81 p 9]

KIM AT CONFERENCE--On 26 August, Kim Il-song received delegations participating in the Nonaligned Nations Conference in Pyongyang, with the following also present:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Hwa	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Aug 81 p 3]

KIM AND DELEGATIONS--On the 27th, Kim Il-song met more delegations to the Nonaligned Nations Conference, with the following present:

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION:

Chŏng Chun-ku	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

BOLIVIAN DELEGATION:

Chŏng Chun-ku	vice premier
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

DELEGATIONS FROM ZAMBIA, PAKISTAN, UGANDA, GUYANA, ALGERIA:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Aug 81 pp 1-3]

FAREWELL TO CARILLO--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following bid farewell to General Secretary Carillo of the Spanish Communist Party:

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Hwan	comrade
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party committee
Kim Yong-sun	member, central committee; vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Aug 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS MORE DELEGATIONS--On 28 August, Kim Il-song met the following delegations, with the following present:

DELEGATIONS FROM LESOTHO, NICARAGUA, BURUNDI, MALAYSIA, ANGOLA:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs

DELEGATIONS FROM NIGERIA, YEMEN:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

DELEGATIONS FROM BANGLADESH, PERU:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM MALI:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Aug 81 pp 1-4]

RETURN FROM KENYA--The following greeted the 29 August return from Kenya of the DPRK delegation led by Yi Chi-ch'an:

Yŏm Chae-man	functionary of the sector concerned
Yu Yŏng-chik	"

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Aug 81 p 5]

DELEGATION TO SYRIA--The following bid farewell to the DPRK Government and party delegation, led by Premier Yi Chong-ok, which left on 30 August for Syria:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	functionary of the sector concerned
Yu Yŏng-kol	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"

[NODONG SINMUN 31 Aug 81 p 3]

MASS DISPLAY HELD--50,000 youth and students held a mass display on 30 August at the Moranbong Stadium to celebrate the Nonaligned Nations Conference day, with the following present:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Kye Ŭng-ta'e	vice premier
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party
Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Yim Hyŏng-ku	"
Kim Man-kŭm	"
An Sŭng-hak	"
Yi Yŏng-kyun	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 31 Aug 81 p 5]

LDP LEADER ARRIVES--The following greeted the 1 August arrival in Pyongyang of Kuno Chuji, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Friendship Promotion League:

Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim U-chong	"

[MINJU CHOSON 2 Aug 81 p 4]

AMERICAN SCHOLARS DEPART--The following bid farewell to a visiting group of Korean scholars in the United States on 1 August:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chairman, committee for aid of overseas Korean compatriots
Chŏn Kŭm-ch'ŏl	vice chairman, committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland

[MINJU CHOSON 2 Aug 81 p 4]

RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED--A meeting was held on 2 August at the 18 September Reservoir to convey a letter of gratitude from Kim Il-song upon the completion of construction, with the following present:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, central committee and politburo of the KWP
Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier
Paek Pŏm-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Pak Ki-hwan	"

[MINJU CHOSON 3 Aug 81 p 1]

BANGLADESH DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival in Pyongyang on 4 August of the Bangladeshi parliament friendship delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 5 Aug 81 p 2]

DPRK DELEGATION TO GUINEA--The following bid farewell on 5 August to a DPRK delegation leaving for Guinea, to attend the first UN meeting on Energy Resources, led by Yi Chi-ch'an:

Yŏm Chae-man	functionary of the sector concerned
Yu Yŏng-chik	"

[MINJU CHOSON 6 Aug 81 p 4]

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN FEBRUARY 1982

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 5, No 3, Mar 82 pp 28-36

[Text]

1 Ambassador Kim Yong-yong (김 영 용) to Upper Volta meets with the state's chairman of the Military Commission National Reconstruction.

1 A mission of the Malagasy Institute for Juche Idea Studies flies into Pyongyang for a 23-day visit to north Korea.

1 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, led by Kim Chong-yong, returns home after attending an international youth meeting held in India.

1 Li Gi-yong (리 기 영), head of the north Korean General Federation of Literature and Art Unions, issues a statement denouncing Seoul's renewed bid for a south-north summit meeting and the proposed unification formula.

1 The north Korean Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement denouncing "Seoul's suppression of college students."

1 A mission of the north Korean Workers' Party, led by Party Secretary Yun Gi-bok (윤 기 복), returns home from visits to Togo, Benin and Nigeria.

1 The two-day second plenary session of the sixth-term Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions closes.

2 The KCBS reports Ambassador to Mongolia Pak Si-gwon (박 시 권) on January 28 presented his credentials to Chairman Yunjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

2 The KCBS reports north Korea and Bangladesh on January 26 signed an agreement on cultural exchange for 1982-1983 in Dacca.

2 The National Pyongyang Circus leaves Pyongyang on a visit to Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola and Malta.

2 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽) meets with the visiting mission of the Malagasy Institute for Juche Idea Studies in Pyongyang.

2 Premier Li Jong-ok (리 종 옥) leaves for Indonesia.

2 The Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification issues a statement denouncing Seoul's recent renewed bid for a south-north summit meeting and offer of a comprehensive unification formula.

2 A health mission leaves for Peking.

2 A Polish trade mission flies into Pyongyang for a three-day visit to north Korea.

2 A mission of the north Korean Commission for Promotion of International Trade, led by Li Song-rok (리 성 록), returns home after a visit to Japan.

2 A mission of a Congo institute for Juche idea studies returns home winding up its visit to north Korea.

2 The Central Committee of the north Korean Workers' Party cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Indian Communist Party upon his reelection to the post.

2 A Party mission, led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남), winds up its five-day visit to Bangladesh.

2 The Central People's Committee issues a decree on decorating a movie senario writer, Li Chun-gu, with the title of Hero, a gold medal of Hammer and Sickle, and the National Order, First Degree.

3 The KCBS reports the Central People's Committee on January 27 issued a decree on awarding the Kim Il-sung Youth Honorary Award two political officers at the Speed War Youth Shock Brigade, Kim Gwang-nam and Kim Yong-dok, for their "immense loyalty" to President Kim and the Party Center.

3 The KCBS reports the Central People's Committee on January 27 issued a decree on decorating a leading construction worker, An Ik-song, with the title of Meritorious Constructor and the Order of Efforts, and a chemistry researcher, Yom Song-gu, with the title of Meritorious Scientist and the Order of Efforts.

4 President Kim receives a solidarity letter from the premier of Grenada.

4 Ambassador So Jong-won (서 정 원) to Yemen Arab Republic meets with President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

4 The north Korean Social Democratic Party cables a congratulatory message to the Japan Socialist Party upon the convening of its 46th congress.

4 Kim Gi-nam (김 기 남), head of the north Korean Journalist Union, issues a statement denouncing Seoul's renewed bid for a south-north summit meeting and its offer of a unification formula.

4 The editor-in-chief of the organ of the Tanzania's Revolutionary Party flies into Pyongyang for an eight-day visit to north Korea.

5 The KCBS reports a mission of the Workers' Party, led by Kim Yong-su (김 용 수), made a two-day visit to the Netherland beginning January 27.

6 A ceremony is held to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the north Korean Art Film Studio.

6 The Central People's Committee decrees the decoration of three districts such a Changyon-gun of South Hwanghae Province, Cohung-gun of North Hwang-hae Province and Puryong of the Chongjin City with the title of Model Education District.

6 KCNA reports Ambassador Li Man-sok (리 만 석) to the Central African Republic meets with its president.

6 A Party mission, led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam, returns home after a visit to Thailand and Bangladesh.

6 A north Korean mission, led by Kim Gwan-sop (김 관 섭), returns home after participating an international journalist meeting held in Finland.

7 Ambassador Kim Chi-sop (김 치 섭) to Malta meets with Premier Dom Mintoff.

8 A Party mission led by Kang Sok-sung finishes its seven-day visit to Sao Tome and Principe from February.

8 A Soviet government filming mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit to north Korea.

8 An East German health mission led by a deputy minister flies into Pyongyang for a nine-day visit to north Korea.

8 A Polish musicians' mission flies into Pyongyang.

8 President Kim Il-sung (김 일 성) cables a congratulatory message to the hezd of the Vietnamese cabinet on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

8 A government trade mission led by Pang Tae-yul (방 태 율) leaves Pyongyang on a 15-day visit to Hungary.

8 Premier Li and his party arrive in Bangkok after a visit to Indonesia.

8 The North Korean government presents the Chinese government with a color documentary film on the Chinese premier's visit to Pyongyang.

9 Vice Premier Hong Si-hak (홍 시 학) talks with the visiting Iranian government mission led by the education minister.

9 A foreign affairs mission led by Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kim Jae-bong (김 재 봉) leaves for Equatorial Guinea.

9 A health mission led by Choe Won-sok (최 원 석) returns home after an eight-day visit to China.

9 A mission of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), led by President Ahn Su-yol of the Choson Special Goods Company, leaves Pyongyang.

9 An Iranian government mission led by the education minister arrives in Pyorgyang for a four-day visit to north Korea.

9 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the French Communist Party on the occasion of his re-election to the post.

9 The second meeting of the 27th Chongryon Commerce and Industry Federation Conference is held in Tokyo.

10 Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting editor-in-chief of the organ of the Tanzania Revolutionary Party.

10 The outgoing Chinese Ambassador Lu Jixian to north Korean returns home.

10 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Iranian president upon the third anniversary of the Iranian Revolution that culminated on February 11, 1979.

10 A nationwide judiciary zealot commentators' conference closes its two-day meeting held at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang.

10 The north Korean and Thai governments sign an agreement in Bangkok on mutual cooperation in communication.

11 The 68th meeting of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland is held in Pyongyang.

11 President Kim meets with the visiting Iranian government mission led by the education minister, accompanied by Deputy Premier Ho Dam (허 담) in charge of foreign affairs and Chairman of the Education Committee Choe Tae-bok (최 태 복).

11 A solidarity meet supporting Syrian policy against Israel is held at Chollima Cultural Center in Pyongyang.

11 The People's Armed Forces Minister hosts a film appreciation meeting and banquet for foreign military attaches posted in Pyongyang.

11 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the Canadian Communist Party on the occasion of the 25th congress and 60th founding anniversary of the latter's.

12 A north Korean economic technicians mission led by Kang Song-yon (강 성 연) returns home after a visit to Zimbabwe.

12 Ambassador Yu Tae-sop (유 태 섭) to India meets with Premier Indira Gandhi.

12 Ambassador to Mali Hong Il-ho (홍 일 호) presents his credentials to President Moussa Traore.

12 North Korea and Hungary sign an agreement on exchange of goods and payment for 1982 in Budapest.

12 Premier Li and his party arrive at Kuala Lumpur.

12 The Central People's Committee decrees decoration of Pyongyang Terminal Power Station with the title of Guard Laureate.

12 The Central People's Committee decrees decoration of the Kangnam Ceramics Factory with the title of Guard Laureate.

12 The Central People's Committee decrees decoration of the Pyongyang City Sosong District General Restaurant with the title of Guard Commerce.

12 Premier Li and his party confer with the Malaysian Premier Datuk Hussein bin Onn.

12 The Central People's Committee decrees the awarding Kim Ja-ryong who was a deck hand of the Shinpo Fishery United Enterprise with the Kim Il-sung Youth's Honorable Award.

13 A Workers' Party mission led by Kim Yong-sun (김 영 순) returns home after participating in the 24th congress of the French Communist Party and visiting Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece.

13 A mission of the (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee led by Li Jong-nam (리 정 남) leaves for Yugoslavia to participate in the 18th meeting of Nonaligned Nations Broadcasting Organizations Cooperative Committee.

14 The electrified railway running from Hoeryong to Komusan are formally opened to traffic in a rite held in Hoeryong.

14 The (north) Korean Culture and Art Ministry and the Soviet National Filming Committee sign an agreement on mutual cooperation in the filming field for 1982 in Pyongyang.

15 The (north) Korean Health Ministry and its East German counterpart sign an agreement in Pyongyang on mutual cooperation for 1982-1984.

15 National Power transmission workers' meeting closes a two-day meeting held in Moranbong Theater.

15 The (north) Korean and Malaysian governments sign an agreement on air transport in Kuala Lumpur.

16 Radio Pyongyang reports President Kim Il-sung recently sent the 83th educational subsidy and scholarship funds to the Chongryon, (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

16 The Mt. Paekdu Prize Athletic Contest opens with the participation of the players from all over north Korea competing in basketball, volleyball, calisthenics, boxing, weightlifting, swimming, speedskating, and shooting.

16 The fourth national youth loyalty demonstrating festival is opened in a ceremony at the People's Cultural Palace. It is to continue until April 15 with political, artistic, and athletic events.

16 Pyongyang city People's Committee prepares a movie appreciation meeting and a banquet for foreign missions, residents and students in north Korea.

16 A mission of the Latin American youth's Juche Idea study group in Geneva leaves Pyongyang.

16 A Nepalese writer leaves Pyongyang.

16 Premier Li Jong-ok and his party return home from visits to Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia.

16 New Ambassador Yu Song-jin (유 성 진) to Pakistan presents his credentials to President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq.

17 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President of Gambia Dawda Kairaba Jawara on the occasion of the country's 17th independence anniversary.

17 A Party mission led by Lim Chun-chu (림 춘 추), secretary general of the Central People's Committee, leaves for Rwanda.

17 A foreign affairs mission led by Deputy Minister Kim Chung-il (김 중 일) leaves for India to participate in a developing countries' conference on North-South problems and South-South cooperation.

17 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) leaves on a visit to Sudan.

18 A Polish musicians' mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its eleven-day visit to north Korea.

18 Yun Gi-bok, candiate member of the Party Politburo and concurrently Party secretary, meets with the visiting Chongryon mission led by Oh Sang-chol, vice chairman of the Chongryon Central Inspection Committee.

18 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기) meets with the visiting Chongryon credit association mission led by Kim Su-kwon.

18 The Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Canadian Communist Party on the occasion of the 25th Party Congress.

18 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly elected Malta President.

19 Pyongyang city workers hold a rally to push the beatification of the city in commemoration of the 70th birthday anniversary of President Kim.

20 A government economy mission led by Chon Il-chun (전 일 춘) leaves for Angola.

20 A foreign affairs mission led by Kim Jae-suk (김 재 숙), deputy foreign affairs minister, leaves for Maldives.

20 A journalist mission led by Kim Gwang-su (김 광 수) leaves for the Soviet Union to participate in the fifth meeting of the Soviet Journalist Union.

20 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) leaves on a visit to Mozambique as a special envoy of President Kim.

20 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi leaves for Somalia to visit the country as a special envoy of President Kim.

20 Two Chongryon missions, including one led by Oh Sang-chol, vice chairman of the Chongryon Central Inspection Committee and another representing the Choson Credit Association led by Kim Su-kwon, leave Wonsan Port.

21 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi arrives at Mogadishu to visit Somalia as a special envoy of President Kim Il-sung.

21 Vice President Pak Song-chol arrives at Maputo visit to Mozambique as a special envoy of President Kim.

22 Radio Pyongyang reports Premier Li Jong-ok recently cabled a congratulatory message to Premier of Saint Lucia on the occasion of the state's third independence anniversary.

22 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam leaves for Algeria as a special envoy of President Kim.

22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Guyana on the occasion of the state's 12th national day.

22 A Party mission led by Vice Foreign Affairs Minister, Kil Jae-gyong (길 재 경), leaves Pyongyang to visit Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechslovakia.

22 A Bangladesh Juche Idea study academy mission flies into Pyongyang.

22 A leader of the Austria Juche Ideology study group flies into Pyongyang.

22 An Indian Juche Ideology academy mission arrives in Pyongyang.

22 A Zimbabwe Juche Idea study group mission flies into Pyongyang.

22 A leading worker of the Congo writers' union flies into Pyongyang.

22 A machinery industry workers' trade union mission led by Yom Su-gil (염 수 길) returns home after visiting Soviet Union and East Germany.

22 The Party cables a congratulatory message to the People's Democratic Federation of Mali on the occasion of its third conference.

22 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports Premier Li Jong-ok recently cabled a congratulatory message to Guyana premier on the occasion of its 12th national day.

22 A trade mission led by Mun Byong-rok (문 병 록) returns home after participating in the 10th World Trade Union's Conference held in Cuba.

22 A Nicaragua Juche Ideology study group arrives in Pyongyang.

22 A Burundi Juche Ideology study group arrives in Pyongyang.

22 Vice President Pak Song-chol visiting Mozambique as a special envoy of President Kim pays a formal visit to President Samora Machel.

22 A Party mission led by Lim Chun-chu, member of the Politburo, arrives at Rwanda by way of Egypt, Tanzania and Burundi.

23 The military attache to the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang hosts a banquet on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army.

23 A mission of the People's Army band returns home from visits to Burma and Thailand.

23 The National Medical Science Discuss Forum closes its two-day meet on the occasion of the 70th birthday anniversary of President Kim.

23 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the head of Kuwait, Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah on the occasion of the national holiday.

23 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam arrives at Algiers to visit Algeria.

24 KCBS reports north Korean ice speed skating team won two golds, two silvers and one bronze in the Socialist Countries' Youth Ice Speed Skating Contest held in Mongolia from February 19 through 24.

24 Vice President Pak Song-chol arrives at Lusaka, capital of Zambia as a special envoy of President Kim.

24 A mission of the League of the Socialist Working Youths led by chairman Li Yong-su (리 영 수) returns home after visiting Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Zimbabwe.

25 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam arrives at Ouagadougou, capital of Upper Volta to visit the country.

25 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae arrives at Conakry, capital of Guinea to visit the country.

25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to chairman of the Syria Arab Republic Revolutionary Direction Council on the occasion of the sixth national day.

25 The (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee hosts a movie appreciation meet on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army in the Chollima Cultural Hall.

25 The East German military attache to its embassy in Pyongyang hosts a movie appreciation meeting and a banquet on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the East German People's Army.

25 North Korea establishes diplomatic relations with the Republic of Nauru.

26 A Party mission led by Lim Chun-chu arrives at Burundi from Rwanda.

27 An athletic mission led by Chairman Kim Yu-sun (김 유 순) of the (north) Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee returns home from visits to Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

27 The vice president of the Ethiopian Addis Ababa University flies into Pyongyang.

27 Premier Li has talks with Poland ambassador to north Korea.

27 A month-long national technological inventions' exibition opens in Pyongyang.

27 A Party mission led by Kang Sok-sung (강 석 승) returns home after vists to Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verdes.

27 A health mission leaves Pyongyang for Cuba to participate in the nonaligned countries' fourth economic and health meet.

27 The (north) Korean Scientific Education Filming Studio announces the list of prize winners of the "1980-1981 Juvenile Filming Literature Prize Contest" and the outline of the "1982-1983 Juvenile Filming Literature Prize Contest."

27 The Workers' Party Central Committee sends letter of appreciation to the laborers, technicians, scientists, desk-bound workers and the three revolutionary squads members who participated in the repairing work of the urea fertilizer manufacturing process of the Namhung Youth Chemical Industry on February 24-26.

28 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae visiting Guinea confers with Premier Lansana Beavogui in Conakry.

28 KCBS reports north Korea won three golds and a bronze at an international judo contest recently held in Sofia with the participation of France, West Germany, Italy, Austria, Greece Tunisia, Bulgaria and north Korea.

28 Nationwide elections are held to elect the seventh-term Supreme People's Assembly.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KPA MASS RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

SK181401 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0430 GMT 18 May 82

[Report on 17 May KPA unit rally on Kwangju Uprising Anniversary--portions recorded]

[Text] A mass rally marking the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising was held on 17 May at a Korean People's Army unit to which Comrade (Han Man-sok) belongs. Placed on the front wall of the mass meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" Also seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "We positively support the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youth and people," and "We resolutely denounce the South Korean fascist military clique's Kwangju massacre."

(Yang In-kil) spoke first: [begin recording] Comrades, amid a situation in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy is being vigorously staged among the South Korean people of various strata and the movement to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification is developing with each passing day among the compatriots at home and abroad, we significantly greet the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising. [applause]

As is well known, the Kwangju people's uprising in May 1980, which agitated the whole world, was a just struggle for democracy and national salvation and against criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who attempted to reinvigorate the fascist Yusin dictatorial system, it was a heroic struggle demonstrating the South Korean people's firm will and invincible fighting spirit to realize democracy and the country's peaceful reunification. [applause]

The flame of struggle which was lit in Kwangju, spread to the entire area of South Cholla Province and even to many areas of North Cholla Province. The Kwangju citizens' heroic uprising plunged the military hooligans headed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan into extreme fear and unrest. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, which foresaw its disgraceful collapse in the face of [words indistinct], answered the heroic uprising with the most brutal massacre. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a matchless murderer--besieged Kwangju and committed a massacre by mobilizing more than 100,000 troops of

the South Korean puppet army, including the notorious special airborne troops, about 150 tanks and armored cars, [figure indistinct] artillery, helicopters and missiles. The Kwangju bloodbath triggered by the Chon Tu-hwan ring was the most savage fratricide unprecedented in history and the most truculent massacre which our nation will curse and denounce forever.

History teaches us lessons about crimes committed by many murderers who were notorious for conquering other nations and slaughtering them. However, it does not know such a human butcher as Chon Tu-hwan who, brutally and heinously killed his own countrymen. People in Kwangju today--a city of struggle for democracy and national salvation--are seething with surging resentment, denouncing the massacre by the human butchers. The immortal exploits displayed by the fighters of Kwangju will brilliantly shine forever in the history of the South Korean people's antifascist struggle and will be remembered by our people forever.

Comrades, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique soaked Kwangju with blood and converted South Korea into the whirlpool of fascism. In addition, it consolidated the most tyrannical fascist system in South Korea and [short portion unheard].

As time passes, the growing forces of suppression are watching and controlling the people in a wicked manner. As a result of this, an intolerable situation, in which patriotic youth, students and people are checked [words indistinct] and taken to prison, continues in South Korea. [short portion not heard] The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, creating an unprecedented fascist atmosphere in South Korea, is running amok in the flunkeyist treachery of further selling everything in South Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors. [short portion not heard]

The United States is responsible for today's tragedy in which the people's wishes for democracy and reunification have been mercilessly trampled on in South Korea. So as to hold onto South Korea as their colony and military base forever and block our country's peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists have been exercising a truculent fascist rule in South Korea.

In particular, while seeking an answer by maintaining the ferocious military fascist dictatorial system since the October incident, they have been blocking the development of South Korea, aspiring for the democracy and reunification, by violently supporting the most truculent military hoodlum, the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Taking the heroic uprising in Kwangju as [words indistinct] the U.S. imperialists allowed the military fascist elements to commit a massacre by handing over the puppet army's personnel and an armored division under the command of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces. After having the Chon Tu-hwan ring assume power, the U.S. imperialists have instigated the ring to fascism, national division and war schemes by [words indistinct]. Such policies are connected with their strategy against Korea. [passage indistinct]

This clearly shows that they are not protectors nor friends of the South Korean people but villainous aggressors and spiteful enemies of democracy and peaceful reunification. I resolutely denounce, with surging national indignation, the Chon Tu-hwan murderous rascal, who committed a massacre in Kwangju--the city of resistance--and is running wild in fascism, division, treachery and war maneuvers, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are positively instigating the rascal.

The aspirations for democracy and reunification, for which the youths, students and people cried out in Kwangju 2 years ago, are more uncontrollably seething today in South Korea. Such a sentiment is more fiercely burning in the struggle against the United States and Chon Tu-hwan.

The antifascist democratization struggle by the South Korean youths, students and people is developing in connection with the struggle against the U.S. imperialist colonial rule.

Last March many South Korean youths, students and people ignited flames of the bold struggle by burning the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and scattering anti-U.S. flyers reading: "Get out, United States. We denounce U.S. neocolonialism." In its aftermath, about 1,400 youths and students staged demonstrations and struggles in Seoul on (?9) April to support the conscientious religious people who harbored persons who staged the anti-U.S. struggle in Pusan as well as other persons.

I extend warm compatriotic greetings to the South Korean youths and students, people of all walks of life, who are strenuously waging a struggle against the United States, fascism and for democratization in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's harsh suppression, in the name of all soldiers and extend my full support and encouragement to their patriotic struggle.

Comrades: The only way to realize the noble aspirations of the resisting masses for democracy and reunification, who shed blood of patriotism in Kwangju 2 years ago, at an early date is to end the colonial, fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and reunify the fatherland.

It is the most urgent task for the South Korean people to end the ferocious military fascist rule in South Korea and to realize democratization. The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song taught: By rising in the struggle for withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea, all Korean people should advance the independent reunification of the fatherland. By vigorously waging the massive struggle against the U.S. imperialists, who are instigating the puppets to fascism, division, treachery and war while occupying half of the country with armed force, the South Korean people should withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and end their colonial subordination policy and interference in internal affairs.

Before being driven out of South Korea by the massive anti-U.S. struggle by the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialist aggressors should immediately return to their den, taking along the aggression forces and all lethal weapons, including nuclear arms.

We believe that the South Korean people of all walks of life will achieve the sacred cause which the fighters of the Kwangju resistance could not achieve through struggle by more boldly waging the nation-saving struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, holding aloft the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

Today the people in the northern half of the republic and the soldiers of our People's Army are faced with the most honorable task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--under the banner of modeling society on the chuche idea and advancing the cause for the fatherland's reunification, upholding the grand programs put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and in his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and with national dignity and pride in carrying out the revolution under the leadership [yongdo] of the glorious party center, we should firmly arm ourselves with the respected and beloved leader's great revolutionary ideology--the immortal chuche idea--further strengthen our revolutionary ranks as firm as a rock and achieve new upsurges and innovations in [words indistinct] confronting us.

Let us all strenuously fight for the fatherland's independent reunification and the consummation of the chuche cause, firmly rallying around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero--and the glorious party center. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

(Kim Tu-sok) spoke next. [begin recording] Comrades: [words indistinct, the courageous people in Kwangju, South Korea waged bloody resistance against the (?Yusin) fascist system and for democracy and reunification.

The Kwangju popular uprising was a massive popular resistance participated in by people of all strata, including the working class. It was the highest-level resistance against fascism and for democracy in which the people long waged death-defying battles with arms against an armed enemy. [applause]

What was the demand of the heroic working class and citizens of Kwangju who struggled in the streets soaked in blood, using their bodies as human bombs? [short portion unheard] It was the U.S. imperialists--the implacable enemy who invaded our country 100-odd years ago and have been exercising colonial rule in South Korea for 37 years--and their tainted, traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the chieftain of the Yusin remnants.

The absurd remarks made by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan still infuriate the soldiers of our People's Army. He said: If we murder, we should do it in a merciless fashion. What a shuddering example of a human butcher he is!

As part of such antinational, murderous acts of the rascal Chon Tu-hwan under the instigation of the U.S. masters, the vicious paratroopers besieved the city on the ground and in the sky and [words indistinct]. This was a scorched earth tactic reminiscent of offensive maneuvers against a city by [words indistinct].

The Kwangju catastrophe was truly unprecedented in history in terms of [words indistinct] and atrocity.

Perplexed at the growing national awareness and working class-consciousness of the South Korean people on the occasion of the Kwangju popular uprising and at their intensifying social advance in demanding (?a new life), the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is more viciously suppressing the people.

That the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested and imprisoned several hundreds of workers and people and killed [figure indistinct] in the democratic workers union case in South Korea clearly shows how atrocious the ring's fascist suppression is.

Along with all soldiers of the People's Army, I strongly denounce, with surging national resentment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring--which indiscriminately murdered workers and people of Kwangju during the days of the Kwangju uprising and is maintaining its fascist power--and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people's implacable enemy which patronizes the ring. [cheers]

Comrades: The Chon Tu-hwan ring can today (?block movement) for democracy and patriotism with the backing of the U.S. imperialist masters. This notwithstanding, only ruin awaits the ring.

The undying Kwangju: The heroic Kwangju citizens and all the South Korean people, who have not lowered their banners by struggle, will certainly deal a heavy blow to the enemy in order to achieve democracy and the country's reunification.

We firmly believe that the entire South Korean working class and all the people will strenuously and indomitably struggle, as in the days of the Kwangju uprising, until they courageously cause the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

(?All soldiers of the People's Army) will always positively support and encourage with all our efforts the South Korean working class and people's struggle against imperialism, fascism and for democratization and national salvation. [end recording]

(Pak Yong-son) spoke next. [begin recording] Comrades: We know and remember how strongly the flames of resistance for democracy ignited in Kwangju in May 2 years ago have stirred up the entire nation and the whole world.

Our soldiers of the People's Army are proudly recalling the noble fighters who waged a death-defying resistance in Kwangju for the cause of democracy and reunification, [words indistinct], in confrontation with a total of [figure indistinct] puppet military personnel and under the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

[words indistinct] peasants, who displayed their patriotic spirit in the [words indistinct] peasant war, took part in the ranks of the heroic Kwangju fighters, who rose up in the death-defying resistance while fully displaying their firm will and indomitable spirit not to remain any longer fascist slaves.

Peasants from as far as (Yongnam) and (Tanyang), as well as those around Kwangju gathered in the streets of Kwangju. (?This sentiment of struggle) vehemently spread to the peasants in (Okpo), Naju, Posong, Wando, Haenam and [words indistinct].

In spite of the busy farming season, they rushed to the city of resistance with hoes and shovels in their hands. They ran toward the plaza of struggle, carrying [words indistinct].

Why was the South Korean peasants' struggle (?a death-defying and noble one)? It was because they wanted to end the colonial dictatorship, which turned the granary into [words indistinct], as well as because they aspired for freedom--something more urgent than farming. And it was because they aspired for democracy and the country's peaceful reunification, more valuable than their lives.

I sternly denounce, with national (?indignation), the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who today are consolidating their atrocious colonial fascist terrorist rule and who harshly suppressed and murdered the patriotic people of Kwangju and of South Korea who rose up in the patriotic struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification.

Comrades: The only thing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has no human conscience, has in mind is the wicked aspiration for power. The ring has only a dirty ambition for fascism, war, split and treachery.

All that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has done for the past 2 years in the sea of blood in which it soaked all of Kwangju city and the whole of South Korea clearly establishes this fact.

If such a traitorous group, which [words indistinct] and maintains its life under the aegis of foreign aggressors, is left intact in power, the South Korean people and peasants can never escape such distress as today's, nor can they look forward to democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.

Resolutely [word indistinct] the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, which is spreading among the South Korean peasants, I am convinced that the day will come when we will see the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and an end to the military fascist rule, thus satisfying the grudge harbored by the fighters mercilessly sacrificed in the streets of Kwangju. All soldiers of the People's Army will more vigorously march on, holding higher the banner of the three revolutions under the guidance [hyangdo] of the great leader and the glorious party center. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

(Kim Kwon-suk) spoke next: [begin recording] Comrades: In the streets soaked in blood, the youths and students of Kwangju waged bold, nation-saving bloody battles against the beast-like fascist rascals for the cause of freedom--something more precious than lives--and long-cherished reunification, defying death.

Such a bold struggle waged by the youths and students--who defended to the death Kwangju, the city of resistance, by carving out their way with arms against the brutal, murderous atrocities of the desperate paratroopers who moved in with about 70;000 military personnel, tanks, guns, armored personnel carriers, airplanes and even missiles mobilized--was a heroic, splendid undertaking which fully displayed the unyielding Korean youths' patriotic spirit and nature and was a proud, historic event which will shine forever in the history of the South Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democratization and in the history of the armed struggle of the world's oppressed peoples. [applause]

This notwithstanding, the democracy for which the heroic students of Kwangju earnestly cried out while shedding blood has not yet been achieved. Nor has the reunification for which they cried out even in their last moment. Who on earth is the one who tramples on the ardent wishes and aspirations of the patriotic students of Kwangju? Who used a scorched earth tactic to trample on democracy and reunification, which the resistance fighters vehemently cried out for?

It is the imperialists--the ringleaders of aggression and murderers of human rights; and the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan--their truculent stooge and matchless fascist maniac.

The following is part of an article carried by the NEW TIMES in the United States: The South Korean people have placed absolute trust in the U.S. citizens. However, such an attitude changed suddenly. The United States gave the impression of being an enemy. The paratroopers, who murdered the citizens in Kwangju, were equipped with U.S.-made M-66 tanks and M-16 automatic rifles. All responsibility lies with the United States. That is right. The U.S. imperialists will never be able to deny that they are responsible for the Kwangju massacre, which roused the nation and the people to anger.

The South Korean youths and students too clearly witnessed the wicked faces of the U.S. imperialists, who are neither friends nor protectors. Therefore, the South Korean youths and students cried out in their declaration for a struggle against fascism: [words indistinct] the United States can be said to be the master of Chon Tu-hwan. However, it can never be the South Korean people's friends.

That is true. Because they could distinguish friends from enemies, the South Korean youths and students waged a bold anti-U.S. struggle by burning the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. The flames of the anti-U.S. struggle have spread everywhere, including Seoul and Chunchon. The sentiment of struggle is spreading among the broad circles, including the workers, peasants, intellectuals and religious people.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges can never suppress the South Korean students, who have marched on since the Kwangju incident; nor can they quash the students' anti-U.S., antifascist sentiment.

We believe that the South Korean youths and students will chant louder a song of democracy and reunification, which the patriots of Kwangju sang, and will become a train of powder which will give rise to the second Kwangju whirlwind, driving out the U.S. imperialists and overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

With an attitude of always supporting and encouraging the struggling South Korean youths, students and people, all the soldiers of the People's Army will achieve miracles and innovations in the combat training, political training and in carrying out assigned military tasks and will strenuously fight for the fatherland's reunification and the consummation of the chuche cause, upholding the guidance [hyangdo] of the great leader and the glorious party center. [cheers] [end recording]

CSO: 4108/154

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KPA RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK200735 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 18 May 82

[Report on 17 May KPA unit rally on Kwangju uprising anniversary--with portions recorded; place not given]

[Text] A mass rally marking the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising was held on 17 May at the Korean People's Army [KPA] unit to which Comrade O Ki-su belongs. Placed on the front wall of the rally hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" And "Long live the glorious KWP!" Also seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "We resolutely denounce the Kwangju massacre by the South Korean fascist military clique" and "we positively support the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people."

O Ki-su spoke first: [begin recording] Comrades, amid a situation in which the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle is being vigorously staged among the South Korean people of various strata and the movement to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification is developing among the compatriots at home and abroad, we significantly greet the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju people's uprising.

As is well known, the Kwangju people's uprising in May 1980, which aroused the whole world, was a just struggle for democracy and national salvation and against criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who attempted to reinvigorate the fascist Yusin dictatorial system. It was a heroic struggle demonstrating the South Korean people's firm will and invincible fighting spirit to realize democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.

The collapse of the notorious Yusin dictator, who had reigned over the South Korean people for 18 years, resulted in opening the road of democracy and reunification ahead of the South Korean people. Embarrassed by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of the Yusin remnants--embarked on the road of establishing a new military fascist dictatorship to put the South Korean people under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule. This was the military

hooligans' atrocious reactionary offensive to thwart [words indistinct] since the October incident and their last-ditch efforts to reinvigorate the fascist Yusin dictatorial system. The fascist 17 May outrage by the Chon Tu-hwan ring enraged the South Korean youth, students and people and finally caused the uprising of the patriotic Kwangju people, youth and students.

With the 18 May demonstration by the Chonnam University students as the start of the uprising, the patriotic Kwangju people, youth and students turned out on the road of the uprising crying the slogans: "Lift the martial law!" "abolish the Yusin system!," "down with Chon Tu-hwan!" and "release Kim Tae-chung!" denouncing the plot of the Yusin remnants to reinvigorate the Yusin system, the patriotic Kwangju people, youth and students demanded the realization of democracy and expressed their aspiration for national reunification. When their just demand was suppressed by the martial law troops of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the Kwangju citizens [words indistinct]. Shouldering the corpses of their fellow fighters, the uprisers rushed at the citadel of enemies and attacked the puppet police station, armories and powder magazines, driving the martial law troops out of the city. They finally conquered the puppet administration offices, including the city and the provincial halls, the public organs, including broadcast stations, banks and the post office.

The ranks who participated in this patriotic uprising numbered 300,000 workers and farmers near the city and the masses of various strata, as well as the patriotic kwangju citizens. The flame of struggle which was lit in Kwangju quickly spread throughout South Cholla Province and even to many areas of North Cholla Province. The heroic uprising of the Kwangju citizens frightened the military hooligans headed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique, which foresaw its disgraceful collapse in the face of the flames of uprisers, answered the heroic uprising with the most brutal and unprecedented massacre in history. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a heinous murderer--besieged Kwangju and led a massacre by mobilizing more than 100,000 troops of the South Korean puppet army, about 150 tanks and armored cars, and about 100 artillery pieces, helicopters and missiles.

In a few days following its seizure of Kwangju, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring murdered over 5,000 citizens and injured over 24,000 people in Kwangju in its barbarous, bloody operations. In addition, over 2,700 citizens were killed or wounded in Mokpo, Naju, Yusu and Sunchon.

With its wicked and brutal nature, the barbarous act committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring to slaughter people en masse is an unprecedented bestial act of killing its fellow countrymen and the most felonious act of a human butcher, which our people will denounce forever. [shouts]

Although we have many historical records on the crimes of those devilish, murderous maniacs who became notorious in conquering and killing their fellow countrymen, history does not know such a human butcher as one who has relentlessly killed his fellow countrymen and submerged a city in a sea of blood to achieve his own fortune. The residents of Kwangju--a city of democratic, nation-saving struggle--are now grinding their teeth to take revenge on the human butchers for their barbarous holocaust.

Although the Kwangju people's uprising failed to achieve victory because of the bloody suppression by the tyrant, it added a proud, brilliant chapter to the history of the antifascist, democratic struggle of the South Korean people and to that of the liberation struggle of the world's oppressed people. This heroic people's struggle was a mass riot in which the uprisers demonstrated their ardent patriotism and indomitable fighting spirit to dispel the dark cloud of fascism which hung low and achieve freedom, democracy and the country's reunification through struggle no matter how horribly the city was submerged in a sea of fire and blood. The immortal exploits performed by the Kwangju fighters will shine in the history of the antifascist democratic struggle of the South Korean people and will be remembered by our people forever.

Availing myself of this occasion to mark the second anniversary of the Kwangju people's uprising, I sincerely express condolences to the patriots who struggled to achieve democracy and reunification, not yielding to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to atrociously and murderously suppress the riot and sacrificing their youthful lives and to their bereaved families.

Comrades, after staining Kwangju with the blood of the fellow countrymen and converting South Korea into a melting pot of fascism, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has established an unprecedentedly tyrannical, fascist ruling system. By laying a vast suppressive network like a cobweb, the rascals have bound South Korea in iron shackles of military fascism. Fascist suppressive agencies, such as the security planning agency and the security command, have spread throughout South Korea, from Seoul to local areas, in a more grave manner than before. The suppressive forces, which have daily increased, are wickedly watching every act of the people. Various fascist evil laws, including the malrevised constitution and the national security law, have randomly violated the basic democratic rights and political freedom of the people. Using these vast suppressive agencies and the fascist evil laws, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has frantically run amok to suppress the people. This is unprecedented in history. In particular, in the wake of the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has more wickedly stepped up its fascist suppression of the people. While raising a commotion in its search operation against those who participated in the Kwangju people's uprising and the patriotic students and democratic forces which led the past struggle to achieve democratization, the rascals have committed a barbarous, fascist act of breaking in and searching private houses and churches and arresting people.

While kicking up unprecedentedly frantic fascist rackets in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed the toadyist treachery of making everything in South Korea subordinate to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and selling it to them. Why do we see those who, without referring to the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea, beg for the permanent presence of these forces in South Korea while expressing a desire for reunification?

Every fact shows that the butcher Chon Tu-hwan is bloodthirsty, fascist murderous devil, a felonious splittist and a wicked war maniac. The U.S. rascals are responsible for the development of today's tragic situation in South Korea in which the desire of the people for democracy and reunification is mercilessly violated. On behalf of all the people and KPA soldiers in the northern half of the republic, I resolutely denounce with surging resentment the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring for committing the barbarous holocaust in Kwangju--a city of resistance--for frantically running amok in its maneuvers for fascism, division and treacheryand the U.S. imperialist aggressors for instigating them in these maneuvers. [shouts]

The South Korean people are now seething with the desire to achieve democracy and reunification to fulfill the desire of youths, students and people who rose 2 years ago in Kwangju. Turning into the flames of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, this desire has spread throughout South Korea. Combining with the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the antifascist struggle of the South Korean students and people to achieve democracy has developed.

The way to fulfill at the earliest possible date the noble desire of the warriors who shed the blood of patriotism on the streets of Kwangju 2 years ago and demanded democracy and reunification is to eliminate the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to reunify the fatherland. Firmly uniting under the antifascist banner of democracy and national salvation, the South Korean people of all walks of life, including workers, peasants, students and religious figures, should continuously and tenaciously struggle until they overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique by expanding and developing the antifascist struggle which they have already launched.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the Korean people should expedite the fatherland's independent reunification by rising as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea. The South Korean people should force U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea and end their policy of colonial subjugation and interfering maneuvers by vigorously waging a mass anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialists who, occupying half of the national territory with arms, have instigated the puppets to fascism, division, treachery and war. Before being banished by the mass anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists should immediately return to their den, taking along their aggressive troops and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

We firmly believe that, upholding the torch of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, the South Korean people of all walks of life will achieve the sacred cause which the Kwangju warriors failed to accomplish.

Today, the people of the northern half of the republic and the soldiers of our people's army are assigned the weighty but honorable task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and

of expediting the cause of the fatherland's reunification at the earliest possible date under the banner of imbuing society with the chuche idea and by upholding the grand program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Bearing deep in our hearts the pride to carry out the revolution, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should firmly arm ourselves with the immortal chuche idea--the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea--more solidly consolidate our revolutionary ranks and enact a new upsurge and innovation in achieving our military task. [shouts]

Kwak Yong-chan spoke next: [begin recording] Comrades, we know and remember how strongly the flames of resistance for democracy ignited in Kwangju in May 2 years ago have stirred up the nation and the whole world. Our soldiers of the people's army are proudly remembering the noble fighters who waged a death-defying resistance in Kwangju--a heroic city--for 10 days for the cause of democracy and reunification, in confrontation with 100,000 puppet army forces and under the military occupation of the U.S. imperialists.

The Kwangju resistance was a heroic popular uprising demonstrating the South Korean people's revolutionary spirit to the whole world.

The youth and students, who inherited the Kwangju students' incident which had made the Japanese imperialists shiver and displayed the Korean students' heroic spirit, took part in the ranks of the heroic fighters, who rose up in death-defying resistance while fully demonstrating their will and indomitable spirit to remain no longer fascist slaves. Also in the ranks of the heroic Kwangju fighters were peasants who displayed patriotic spirit during [word indistinct] war of peasants in Cholla provinces.

Why did the South Korean youth, students and people turn out in the Kwangju armed rebellion? Because they wanted to end the colonial dictatorship which strangled the people's [word indistinct] and threw it into a garbage can, as well as because they aspired for freedom--something more urgent than studying, working and farming. They aspired democracy and the country's peaceful reunification, more valuable to them than their lives.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military elements answered the just struggle of the Kwangju citizens and the Cholla provincial peasants with bayonets. They committed a massacre by indiscriminately shooting them dead. I sternly denounce, with surging national indignation, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who today are consolidating their atrocious colonial terrorist rule and who harshly suppressed and murdered the patriotic people of Kwangju and South Korea who rose in the patriotic struggle for democracy and peaceful reunification. [applause]

The only thing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has no human conscience, has in mind is a wicked aspiration for power. The ring has only a dirty ambition for fascism, war, division and treachery. All that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has done in the past 2 years in the sea of blood in which it soaked Kwangju and South Korea clearly establishes this fact.

If such a treacherous group, which leads the good life with the people's blood tax and maintains its life under the aegis of foreign aggressors, is left in power, the South Korean people and peasants can never escape today's miserable situation; nor can they look forward to democracy and the country's peaceful reunification. I am convinced that the day will come when the South Korean people and peasants will satisfy the grudge harbored by the fighters mercilessly sacrificed on the streets of Kwangju by driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and ending the military fascist rule by joining the increasing ranks of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle. [shouts] [end recording]

Kim Ui-kyu spoke next: [begin recording] The Kwangju popular uprising, which aroused the whole world, was a massive popular resistance participated in by people of all strata, including the working class. It was the highest-level resistance against fascism and for democracy in which the people waged death-defying battles with arms against an armed enemy. What was the aspiration of the Kwangju fighters who valiantly rushed to the plaza using their bodies as human bombs? They ardently aspired for realization of genuine democratic politics, rejecting the [word indistinct] Yusin system. They also desired to live in a new democratic society by ending the tragedy of division, refusing to remain fascist slaves any longer.

Who suppressed such ardent aspirations of the Kwangju workers, youth, students and people? It was the U.S. imperialists--the implacable enemy who invaded our country some 100 years ago and have been exercising colonial rule in South Korea for 37 years--and their tainted, treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the chieftain of the Yusin remnants. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed a massacre unprecedented in history, mobilizing tens of thousands of puppet armed forces, [words indistinct] tanks, armored cars, artillery pieces and even missiles. Because of this truculent slaughter, the Kwangju workers, youth, students and citizens were shot, stabbed, crushed by tanks and armored cars and [word indistinct] to death. All at once the city was converted into a devastated city filled with the blood of fellow countrymen.

The absurd remarks made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan still infuriate the soldiers of our people's army. He said: If we murder, we should do it in a merciless fashion. Kwangju is a proper place to show our will [words indistinct].

What a shuddering example of a human butcher he is! As part of such anti-national, murderous acts of the rascal Chon Tu-hwan under the instigation of the U.S. masters, the vicious armed paratroopers besieged Kwangju on the ground and in the sky and committed a massacre like hungry wolves. This was a scorched earth tactic reminiscent of offensive maneuvers against a city. The Kwangju catastrophe was truly unprecedented in history in terms of its scale, the atrocities and the cruelty.

Thanks to his exploits of massacring his fellow countrymen, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan could seize power with the confidence of the U.S. imperialist masters. Since then, the murderer Chon Tu-hwan has exercised the most heinous military fascist rule in South Korea. Perplexed by the growing national awareness and working class-consciousness of the South Korean people and their social advance demanding a new life on the occasion of the Kwangju popular uprising, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is more viciously suppressing the people.

Along with all soldiers of the people's army, I strongly denounce, with surging national resentment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring--which indiscriminately murdered the workers and people of Kwangju during the days of the Kwangju uprising and is maintaining its fascist power--and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people's implacable enemy, which patronizes the ring. [shouts]

Comrades, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is challenging the movement for democracy and patriotism with the support of the U.S. imperialist masters. This notwithstanding, only ruin awaits the ring. Clearly recognizing through the Kwangju catastrophe that it was the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, that tramples underfoot the national sovereignty, democracy and human rights, all the South Korean people are waiting for the day when they will revenge this. The heroic Kwangju citizens and all the South Korean people, who have not lowered the banner of struggle, will deal a heavy blow at the enemy to achieve democracy and the country's reunification. We firmly believe that all South Koreans will strenuously and indomitably struggle, hardening their fighting spirit and courage, as in the days of the Kwangju uprising, until they courageously force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. [applause and shouts]

O In-chol spoke next. [begin recording] Comrades, even at this moment, we hear the shouting of heroic students and people who rose in the Kwangju popular uprising, demanding freedom and democracy, and fell by the guns and bayonets of the enemy. The outcries "let us smash murdered Chon Tu-hwan to death!" and [word indistinct] of the patriotic students were a reflection of the ardent desire to achieve a new democratic society in the dark land of South Korea.

However, neither democracy nor reunification, which the patriotic Kwangju students called for even in their last moment, have been realized. Who is it who trampled underfoot the desire and aspiration of the patriotic Kwangju students and oppressed the Kwangju fighters who called for democracy and reunification? It is none other than the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, their vicious lackey and peerless fascist murderer. The U.S. imperialists started to oppress the South Korean people's national salvation struggle for democracy in a most barbarous way, blocking the masses' aspiration for democracy and reunification, which had been heightened more than ever before after the former dictator was assassinated. They openly interfered in the internal affairs of South Korea.

We clearly remember that the U.S. imperialists, while expressing regrets in talking about human rights as the Kwangju uprising was expanded, conspired to end the Kwangju situation in South Korea in a meeting hurriedly called at the White House and directed traitor Chon Tu-hwan to cruelly resort to violence.

How could our masses forget that the rascal commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppress the Kwangju uprisers by means of force, by turning over a large number of troops and armored units under his command to the Chon Tu-hwan clique?

The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people, atrocious murderers and oppressors of the South Korean people and the vicious enemy of democracy and the reunification of the fatherland. In the bloody land of Kwangju, the South Korean people witnessed [words indistinct].

We firmly believe that the South Korean students, singing more loudly the songs of democracy and reunification sung by the patriotic Kwangju uprisers, will rise in a second Kwangju uprising and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique without fail by driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Cherishing the spirit to actively support the struggle of the South Korean students and people fighting the U.S. imperialists, we soldiers, the guards of one-a-match-for-100, will continuously create miracles and renovations, upholding the banner of the three revolutions and [word indistinct]

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CHON TU-HWAN IN KIM TAE-CHUNG CASE

SK191315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1054 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--Upon the lapse of two years since South Korean democratic figure Kim Tae-chung was illegally arrested by the military fascist clique, the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on May 18 made public an indictment vehemently denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal suppression of Kim Tae-chung.

In the first part the indictment says: There is no reason whatsoever for Kim Tae-chung in prison to be put behind bars even a single day. He has committed no crime to suffer in jail.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, mad with greed for "power" directed the spearhead of attack against democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, who was publicly recognized as "a symbol of the democratic movement" in South Korea and reputed as a most hopeful "presidential candidate."

On the night of May 17, 1980, the military fascist clique sent over 70 "martial law troops" to surround the house of Kim Tae-chung in Tonggyo-Dong, Mapo District, Seoul, and took him in pajamas from his study to prison. Having illegally arrested him, the military fascist clique fabricated in accordance with the "operation for murdering Kim Tae-chung" worked out beforehand at the secret chamber of the puppet security command such awful crimes as "plotting for a rebellion" and violating the "anticommunist law," "national security law" and "martial law decree" against him.

The criminal intention of the fascist butchers to penalize Kim Tae-chung was fully revealed in charging him with being "a sympathizer with communism" and "a pro-communist." As a ground of their assertion, the fascist hangmen claimed that Kim Tae-chung participated in the "preparatory committee for national construction" and was an "active communist" right after the August 15 liberation in 1945 and made statements abroad "following the line of the north."

As to the "preparatory committee for national construction" in which, they claim, Kim Tae-chung took an active part, it was a mass organisation in which people of broad segments joined with a patriotic desire for the building of a democratic society, transcending the difference of ideas and political views. It is

preposterous and ridiculous indeed to brand him as an "active communist" for his participation in the activities of a super-ideological mass organisation, not a communist organisation. As to the statements of Kim Tae-chung abroad, he spoke of means for the peaceful reunification of the country including the institution of a North-South confederation and allround exchange in political and economic domains. This is an expression of his opinion and political view as a politician and an assertion anyone who loves the country and wants reunification can make.

Refuting the shameless criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, Kim Tae-chung protested at the court that "If I were a communist, why the defunct Pak Chong-hui had not prosecuted me?" The charge of "plotting for a rebellion" brought against Kim Tae-chung by the Chon Tu-hwan clique was also a sheer fabrication.

By making it appear as if the Kwangju popular uprising were "manipulated behind the scene" by Kim Tae-chung, it shamelessly tried to shift the responsibility for the bloodbath on to him. The Kwangju popular uprising which the military fascist clique called a "bloody violent revolution" took place when Kim Tae-chung was already detained in an underground chamber of the "security command."

The Kwangju popular uprising was a just, patriotic struggle which was caused not by the "manipulation" of Kim Tae-chung but because the paratroopers brutally murdered bare-handed students and citizens, men and women, who rose in protest against the May 17 violence of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Accordingly, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, not Kim Tae-chung, is to blame for the Kwangju incident and the witness is the participants in the Kwangju popular uprising themselves.

While fabricating groundless "crimes" against Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan clique harshly persecuted him and 23 others and brutally tortured them to make the fabricated charges a fait accompli and force them to "admit" the charges. To wrest false confessions on Kim Tae-chung from student of the Chonnam University Chong Tong-yon and other "defendants," the military thugs put them to electric torture, airplane torture, glow lamp torture, taegwondo torture, freezing torture, awl torture and other means, combining modern tortures with medieval ones.

The trial of Kim Tae-chung was also the worst, dark trial ever known in court history, that ignored even elementary legal procedures.

At the final hearing of the trial, the Chon Tu-hwan clique guarded the military court doubly and trebly with an increasing number of armed soldiers and allowed no news coverage or photographing of the trial. At the vacant court without any observers or defense counsellors, it passed a death sentence in a few minutes and declared the trial closed.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has not made open the proceedings of the Kim Tae-chung trial up to this day. This proves that the penalty passed on him is entirely unjustifiable and illegal.

In the second part the indictment says: Having passed the harsh penalty upon democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, the Chon Tu-hwan group is stooping to any infamy to destroy him not only politically but also physically for good. The Chon Tu-hwan group's plot to murder Kim Tae-chung became graver after its "amnesty step" early in March last.

It was made known that on the very day of its announcement, the Kim Tae-chung issue was separately discussed at a secret room of "chongwadae," where traitor Chon Tu-hwan issued an order to bury it quietly in oblivion in history, saying that the sooner, the better. Disclosing this new murderous plot of the Chon Tu-hwan group, press circles at home and abroad said:

"Chon Tu-hwan considers that the 'Kim Tae-chung case' is a big hurdle lying in the way of seeking support for his 'unification proposal' and Japanese public opinion is unfavourable to the realisation of South Korea-Japan cooperation because the case still remains the focus of public opinion at home and abroad.... Chon Tu-hwan is much fearful of the influence the "Kim Tae-chung case" would have on the 1988 Olympiad in Seoul. It may be possible that at the time of Olympiad pro-Kim Tae-chung figures and pressmen from the United States, Japan, West Germany and various other countries would express concern about the "Kim Tae-chung case" rather than the Olympiad in Seoul and may unexpectedly turn Seoul into a theatre of struggle for his rescue. This is why Chon Tu-hwan thinks that it would be better to kill Kim Tae-chung as soon as possible, because though it may arouse considerable public criticism for a certain period but it would subside before the Olympiad. In a long-range point of view the ulterior intention of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is that to destroy Kim Tae-chung as soon as possible is better than not.

This proves that the Chon Tu-hwan clique's plot to put an end to this "headache by finishing off Kim Tae-chung in prison entered the final stage." To check this plot and save him is not a problem merely related to the fate of a democratic figure. It is a problem connected with the democratisation of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country and an important problem pertaining to the cause of world peace.

If the Kim Tae-chung issue is overlooked, it would leave the Chon Tu-hwan military clique act more arrogantly; [as received] this would mean conniving at its violation of human rights and nation-splitting manoeuvres and result in jeopardizing peace in Korea and the world.

The persecution of Kim Tae-chung must be immediately checked, he be unconditionally released from illegal detention and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must step down from power.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal persecution of Kim Tae-chung is zealously patronized by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists must give up the foolish attempt to maintain their colonial domination over South Korea by encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan clique and go back to their den at once, taking along their aggression troops and nuclear and other destructive weapons before it is too late.

The Japanese reactionary authorities must not bury the "Kim Tae-chung case" through the unjust "political settlement" but atone for the past mistakes by taking due steps for saving Kim Tae-chung. We express the belief that the political parties, organisations and personages of various strata of all countries of the world will as ever vigorously struggle to rescue Kim Tae-chung, denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal persecution of him and unheard-of military fascist rule, and further lift up their voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

CSO: 4120/268

'KCNA' CITES 'TASS' ON CHON'S ANTIPOPULAR ACTS

SK200501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA)--TASS in an article exposed the anti-popular acts of the South Korean puppet clique, according to a report. It says:

May 17 this year is the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising in South Korea. The Seoul junta put down this uprising with a bloodbath at the instructions of its master across the ocean. Since the brutal execution of South Korean patriots in this third largest city in South Korea, the reactionary policy of the pro-U.S. "regime" of Chon Tu-hwan has become harsher.

The Japanese journal SEKAI made public recently a letter from a "South Korean underground movement." It stresses that Chon Tu-hwan has established a "fascist repressive system" in South Korea. New "laws" against democracy have been enacted, a large stockpile of weapons and cartridges are preserved at the police stations to be used any moment and the police strength has been increased. Fearful of the recurrence of an anti-dictatorship action, the Seoul "regime" is cracking down upon the people more harshly.

The complaint of the South Korean people is growing with the complete failure of the Seoul authorities attempt to curb the constant price hike and the runaway inflation. Leaving South Korea to the tender mercy of U.S. and Japanese monopolies, the dictatorial "regime" is trying to tide over the economic difficulties by begging for more dollar and yen loans. This results in a constant increase of the foreign debts of Seoul which has already exceeded 32,000 million dollars. Consequently, South Korean economy has been driven into a long stagnation and is on the verge of bankruptcy. Minor enterprises are going to bankruptcy in succession and unrest is growing among the peasants, workers, traders and manufacturers.

South Korea is on the eve of a new explosion of the people's discontent and anti-American feelings are mounting, stress South Korean underground fighters.

CSO: 4120/268

BRIEFS

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS FOR UNIFICATION DIALOGUE--An Italian Socialist lawmaker said yesterday that the Korean unification should be realized through sincere dialogue between the two divided halves. "I hope unification will be realized at the earliest possible date through discussions to be made without any prejudice," Rep. Guido Alberini said. Alberini and Rep. Giorgio Mondino, both members of the Italian Socialist Party, arrived in Seoul last week at the invitation of the National Assembly. They were the first Italian Socialist lawmakers to have visited here. In a farewell news conference, the two legislators said they were astonished to see the tension at Panmunjom, and that they were impressed by the economic growth Korea has achieved. "We regard it as a fine example for other developing countries," Mondino said. He added that the Italian Socialist Party will strengthen ties with Korea's Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) by promoting bilateral friendship and cooperation. The existence of a Socialist Party in Korea is "very meaningful," Mondino said. He advised the Korean Party to seek to expand relations with socialist parties in Europe. Concerning the prospects for DSP's admittance to the Socialist International (SI), Alberini refused to go into detail, saying, "Our party's central executive committee will make the final decision on whether the party will help DSP's entry into the International Socialist organization." [Text] [SK110106 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 1]

OLYMPICS VIEWED AS UNIFYING ELEMENT--Manama, Bahrain, 11 May (YONHAP)--The Republic of Korea 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics has a good opportunity to make advances towards the unification of North and South Korea, Korean Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Choe Philip has been quoted as saying. "Last summer, we proposed to form a unified Olympic team between Seoul and Pyongyang. We are hoping that this move will begin a new relationship with Pyongyang, although there has been no official reply," said Choe, according to Abu Dhabi English language newspaper EMIRATES NEWS May 9. Choe said South Korea would allow athletes from the North to directly cross the border for the games, rather than requiring them to fly to an outside country before entry. The ambassador added that South Korea is grateful for the opportunity to host the 1988 Olympics because it can show the world it is becoming a developed nation and showcase its cultural, social and economic gains. [Text] [SK120108 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES AGREE TO PROBE CURB LOAN SCANDAL

SK120105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 May 82 p 1

[Text] Both the majority and minority parties have decided to inquire of the government thoroughly about the curb loan scandal bared by the recent prosecution arrest of Yi Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha, taking a serious view of its impact on the national economy.

The three major parties have worked out comprehensive strategies for the National Assembly Finance Committee meeting to be convened for two days from tomorrow to handle the scandalous affair.

Especially, the majority Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has confirmed a measure to look into the case exhaustively without considering the position of either government or businesses.

The DJP held a joint meeting of Finance Minister Na Ung-pae and its leading officials yesterday morning at the Lotte Hotel to discuss steps to cope with the case.

Rep. Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the party, has directed party lawmakers assigned to the Finance Committee to disclose the truth of the scandal without adhering to the position of the government, even if there are some things the administration is reluctant to reveal due to the overseas credit of the concerned enterprises. He said that his party would consider summoning Justice Minister Yi Chong-won to the house panel for testimony about the prosecution probe of the case, if necessary.

The minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) claimed yesterday that there was a suspicion about the possibility of Chang's close links to political power from the standpoint of her ability to collect enormous sums of money at one time. Therefore, the party will concentrate on determining how she could get such huge amounts of money alone, said party members belonging to the house panel.

CSO: 4120/267

BRIEFS

CONTROL OF LAWMAKERS' REMARKS--The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided yestreday to cope with lawmakers' remarks on the floor against the agenda items for the house session "with stern measures" in the future in order to prevent them. The majority party's position was confirmed in a general caucus of its lawmakers at its headquarters in the wake of a controversial speech by Rep. Han Yong-su of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) in a plenary session Friday of the just-ended 112th special sitting on the April 26 shooting spree by a policeman. Some of the hawkish DJP lawmakers, including Rep. Sim Myong-po, claimed that the assembly should take strong measures against Rep. Han, including expulsion from the assembly. Rep. Kwon Chong-tal, party secretary general, said, "Denying totally the present political system is a self-contradiction by Rep. Han, who acted as a member of the interim legislative assembly and was elected a lawmaker under the law he enacted together with us." Remarks made by Rep. Han were erased from the parliamentary record by Speaker Cong Nae-hyok on his official authority later. [Text] [SK130255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/267

BRIEFS

CONSCRIPTION REGULATIONS CHANGED--Seoul, 7 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will exempt draft-age males who have not completed middle school from regular military service beginning this year, it was decided Friday by the Office of Military Manpower. The office also decided that graduates of middle school and above will be subject to regular military service only if they perform exceptionally well on the pre-conscription physical test. Youths without primary educations will be exempt from military service. The measures are designed to enhance the quality of the armed forces. [Text] [SK071102 Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 7 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT URGED TO INVESTIGATE LOAN CASE

SK130245 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Curb Loan Tumult"]

[Text] Disturbing are the shocks and impacts of the reported manipulation of a huge sum of curb loans by a married couple, which has shaken up not only the affected enterprises but local financing quarters and the business environment at large.

The couple, a former ranking official of a government agency and his wife reportedly related to an influential personage, were arrested last week on initial charges of capital flight and illegal possession of foreign exchange, both amounting to over $800,000.

More surprising are subsequent investigation findings as to the amounts of private loans involved and the methods of manipulation which the couple allegedly used and the circumstances under which such fraudulent acts could take place.

For one thing, according to an interim report of the prosecution probe, they squeezed promissory notes totalling 262 billion won in face value from six major companies as "collateral" for actual lendings of only 57 billion on terms regarded exceptionally preferential on the curb market.

The couple then reportedly released the bills in a breach of faith, consequently driving two of the enterprises to bankruptcy--one a better-known construction firm and the other a steel mill of similar standing.

Besides, the heads of two major commercial banks had to resign for having extended loans without due mortgages to the couple and firms they had recommended in what was described as their wrong belief about the couple's connections and financial capability.

Another painful impact is the virtual paralysis of the local curb money market which, however unwholesome and unpalatable it may be, is believed to transact more than 1,000 billion won worth of hot money and on which many if not most enterprises of large and small scale are heavily dependent.

The government is thus all out to rememdy the trouble monetary order and rescue businesses affected directly or indirectly by the scandal yet deemed solvent. Meanwhile the National Assembly is to open a pertinent committee session today to discuss the issue with the presence of cabinet members concerned.

Indeed, these and other developments--those so far divulged alone--raise a number of questions as to how such absurd practices could ever be committed and also point to various vulnerable and even shameful aspects of our businesses, financial mechanism and social climate at large.

Particularly deplorable is the recurrence of a blunder in which bankers and businessmen--in this case loanees--could be easily influenced by the claims of pretentions of a culprit that he had close connections with persons in influential positions. For we recall similar instances which occurred only in recent years.

First of all, a thoroughgoing investigation should be conducted of the latest case--as personally instructed by President Chon Tu-hwan--in order to uproot all actual offenses and potential causes, leaving no room for another such scandal, and dispel public misgivings.

Equally important are effective steps to protect innocent victims and shore up business activities, already burdened with recession. Streamlining the monetary order and its mechanism is another crucial task facing the government authorities, which should include measures to attract funds away from the curb market to institutional financing.

CSO: 4120/267

COMPANIES SEEK OVERSEAS MINERAL SEARCH PROJECTS

SK130315 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 7

[Text] A total of 11 local companies plan to undertake 27 overseas projects in joint ventures with foreign counterparts in order to explore minerals including crude oil and coal, the Energy-Resources Ministry said yesterday.

The projected mineral-search projects are to be carried out in 11 countries--the United States, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Swaziland, the Philippines, Sudan, Guatemala, Peru and Malaysia.

The mineral hunting plans are in line with the government policy of accelerating the development of resources overseas to secure long-term supplies.

The 11 companies wanting to mount overseas projects are Samsung, Daewoo, Hyundai, Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO), Suneel Shipping Co., Kohap Ltd., Golden Bell, Hanil Cement, Daihan Coal Corporation, Kukje Corporation and Halla Resource Development Co.

Of the total planned projects, 14 are for bituminous coal, six for anthracite, two for copper, two for iron ore and three for crude.

Of the 11 firms, Suneel has already been authorized to bring in coal from Alaska through equity participation and Kohap has been given government approval for its coal development project in Indonesia.

At present, seven companies are in search of minerals in eight countries. The seven are POSCO, Hyundai, Daesung, Samsung, Samchok, the Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO) and Kodeco Energy. They are engaging in resource-development projects in the United States, Australia, Canada, Paraguay, Gabon and Indonesia.

All but one company established joint ventures with foreign firms to carry out their development programs. POSCO only is tapping bituminous coal deposits singlehandedly in the Tanoma mine in the United States. It plans to invest $68 million in the Tanoma project this year.

Under the POSCO plan, the steel maker will import 300,000 tons this year, 400,000 tons next year, 500,000 tons in 1984 and 600,000 tons a year after 1986.

CSO: 4120/267

BRIEFS

SOFT COAL IMPORT TARGET--Seoul, 13 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's consumption of bituminous coal has steadily increased in recent years as many industrial businesses are substituting other fuel sources for oil, it was learned here Thursday. As a result, the country has readjusted its 1982 energy supply and demand program. This year's new import target of soft coal is 8.9 million tons, up 22.4 percent from 1981 and twice as large as the 1979 figure, sources at the Energy-Resources Ministry said. Due to the prolonged recession, the country's recent total energy consumption has been at 1979's level, but nevertheless, the demand for soft coal is rising because coal is now the key fuel source for the cement industry and the demand for coal is increasing in iron manufacturing, the sources explained. The sources said Korea consumed 1.96 million tons of bituminous coal during the first quarter of this year, 33.7 percent more than in the corresponding period last year. During the January-March period, the domestic cement industry replaced oil with bituminous coal 19.1 percent more than during the first quarter of last year, according to the sources. The industry substituted coal for more than 1.87 million barrels of oil during the period. [Text] [SK130151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 13 May 82]

REDUCE FOREIGN CAPITAL TARGET--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to reduce the amount of foreign capital it hopes to attract in 1982 by 1.8 billion U.S. dollars to 6.1 billion dollars, Finance Ministry officials said Wednesday. The reduction in the target goal is the result of the limited attraction of foreign capital to Korea in the early months of this year. The amount of foreign capital which came to Korea by the end of April stood at 1.51 billion dollars, only 20.2 percent of the scheduled annual estimate. Ministry officials attributed the sluggish figures to the protracted recession in the country, which has prevented local businesses from investing in new facilities. Of the new 6.1 billion dollar total, 5.3 billion dollars will be sought for long-term investments and 800 million dollars on a short-term basis. [Text] [SK120749 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 12 May 82]

GNP RISES IN FIRST QUARTER--Seoul, 13 May (YONHAP)--South Korea's Gross National Product (GNP) in the first three months of this year reached nearly 3.1 trillion won in 1975 real terms (roughly 4.31 billion U.S. dollars) up 4.2 percent from the same period last year. The growth rate was 1.6 percent from 1980-1981. A Bank of Korea estimate released Thursday showed that increased investments in some industrial sectors caused the rise, although exports and domestic consumption continued to be sluggish. Investments in electricity

and several other industrial sectors went up by as much as 13.1 percent, playing a leading role in the GNP growth. Most noteworthy was a 6.5-percent rise in fixed investments in machinery and other industrial facilities, which had been decreasing since the last quarter of 1979. The agriculture-forestry-fisheries sector grew by 7.1 percent, the social overhead capital and other service sector by 4.3 percent, the mining-manufacturing sector by 3.7 percent, the light industry sector by 1.7 percent and the heavy and chemical industry sectors by 5.4 percent. Consumption rose by only 1.2 percent due to a belt-tightening trend among the general public, and exports increased by 3.8 percent, reflecting the protracted worldwide business slump. [Text] [SK130126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 13 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

BRIEFS

ANTI-CHOLERA MEASURES--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--The Korean Health-Social Affairs Ministry Wednesday instructed quarantine stations and public health centers across the country to strengthen preventive measures against cholera. A ministry official said such moves are necessary in light of the fact that Japan and Hong Kong have experienced recent cases of cholera. According to the official, all travelers arriving in Korea from Thailand or Malaysia, where cholera can occur, must undergo a feces examination before clearing immigration. The ministry will also strengthen anti-cholera measures in domestic areas where outbreaks have been recorded in the past. [Text] [SK120238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY WELCOMES LIBERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

SK110055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Widening Ties With Liberia"]

[Text] The five-day visit of the Liberian head of state, Samuel Xanyon Doe, in Seoul marks another milestone in our continuing effort to broaden and strengthen ties of friendship and cooperation with African countries and members of the Third World at large. A hearty mass reception given the state guest upon his arrival Sunday was symbolic of the emerging relations between our two nations.

Our welcome is based on an appreciation of the Liberian leader's remarkable achievement in promoting the political and economic stability of the West African country since he assumed leadership in 1980. The chairman of the People's Redemption Council took over Liberia in a military revolution to institute bold reforms and infuse fresh vitality into the troubled country.

We have been favorably impressed by the pro-Western foreign policy of the Liberian Government under chairman Doe and its sustained endorsement of the position of the Seoul government in such international forums as the United Nations and nonaligned conferences in spite of its concurrent diplomatic ties with both South and North Korea.

Liberia is one of the few independent republics which has maintained its sovereignty in the face of the overwhelming pressures of Western colonialism through the 19th and 20th century. It has thus carved out its role as champion of black nationalism and freedom. Its steady development as a modern nation made Monrovia an important center of international and regional activity in Africa.

Although the population of Liberia is small, its sizable territory blessed with natural resources and the particular stage of its economic development offer rich possibilities of complementary and reciprocal endeavor. Korea's export of cars, textiles and rubber goods which amounted to some $316 million last year could be diversified and Liberia could profitably involve more of our skilled manpower and capital in exploiting and marketing its resources.

Characteristic of the keen interest of the visiting Liberian leader, his itinerary here includes a tour of Saemaul (new community) leaders training institute in Suwon and industrial facilities in Pohang. It is hoped that Korea's experience and success in rural development and industrialization will inspire and reinforce Liberia's search for modernization in one way or another.

Chairman Doe came to Korea on one leg of his extensive diplomatic trip through Peking, Cairo, Algiers and Rabat. He is the fifth African head of state to visit Korea after the leaders from Niger, Ethiopia, Gabon and Senegal. This quickening succession of visits of government leaders is a sign of Seoul's growing ties with Africa.

During a summit meeting yesterday President Chon Tu-hwan and his Liberian counterpart agreed to expand cooperation and exchange in political and economic fields. Especially heartening to note was Liberia's strong support for President Chon's realistic and peace-oriented policies for inter-Korean dialogue and reunification as reaffirmed through the talks.

Seoul and Monrovia now find themselves in a better position to work together more closely and effectively on bilateral matters and also play an active part as members of the Third World and the global community. A step forward has been taken by the visit of Chairman Doe.

CSO: 4120/267

BRIEFS

LIBERIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT--Seoul, 8 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will issue three million commemorative stamps Sunday on the occasion of the visit of Liberia's head of state Samuel K. Doe to South Korea, the Communications Ministry announced Saturday. The 60 won (about eight U.S. cents) stamp carried pictures of Doe and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan with the national flags of both countries in the background. Doe, scheduled to arrive here Sunday for a five-day stay, will meet Chon to discuss matters of mutual concern, tour the frontline area and visit several industrial complexes. Doe, the first head of state to visit Korea since the inauguration of President Chon in March 1981, will be accompanied by a 46-member entourage. [Text] [SK080103 Seoul YONHAP in English 0057 GMT 8 May 82]

JAPANESE NEW LIBERAL CLUB DELEGATION--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday received Seiichi Tagawa and three other members of the Japanese House of Representatives at Seoul's presidential mansion Chongwadae, and exchanged views on matters of mutual concern. Also in attendance were Rep. Li Sang-ik, secretary general of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, and Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda. The four Japanese belong to a 10-member delegation of Japan's New Liberal Club, headed by Tagawa, who arrived in Seoul Monday for a week-long visit. Later, Takawa and his party paid a courtesy call on Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun. [Text] [SK120309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

'YONHAP' VIEWS ROK'S ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS EXPORT

SK110157 Seoul YONHAP in English 0137 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Seoul, 11 May (YONHAP)--A major shift has occurred in Korea's electronic products export pattern as exports of expensive technology-intensive electronic products such as color TV sets and electronic cooking ranges grew sharply last year, according to business sources here Tuesday.

The sources said that until 1980, exports of cheap labor-intensive products such as black-and-white TV sets and radios grew by more than 30 percent annually. Last year, however, their export growth rate tapered off to around 10 percent.

The 1981 exports of color TVs and electronic cooking ranges, on the other hand, rose by 38 percent to 184 million U.S. dollars and by 102 percent to 23 million dollars, respectively.

In addition, last year's overseas shipments of refrigerators rose by 65 percent to 29 million dollars, semiconductor products increased 65 percent to 145 million dollars, and audio components were up 30 percent to 454 million.

The sources said the impressive rises were due to their strong international competitiveness stemming from domestic manufacturers' steady efforts for market diversification and quality improvement.

The total value of the exports of these electronic products in the first two months of this year was 125.7 million dollars. The total breaks down to 14.5 million dollars for color TV sets (up 25 percent), 33 million dollars for black-and-white TV sets (up four percent), 6.2 million dollars for electronic cooking ranges (up 69 percent), 46 million dollars for audio systems (up 11 percent), 16 million dollars for refrigerators (up 20 percent), and 11 million dollars for semiconductor products (up 24 percent).

CSO: 4120/267

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

EXPORTERS INTENSIFYING DUMPING ACTIVITIES--Seoul, 10 May (YONHAP)--South Korean exporters are intensifying their dumping activities in overseas markets these days, adding several new items to the list of goods which are saturating foreign countries. Business sources here said Monday that as the country's export climate has darkened, exporters are now dumping wigs, footwear, plywood and some steel products into foreign markets, tarnishing the image of Korean commodities to foreign buyers. According to the sources, the arrivals of export letters of credit (L/C), a major indicator of export trends two or three months ahead, decreased by 18.9 percent in April compared with the previous month. The intensified dumping activities by some exporters have forced other trading companies to lower their export prices, thus worsening their already slim profit margin. As a result, some advanced countries are moving toward strengthening their import restrictions on Korean commodities. The sources said that although both the government and private enterprises have agreed to reduce dumping activities on a voluntary basis, the agreement is not being adhered to by many lower-echelon export officials. [Text] [SK100238 Seoul YONHAP in English 0058 GMT 10 May 82]

CONTRACT WITH U.S. RICE DEALER--Seoul, 12 May (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has concluded a contract to import 370,000 tons of rice from an American dealer who has no trade record with Korea, a spokesman for the Office of Suply said Wednesday. The spokesman said that Comet Rice of California, Inc. submitted the low bid of 246 U.S. dollars per ton. A total of 11 U.S. rice dealers sought the contract, making offers up to 283 dollars per ton. The new contract brings the total amount of rice to be purchased by South Korea from the U.S. in 1982 to 500,000 tons. The Korean Government was swept by an alleged bribery scandal in mid-March, involving U.S. rice dealers. One rice exporter, the Connel Rice and Sugar Co., filed a lawsuit in the U.S. against another dealer, the Pirmi Co., charging that Pirmi had obtained Korean rice contracts by bribing Korean officials. [Text] [SK120748 Seoul YONHAP in English 0743 GMT 12 May 82]

CSO: 4120/267

LIGHT INDUSTRY POLICY NOTED

Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English Mar 82 pp 4-5

[Text]

Today our country has built a modern light industry relying on its own raw material resources and furnished with the latest equipment.

Our light industry meets on its own the daily increasing demands of the people for consumer goods.

It is one of the great successes achieved by our people in the building of a new society to have built an up-to-date light industry in a historically short period, which meets fully the people's needs with its own production.

All the successes attained in the field of light industry in the past are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party centre.

Having mapped out a plan for the socialist construction of the country immediately after the armistice in 1953, the great leader President Kim Il Sung put forward a basic line for socialist economic construction which gave priority to heavy industry while at the same time ensuring the development of light industry and agriculture.

Since everything had been destroyed by the war, it was very difficult to develop light industry along with heavy industry. But the great leader wisely led the struggle to implement the line for economic construction.

Life proved clearly as days went by that the line for economic construction was a creative and wise one which reflected well the economic law of socialism and the objective reality of our country.

In the struggle to implement the basic line for economic construction a great success has been attained not only in heavy industry but also in light industry.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung advanced the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industry and small and medium-scale local industry for the development of light industry.

This policy showed the most effective way for developing light industry in conformity with the economic and technological characteristics in the production of consumer goods.

A great number of modern central light industry factories including textile mills, knitwear factories, clothing factories, hosieries, footwear factories, cornstarch factories, food processing factories, watch factories and television set plants have been built, so that the structure of light industry has become more solid.

Along with this, many local factories have been constructed in all parts of the country through the vigorous struggle of the whole masses for developing local industry.

There are now more than 20 local factories and producers' co-operatives run by the housewives in every city and county of our country.

In the second seven-year period (1978-1984) the output value of local industry will increase 2.4 times and its proportion in the output of consumer goods will be more than 60 per cent.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung directed his deep attention to supplying domestic raw materials to light industry.

Only when light industry depends on its raw material resources, can the stability and independence be ensured in the production of consumer goods.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung saw to it that our people solved the problem of the raw materials for light industry by developing agriculture in a many-sided way and exploiting material resources in the mountains and seas and by chemical means.

Such factories as the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill, the Orlon Factory, plastic factories and synthetic leather factories which are supplying light industry with raw materials have been built.

In the second seven-year period the output of chemical fibres will increase 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

In this way, our light industry is developing depending on the domestic raw materials.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has wisely led the struggle to further modernize the technical production processes of light industry factories, increase the variety of consumer goods and improve their quality.

Thus, the mechanization and automation of production process have been vigorously promoted at local factories as well as central light industry factories.

During the last ten years, our local industry factories have been supplied with more than 185,000 modern machines.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, our light industry has developed into a latest one, which has all production branches such as textile, food processing and daily necessity industries capable of fully producing and supplying all kinds of consumer goods from cloth to goods for cultural use.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set it forth as important tasks before the light industry not only to satisfy the domestic needs with its own producion but also to export more manufactured goods.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Active steps should be taken to tap sources of export in every field of the national economy, and the production of export goods increased to a large extent."

Our light industry, developed in a many-sided way and equipped with up-to-date techniques, has every possibility of increasing export.

With the rapid development of textile and clothing industries, the export of various fabrics and clothes is increasing.

Our textile industry will produce annually 1,500 million metres of fabrics in the near future.

If 1,500 million metres of fabrics are produced, the output per head of our population will be 80 metres, which means that the per capita output of fabrics will grow 571 times as against 14 centimetres of fabrics per person in the preliberation year.

Therefore, our textile and clothing industries will develop into ones with the huge potentiality of export in a few years.

Modern clothing factories built in all parts of the country are producing in quantities various kinds of clothing suited to the tastes of people, markedly increasing their production for export.

We now export vinalon mixture, rayon, printed cotton, silk and tetoron for shirts, various ready-made clothes and knitwears. They are popular in international markets and in great demand abroad.

Especially, some of our silk with a long tradition of production won gold medals in international fairs and have a large custom for their excellent quality.

Clothes, shirts, one-piece dresses, overalls, working clothes, pyjamas, children's clothes and other ready-made clothes and Orlon and vinalon knitwears are welcomed at overseas markets.

Our knitwears are popular with the buyers for their gorgeous colour, elegant form and various patterns.

We export diverse fabrics, ready-made suits and knitwears to more than 60 countries the world over. Their export prospect is promising.

Various shoes, made of leather, synthetic leather and vinyl chloride, and moulded boots are also included in our main export items.

In 1984, our footwear output will reach 100 million pairs.

We are going to produce and export more footwears suited to the tastes of demanders.

Our ceramics and glasswares have long won popularity in international markets.

The ceramic industry of our country has a long history. Our ceramics have followed the fine tradition of the world famous Koryo celadon and white porcelains of Li dynasty.

In our ceramic factories good-quality ceramics are now produced and exported in large quantities.

Our glasswares are beautiful in colour, various in shape, thin and durable, thus getting into favour in international markets.

In the second seven-year period the export of ceramics and glasswares will grow considerably.

Our hardware has long been exported, winning popularity among buyers.

We plan to increase its production 10 times in the near future.

Then, the export of sewing machines, bicycles, refrigerators, washing machines, electric cooking pots, electric irons, air-conditioners, petroleum stoves, electric fans, kitchen utensils, scissors, knives, locks and the like will increase to fully meet overseas demands for them.

Furnished with modern equipment, our plastic factories produce a variety of daily necessities in large quantities.

With the rapid development of plastic industry, more vinyl chloride sheets, leatherette, rain coats, bags and other plastic daily necessities will be exported.

The export of watches and other goods for cultural use, kitchen utensils and daily necessities will increase.

Today, our light industry factories are striving to increase the production of various kitchen utensils and articles for cultural use, their variety and quality.

Our country is rich in raw material resources for light industry in the mountains, fields and seas.

Insam, tobacco, peppermint, hops, medicinal herbs, wild vegetables, fur, mushroom, apples, pears, grapes, peaches, strawberries, apricots, chestnuts, plums, walnuts and other processed goods are our traditional exports.

Using inexhaustible raw materials in the mountains and fields, we will produce and export good-quality products in large quantities.

The growth of processing capacity of our sea foods will rapidly increase the export of the highly demanded processed aquatic products—yellowtail, cod, skate, octopus, lockington, salmon, cuttle-fish, squid, shell-fish, crab, sea urchin egg paste, pollack roe and sea tangle

The rapid development of the light industry of the country will also boost new varieties of exports.

While increasing the export of light industry products, we import equipment, machine parts and raw materials needed for the development of our light industry.

In the 1980's big efforts will be directed to the development of light industry of our country, so that a great change will take place in the production of consumer goods.

The existing light industry factories will be expanded and more new modern ones built to sharply increase the production of daily necessities and foodstuffs.

Then, our people will be supplied more satisfactorily with consumer goods produced at their own light industry centres.

The 1980's will be a period of bringing about an epochal turn in the export of light industry products. With the growth of export of light industry products, our country will be able to develop trade relations with more countries.

CSO: 4120/266

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK KPA 50TH ANNIVERSARY

SK191113 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 19 (KCNA)--Romanian and Polish papers carried articles and a celebration was held in Bulgaria on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to reports.

The Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI in its editorial article recalls that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed anti-Japanese armed ranks on April 25, 1932, amidst an arduous struggle against foreign aggressors.

It says: Under the leadership of the party the Korean People's Army has been educated in the spirit of loving the fatherland and people and armed with all necessary modern weapons and combat technical equipment and has fulfilled with credit its duty of defending the revolutionary gains of the working class and the independence and sovereignty of the socialist fatherland.

The people of Socialist Romania resolutely support the constructive proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.

In an article headlined "Half a Century Covered by Korean People's Army" the Polish paper RZECZPOSPOLITA points out that the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a historical event in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for national independence and the liberation of the country.

Noting that the Korean People's Army is fully prepared to repulse aggression of the enemy in face of his ever more undisguised war provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK, the paper says: The KPA is revolutionary armed forces defending the DPRK and the gains of revolution from the threat of the enemy.

A meeting was held at the combined unit of the Bulgarian People's Army stationed in Khaskovo city under the co-sponsorship of the combined unit, Khaskovo City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the City People's Council, the City Trade Union Committee and City Young Communist League Committee.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The acting commander of the combined unit in his speech said that the KPA is a strong revolutionary army which defeated two imperialisms. He emphasized that the strengthening and development of the Korean People's Army as mighty armed forces as today is a brilliant fruition of the military idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people and supreme commander of the Korean armed forces and a great fruition of the military line of the Workers Party of Korea.

Soldiers meetings were held in a marine combined unit in Varna of the Bulgarian People's Army and in a unit stationed in Chirpan City.

CSO: 4120/268

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK, CAPE VERDE SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

SK132249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2234 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA)--A general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde was signed in Pyongyang on May 13.

Present at the signing ceremony were the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

Attending the ceremony on our side were comrades Pak Song-chol, Ho Tam, Kong Chin-tae, Chong Chun-ki, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK Yi Hwa-son and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Cape Verde Choe Kwang-kuk, and on the opposite side were the members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde and others.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Aristides Pereira signed the general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cape Verde.

CSO: 4120/268

REPORT ON NONALIGNED POOL DELEGATION

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK132217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 13 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall for the participants in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with heads of delegations attending the meeting, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries, who is chairman of the current meeting also made a speech.

Present at the banquet were comrades Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, leading personnel of party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs and working peoples organisations, leading personages of science, culture and art and the press.

Invited to the banquet were delegations and delegates from the member nations of the pool coordinating committee, and from interested news agencies of other non-aligned countries and regional and international organisations.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and unity between the Korean people and peoples of non-aligned countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Ivacic Address

SK132237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--Chairman Pero Ivacic made a speech at a banquet arranged on May 13 by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in honour of the participants in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries.

On behalf of the news agencies of over 50 non-aligned countries, Pero Ivacic expressed deep thanks to respected President Kim Il-song for his cordial words in recognition of the work of the pool. He said:

You have, respected Comrade President, with your words about non-alignment, added to our knowledge of the consistent and constant endeavors and contributions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, under your wise leadership, to safeguard and strengthen the authentic principles of non-alignment, to preserve the movements unity and solidarity, in conformity with the present situation. You are giving with this great encouragement to the non-aligned countries. You have impressed us with the high degree of importance you attach, in the realization of this lofty goal, to cooperation among the information media of the non-aligned countries and to our pool.

During preparations for this meeting of the Coordinating Committee, we were able from the outset to feel your personal concern for the success of our meeting. Early in March I had the occasion to become personally convinced of your concern when you expressed your desire for the pool coordinating committee meeting in Pyongyang to bring together the largest possible number of news agencies of the non-aligned countries, for the closest adherence to be shown to the principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment and for this meeting to demonstrate a full readiness to join in the committed and unified struggle to safeguard and preserve these principles and goals.

It gives me satisfaction to be able to inform you that our work, which began yesterday, is proceeding in precisely this spirit and that we can assure you that we shall fulfil your expectations, expectations shared, as well, by our non-aligned countries.

It has been our pleasure to have spent several days now in your beautiful and proud country and in this, its ever more attractive and modern capital. From the very first moment of our meetings with your people we have felt the warm hospitality which is the best proof of sincere friendship. The most exceptional conditions for our work have been provided, and opportunities, also, to become acquainted with the great achievements of the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of your party and under your creative guidance.

Permit me, as a Yugoslav, to recall here with you the words of your friend, the late Josip Broz Tito, who here in Pyongyang in 1977 with you spoke of your great achievements: "We know very well, because we ourselves started from next to nothing after the victory of our revolution, that all this is the result of the self-sacrifice and labour of your working people, your working class under the leadership and constant care of President Kim Il-song and the Workers Party of Korea."

It is our sincerest desire that the course of your great achievements made by the Korean people, by implementing chuche idea, will see the earliest possible creation of the conditions for attaining the great goal of the peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of your well-known proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He proposed a toast:

--To the strengthened unity and constant consolidation of the Non-Aligned Movement

--To new, creative successes for the people of Korea

--To long life and good health for you, respected Comrade President Kim Il-song.

Message of Thanks

SK151538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 15 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from the attendants of the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries on May 14 upon the successful conclusion of the meeting.

The message reads:

Esteemed Your Excellency President, We participants in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries, would like to offer Your Excellency Esteemed President our best wishes and profound thanks from the bottom of our hearts in great joy and satisfaction upon the successful conclusion of the meeting.

Your Excellency who is making an outstanding contribution to the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement has shown kindness for us to convene the current meeting in Pyongyang, the beautiful capital of your country which is widely known as a symbol of friendship and solidarity, and taken meticulous care of the preparatory work for the meeting. Furthermore, Your Excellency President, taking into consideration the unanimous aspiration of all of us the

participants of the meeting, personally received us and arranged a grand banquet where you delivered a speech which serves as programme for the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement and the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries in particular.

The utmost care and valuable thought given by Your Excellency to us constituted a source which helped make this meeting a significant one conducive not only to developing the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries itself but to upholding the principles of the nonaligned movement and strengthening its unity and solidarity.

During our sojourn in your country, we were deeply impressed by the miraculous changes and progress made in your country under the wise leadership of Your Excellency and the Workers Party of Korea and also by your people's sincere efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The marvellous achievements and rich experiences gained in your country and the lofty aspiration of your people gave a great inspiration to us in our endeavours to attain the common objectives in accordance with the idea of the nonalignment.

And the kindness and sincerity expressed by your people through their hospitality to us left a never-to-be-forgotten impression on us.

Hoping that Your Excellency President and the Korean people will achieve greater successes in their noble work for the building of a new society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, we most sincerely wish Your Excellency Esteemed President a long life in good health for the eternal prosperity of Korea and the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement.

Delegates Depart

SK170856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)--The delegations of the TANJUG News Agency of Yugoslavia headed by its director general Aleksandar Bakocevic; delegate of the Bangladesh News Agency Abul Hashem, its director general and chief editor; the delegation of the Press Trust of India (PTI) headed by its general manager N. R. Chandran; delegate of the JAMAIPRESS News Agency of Jamaica Ken Jones, its director; delegate of the Lanka Puwath National Agency of Sri Lanka Wijayasiri Gunayauedalage; and delegate of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of the Republic of Maldives Hassan Ahmed Maniku, its director, left for home by train on May 15 after attending the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

The guests were farewelled at Pyongyang railway station by vice-general director of the Korean Central News Agency Yi Nam-kyun and deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su.

The delegation of the Tunisia-Africa Press Agency headed by its director general Bechir Toual and the delegation of the Syrian Arab News Agency headed by its director general Saber Falhout left for home by plane on the same day.

They were seen off at the airport by vice-general director of the Korean Central News Agency Han Chong-sop and deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su.

The delegation of the WAFA News Agency of Palestine headed by its general director Ziad Abdul Fatah; delegate of the BERNAMA National News Agency of Malaysia Ahmad Mustapha Bin Hassan, its director general; the delegation of the Islamic Republic News Agency of Iran (IRNA) headed by its deputy managing director Hamid Houshangq; delegate of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies Leong Koon-choy; delegation of the UNESCO Mohamed Hamdy Omar Kandil, director of its division of free flow of information and communication policies; and delegate of the United Nations Department for Public Information Michel Tombelaine left here on May 14 by plane.

More Delegates Leave

SK190816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates left here on May 18 by air after attending the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director, and Song Pong-sun, vice-general director, of the Korean Central News Agency, Kim Kwang-su, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Pak Chan-gun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

The delegations and delegates leaving yesterday were: The delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba headed by its director general Gustavo Robreno Dolz; the delegation of the ANTARA News Agency of Indonesia headed by its general manager and editor-in-chief August Marpaung;

delegate of the Nepals National News Agency (RSS) and its chairman and general manager Radhe Shyam Bista; the delegation of the AGERPRES News Agency of Romania headed by its director Ion Cumpanasu;

delegate of the Somali National News Agency (SONNA) and its director Said Mohamoud Haji;

delegate of the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency and its editor Wilf Mbanga;

delegate of the Vietnam News Agency and its director of foreign service Hoang Thinh; and the delegation of the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) headed by Hasan Akhtar Gardezi.

CSO: 4120/268

BRIEFS

DPRK, EGYPT SIGN PROTOCOL--Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--A protocol on commodity delivery for 1982 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Pyongyang on May 13. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Yong-kun and other personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the Egyptian Government trade delegation headed by Adel el-Garhi, first vice-minister of economy and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and 'Abd al-Aziz Ibrahim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. The protocol was signed by First Vice-Minister Yi Yong-kun and First Vice-Minister Adel el-Garhi. [Text] [SK140414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0322 GMT 14 May 82]

FINNISH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 14 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 13 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Porvoo group for the study of the chuche idea in Finland headed by Pekka Rantala, chief of the group. [Text] [SK140812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 14 May 82]

CHUCHE DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 18 met and had a friendly talk with chuche idea study delegations and members staying in our country. Present on the occasion were: the delegation of the Council for Social Development of India headed by Dr B. R. Patil, joint director general of the council; the chuche idea study delegation of Madagascar headed by Andriambololona Hyascinthe, secretary of the premier's office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; J. C. Azzopardi, chairman of the Vittoriosa District Committee of the Malta Labour Party and president of the chuche idea study group in Vittoriosa; the delegation of the Guyana trade union study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by its chairman, Aldwin E. Sinclair; Meshack Matovu, chief sub-editor of the Uganda People's Congress newspaper THE PEOPLE; Dr Walid Sadeddin, deputy chief of the Jordanian chuche philosophy study group; the chuche idea study delegation of Denmark headed by associate professor Knud Erik Skouby on technical University Lyngby, Denmark; the delegation of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism headed by its permanent member Chikashi Tadi;

Anathbandhu De, professor of Calcutta University of India; the delegation of the Senegalese Sangalcam group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by its chief Ibrahima Fall; the Tanzania chuche idea study delegation headed by E. S. Mushi, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea in the Dar-es-Salaam National Education College, Tanzania; and M. S. Koroma, president of the study group of the Chaju (independence) idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Sierra Leone. [Text] [SK191059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 19 May 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, May 18--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 17 met and had a friendly conversation with the scholars delegation of Alborg University, Denmark, headed by Hans Gullestrup, president of the Institute of Social Development and Planning of the university. [Text] [SK190742 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 18 May 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 19--A delegation of Chongnyon traders and industrialists in Saitama Prefecture headed by Song Won-kun, vice-chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and a delegation of workers of the Medical Association of Chongnyon headed by Pak Il, director of the Association of Korean Medical Workers in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on May 18 by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 19 May 82 SK]

FOREIGN CHUCHE DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, May 18--A chuche idea study delegation of Madagascar headed by Andriambololona Hyascinthe, secretary of the premier's office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; a delegation of the Senegalese Sangalcam group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by its chief Ibrahima Fall; M. S. Koroma, chief of the group for the study of the independent idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Sierra Leone; a chuche idea study delegation of Denmark headed by Knus Erik Skouby, assistant professor of the technical University Lyngby of Denmark; and Anathbandhu De, professor of the Calcutta University of India, arrived in Pyongyang on May 17 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 18 May 82 SK]

KOREAN, BANGLADESH MEDIA AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, May 16 (KCNA)--An agreement on news exchange and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Bangladesh News Agency was signed in Pyongyang on May 15. It was signed by Kim Song-kol, general director of the Korean Central News Agency, and Abul Hasehm, director general and chief editor of the Bangladesh News Agency. [Text] [SK160921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 16 May 82]

EGYPTIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Adel el-Garhi, first vice-minister of economic and foreign trade, left here on May 17 by plane. The delegation was sent off at the airport by First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Yong-kun and other personages concerned and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy here Abdelaziz Ibrahim. [Text] [SK181422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 18 May 82]

MOZAMBIQUE OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, May 19 (KCNA)--Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on May 12 met Kang Su-myong, ambassador of our country to Mozambique, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed warm, fraternal greetings and the gift film "Mozambique Advances Under the Leadership of President Samora Moises Machel" from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm congratulations and greetings to the great leader who greeted his 70th birthday. He wholeheartedly wished the great President Kim Il-song good health and a long life for the victory of the world revolution. He expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [SK182209 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 18 May 82]

ANTHOLOGY ON KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--An anthology "Guiding Star Over Mt Paektu" was recently published in Colombia, according to a report. This anthology contains 15 poems by Octavio Vasquez Uribe, a journalist and poet of Colombia, which include "Song to the Founder of the Chuche Idea," "Paean to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," "Mt Paektu, the Holy Mountain of Revolution," "The Morning Star That Rose Over Mt Paektu," "Genius in Childhood," "Outstanding Thinker and Theoretician, Great Practician" and "Bright Future of Chuche Cause." In these poems the author says that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities from his early years with brilliant intelligence and rare penetration without parallel and highly praises him as an outstanding thinker and theoretician and the loadstar, who formulated the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an integral system of ideology, theory and method of chuche. He says that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genius of revolution and construction possessed of outstanding leadership whereby he always sets forth high goals and proper slogans appealing to the hearts of the masses in socialist construction and boldly pushes ahead with all the work in a big way at a fast pace and is the pioneer of modern culture and a true leader of people with noblest virtues. Noting that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader who, with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and energetic leadership, is resolutely defending and brilliantly carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he stresses: Only victory and glory are promised to the Korean people advancing under his tested leadership and Korea's future will be all the brighter. [Text] [SK190600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 19 May 82]

DANISH SOCIALIST CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang, May 20 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on May 17 sent a message of greetings to Gert Petersen on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you on your reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark at its congress. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wholeheartedly wish your party and you fresh success

in the future work for carrying through the noble tasks set forth by the congress, feeling gratified that our two parties are making each others cooperation and solidarity closer on the basis of the common idea of anti-imperialism and independence. [Text] [SK192348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 19 May 82]

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Lazar Mojsov upon his appointment as federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Expressing the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow in scope and develop, the message wished him success in his work. [Text] [SK200830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 20 May 82]

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP—Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--The delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organisation headed by its director general Arpad Bogsch left here on May 18 by plane after visiting our country. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Invention Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, personages concerned and Filip Marusic, resident representative of the Liaison office of the United Nations development programme here. [Text] [SK190549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 19 May 82]

CSO: 4120/268

KIM IL-SONG'S INDEPENDENT FOREIGN TRADE POLICY CITED

Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English Mar 82 pp 1-3

[Text]

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who embodied the immortal Juche idea in the foreign relations of the Government of the Republic put forth an independent foreign trade policy and wisely led to develop in a positive way the relations of foreign trade with other countries on the principles of independence, complete equality and mutual benefit.

Holding fast to the independent foreign trade policy advanced by the great leader, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has established economic relations and develops trade relations successfully with all countries of the world.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"..The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while continuing to hold fast to the line of building an independent national economy by enlisting its own potentials and domestic resources to the fullest under the banner of self-reliance, will also establish economic relations and develop trade with other countries, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism, complete equality and mutual benefit." (*Kim Il Sung, Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 598.)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has wisely led the struggle of our people for the attainment of economic independence from the very first day of building a new society, stressing that an independent national economy should be built in order to develop economic relations with other countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Only when developing the trade on the basis of the building of an independent national economy, can the economy be rapidly developed and the principles of equality and mutual benefit in the economic relations with other countries be practically carried out by mobilizing and utilizing the country's natural wealth to the maximum.

While consolidating an independent national economy, the Government of the Republic has developed independently the economic relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit by improving ceaselessly the export structure in the direction of diversifying exports and enhancing their quality.

The independent foreign trade policy of the Government of the Republic has born eloquent testimony to its vitality through practice.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader our country today increases steadily the export of heavy and light industrial and agricultural products, while fully meeting the domestic demands for them, based on the solid foundation of the independent national economy.

Our country has caught up with the advanced countries in the per capita output of major industrial products including steel, cement, chemical fertilizers and fabrics.

As a result, our country is successfully maintaining the balance between export and import of our country and that of international payments through the export of diverse industrial products.

Our heavy industry not only plays a pivotal role in the building of the independent national economy but also holds an overwhelming proportion in the acquisition of foreign currencies.

Machine products hold not a small proportion in the export of heavy industrial products.

Our country, which was a source of raw materials for the Japanese imperialists and their commodity market before liberation, exports today up-to-date machine products on a large scale. This is a great success.

The machine tools form an overwhelming proportion in the export of machine products.

Almost all kinds of machine tools including lathes, drilling machines, milling machines and others are exported to more than 50 countries in the five continents.

Various machine products including tractors, automobiles, motors and transformers are also widely exported.

Our engineering industry reached the high level of producing by itself any kinds of modern machinery and equipment for blast furnaces, metallurgical furnaces, and tractor, automobile and chemical fertilizer factories, textile mills and cornstarch factories.

On this basis, our country exports complete sets of equipment for up-to-date factories in all branches of the national economy.

The metal products hold a big proportion in our country's export structure.

With the extensive reconstruction and the expansion of metal industry, the export of nonferrous metals

was 4.2 times in 1980 over 1970 and the export of rolled steel including steel plates, figured steels and drawn pipes also increased several times during this period.

The chemical industry has been developed in a many-sided way, and modernized, so that the assortment of chemical products for export increased over fivefold and the export of the main chemical products such as urea, calcium carbide, sodium carbonate, vinalon, polyvinyl chloride and polyethylene grew rapidly.

Along with this, cement factories have been turned into the reliable cement export centres of our country.

Huge new cement factories have been built and existing cement factories rebuilt or expanded, so that the export of cement increased several times in the 1970's.

We export a large amount of cement to many countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle and Near East and Western Europe.

Accordingly, our country has come up to the level of the developed countries in the total amount of its export as well as in the per capita export amount of cement.

Our country has an inexhaustible deposit of magnesite. By making use of this favourable condition, the Government of our Republic directed great efforts to the development of magnesite mines and to the building of their processing centres.

As a result, our refractory production centres including the magnesite mine called Mt. Paekgum (white gold) in the Ryongyang district, the Tanchon Magnesia Factory, the Songjin Refractory Factory and other factories are famous to many countries of the world.

Our magnesia clinker is exported in large quantities to the Soviet Union, Japan, West Germany and many other countries in Asia, Europe and the Middle and Near East every year. The export of magnesia clinker increased many times during the last 10-odd years.

With the increment of production of magnesia clinker and the building of its solid processing centres, our country has come to satisfy continuously the overseas demands for our refractories which are greatly increasing every year.

Besides, the light industry factories have been turned into the reliable production centres of consumer goods and the sources of export in our country.

A great number of modern large light industry factories and small and medium local industry factories have been built in all parts of the country, with the result that the diverse light industrial products including high-grade fabrics and their products, daily-use necessities and luxuries are widely exported to the world markets.

Our heavy and light industrial products receive a good reputation in international markets. Universal centre lathe model "Kusong-3", "Kumgang" brand portland cement, Tasankdan silk and other goods were awarded gold medals in international fairs.

With the rapid development of agriculture, our country which was formerly short of food has been converted into a country of exporting food. The export of various agricultural and native produce including insam, tobacco and cigarettes, hops, peppermint and medicinal herbs is increasing on a large scale. The export of cigarettes rose several times in the last 1970's.

Thanks to our modern, independent economy with versatile structure the export structure could be diversified and foreign trade expanded and developed on the basis of independent stand.

With the perfection of the structure of the national economy and the wide introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology, the proportion of finished goods in the total exports has been raised remarkably. This has resulted in practically carrying out the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

During the last ten years the total exports have increased several times by successfully implementing the policy of developing foreign trade based on the solid foundation of the independent national economy. The large growth of our export keeps the balance between export and import.

Today our country produces on its own the essentials and those products which are in great demand, and obtains through trade with foreign countries those things which are in slight demand or in short supply, or which cannot be produced at home, on the principle of meeting each other's needs.

The independent economic system of the country has brought about a radical change in the import structure. The main imports are raw materials and other goods which are in short supply or which cannot be produced at home, and some of machines and equipment and parts which are in slight demand.

Without attaining economic self-support, it is inevitable to export raw materials and semi-processed goods and import manufactured goods and daily necessaries. Such an export and import structure is characterized by the chronic adverse balance of trade.

As our country with a powerful independent national economy has enormous potentialities of export, it can actively increase import in conformity with the growth of export. And the balance between export and import of our country is not destroyed by the influence of the world "raw material crisis", because the industry of our country depends on the independent raw material bases.

This graphically shows the vitality of the independent national economic system and the independent foreign trade policy.

Upholding the independent foreign trade policy shaped by the great leader, our country has achieved a great success in making foreign trade multilateral and diversified.

While continuing to develop trade with the socialist countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual accommodation, the Government of the Republic has widely extended transactions with the third-world, non-aligned and many other countries.

As a result of the continuous development of trade with the socialist countries, the economic and technological interchange and the relations of friendship and cooperation with them have been promoted, and the amount of export increased systematically.

Proceeding from the noble desire to attain common prosperity in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society, the Government carries out its foreign trade activities, which have aroused the active support and sympathy of the peoples of the newly-emerging nations.

In this way, our country has come to establish trade relations with almost all the newly-emerging nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America and conduct economic and technological interchange with them. In particular, foreign trade with the countries in Southeast Asia is extended and developed on a large scale. Our country is situated near these countries geographically and has great possibilities of mutual accommodation in the composition of exports and imports.

The newly-emerging nations are taking the position of mutual support and cooperation in the struggle for establishing a new international economic order.

Experience shows that the economic interchange and relations of cooperation with these countries can be developed successfully on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

In the past years we have also developed successfully trade relations with the capitalist countries which respect our country's sovereignty. Many capitalist countries which had no trade relations with us in the past, have come to develop trade positively with our country.

As a result, our export to capitalist countries has increased several times in the last ten years.

Now our country has established economic relations with more than 120 countries of the five continents in the world. This means a great victory of the independent foreign trade policy of the Government of the Republic and the failure of the US imperialists' blockade policy toward our country.

In the 1980's the foreign trade of our country will make new leaps forward.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea opened new magnificent vistas for the socialist construction, while setting a task of increasing our annual exports more than 4.2 times as much as in 1980 by the end of the 1980's.

Our country has a firm foundation for attaining these high export objectives.

According to the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980's put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of sea foods and 15 million tons of grain will be turned out annually in our country.

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the target of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland till 1988 which is one of the ten long-term objectives and presented a concrete task to be carried out.

This means that the material and technical foundations of our independent and modern industry and advanced socialist rural economy will be further strengthened. Then, our country will have the tremendous production potentiality to produce and export on a big scale various commodities required in international markets, while meeting fully the increasing domestic demands for industrial and agricultural products.

The Government of our Republic will thoroughly implement the policy of developing foreign trade based on the independent national economy and of making it multilateral and diversified in the future as well.

Thus, our country's foreign trade will be able to make a great contribution to promoting economic construction and improving the people's living, and to developing the economic and technical interchange, friendship and cooperation with many countries of the world which are fighting against imperialism and for independence.

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END

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No. 218

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK MEETINGS MARK KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK201040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Meetings commemorating the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising were held at factories and enterprises in different parts of our country and at units of the Korean People's Army.

At a meeting of employees of the Kim Chaek Iron Works the speakers said that the Kwangju popular uprising was a great historic event which powerfully demonstrated to the whole world that the South Korean students and people were not dead, but alive even under the most brutal dark rule ever known in history, dealt a heavy blow at the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and shook the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism to its very foundation.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, they noted, answered the just demand of the heroic Kwangju citizens for freedom and democracy with a massacre operation previously unknown. The fascist clique's manslaughter which turned Kwangju into a sea of blood, was a massacre of fellow countrymen never known in history, which lashed whole mankind into fury, they stated. They vehemently condemned this thrice-cursed murder as a nation-butchery never to be condoned down through generations.

At an employees meeting of the Sariwon Textile Mill, the speakers pointed out that the U.S. imperialists drove the Chon Tu-hwan to brutal massacre, seated it in power and are now encouraging it to fascism and war, treachery and split. U.S. imperialism is the very one who stifles democracy in South Korea and obstructs Korean reunification and is the sworn enemy of the Korean nation, they stressed.

The speakers said the tragedy in Kwangju and the ensuing situation in the southern land clearly shows that with the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique left alone, the South Korean people cannot free themselves from today's misfortunes and distress.

The speakers at a soldiers' meeting at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Yong-pom belongs said the South Korean people should not

forget the bitter grievances of the fighters who fell on the streets of resistance but have the price of their blood paid by waging a more vehement anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy and drive away the U.S. imperialists and overthrow the military fascist dictatorship at an early date.

They said that the soldiers of the South Korean puppet army should not commit such indelible crimes as the paratroopers who massacred defenceless people in cold blood, deceived by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, but level the gun at the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and join in the just struggle of the people for a new policy, a new system and a new life.

CSO: 4120/272

'NODONG SINMUN' ON CHON'S 'CRIMES' IN KWANGJU

SK211058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan group of murderers for staging a foolish burlesque to whitewash its crimes committed in Kwangju.

This group held "government"-sponsored function called "South Cholla provincial people's meeting for unity" on May 18 in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, at which it babbled that the "tragic May 18" should be "sublimated" into a "day of leap for a new Kwangju," putting up the slogan "building of a new Kwangju" and "protection of a new Kwangju." Commenting on this burlesque, the paper says:

This is a foolish, cheap trick to lull the grudge and wrath of the Kwangju citizens and benumb their fighting spirit.

In a commentary titled "Kwangju Citizens Will Never Pardon Murderers," the author writes: This farce timed to coincide with the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising is a hateful one and an unbearable insult to the resistance fighters and citizens of Kwangju.

The true aim of the farce staged by the Chon Tu-hwan group was fully revealed when speakers at the function made preposterous jargon that "those who have no relations with Kwangju" gathered in the city, wearing the "mask of religion" to "agitate" citizens and are hatching a horrible "plot" to "repeat the tragedy of the past day" and they try to touch the "wound" and dash a "bright hope" the commentary stresses:

The South Korean people including the Kwangju citizens who have staunchly waged a sacred struggle against fascism and for democracy, not yielding or being tempted despite bloody massacre, violence, crafty appeasement and deception will not cease their struggle before they make Chon Tu-hwan the gangster pay for the blood shed by the resistance fighters.

They should not become slaves submissive to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges but turn out bravely in the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle. This is the only way for restoring freedom and democracy now trampled and downtrodden, for defending the national dignity and greeting the dawn of reunification.

If it truly wants to cure the wounds of the grievous Kwangju citizens, the Chon Tu-hwan group must not resort to a foolish hanky-panky, but most apologize for the criminal Kwangju massacre and acquit without delay Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and those involved in the Kwangju uprising, abolish the military fascist dictatorship, the leftover of old "Yusin" and step down from "power." Only then will the desire of the Kwangju citizens for the building of a new Kwangju be truly realized.

CSO: 4120/272

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NICARAGUAN ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT KWANGJU RIOT

SK261606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--The Nicaraguan peace committee and the Nicaraguan committee for solidarity with all people made public a joint statement on May 17, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a report.

The statement says: The heroism of Kwangju students and citizens is cherished deep in the hearts of our people for its great contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and justice and to the struggle for realising the desire of the Korean people to live in a reunified territory.

The U.S. imperialists, the mastermind of the bloodbath in Kwangju, can never bisect Korea into north and south for good.

To reunify Korea it is necessary to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We denounce the U.S. troops for their atrocities in South Korea and provocations against the northern half of the republic and demand the United States to immediately withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

At the same time, we resolutely condemn the provocation of the South Korean puppet army in the demilitarized zone jeopardizing peace in Korea.

The Kwangju popular uprising was not in vain and the blood shed by the uprisers will be remembered forever.

The day will surely come when Korea is reunified.

CSO: 4120/272

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINDAN' PAPER MARKS KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK241102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The May 15 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of "Mindan"-lining compatriots in Japan, printed an editorial headlined "Dawn of Final Victory Is Approaching" on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The editorial says: The Kwangju struggle tore off the mask of the master and servant, exposed to the whole world the treacherous machinations of the Chon Tu-hwan group to inherit and strengthen the "Yusin" dictatorship and smashed to pieces an illusion about the United States styling itself "the originator of democracy" and "benefactor of liberation," paying lip-service to "human rights."

The Kwangju struggle clearly taught that the dignity of the nation, democracy, civil rights, sovereignty and independence cannot be won by begging or by anyone's favor but by the nation's own strength through struggle.

Stressing that the South Korean people's resistance was expressed in their direct and determined action against U.S. organs of aggression in Kwangju and Pusan and is daily gaining in scope in different parts of South Korea in the form of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan, anti-U.S. struggle, the editorial says:

With the Pusan incident as an occasion Christianity proclaimed an all-out confrontation with the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and students held a demonstration against the U.S. vice-president's South Korean tour.

The South Korean situation at present bears a close resemblance to that in the closing days of Pak Chong-hui.

Social unrest has been further aggravated and economic bankruptcy become past retrieve. [sentence as received] The Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship is shaking to its very foundation and voices demanding the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan are ringing out even from among those in power.

This is a proud success of struggle in which the columns of the Kwangju resistance which once stopped their march, have expanded their ranks by hundreds and by thousands as the banner of the struggle was handed from fighter to fighter.

The editorial calls for making an all-out advance to the square of new struggle, firmly convinced of victory on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

CSO: 4120/272

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WFDY CABLES REAGAN, CHON ON KWANGJU

SK270250 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--The bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth recently sent telegrams of protest to the U.S. President and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to reports.

The telegram to the U.S. President said: The World Federation of Democratic Youth bitterly denounces the U.S. imperialists, the author of the bloodbath in Kwangju.

We strongly demand that the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea unconditionally and the United States stop at once its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The telegram to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique said: The World Federation of Democratic Youth pungently denounces the South Korean puppet clique's fascist suppression of the students and people and its new war provocation manoeuvres.

We strongly demand the military clique to resign from "power" at once, unconditionally release all the arrested political figures including Kim Tae-chung and ensure democratic liberties and human rights to them.

CSO: 4120/272

'NODONG SINMUN' NOTES 'SPIRIT OF KWANGJU' WILL LIVE

SK250324 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 22 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 May commentary: "Spirit of Kwangju Cannot Be Killed"]

[Text] As is reported, on the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, 2,000 citizens held a memorial service in memory of the fallen people at the YWCA building in downtown Kwangju 18 May. In its wake, several hundred citizens waged a demonstration.

They praised the patriotic uprising by the Kwangju people and denounced the U.S. imperialists' policy toward Korea. This was a just course. The Chon Tu-hwan murderous rascal committed a fascist barbarity of brutally suppressing the demonstrators by mobilizing many puppet policemen and of arresting some demonstrators. This is another antinational criminal act committed by the murderous rascal and the imperialist stooge, Chon Tu-hwan.

It is the rudimentary sense of duty and morality for the living to cherish the memory of the dead. Speaking of the victims of Kwangju, they are righteous fighters who were mercilessly murdered by the fascist cutthroats after courageously struggling against the truculent fascist dictatorship. Reflecting on that day, the youths, students and citizens of Kwangju, who had been trampled underfoot under the Yusin dictatorship over 18 years and who were at the end of their patience staged a peaceful demonstration. They demanded abolition of the Yusin system and the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan. Their resistance was a manifestation of their firm will not to live any longer as fascist slaves. It was a very just act.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan murderous rascal, who has gone crazy in assuming power, indiscriminately suppressed this righteous struggle of the Kwangju people in an unimaginably barbarous fashion and submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

It is incalculable how many people were shot by guns, stabbed by daggers and trampled by tanks in the fascist rascals' genocide, which even beasts would be ashamed of. It is also incalculable how many people were buried alive and burned to death by flamethrowers.

Still ringing in our ears are the wails of Kwangju citizens who mourned the bloody bodies of their beloved sons, daughters, fathers, husbands, brothers and sisters who were massacred.

Therefore, how can the Kwangju citizens forget the righteous fighters of that day who demanded democracy and reunification and were murdered by the cutthroats' guns and bayonets? They cannot but be indignant at the cutthroats who indiscriminately murdered the fighters.

Far from apologizing to the nation for his massacre of the compatriots in Kwangju, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan viciously suppressed the memorial service for the fallen democratic people. This is an extension of his massacre of compatriots in Kwangju 2 years ago.

In his so-called inspection of Kwangju some time ago, the shameless murderer made extremely shameless remarks: "Let bygones be bygones" and "let's talk about it no more." He also had his minions stage farces of babbling about the memory of Kwangju.

However, this suppressive barbarity clearly shows that the puppet's acts have been nothing but falsehoods to pacify the anger of Kwangju and his fascist, antinational nature has not changed at all. Although traitorous Chon Tu-hwan is trying to cope with the Kwangju incident and to maintain his power through new suppression, it is a silly notion.

The people are bearing a grudge against the Chon Tu-hwan murderous rascal for the Kwangju massacre.

That the flames of the anti-U.S., antipuppet struggle have been set ablaze everywhere, including Kwangju and Seoul, on the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising shows this vividly.

The South Korean people have branded rascal Chon Tu-hwan as the enemy of democracy and reunification. They no longer regard the U.S. imperialists--the wirepullers of the puppets' Kwangju massacre--as their friends.

The new suppressive barbarity being committed by the instigation of the U.S. imperialists will only advance the explosion of the pent-up fury of the South Korean people. By stirring up second and third Kwangju incidents, the South Korean people will seek revenge against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

CSO: 4108/156

'VRPR' EXPLORES LESSONS OF KWANGJU UPRISING

SK200759 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 18 May 82

[Dialogue between two unidentified speakers]

[Text] [First speaker] On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju uprising, a look at the lessons of the uprising would be significant in leading to victory our people's sacred struggle for national salvation in the days to come. What do you think are the lessons of the Kwangju popular uprising?

[Second speaker] I think the most important lesson is that patriotic people, if they struggle with one mind and one heart, can defeat fascism. The Kwangju uprising, though it failed in the end, clearly showed how powerful the united efforts of enlightened people were. In a bid to crush the uprising in its initial stage, traitor Chon Tu-hwan mobilized those airborne troopers who were natives of Kyongsang Province and let them carry out indiscriminate killings. Undaunted by this, the heroic resistance fighters and citizens of Kwangju fought ferociously.

[First speaker] Yes, they did. Realizing that they live, if united, they all turned out in the uprising and fought, sharing life and death.

[Second speaker] The Kwangju uprising clearly demonstrated how strong the united efforts of the people were. This was borne out by the fact that the uprisers were able to put the city under their control, driving the martial law troops to the outskirts of the city. Despite the enemy's repeated military offensives, blackmail, and nasty economic blockade, they defended the city of Kwangju for 10 days. This indicates that the heroic resistance fighters and citizens were united in their struggle.

[First speaker] Looking back on the uprising, I think we can draw another lesson. It is the organization and stubbornness of the struggle.

[Second speaker] Yes, it is. The resistance fighters staged peaceful demonstrations at first, and as the situation changed, they carried out an organized struggle with arms in their hands. Realizing that violence should be met with violence and blood with blood, they took away weapons from the enemy and grabbed them in their hands.

[First speaker] The resistance fighters organized self-defensive armed units such as militia, the special garrison and the diehard unit and autonomous organizations such as the citizens council and the committee of struggle for democracy, and carried out the uprising organizationally.

[Second speaker] The committee was composed of 10 departments--including the planning department, the situation room, the law and order department and the mobile task force--and maintained law and order. The resistance fighters also established a communications system, placed diehard units at places where confrontations with the military and police were going on and fought desperately, braving repeated military offensives and blackmail. This is how foreign news reports came to describe the uprising as an event tantamount to a civil war.

[First speaker] The Kwangju uprising also gives us lessons to be remembered for the struggle in the future.

[Second speaker] Certainly. The most important and valuable lesson is that if we are to win in a struggle, we should firmly realize unified guidance [tongilchok yongdo] in a mass movement and the unity of ranks. The most important question ensuring victory in a struggle is the realization of unified guidance in a mass movement and unity of the ranks. Looking back at the uprising, tested and skillful resistance fighters who could lead the uprising to its aims were few, and solidarity slogans failed to be raised. This is a lesson resistance fighters have learned.

What did they say in the white paper on the 18 May Kwangju uprising? They said: A struggle succeeds when it has clear-cut goals and means, and violence organized by the leader is the key to solving questions. A man, in an article criticizing the uprising, said: Even those who advocated a fight to the end were busy with dealing with present-day questions, failing to carry out a struggle for the solution of fundamental and long-term questions.

[First speaker] Indeed, these remarks afford a valuable lesson. We find many problem areas in the method of struggle in Kwangju 2 years ago. For example, the uprisers failed to effectively conduct propaganda campaigns.

[Second speaker] Correct. At that time, the uprisers distributed various printed materials, including a bulletin called "Fighters' Bulletin," conducted propaganda campaigns on the streets using loudspeakers and tried to promote a fighting spirit among citizens. Had the uprisers used several broadcasting stations and publishing agencies in the city, such as Munhwa and Christian broadcasting stations, instead of destroying them, however, they would have made more people join the struggle.

[First speaker] Right. This is why we place priority on occupying broadcasting stations in our revolutionary struggle.

[Second speaker] At the initial stage of the uprising, there was discord in the martial law army unit which was mobilized to suppress the uprising. How wonderful it would have been if the uprisers had carried out activities to make the unit side with the people and join the uprising! The uprising afforded a serious lesson that a struggle will fail unless the participants adroitly grasp the situation and use a flexible fighting method in confronting the enemy and that they cannot win final victory in their struggle unless they firmly guarantee the unity of the fighting ranks.

[First speaker] Another important lesson of the Kwangju people's uprising is that we can win victory in our struggle when we make all the people throughout the country rise to wage a united mass struggle.

[Second speaker] Right. Through the struggle of only a certain class and a struggle in a specific area, we can never achieve victory in the struggle to overthrow the fascist dictatorial system and to build a new democratic society. The Kwangju people's uprising clearly proved this. It is true that when people of all walks of life in Kwangju rose in the uprising, workers and peasants from nearby rural areas and youths and students from Seoul joined the uprising to struggle together with the Kwangju citizens. However, the Kwangju people's uprising failed to cast off to a great extent its regional nature. Hearing that there was no uprising in other cities, the uprisers were very disappointed. The uprising failed to spread on a pan-national scale.

[First speaker] It was difficult for the uprisers, rising in an area, to win victory in their struggle against the felonious fascist dictatorial system backed by vast armed troops and militarily aided by the U.S. imperialists--the ringleader of the imperialists in the contemporary era. At the same time, it was difficult for them to escape retaliation. It was desirable for workers and peasants from the areas near Kwangju and youths and students from Seoul to rush to Kwangju. However, it would have been better if they had risen in the areas where they lived to wage a united mass struggle in unison with the Kwangju uprisers.

[Second speaker] Right. Had residents of Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Taejon and Chunchon risen, responding to the Kwangju uprisers, had workers staged strikes everywhere and had students lit the torch of struggle on campuses--that is, had the people throughout the country risen in a struggle and, as shown at the time of the 19 April uprising, had police and army troops who were mobilized to suppress the uprising aimed their guns at traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the situation would have developed in a different manner. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan would have been unable to escape downfall. Risking their lives, workers struggled till the last moment in the Kwangju uprising. We keenly feel that to win a proud victory in the sacred nation-saving struggle to achieve independence, democracy and reunification, we should develop our struggle into a mass movement with workers as central features and into a nation-saving struggle with the working people as a leading force. In this regard, the Kwangju people's uprising afforded a truly valuable and serious lesson.

[First speaker] I think we have many other things to discuss to learn from the lesson of the Kwangju people's uprising. However, it will be better for us to discuss these things at some other time because it is time to conclude our conversation. I believe that bearing in mind this indispensible experience and lesson, our people should more resolutely join the righteous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle which has recently spread throughout the country. Thank you very much.

CSO: 4108/156

'NODONG SINMUN' CRITICIZES S. KOREA-U.S. 'CELEBRATIONS'

SK230954 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on May 22 carried an article condemning the criminal collusion between the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets which has been further intensified lately under the name of the "celebration" of the "centenary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. relations."

Under the title "We Bitterly Denounce Criminal Collusion Between Aggressors and Traitors" a signed article of the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are now holding grand "celebrations" to embellish the "Korea-U.S. treaty" which was concluded one hundred years ago on May 22, 1882, under the coercion of U.S. imperialism as a "treaty of amity and friendship." At celebrations a disgusting theme of "amity" and "friendship" is being struck up along with the chanting of "friend" and "companion."

This is a shameless forgery of history and an unbearable insult to the entire Korean nation.

As to the "Korea-U.S. treaty" which Chon Tu-hwan clique are extolling to the skies as the "beginning" of the "traditional friendly relations between Korea and the United States," it is an out-and-out unequal treaty of aggression and subjugation in light of the background of its signing and its contents and of the subsequent aggression on Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

In view of the history after the signing of the "treaty" it is outrageous indeed to talk about "traditional friendship" based on it.

The U.S. imperialists have imposed the tragedy of national split upon our people, trampling down their national sovereignty for 37 years since they occupied South Korea by force of arms, and are now scheming to create "two Koreas" to bisect one Korea into two forever.

They picked up such a military hooligan as traitor Chon Tu-hwan as their new puppet and wirepulled him behind the scene in staging a bloodbath in Kwangju and placing South Korea under a military fascist dictatorship more rigorous than the "Yusin" fascist rule.

We resolutely denounce the "friendship" loudly advertised by the South Korean puppets and the U.S. imperialist bosses, branding it as a most despicable burlesque aimed to camouflage the true nature of the traitors and the aggressors.

In holding pompous celebrations and loudly singing a psalm of "friendship" and so on, the traitor seeks the criminal aim of winning more trust of the U.S. imperialists and realising his wild ambition for long-term office under their patronage.

And the U.S. imperialists, on their part, seek to occupy South Korea permanently, enforce the colonial rule and keep hold on it as a base for invading the whole of Korea.

Facts show that "celebrations of the centenary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. relations" are a joint work of the local puppet and the colonial ruler for long-term office and aggression.

The farce of "celebrations" showed once again that Chon Tu-hwan is a traitor of special class blind with ambition for long-term office, thinking nothing of the country and the nation, and the U.S. imperialists are most vicious and cunning aggressors.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must not patronize such a murderer and military rogue as Chon Tu-hwan but go back to their den, taking along their troops and destructive weapons including nuclear weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must look straight at the situation, stop toeing the U.S. line and step down from "power" as demanded by the people.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique shut their eyes to the developments in South Korea and persist in aggression and treachery, challenging the demand of the times and the people, the South Korean people would never leave them to go scotfree.

CSO: 4120/272

IUS SENDS LETTER TO SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS

SK240924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The secretariat of the International Union of Students sent a letter of solidarity to the South Korean students on the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a report.

The letter says: The heroic action of South Korean students clearly demonstrated the spirit of the people and students determined to fight to the last moment of their lives against fascism and dictatorship and dealt a heavy blow at the present puppet ruling system.

Their fighting spirit is still vividly alive. In particular, this year the South Korean students are waging various forms of struggle in different parts of South Korea, burning the "American cultural centre," scattering leaflets and staging demonstrations, holding higher the banner of the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle.

The struggle of the South Korean students is enjoying the support of the progressive students of the world. The anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle in South Korea is striking great fear into the hearts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and its master, the U.S. imperialists.

The secretariat of the International Union of Students expresses full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the South Korean students to drive the U.S. troops out of South Korea, get rid of the dictator and realise democracy in society and the reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/272

'NODONG SINMUN' SCORES FILM 'INCHON'

SK251540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--The cold treatment given by the world moviedom to the anti-communist film "Inchon" dealing with the landing of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Inchon vividly reveals the lot of the South Korean puppet clique denounced and rejected by the world peace-loving people and it serves them right, declares NODONG SINMUN Tuesday.

In its commentary captioned "Deserved Cold Treatment," its author says: That the anti-communist film "Inchon" was treated like a bitter cucumber at the 35th Cannes film festival was because it was a movie only in name, not a true cinematographic art.

This film deals with the landing of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Inchon during their war of aggression in Korea; as already exposed, it is a forgery of history which insults our people and peoples army who rose in the just fatherland liberation war and which describes as the "savior of freedom" the U.S. imperialist aggressors who kindled the flame of a war of aggression in Korea and perpetrated brutal murder beyond human imagination.

As its content clearly indicates, it is intended to inculcate the idea of America-worship and America-phobia into the minds of the people and incite war hysterics.

It is only too natural that the film crudely distorting a historical fact and seeking a filthy aim should be cold-shouldered.

It is long ago that this film jointly made by the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries, financed by the "Unification Church," to fake up history, was branded as a disgusting product of swindle.

The South Korean puppets, foreseeing a row it might cause, erased some part of it and revised it, manufactured long ago to make it appear brand new before taking it to the festival. But, it was received coldly all the same.

In taking the anti-communist movie full of falsity and deception to the international arena to dupe people, the South Korean puppets sought the sordid aim of beautifying the aggressive crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea in the past period and thus legalising their permanent occupation of South Korea and aggressive policy and serving them continuously as their vassals.

CSO: 4120/272

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN SCORES CHON TU-HWAN

SK261146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 26 (KCNA)--The May 15 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of "Mindan"-lining Koreans published in Japan, carried an article contributed by Kim Sang-ton [as received], senior chairman of the "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland," organization of Koreans in the United States, under the caption "On the Occasion of the 22d Anniversary of the April 19 Uprising."

Though the dictatorial "regime" of Syngman Rhee was toppled down by the April 19 popular uprising, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a truculent dictator overshadowing his predecessor, has seated himself in "power" to turn South Korea further into a dark land, the author noted, and said:

Chon Tu-hwan who had looked up to the traitor Pak Chong-hui as his father tried to kill Kim Tae-chung in order to avenge his father. [sentence as received; no punctuation]

He massacred thousands of guiltless Kwangju citizens and robbed "power" with his blood-stained hands.

He is mocking the people, working to host an Olympiad and taking about "unification" with a view to veiling, whitewashing and embellishing his criminal massacre of honest-minded Kwangju citizens.

He must give up such petty trick and apologize to the whole world for his crime and, at the same time, release all the prisoners of conscience, reinstate the expelled students, professors, newsmen and public officials, step down from "power" and atone for his crime with a self-destruction.

Pak Chong-hui who was more truculent than Syngman Rhee was overthrown. [sentence as received; no punctuation] It is a matter of time that Chon Tu-hwan will also be gotten rid of.

With the strength of our nation and with the help of the conscientious people of the world, we in unity will banish the outside forces, break the demarcation line and achieve the unification of north and south without fail.

CSO: 4120/272

YUGOSLAV ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT DPRK CAUSE

SK261545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--Solidarity messages and letters came to public organisations of our country from their foreign counterparts on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

In its letter to the Korean National Peace Committee, the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples expresses firm solidarity in the name of millions of peace champions of Yugoslavia with the Korean people in the struggle against the dictatorship and for establishing a democratic government in South Korea and checking all manner of foreign interference and infiltration on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples is firmly convinced that concrete reunification proposals put forward by the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the consistent efforts of the Korean people for their realisation will bear shining fruit, says the letter.

In its letter to the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, the Polish Committee for Solidarity With Peoples of Asia and Africa says that the Polish Committee for Solidarity With Peoples of Asia and Africa, Polish public organisations and the entire Polish public circles express full solidarity with the appeal of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland for extensively waging a movement to save the life of Kim Tae-chung and realize his release and full support to the just struggle of the DFRF Central Committee for the Reunification of the Country.

In his message sent to the chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, Bezandry Christophe, secretary general of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, demands the South Korean puppet clique to stop its massacre of people and immediately and unconditionally release political figures including Kim Tae-chung and people they had illegally arrested and imprisoned.

Nasser Hamad Mojib, chairman of the Federation of Petroleum and Petrochemical Workers of Kuwait, in his message to the trade union of chemical industry workers of Korea, gives assurances that the Federation of Petroleum and Petrochemical Workers of Kuwait will invariably express solidarity with the working class and people of Korea fighting against imperialism and for independence and reunification.

CSO: 4120/272

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK PAPERS VIEW FINANCIAL SCANDAL IN SOUTH KOREA

SK221059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--Papers here today comment on the fact that a privileged couple in South Korea got forged bills amounting to over 260,000 million won through money-lending with six big enterprises for 15 months and pocketed more than 180,000 million won through illicit transaction with a bank.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN titled "Who Is the Mastermind?" notes that the scandal is creating a big stir in the political and public world of South Korea. It says: Much upset by the uproaring public opinion, the South Korean puppets published the "results of investigation," employing the subterfuge that none of "government or public officials" was involved in the scandal and that the rumour about political fund misappropriation is "groundless."

The scandal is the work of the privileged clan with the backing of the power.

The commentary further says: Those involved in the scandal are Yi Chol-hui, former "vice-director of the Central Intelligence Agency," and his wife Chang Yong-cha and Yi Kyu-kwang, president of the "Taehan Mining Development Company," who received from her a bribe of 100 million won. They are all relatives of Chon Tu-hwan and under the patronage of his group.

The scandal fully gave the lie to the loud propaganda of the Chon Tu-hwan group that it would expel "corrupt mind," conduct a "clean politics" and "renew" the social and political climate and proved once again that his group is the very one engrossed in corruption and irregularities;

Chon Tu-hwan is the most shameful and cunning kingpin of corruption among the successive puppets of South Korea.

In the last two years since the present ruler's seizure of power there has been no scandal in South Korea in which they had no hand. They were directly involved in all dirty scandals from the case of a contribution of political fund amounting to 96,700 million won from Kim Chong-pil under coercion, the case of illicit bribery to the amount of 500,000 dollars and the scandal of

low-calory coal transaction covering tens of millions of won and bribes to the scandal of U.S. rice import amounting to 12 million dollars and so on and so forth.

The financial scandal of Chang Yong-cha is a link in the chain of unending corruption cases in South Korea. It has not yet been made public where she had used a sizable amount of money out of what she got from the bank and the Democratic Justice Party was active behind the scene. This is suggestive of the seamy side of the scandal.

The backstage manipulator and director of all the scandals in South Korea is the Chon Tu-hwan group. Its talk about "eradication of corruption" and about "uprightness" is nothing but a foppish-looking veil to cover up its ugly nature.

On May 21 the "reshuffle" of some puppet ministers and personnel of the Democratic Justice Party was announced in South Korea. This is a third rate drama to tone down public opinion and hush up the scandal.

The responsibility cannot be evaded merely by sacking a few underlings while leaving intact Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader of corruption, who should be brought to justice by the people.

Only when the military fascist "regime" is replaced by a democratic government and sociopolitical life democratized in South Korea, is it possible to uproot the corruption there.

CSO: 4120/272

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' REPORTS DETAILS OF SOUTH KOREAN LOAN SCANDAL

SK232231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--A big scandal connected with the upper crust of the puppet clique was brought to light in South Korea to create a big stir, according to a report.

On May 20, the puppet procurator general made public the "results of the investigation" of this case called "loan scandal."

According to data already reported and the "investigation results," the principal offenders in this case are Yi Kyu-kwang, Yi Kyu-tong and Chang Yong-cha, relatives of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wife, and former deputy chief of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency Yi Chol-hui, Chang Yong-cha's husband.

Besides, some 20 bank presidents and debenture dealers are involved in the case. The principal offenders committed the crime using over 10,000 million won they had illicitly earned through an immovable speculation by abusing power and privilege.

While advertising in every way that they are relatives of the upper crust of the puppet clique and pretending to have tens of billions of won of money, they loaned out or promised to loan to enterprises caught up in financial shortage and received bills 2-10 times as much as the debentures on their guarantee, and then changed them into cash at the Chohung Bank, trade bank and other banks and debenture market, with which they repeated the debenture dealings in the same way.

From February last year to April this year alone, the imposters received bills amounting to 711,100 million won from the above-said enterprises and lined their pockets with over 180,000 million won out of them.

They lavished money in debauchery and deposited in banks in the United States and Japan or hid abroad a huge sum of them to escape to foreign countries if the situation becomes unfavourable.

A South Korean radio said that this "loan scandal" whose principal offenders are relatives of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's wife backed by him was the "biggest one" ever since the establishment of the puppet government. This scandal is creating a big stir in political and business world of South Korea.

In the business circles, debenture dealings are in suspension, the banking business is getting paralysed, the Ilsin Steel, the Konyong Civil Engineering and other big enterprises involved in the scandal went under water in succession and the successive bankruptcy of enterprises began, thereby deteriorating the economic situation.

As a result, the workers of the Ilsin Steel and their families, over 20,000 all told, are seriously threatened in their living and numerous workers are at the point of being thrown out of employment.

This scandal is an outcome of the corrupt rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which stoops to any infamy to remain in power and get wealth; it proves that the dirty scandals of the puppets are becoming larger year by year.

The "loan scandal" is developing into a big political problem.

Independents of the puppet national assembly made public a statement declaring that "we demand the resignation of the present regime in case its truth is not made clear."

The puppet clique, as it had done habitually, is trying to hush up the case by detaining some of them involved in the scandal or sacking some "cabinet ministers."

But nothing can cover up the true color of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors engrossed in corruption and irregularities or the dirty nature of the corrupt and ailing South Korean society.

CSO: 4120/272

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DFRF SCORES CHON'S INVOLVEMENT IN LOAN SCANDAL

SK240525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public a statement on May 23 in connection with an unprecedentedly big financial scandal called "loan scandal" brought to light recently in South Korea.

The grave nature of the scandal is that it is a crime directly connected with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and committed by relatives of his wife, the statement notes, and says:

Relatives of Chon Tu-hwan's wife including her uncle pocketed money to the tune of over 180,000 million won through illicit money lending amounting to 710,000 million won from February last year, when Chon Tu-hwan held fraudulent "presidential" elections, to April this year.

They offered a large sum out of the fabulous amount of money they misappropriated to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as "political fund" and deposited the rest in foreign countries.

As the puppet "supreme public procurators office" in charge of the investigation of this case announced that the scandal is the "biggest one ever since the founding of the state" and an "example of corruption," it is the most despicable imposture surpassing all the past scandals in South Korea in its large scale and in the intellectual method of swindle.

This biggest financial scandal has created a great socioeconomic chaos in South Korea. People's discontent with the "government" is sharply increasing among all circles, banks are in a state of paralysis, quotation at the stock market is nosediving, a large number of enterprises are going under water one after another and the living of tens of thousands of workers is threatened.

On the horns of a dilemma, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly made public the "results of investigation" and changed high ranking officials of the "Democratic Justice Party" and carried out a "cabinet shakeup."

But, this is a crafty forestalling tactic aimed to conceal that the case is an extra-big scandal in which Chon Tu-hwan himself is involved and prevent its development into a serious political problem and a cunning trick to lull the ever-rising indignant public opinion and bury the case in the dark.

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland sternly denounces the big financial scandal in the name of the entire nation, considering it an inevitable product of the anti-democratic, anti-national and anti-popular military fascist dictatorial system established in South Korea, the worst scandal which can be committed only by such immoral scoundrels as Chon Tu-hwan and his kin seeking only their easy life and pleasure, making nothing of the country and the nation.

To begin with, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader of swindle who has made a practice of hoarding money by an illicit means, brandishing the bayonet.

It was none other than the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who grabbed overnight by force all the fortunes accumulated by the former dictator and "old politicians" by dishonest means for scores of years, misappropriated hundreds of millions of won by directly involving himself in all kinds of scandals including the "U.S. rice import scandal" and the "bribery case." He has feathered his own nest by wresting a hundred and one kinds of taxes and impositions from people.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must not try to hush up the "case" and shirk his responsibility by dismissing or detaining a few underlings.

The South Korean people will surely bring the seamy side of the scandal to light and punish the corrupt clan of Chon Tu-hwan, the principal offender.

CSO: 4120/272

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'TASS' CRITICIZES LOAN SCANDAL IN SOUTH KOREA

SK251610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--TASS on May 21 published a commentator's article exposing the serious crisis of the South Korean military fascist clique, according to a report.

It says: The head of the Seoul "regime" Chon Tu-hwan marked the second anniversary of his coming to power in a peculiar way. Today he made a major "re-shuffle" in his "cabinet" blaming it for a series of grave political and financial scandals which have rocked South Korea of late. True, the Seoul dictator replaced only a half of his "cabinet" ministers, leaving in place the "premier," his deputy for economic affairs, and the "finance minister," who have reportedly been involved in the embezzlement of state funds.

Well, scapegoats have been found, one may say, by sacking several ministers and replacing them with new high-ranking army officers, Chon Tu-hwan would like to hush up the scandals in which the dictator's closest relatives are implicated, in a bid to assuage public indignation lest it should erupt into a second Kwangju.

Having demagogically proclaimed in May 1980 the onset of a "new era" in South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan tried to picture things in such a way as if his "regime" were undergoing a "liberalisation" of sorts. However, new anti-democratic laws adopted in South Korea in the past two years restricted even more severely the civil rights of the population, meagre as they were. Like before everyone who is suspected of the slightest disloyalty to the regime is subjected to brutal reprisals. Foreign analysts agree that the people still live in the atmosphere of terror.

Chon Tu-hwan's other slogan proved to be no less demagogical. He boasted that he would create a "society of social justice." Over these two years corruption, stealing and bribery in his Seoul clique developed even further. A number of large-scale frauds which cost the treasury hundreds of millions of dollars followed scandalous financial machinations in the "municipal council" in Seoul.

The so-called "purge" in the state machine started by the dictator in effect resulted in the ousting of persons who do not suit the "regime" for political reasons, while swindlers and embezzlers got an even greater freedom of action. And all this is happening at a time when social and economic problems of South Korea are rapidly getting worse against the backdrop of runaway inflation, growing unemployment, mass bankruptcies of small- and medium-scale businesses, an exorbitant foreign debt standing at a cool 32 billion dollars. In other words, the economy of South Korea is in the grip of a protracted depression. And still almost 40 per cent of the state budget is spent on military preparations.

The echo of the Kwangju uprising brutally quelled two years ago can still be heard in various parts of South Korea. Student demonstrations are mounting. Dissatisfaction is growing among intellectuals and inside the religious community. It also makes itself felt in a sharp increase in anti-American sentiment. The United States, writes the NEW YORK TIMES, runs into an unprecedented level of anti-Americanism in South Korea.

The current developments on South Korea bear witness to a deep-running crisis of the Seoul "regime" and the policy of its Washington benefactors.

CSO: 4120/272

BRIEFS

CANADIAN-RESIDENT KOREAN ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)--Choe Cha-ok, a compatriot residing in Canada, arrived in Pyongyang on May 14 by plane for a visit to the homeland. At the airport Choe Cha-ok had an emotion-charged meeting with her relatives from whom she had been separated for scores of years to the division of the country. [Text] [SK150914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 15 May 82]

OVERSEAS KOREAN TOURS--Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)--Yi Pyong-hun, a Korean resident in the United States, left Pyongyang on May 14 by plane after visiting the homeland. He was seen off at the airport by general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Chang Hak-myong. While staying in the homeland he visited Mangyongdae, the Korean Revolution Museum, the tower of the chuche idea, the arch of triumph, the Korean Central History Museum, the Grand Peoples Study House, the Pyongyang June 9 Yongbuk Girls Senior Middle School and other places. He also watched the mass gymnastic display "People Sing of the Leader" performed by school youth and children in Pyongyang and appreciated the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory." [Text] [SK150908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 15 May 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN ARRIVES--Pyongyang, May 18 (KCNA)--Ko Sin-ha, a Korean residing in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on May 17 by plane for a visit to the homeland. He was met at the airport with warm compatriotic feelings by secretary general of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Chang Hak-myong. At the airport he had an emotional reunion with his relatives from whom he had been separated for scores of years due to the division of the country. [Text] [SK180458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 18 May 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN VISITS--Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--Hwang Ki-son, a Korean resident in the United States, arrived here by plane for a visit to the homeland. He was warmly met at the airport by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. At the airport Hwang Ki-son had an emotion-charged meeting with his relatives from whom he has been separated for scores of years due to the country's division. [Text] [SK240501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 24 May 82]

U.S. RESIDENT VISITS--Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--Ho Ung-myong, a Korean resident in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on May 24 by air for a visit to the homeland. He was warmly met at the airport by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. At the airport Ho Ung-myong had an emotion-charged meeting with his relatives from whom he had been separated for scores of years due to the country's division. [Text] [SK260846 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 26 May 82]

CSO: 4120/272

YANGGANG PROVINCE MARKS DATE OF MUSAN VICTORY

SK231012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--A Yanggang provincial meeting celebrating the 43d anniversary of the victory of the battle in Musan area organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was held in Samjiyon County, Yanggang Province, on May 22.

Placed on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people.

The meeting was attended by chief secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Yim Su-man, chairman of the Yanggang Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance Chon Ha-chol and other leading personnel of local party, power and economic organs and public organisations and working people in Samjiyon County.

In his report at the meeting chief secretary Yim Su-man said: The battle in Musan area organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 23, 1939, was a large-scale operation of advance into the homeland which accelerated the defeat of Japanese imperialism and brought earlier the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At a time when the Japanese imperialists plunder and fascist tyranny in Korea were intensified as never before, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced into the homeland again, personally leading the main force of the Korean people's revolutionary army and victoriously organized the battle in the Musan area, dealing a heavy military and political blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors and bringing the bright dawn of national liberation to our people.

The brilliant victory in the Musan area battle was possible thanks to the unbounded devotion to the Korean revolution, indomitable revolutionary spirit, staunch revolutionary sweep, superb art of command and chuche-based guerrilla tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and peerless patriot.

This victory not only brought the Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle as a whole to a higher upsurge by strengthening the internal forces of the Korean revolution but also inspired the oppressed peoples of the world struggling against imperialist aggression and colonialists with the conviction that if they fought against the aggressors with arms in their hands, firmly maintaining an independent stand, they were sure to win victory.

Meanwhile, papers in Pyongyang dedicate articles to the 43d anniversary of the victory in the Musan area battle.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL REVOLUTIONARY LEADERSHIP ART PRAISED

SK270114 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 May 82

[From the feature program "Today's Feature:" talk by announcer (Sin So-yon) entitled "Brilliant Paragon of the Revolutionary Leadership Art"]

[Text] Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the outstanding leader [yongdoja] who has directly inherited the great leader's chuche-oriented leadership method over the masses.

The important characteristics of the dear comrade leader's outstanding leadership lie in the fact that he always finds the production potential and construction potential in the ideology of the working masses and he resolves all problems by vitalizing their ideology. The ideology of the masses is remodeled and vitalized through correct propaganda and revolutionary agitation. Therefore, regarding agitation as well as propaganda as the basis of ideological works, he vitalizes the ideology of the masses through various forms of agitation.

One of the powerful weapons vitalizing the ideology of the masses and tapping their potential is the policy of economic agitation which he personally initiated. It is said that under the revolutionary leadership [hyongmyongjok yongdo] of the dear comrade leader, the vigorous voices of the mobile propaganda teams, on tours of economic agitation, are always resounding near every production and construction site in the north.

The agitation teams are endlessly spurring the workers while working with them, for creation and changes. We can easily find examples in which the teams have increased zeal for production and the fighting spirit of the workers and have created miracles and innovations through economic agitation.

In 1973, the north had an unprecedentedly rich harvest. What was problematic was how to gather so much grain in such a short time. It was necessary to produce trucks and tractors more quickly and send them to rural areas. In this connection, it is said that the dear comrade leader organized an economic agitation team composed of the central and regional entertainers and dispatched them to the Sungni automobile complex and the Kumsong tractor plant--the

leading production bases for trucks and tractors. They imbued the workers with the intention of the dear comrade leader and made the workers burn with loyalty, enhancing their morale and spirits. Therefore, it is said that the workers were burning with fighting spirit and fervor and that the mass heroism and collective innovations were created in every production unit. It is said that thanks to the revolutionary leadership over the masses and this economic agitation policy of the dear comrade leader, the production of trucks and tractors was increased by 1.5 times, that the vehicles were distributed to the rural areas and that that year's grain crop was gathered before the severe cold weather drew near.

In 1974 he personally took charge of the very serious problem of how to enact the people's economic plan. He organized large-scale guiding teams composed of some 10,000 able cadres and dispatched them to 2,000 production units to carry out the yearly plan. He also dispatched 11 central art troupes and nearly 50 regional art troupes to the production sites and had them work with the workers and conduct art and agitation activities.

The leadership gives birth to great miracles. The outmoded standards were liquidated, the production potentials were widely tapped and miracles and innovations beyond imagination were created. Therefore, the high target of the people's economic plan for 1974 was overfulfilled, it is said.

His great leadership spurring the masses created these unprecedented miracles and changes. Personally mingling with the masses through endless on-the-spot guidances, the dear comrade leader personally solves problems confronting lower echelons and gives renewed vigor and encouragement.

During his visit to a farm on the Kaema Heights, he personally counted the stalks and bulbs of potatoes on a large potato field, seeking ways to increase the income of the peasants living in the highlands. One morning, he visited Chongsan-ri and talked with the peasants, getting his clothes wet in the morning dew. They discussed ways to build the first communist rural community, stirring them up for the struggle.

The dear comrade leader's path for on-the-spot-guidance is the path of creation and innovation which arouses the revolutionary zeal and fighting spirit and gives rise to the marvelous miracles and innovations.

The leadership of the dear comrade leader, who always solves problems arising in the revolution and construction by depending on the popular masses and spurring them on, is the brilliant paragon of the revolutionary leadership art which had embodied the untiring leadership [pulmyon pulyuui yongdo] of the great leader over the glorious, resplendent revolutionary history of half a century.

Thanks to this outstanding leadership, a new era of revolutionary change is being brilliantly unfolded in the north. The glorious cause of Kim Il-songism is marching forward vigorously to shining victory.

CSO: 4108/156

MAY 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 9 May 82 p 4

[Text] The May issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Tasks of the People's Government in Modeling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea ..... Kim Il-song
Let's Arm Ourselves Firmly With the Great Chuche Idea! (Slogan)
The Three Great Revolution Team Movement Is a Powerful Method of Guiding Revolution ..... Yi Kil-song
The Ideological and Spiritual Characteristic of Chuche-Type Communist Revolutionaries ..... Cho Chae-son
The Mass Line Is a Basic Principle of Our Party's Activities Based on the Chuche Idea ..... Yi Song-kap
Creating an Image of a Working-Class Leader Is an Important Question Arising From the Construction of Socialist and Communist Literature and Art ..... Kim Ha-myong
The Correct Utilization of Objective Economic Principles and the Improvement of Economic Organization Work ..... Won Ch'ang-su
A Program for Founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo Is the Just Unification Program Which Embodies the Three Great Principles of National Unification ..... Yi Wan-sok

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR SEPTEMBER 1981

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during September 1981]

1 Sep 81 p 5 center: "Let Us Raise the Banner of Nonalignment Higher":

[Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 174, 8 Sep 81, pp D20-24: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"]

2 Sep 81 p 1 lower half: "Historic International Meeting Which Formulated the Agricultural Construction Program of Nonaligned and Developing Countries": Notes the successes achieved by the recent discussions on food and agricultural production by nonaligned and developing countries held in Pyongyang on 26-26-31 August; states that delegations from 81 countries and 14 international organizations participated in discussions on the theme, "Increased Production of Food and Agriculture for Food Self-sufficiency," expressed their support for and were encouraged by Kim Il-song's address which clarified the way for nonaligned and developing countries to solve their food and agricultural problem through self-reliance, tendered him a letter of appreciation and unanimously adopted the Pyongyang Declaration at the conclusion of the discussions; notes that the matter of food and agriculture is one of the most important questions which developing countries are now facing in building a new society after freeing themselves from many years of colonial subjugation and the fate of developing nations hinges on solving the food crisis and attaining self-sufficiency through reducing food dependence and achieving political and economic independence; emphasizes the role of self-reliance in mobilizing and utilizing a country's resources to the maximum; praises the Pyongyang Declaration for taking steps to develop cooperation and exchange under the principle of unification, solidarity, mutual benefit and assistance against political and economic pressure from the imperialists; notes that if 100 developing countries would mutually share 1 skill each they could assimilate 100 different skills among themselves as well as countries sharing their funds, resources and technology for mutual benefit; states that the discussions emphasized development and utilization of land and material resources, enhancement of farm implements and materials, distribution and use of seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, etc., and encouragement of research, seminars, study sessions, etc.; stresses that the meeting in Pyongyang demonstrated the correctness of the Koryo National Conference Republic proposal and the 10 point line on national reunification and condemnation of the "two Koreas" machinations of the splittists.

5 Sep 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Thesis On Socialist Education and Rear Many More Capable Revolutionary Talent": Notes the fourth anniversary of the "Thesis On Socialist Education" which has developed Korea into a "country of education" highly praised as a "country of study" and was a historic event of great significance in educational development and accomplishing socialism and communism in the country; states that the thesis set forth the purpose and nature of socialist education, elucidated the basic principles and content of socialist pedagogy and all theoretical and practical matters arising in educational work thereby raising up the quality of education of the teachers, students and the level of ordinary knowledge and technology of the workers; stresses the importance of implementing the line on achieving the 10 long-range goals and the line on converting the national economy to a modern, scientific, chuche basis; urges educational organizations to provide ample educational facilities such as well-equipped laboratories, textbooks, etc., as well as building more schools, producing more school supplies; emphasizes theoretical education in the chuche idea in improving the content of education, familiarity with the works of Kim Il-song, party journals and party policy on education; calls for improvement of content for mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, genetic engineering, cell engineering, very high pressure physics, cryogenics, etc.; urges teachers to be skilled not only in their specialty but also to be endowed with knowledge in all spheres such as politics, economics, culture; calls for development of factory colleges, farm colleges, fishing site colleges and senior trade schools where workers can both work and study to realize the intellectualization of the entire society.

7 Sep 81 p 1 right center: "Let Us Make An Effort in the Metallurgical Industry and Further Increase Iron and Steel Production": States that rapid development of the metals industry is a necessary condition for expediting overall socialist economic construction and strengthening the economic prowess of the country; stresses the need for giving priority to the extraactive industry, developing transportation and achieving a decisive transformation in realizing the basic direction of socialist economic construction by the end of the year and setting firm preparation for the 2d 7-Year Plan and the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; emphasizes increased iron and steel production and urges all functionaries and workers in the metals industry to follow the example of model units in iron and steel production, all enterprises to enhance maintenance and operate their equipment at full capacity; urges guidance personnel in the metals industry to go among the masses who are the teachers and encyclopedia of their field, work ardently and boldly to have them accomplish the tasks the party has given them, organize manpower in a reasonable manner and have all battle plans carried out completely; emphasizes that incorporating new technology in the production process is necessary if the production units are to raise up the production level for the final stages of the second 7-Year Plan next year without any particularly large construction; calls for party functionaries and three revolutions team members to spur the economic administration functionaries on to perform better battle organization and direction and produce more and better quality ore and iron ingots; urges functionaries in the fireproofing materials, coal, building materials, machinery industries to

supply all kinds of fireproofing materials, coal, cement and machine equipment at the proper time so as not to lose even a day to the end of the year.

9 Sep 81 p 1 lower half with border: "Our Glorious Fatherland Vigorously Advancing Toward the Bright Future": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 176, 11 Sep 81, pp D11-16: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

11 Sep 81 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Further Develop the Cement Industry": Notes that more rapidly developing the cement industry is an important matter in the struggle to expedite overall economic construction and raise up the living standard; emphasizes implementing the party line on cement and building materials production to complete the massive projects on remaking nature including tideland reclamation and water lock construction; states that a new upswing in cement production has been achieved thereby making it possible to attain the cement goal of the Second 7-Year Plan; calls for full use of latent cement production capacity to normalize production at a new high level, operation of extractive equipment at full capacity in the raw materials mines, modernization of fireproofing materials production process, incorporation of new methods for kilns and major maintenance operations; calls for economic guidance functionaries to perform detailed organizational work properly, go among the producing masses and supervise production, equipment maintenance, technical modifications, etc., and have work performed in accordance with the requirements of the speed battle; calls for establishment of medium and small cement production bases in the localities and operate them in tandem with central cement production bases; urges all to uphold the party's wishes and plans to achieve a new upswing in cement production and thereby bring about an epochal advance in socialist economic construction and raising the living standard.

14 Sep 81 p 2 upper right: "Let Us Further Develop Education at Factory Colleges": [Summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS 79097, 29 Sep 81, No 160, pp 29-30: "'NODONG SINMUN' Marks Anniversary"].

15 Sep 81 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries Fully Accomplish Their Revolutionary Tasks With a High Sense of Responsibility": Notes that the functionaries are the party's core forces and command personnel for the struggle to carry out the decisions of the Sixty Party Congress and through whom the party lines and policies are carried out; urges all guidance functionaries to study their projects in depth, use their heads in establishing measures for overcoming all difficulties and obstacles they encounter; exhorts the guidance functionaries to normalize and regularize business management and incorporate the Taean Work System wherever they work, mobilize all reserves and capabilities to accomplish their quotas by day, month, quarter and by unit item; calls for the guidance functionaries to go among the masses to perform organizational work, instill in them a respect and desire to implement party policy, perform political work, mobilize all forces and materials to expedite new projects assigned by the party, raise up the spirit of self-reliance in the producing masses, bear responsibility for production assignments in their units; calls for party functionaries continually to enlighten economic administrative functionaries in organizational concepts and organizational living and lead them to accomplish their revolutionary duties in a

responsible manner; urges all functionaries to study Kim Il-song's instructions and party directives, organize and carry out work in accordance with them, study well to become skilled commanders in carrying out party policy on a bold and large scale.

18 Sep 81 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Develop Shallow Water Marine Cultivation On a Large Scale": States that Kim Il-song recently gave instructions on large-scale development of shallow water marine cultivation for rationally utilizing the country's abundant natural resources and raising the standard of living and bringing about a new advance in production of especially nutritious kelp, laver, clams, fish, etc., and thereby contributing to achieving the party's goal of 5 million tons of marine products; calls for improvement of material and technical operations of marine cultivation groupds, mechanization of fishery products processing operations; urges all functionaries and workers in the fisheries sector to be aware of the importance of shallow water marine cultivation and not to place all their efforts on large deep sea fishing operations ignoring shallow water operations; exhorts all functionaries to formulate detailed plans for shallow water development and all units including the fisheries committee to set up material supply bases for shallow water marine cultivation, produce and supply much more of these materials and equipment; urges the fisheries committee and the provinces to perform organizational work for the shallow water marine cultivation projects offices, fisheries projects offices and fisheries cooperatives to carry out shallow water marine cultivation on a wide scale, solve all problems in processing and packaging fishery products for timely transportation and distribution to the people; urges all party organizations to install in their members a deep understanding of Kim Il-song's instructions on improving and intensifying shallow water marine cultivation and have all fisheries functionaries plan economic organizational work in a spirit of absolutism and unconditionally to party policy.

19 Sep 81 p 1 middle right: "Let Us Concentrate All Forces and Vigorously Carry Out the Harvest Battle": Notes that despite the influence of the continuing cold front, a bumper crop has been readied under the wise leadership of Kim Il-song and the vigorous guidance of the party through chuche farming methods and that all grain is growing apace thus giving prospects of an unprecedented bumper harvest this year, filling the nation's granary with 9.5 million tons of grain; calls for all party members and workers in the agricultural sector to uphold Kim Il-song's instructions on reaping this year's harvest on time and cut the grain as soon as it ripens to demonstrate the appropriateness of the party's line of farming first, and perform this year's harvesting with the same spirit as they performed transplanting and weeding this year; calls for mustering of all forces, machinery, manpower, etc., in the agricultural sector for this year's harvesting; urges guidance functionaries in the rural economic sector to go out and inspect the status of grain growth in the fields, utilize rice and corn reapers to the fullest, establish full shift operations, provide spare parts at the proper time; exhorts all workers in every sector of the national economy to render material and technical assistance in harvesting and for the machine industry to produce and supply more reapers, threshers, tractors and farm machinery and spare parts; urges the functionaries and three revolutions team members in party, executive

and economic guidance organizations at all levels to go among the farm workers and explain to them Kim Il-song's instructions on harvesting and threshing rice and corn and carry on economic agitation work out in the fields.

21 Sep 81 p 1 upper right: "Let us Ceaselessly Decrease the Materials Consumption Level and Vigorously Expedite Production and Construction": States that decisively lowering the consumption level of materials such as electric power, coal and fuel oil and producing and building more and better with the materials and equipment presently on hand and strictly regulating power and materials consumption in the production process are important matters in accomplishing the decisions of the Third Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee this year; calls for all functionaries and workers of all sectors to cast off obsolete technology and methods of accounting and weighing, boldly create new technology, lower the consumption rate so that not a single grain of coal, drop of oil, meter of cloth is wasted in production and construction; states that the producing masses who are directly involved with production are well aware of the reserves and possibilities for effectively utilizing materials and are endlessly setting new norms and new records through the production process; calls for all economic guidance functionaries to go among the producing masses and perform political work and "working with people," arouse their revolutionary fervor so that they will take on their work as their own and conserve; stresses the technical innovation movement and establishing materials consumption norms according to the requirements for setting the national economy on a chuche-oriented, modern and scientific footing; urges scientists and technicians to intensify innovative cooperation with the producing masses and for all architectural organizations to cast off antiquated methods of calculation and designing the structure of machinery and buildings and to decrease the weight of products, revise designs and introduce them into production and construction; calls for all to heed the party slogan, "Let's conserve, conserve and conserve again!" and endlessly reduce the level of materials consumption and thereby achieve a greater upswing in production and construction.

23 Sep 81 p 1 upper right: "May the Functionaries Work While Giving Firm Priority to Political Work": Notes that the functionaries, as the command personnel of the revolution, must give priority to political work in their duties so as to achieve a new upswing in production and construction by mobilizing the party members and workers ideologically; emphasizes that the power of political work grows larger in proportion to the development of society and the increase in the level of consciousness of the masses and that political work is most important for the party functionaries and economic administration functionaries to perform their work; stresses that it is easy to issue orders and directives in the administrative style work method but performing political work is more difficult and requires proper methodology to be performed substantially; calls for party functionaries and economic administration functionaries in factories, enterprises and cooperative farms to perform substantive political work and organize and mobilize the workers to fulfill party policy and to lead the masses like a mother teaches her children; calls for all party functionaries and all functionaries who perform economic administration work in the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and

factories and enterprises to give priority to political work rather than administration to raise up the level of awareness and zeal of the workers using meetings, roundtable discussions and lectures on a normal basis; urges all functionaries to study Kim Il-song's works and instructions, be well versed in party policy using them as their guidelines in performing mass political work to fit each particular situation and thereby expedite the movement to conquer the summit of the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

25 Sep 81 p 1 upper right: "May the Guidance Functionaries Penetrate Deeply Into Reality and Render Substantial Assistance Down Below": States that guidance functionaries bear the heavy responsibility of vigorously expediting the workers' struggle to bring about new advances in socialist economic construction and that it is a necessity for the guidance functionaries to penetrate reality and help the workers to perform production well and achieve success in their economic work; stresses that the working masses themselves are the best informed about their situation and are the ones directly involved in developing production and therefore the functionaries must rely on the producing masses, go among them and ascertain their actual situation and set up correct measures for developing production at a higher level; calls for the functionaries to go among the producing masses and assist them in accomplishing their goals and fulfilling the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress by properly performing their economic guidance management responsibilities; urges the functionaries to consider the producing masses as their teachers, and go out to the factories and enterprises and direct the work performed there; exhorts the functionaries in the provincial economic guidance committees to go down to the factories and enterprises in their provinces, inspect the warehouses and machinery, hold discussions with the workers, be thoroughly familiar with all matters concerning management of materials, equipment, manpower and finances as well as normalizing production and do their best to settle all problems encountered therein; warns against excessive meetings and documentation and encourages going down directly to the working sites to ascertain the true situations and give guidance as needed; stresses going among the workers to solve the problems they encounter, listening to their opinions and views; urges the functionaries in the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and the functionaries in the economic guidance committees in every province to oversee periodic maintenance of factory and enterprise equipment and provide everything necessary for normalizing production at a high level: calls upon the functionaries to teach the lower echelons proper business management methodology including methods of political work and planning discussions, manpower assignments, production and financial summary reporting, etc., and render substantial assistance to the workers down below and achieve a new transformation in economic guidance management and economic construction.

29 Sep 81 p 1 lower left: "Envoy of Togolese People Coming With Friendly Sentiments": [Summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 188, 29 Sep 81, pp D3-4: "Materials on Togolese President's Visit"].

8446
CSO: 4108/133

KPA RALLY MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

SK240354 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 18 May 82

[Report on 17 May KPA unit rally on Kwangju uprising anniversary--with portions recorded]

[Text] A mass rally marking the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising was held on 17 May at the Korean People's Army [KPA] unit to which Comrade Kim Yong-pom belongs. Placed on the front wall of the rally hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" Also seen in the meeting hall were slogans reading: "We positively support the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean youth, students and people" and "Let us realize the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland with an united national power."

Kim Han-chu, a hero of the republic, spoke first: [begin recording] Comrades, today, we significantly greet the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju uprising.

As is well known, the Kwangju people's resistance in May 1980 was a heroic struggle demonstrating the South Korea people's firm will and invincible fighting spirit to realize democracy and the country's peaceful reunification. [applause]

The Kwangju resistance participated in by [word indistinct] Kwangju citizens, including the elderly and children, entered a new phase with arms. Defeating the last-ditch offensive of [words indistinct] armed with planes, tanks and armored cars, Kwangju citizens who rose in (?a protest struggle) completely seized Kwangju [word indistinct] times.

The flame of struggle which was lit in Kwangju quickly spread throughout South Cholla Province and even to many areas of North Cholla Province. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which foresaw its disgraceful collapse in the face of the flames of the uprisers, besieged Kwangju and led a massacre by mobilizing over 100,000 troops of the South Korean puppet army, including notorious paratroopers, about 150 tanks and armored cars, and about 100 artillery pieces, helicopters and even missiles.

Paratroopers, who took drugs like [words indistinct], indiscriminately shot, stabbed, beat, suffocated and crushed people to death with tanks and armored cars. In a few days following its seizure of Kwangju, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring murdered over 5,000 citizens and injured over 24,000 people in Kwangju in its barbarous, bloody operations. In addition, over 2,700 citizens were killed or wounded in Mokpo, Naju, Yosu and Sunchon. In terms of wickedness and cruelty, the Kwangju massacre triggered by the Chon Tu-hwan rign is an unprecedently bestial act of killing its fellow countrymen and the most felonious act of a human butcher which our people will denounce forever. [shouts]

The heroic Kwangju citizens' struggle was a massive uprising participated in by people of all walks of life, including workers, peasants and even religionists, a great antifascist struggle with arms for democracy and national salvation and against the armed enemy. The immortal exploits of the Kwangju uprisers will shine forever in the history of the South Korean people's antifascist struggle and will be remembered forever by our people. [applause]

Comrades, after staining Kwangju with the blood of fellow countrymen and converting South Korea into a melting pot of fascism, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique has established an unprecedentedly tyrannical, fascist ruling system. By fabricating various incidents, including the democratic workers' union case, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested and imprisoned thousands of patriotic people, youth and students. Furthermore, the ring expelled [word indistinct] university students from campus and arrested, imprisoned and punished 600 of them. Since [words indistinct], the Chon Tu-hwan ring has more wickedly stepped up its fascist suppression of the people. While kicking up unprecedentedly frantic fascist rackets in South Korea, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed the toadyist treachery of making everything in South Korea subordinate to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and selling it to them.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is an intolerable group of splittists who reject the country's peaceful reunification.

Every fact shows that the butcher Chon Tu-hwan is a bloodthirsty, fascist murderous devil, a felonious splittist and a wicked war maniac. The United States is responsible for the development of today's situation in South Korea in which the people's desire for democracy and reunification is mercilessly violated.

To occupy South Korea as their colonial military base forever and thwart our country's peaceful reunification, the U.S. imperialists have exercised a heinous fascist rule in South Korea. From the first day when [words indistinct] the U.S. imperialists established the most truculent fascist military dictatorship in South Korea. And they forced the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of the most sordid military rascals--to suppress the South Korean people of all walks of life aspiring for democracy and reunification. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are neither protectors nor friends,

but dirty aggressors and vicious foes against democracy and reunification. I resolutely denounce with surging national resentment the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring for committing the barbarous holocaust in Kwangju--a city of resistance--for frantically running amok in its maneuvers for fascism, division and treachery and the U.S. imperialist aggressors for instigating them in these maneuvers. [shouts]

The South Korean people are now seething with the desire to achieve democracy and reunification to fulfill the desire of youths, students and people who rose 2 years ago in Kwangju. This desire, enveloping into the flames of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, has spread throughout South Korea. Combining with the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the antifascist struggle of the South Korean students and people to achieve democracy has developed.

On behalf of all the people in the northern half of the republic, I convey warm greetings to the South Korean youths, students and people stoutly staging the anti-U.S. antifascist struggle for democracy in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's outrageous fascist tyranny and fully support their patriotic struggle. [shouts]

Comrades, the way to fulfill at the earliest possible date the noble desire of the warriors who shed the blood of patriotism on the streets of Kwangju 2 years ago and who demanded democracy and reunification is to eliminate the fascist colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to reunify the fatherland. Without overthrowing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule, the South Korean people cannot expect the democratic development of society and national reunification, nor can they extricate themselves from today's sufferings and miseries.

The South Korean people should resolutely rise in the antifascist struggle for democracy with such courage and spirit, which made enemies shiver, as the Kwangju uprisers showed. The South Korean people and intellectuals should bury the military fascist rule forever by fanning the flames of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle across this land and then (?establish a genuine democratic government).

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All the Korean people should expedite the fatherland's reunification by rising as one in the struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw from South Korea.

The South Korean people should force the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces to withdraw from South Korea and end their policy of colonial subjugation and interferring maneuvers by vigorously waging a mass anti-U.S. struggle against the U.S. imperialists who, occupying half of the national territory with arms, have instigated the puppets to fascism, division, treachery and war.

The reunification of the fatherland is the supreme national task assigned to all the Korean people and the ardent aspirations of the Kwangju popular uprisers. We firmly believe, upholding the torch of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, the South Korean people of all walks of life will achieve the sacred cause which the Kwangju warriors failed to accomplish. [applause]

Today, the people of all walks of the northern half of the republic and the soldiers of our people's army are assigned the weighty but honorable task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--and of expediting the cause of the fatherland's reunification at the earliest date under the banner of imbuing society with the chuche idea and by upholding the grand program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress and his historic policy speech at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

Bearing deep in our hearts the pride to carry out the revolution, holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should firmly arm ourselves with the immortal chuche idea--the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea--more solidly consolidate our revolutionary ranks and effect a new upsurge and innovation in waging our (?military struggle).

Let us stoutly struggle to reunify the fatherland and consummate the chuche cause, firmly united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero. [applause and shouts] [end recording]

Song Yong-han spoke next:

[Begin recording] Comrades, the courageous Kwangju citizens waged a bloody struggle 2 years ago to eradicate the Yusin fascist system and greet the day of democracy and reunification.

People of all walks of life participated in the ranks of the struggle. The workers of an automobile factory rushed to the van of the struggle, driving buses and armored cars. The colliers of the Hwasun coal mine and the workers of the Chonnam textile company who risked life and limb, throwing stones at the enemy, participated in the struggle.

Their vehement struggle to gain freedom and democracy was an unprecedented struggle for national salvation which reflected the ardent desire of all the South Korean working masses under exploitation and oppression.

The Kwangju popular uprising, which aroused the whole world, was a massive popular resistance participated in by people of all walks of life, including the working masses. It was the highest-level resistance against fascism and for democracy in which the people waged death-defying battles with arms against the armed enemy.

What was the aspiration of the Kwangju fighters who valiantly rushed to the plaza risking life and limb? They ardently aspired for the realization of genuine democratic politics, rejecting the reinvigoration of the Yusin system. They also desired to live in a new democratic society by ending the tragedy of division, refusing to remain fascist slaves any longer.

Who suppressed such ardent aspirations of the Kwangju workers, youth, students and people? It was the U.S. imperialists--the implacable enemy who invaded our country some 100 years ago and have been exercising colonial rule in South Korea for 37 years--and their tainted, treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, the chieftain of the Yusin remnants.

The absurd remarks made by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan still infuriate the soldiers of our people's army. He said: If we murder, we should do it in a merciless fashion. Kwangju is a proper place to show our will [words indistinct]. What a shuddering example of a human butcher he is! As part of antinational, murderous acts of the rascal Chon Tu-hwan under the instigation of the U.S. masters, the vicious paratroopers perpetrated a bloodbath in Kwangju. The bloodbath was a most heinous, brutal and bestial mass killing reminiscent of truculent war maniacs in the world's history.

Thanks to his exploits of massacring his fellow countrymen, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan could seize power with the confidence of the U.S. imperialist masters. Since then, the murderer Chon Tu-hwan has exercised the most heinous military fascist rule in South Korea. Perplexed by the growing national awareness and working class-consciousness of the South Korean people and their social advance demanding a new life on the occasion of the Kwangju popular uprising, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is suppressing the people more viciously.

Along with all soldiers of the people's army, I strongly denounce, with surging national resentment, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique--which indiscriminately murdered the workers and people of Kwangju during the Kwangju uprising and is maintaining its fascist power--and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our people's implacable enemy, who patronize the ring. [shouts]

Comrades, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is challenging the movement for democracy and patriotism with the support of the U.S. imperialist masters. This notwithstanding, only ruin awaits the ring. Clearly recognizing through the Kwangju catastrophe that it was the U.S. imperialists and their stoogies, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, that trampled underfoot national sovereignty, democracy and human rights, all the South Korean people are waiting the day when they will avenge this. We firmly believe that all South Korean people will strenuously and indomitably struggle, hardening their fighting spirit and courage, as in the days of the Kwangju uprising, until they courageously force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique. [applause]

All the soldiers of the people's army will fully support with all their strength the antifascist struggle for democracy and national salvation of the South Korean working class and people. We will more vigorously struggle to

realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and consummate the chuche cause, upholding the banner of the three revolutions under the leader's leadership. [applause and shouts] [end recording]

Kim Kwan-ho spoke next:

[Begin recording] Comrades, even at this moment, we hear the shouting of heroic students and people who rose in the Kwangju popular uprising, demanding freedom and democracy, and were felled by the guns and bayonets of the enemy.

The outcries: "Dismantle the military regime!" "eliminate the Yusin system!" and "smash the murderer Chon Tu-hwan to death!" of the patriotic students were a reflection of the ardent desire to achieve a new democratic society in the dark land of South Korea.

However, neither democracy nor reunification, which the patriotic Kwangju students called for even in their last moment, has been realized. Who on earth answered their ardent aspirations with a fratricidal operation, frantically running along the streets on which the blood of patriotism was shed and their bodies were scattered? Who is it who trampled underfoot the desire and aspiration of the patriotic Kwangju students and shot the Kwangju fighters who called for freedom and democracy? It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the implacable enemy of our nation, and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, their stooge and the unheard-of fascist murderer.

We clearly remember that the U.S. imperialists, while expressing regrets in talking about human rights as the Kwangju uprising expanded, conspired to end the Kwangju situation in South Korea in a meeting hurriedly called at the White House and directed traitor Chon Tu-hwan to cruelly resort to violence. How could the soldiers of the people's army forget that the rascal commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to suppress the Kwangju uprisers by means of force, by turning over three army divisions and (?one) armored unit under his command to the Chon Tu-hwan clique?

The U.S. imperialists cannot hide the fact that they are responsible for the Kwangju massacre which enraged the entire nation and mankind. The U.S. imperialists are the sworn enemy of the Korean people. They are atrocious murderers and oppressors of the South Korean people and the vicious enemy of democracy and the reunification of the fatherland. [shouts]

In the bloody land of Kwangju, the South Korean students clearly witnessed the dirty faces of the U.S. imperialist beasts who are neither our friends nor protectors.

As they are able to discriminate between a friend and an enemy, the South Korean youth and students set fire to the Kwangju American cultural center to give warnings to the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are not our friends; last March they waged a bold anti-U.S. struggle by setting fire to the Pusan American

cultural center. The flame of the anti-U.S. struggle is spreading to all places, including Seoul and Chunchon, and to people of all walks of life, including intellectuals and religionists.

We firmly believe that the South Korean students, singing more loudly the songs of democracy and reunification sung by the patriotic Kwangju uprisers, will rise in a second Kwangju uprising and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique by driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors. [applause] [end recording]

(Kang Chong-ok) spoke next: [begin recording] Comrades: The soldiers of our people's army are proudly recalling the noble resistance fighters who waged a death-defying resistance in Kwangju for 10 days against as many as 70,000 puppet army troops for the cause of democracy and reunification under the U.S. imperialist military occupation.

Peasants from (?Yongyang) and Tamyang as well as those around Kwangju, the streets of resistance, joined in the resistance. The peasants in the vicinity of Mokpo and Naju and those in Posong, Wando, Haenam and [word indistinct] also vigorously joined in the resistance.

Why did the South Korean peasants join in the armed uprising in Kwangju at the risk of their lives? Because they wanted freedom, something more precious than farming, and they wanted to end the colonial fascist [rule] which turned the granary into a place of death. It was also because they wanted democracy and the country's peaceful reunification, something more precious than their lives.

With what did [words indistinct] the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist elements repay such a just struggle by the Kwangju citizens and (?fighters) in the Hanam plain? They did it with genocide of indiscriminately shooting, stabbing and trampling the uprisers to death. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is a merciless, truculent human butcher and is a barbarous gang lacking reason, conscience and morality. I sternly denounce, with surging national indignation, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, who harshly suppressed and murdered the patriotic people of Kwangju and South Korea who rose up in the struggle for democracy and national salvation, and who are consolidating the truculent colonial, fascist terrorist rule. [cheers]

Comrades: The only thing the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which lacks reason or conscience, has on its mind is a sordid ambition for personal pleasure and power and a dirty aspiration for fascism, war, division and treachery.

The mere fact that the South Korean rural areas have been devastated and the South Korean peasants have suffered from food shortages and famines during the past year allows us to clearly grasp the Chon Tu-hwan ring's nation-selling, antinational and reactionary policy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has turned South Korea into such a starving place in which no human being can live. Taking advantage of importing foreign rice, the ring is making a habit of illicit fortunemaking and corruption.

If we leave intact such a traitorous group, which is enjoying a life of pleasure-seeking by collecting people's blood taxes and is maintaining its life by way of treachery under the aegis of the foreign aggressors, we can never anticipate that the South Korean peasants and people will free themselves from today's miserable situation; nor can we look forward to democracy and the country's peaceful reunification.

I believe the South Korean peasants will resolutely join in the spreading anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and end the military fascist rule. They will surely greet the day when they will satisfy the grudge of the fighters mercilessly sacrificed on the streets of Kwangju. [applause and cheers] [end recording]

CSO: 4108/156

BRIEFS

PERSONNEL MISSING--On the night of 14 May 1982, a member of our side engaged in training on our side of the military control area in the demilitarized zone of the east coast of the frontline, in the eastern sector of the front, was missing. A search is ongoing on the spot. In this connection, the senior member of our side to the military armistice commission, considering that the missing personnel may have drifted to the South Korean coast, sent a notification on 16 May to the senior member of the UN side demanding that if the UN side finds anybody regarded to be the personnel of our side, it return the body to our side. [Text] [SK161347 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 16 May 82]

CSO: 4108/156

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

HOUSES FOR STEEL WORKERS BUILT IN CHONGJIN

SK241535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--Residential quarters for the workers of the Kimchaek Iron Works, a base of iron-production, have taken shape in all grandeur in South Chongjin.

South Chongjin called a "city of furnacemen" is situated in a scenic spot on the bank of the clean Nabuk River near the works. There are standing grand and beautiful high-rise apartment houses of eight, twelve and fifteen stories, educational and cultural institutions and public service facilities built in various architectural styles.

The buildings and streets in South Chongjin are associated with the warm kindness of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

While giving on-the-spot guidance to Chongjin municipality in June 1970 when the expansion project of the Kimchaek Iron Works was in full swing, the great leader deeply acquainted himself with the conditions of the city and gave instructions to build many good dwelling houses for the furnacemen in South Chongjin, a place commanding a nice view near the [word indistinct].

Until then the local functionaries had been planning to build a factory in that place favorable for obtaining industrial water and convenient in traffic.

But, the great leader, concerned first of all for the working people, saw to it that the workers' residential quarters were created there.

A construction plan of South Chongjin began to be worked out amid his warm love and solicitude.

He defined in detail the central part and sections of the city to provide a modern city to the steel makers and indicated a concrete orientation and ways from the architectural style and structures of the flats to the creation of recreation grounds and green spaces for the conveniences in their life.

In the spring of 1976 when the construction of South Chongjin was progressing in full scale, the great leader visited Chongjin again and took care that flats for 3,000 families were built in South Chongjin in a year with the support of the whole country.

To bring the plan of the great leader to brilliant realization, the glorious party centre gave guidance in organizing construction teams in all parts of the country and hastening the housing construction at lightning speed.

Thus, the city construction went ahead vigorously and, some time later, workers families began to move to new flats in this "city of furnacemen."

Since then many flats have been built in South Chongjin and the city has been rendered more beautiful.

In July 1980 the great leader called at Chongjin again and went round the residential quarters of South Chongjin, expressing satisfaction, and unrolled a brighter prospect of South Chongjin construction.

South Chongjin will be built into a more modern and grand city.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION STEPPED THROUGH SPEED CAMPAIGN

SK211532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--May 21 every year is observed as day of constructors in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The new history of construction in Korea began when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a grand blueprint for converting our country into a paradise of people, breaking ground with a shovel in his hand for the project of the improvement of the Potong River, Pyongyang, on May 21, 1946, after liberation.

The great leader's far-reaching plan of construction has been brought into brilliant reality today under the guidance of the party.

The glorious party centre put forward the new policy of speed campaign in the 1970's to accelerate construction at the Chollima speed spurred on by the speed campaign and has wisely led construction work, thus ushering in the brilliant heyday of construction in our country.

The builders who assembled a flat in 14 minutes in the 1950's, the period of great upsurge of chollima, wrought a new miracle by assembling a flat in the construction of modernly appointed multi-storied apartment houses in 7 minutes in 1975 when they built the Nakwon Street in Pyongyang.

At this high construction tempo many new streets and towns made their appearance and grand monumental structures rose like bamboo shoots after a rain.

In recent years the speed campaign has been waged more vigorously.

The 170 metre-high tower of the chuche idea, a grand monumental creation in the age of the workers party, occupying a spacious area on a bank of the Taedong River and the two large fountains jetting forth water up to 150 metres high in the middle of the river were erected in less than two years.

The 60 metre-high arch of triumph is also a grand monumental structure built perfectly in formative arts by applying the traditional architectural style of our nation in conformity with the contemporary aesthetic sentiments. Through the vigorous speed campaign the builders constructed it also in less than two years.

The magnificent Kim Il-song stadium which made its appearance taking on completely new looks at the foot of historic Moran Hill is wonderfully equipped with modern facilities and has 100,000 seats.

The constructors built the stadium only in four months.

This speed is 15-18 times that created at the time of our construction of the People's Palace of Culture, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium and the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

It was at this high tempo that the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Department Store No 1, the ice rink and the Chongnyu Restaurant were built and the Changgwang Street and the Munsu Street resembling a town made their appearance.

All this is a great demonstration of the vitality of the speed campaign proposed by our party.

CSO: 4120/272

KIM IL-SONG WORK PUBLISHED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

SK241030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--"Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (April 14, 1982), was recently brought out by the foreign languages publishing house in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German.

Pointing out that the revolution and construction should be vigorously pushed ahead under the uplifted banner of the people's government and the three revolutions, the great leader in the first part of the work put forward a classic proposition that communism is the people's power plus the three revolutions. He also advanced the task of constantly strengthening the people's power and enhancing its function and role in every way and the task of vigorously conducting the three revolutions.

In the second part he said that to build a communist society and completely realize chajusong (independence) of the popular masses it is necessary to dynamically push ahead with socialist economic construction, and set forth concrete tasks for it.

Noting that a very important problem in realizing chajusong of the popular masses is to achieve that of the country and the nation, the great leader, in the last third part [as received], put forward the problems of principle to be maintained in the struggle for completely realizing national sovereignty throughout the country and concrete ways for its realization.

Referring to the work for making the whole world independent, he said that to this end it is necessary for all the countries and nations to firmly maintain chajusong and further expand and develop the nonaligned movement.

In this historic work he clearly expounded all the strategical and tactical policies for carrying out the cause of chaju from the question of realizing the independent demands of the popular masses in all realms of social life to that of defending chajusong of the country and the nation and realizing chajusong on the global scale, and clarified ways to attain this goal.

Indeed, the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal classic document consummating the chuche-oriented revolutionary theory of communism and deepening and developing it on to a new, higher stage.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILIES OBSERVE CHONGNYON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK250441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--Papers here Tuesday dedicate editorials to the 27th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), an authoritative organisation of overseas citizens of the DPRK.

In its editorial headlined "27 Years of Glorious Victory," NODONG SINMUN says that on this day the people in the homeland are extending warmest congratulations and fervent compatriotic greetings to the Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 compatriots in Japan.

It further says: The formation of Chongnyon on May 25, 1955, was a shining fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of a switchover in the line of the movement of Koreans in Japan for turning it into a true patriotic movement serving the cause of Korean revolution and a declaration announcing to the whole world the birth of a chuche-oriented movement of overseas compatriots.

With its formation, the movement of Koreans in Japan, which had been undergoing twists and turns in the mud of flunkeyism and national nihilism developed into a sacred national patriotic movement for the fatherland and the nation, guided by the chuche idea, and the compatriots in Japan became able to glorify their lives on the road of a true struggle for the victory of the cause of chuche, firmly defending their national dignity as overseas citizens of our republic.

The last 27 years covered by Chongnyon since its formation is a proud course in which it has won a glorious victory and rendered great meritorious services for the fatherland and nation by applying the immortal chuche idea to the movement of Koreans in Japan, holding aloft the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that Chongnyon, in the past period, has achieved shining successes in the struggle for dyeing its ranks with the chuche idea and fulfilling its patriotic tasks and has contributed to enhancing the international prestige and influence of our republic and increasing the number of the supporters and

sympathizers for the cause of national reunification by widely propagandizing the policy of independent national reunification of the Workers Party of Korea and actively waging a movement for solidarity with the world people, the Japanese people included, the editorial continues:

Its history since its formation has, indeed, been a glorious history of loyalty in which it has brilliantly embodied the immortal chuche idea in the movement of Koreans in Japan and a proud patriotic history marked with great successes unprecedented in the world movement of overseas compatriots.

The people in the homeland feel national pride in having such dependable organisation of overseas citizens as Chongnyon on the soil of Japan.

All the successes made by Chongnyon over the last period are precious fruits of the wise leadership and paternal love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who spread a new history of the movement of Koreans in Japan as a chuche-oriented patriotic movement by forming Chongnyon in the early period clearly indicated the direction to be followed by it and its fighting tasks including the four major patriotic tasks, and ways for their fulfillment.

The wise leadership and great care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the movement of Koreans in Japan reach them with greater warmth under the energetic guidance of our party today.

It is because they hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the sun of the nation and bask in the rays of the brilliant guidance of our party that the compatriots in Japan have been able to shake off the bitter destiny of a ruined nation and have been reborn as legitimate overseas citizens of our republic and been able to perform such great feats for the fatherland and the nation.

The people in the homeland will do everything they can in the future, too, to defend the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and support their patriotic activities and fight more staunchly hand in hand with them to bring earlier the reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/272

PAKISTAN MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS

Group Meets O Kuk-yol

SK150349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)--Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, on May 14 met and had a friendly conversation with the military friendship association of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of army staff of the Pakistan Army, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean People's Army and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang.

Delegation Departs

SK190553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 May (KCNA)--The military friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of army staff of the Pakistan Army, which had been visiting our country, left here on May 18 by plane.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy here Noorullah Khan.

A farewell function for the delegation was held at the airport.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAKISTANI MILITARY FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS

Banquet for Visitors

SK150931 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a party on the evening of May 14 in honor of the military friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on a visit to our country.

Present at the party were Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of army staff of the Pakistan Army, and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang.

Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin spoke first at the party. He said that the visit of the delegation to Korea would go a long way toward further developing the friendly relations between the Korean and Pakistan peoples and armies.

Noting that the Pakistan people and army under the leadership of His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq are striving to develop agriculture and national industry and build a new life, he wished them new success in their future struggle for the grandeur and prosperity of the country and for its defence.

He proposed a toast to the militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Pakistan peoples and armies, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Respected President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

Head of the delegation Sawar Khan spoke next. He said: You have made a big advance in all domains under the energetic guidance of His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the valiant Korean people and the world people.

This success was made possible because the Korean people have endeavoured, arming themselves with chuche philosophy and making continued advance in the spirit of chollima under the wise guidance of the great leader.

He went on: We sincerely wish you greater progress and prosperity under the guidance of the great leader. Lastly, I propose a toast to the strengthening and development of the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader of the Korean people His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

O Kuk-yol Attends Party

SK180517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--General Sawar Khan [as received], deputy chief of army staff of the Pakistan Army, who is heading a Pakistan military friendship delegation, arranged a party at the Pakistan Embassy on the evening of May 17 upon the conclusion of the delegation's Korean visit.

Invited to the party were Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

The members of the delegation and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang Noorullah Khan [as received] were present.

Speaking first, head of the delegation Sawar Khan said: We had the honour of being received by the great leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song today.

I believe that our visit will help toward expanding and strengthening the relations between the two countries.

He further said: I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Pakistan and Korean peoples and between the governments of the two countries, to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade O Kuk-yol spoke next. During your stay here, you highly appreciated the achievements made by our working people and people's army soldiers in the struggle for achieving the complete victory of socialism and increasing the defence capabilities under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and expressed support to the struggle of our people for national reunification, he said and added: This is a great encouragement to our people and people's army soldiers.

Men and officers of our people's army, he said, will in the future, too, make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President Ziaul Haq and to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAPE VERDE DELEGATION VISITS

Group Entertained

SK102313 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2256 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" was performed on the evening of May 10 at the February 8 House of Culture in honour of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, on a state visit to our country.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, Vice-Minister of General Education Hong Il-chon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Cape Verde Choe Kwang-kuk and working people in the city.

The music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" performed by 5,000 artists in Pyongyang was warmly acclaimed by the guests for its high ideological and artistic value.

At the end of the performance, a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade President Aristides Pereira were projected on the backdrop, and artists wearing national costumes of Korea and Cape Verde sang in chorus the "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Cape Verde song "Independence," performing a dance of friendship.

Comrade President Aristides Pereira, together with Vice-President Pak Song-chol, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to artists in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

On the afternoon the delegation went round the tower of the chuche idea and the Arch of Triumph.

In the morning some members of the delegation inspected the Grand People's Study House and visited the book exhibition opened here in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The wife of the president was shown round the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Pyongyang September 15 Weekly Nursery.

Delegation Tours

SK112253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde led by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, visited Mangyongdae on the morning of May 11.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, Vice-Minister of General Education Hong Il-chon and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde Choe Kwang-kuk.

While hearing about an immortal story associated with the native house of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Mangyongdae, President Aristides Pereira and his party saw with keen interest historical mementoes carefully preserved in the historic house.

Then the guests went round a modern fun fair, establishments for culture and rest of working people built in historic Mangyongdae.

The delegation visited the Kim Il-song Military University.

A welcome function was held at the university.

The guests inspected with deep attention the educational establishments of the university.

The delegation also visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

The guests watched the extracurricular activities of school children and appreciated a music and dance performance given by art circle members of the palace.

Earlier, the delegation was shown round the Pyongyang Metro.

Meanwhile, some members of the party of the president went round the terraced fields of the Hari Cooperative Farm in Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province.

Gymnastics Performance

SK122356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2320 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde led by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, on a state visit to our country on May 12 appreciated the mass gymnastic display "People Sing of the Leader" performed by Pyongyang school youth and children at the Kim Il-song Stadium.

Seeing the mass gymnastic display together with the guests were Vice President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premiers Kong Chin-tae and Kye Ung-tae, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu-sun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, Vice-Minister of General Education Hong Il-chon, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cape Verde Choe Kwnag-kuk and working people in the city.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Aristides Pereira were projected and letters "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live Comrade Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde!" appeared on the background.

The mass gymnastic display was warmly acclaimed by the guests and spectators for its rich ideological and artistic value and high sports skill.

The delegation visited the Kumsong tractor plant, the Chongsan cooperative farm and the Kumchon drainage pumping station on May 12.

While going round the processing and assembling shop of the Kumsong tractor plant, President Aristides Pereira expressed deep admiration for the successful production of various types of tractors and congratulated the workers there upon their success of labour.

The guests also inspected the Chongsan cooperative farm. After their inspection of the farm the president said: We regard the great successes made by the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song as our own. Their successes greatly encourage the Cape Verde people in their cause of national reconstruction.

Cooperation Accord

SK140411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 14 (KCNA)--Minutes of talks on economic and cultural cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Republic of Cape Verde were signed in Pyongyang on May 12.

The minutes were signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, authorized by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and by Foreign Minister Silvino Manuel da Luz, authorized by the government of the Republic of Cape Verde.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAPE VERDE LEADER VISITS KIM IL-SONG MILITARY SCHOOL

SK120234 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] On the morning of 11 May, the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of Republic of Cape Verde visited the Kim Il-song Military University.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Foreign Minister Pak Myong-ku, Vice-Minister of General Education Hong Il-chon and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde Choe Kwang-sik.

On this day the university was filled with a welcoming atmosphere. Flags of the DPRK and Cape Verde were flying from the flagpoles. Posted in the vicinity were slogans which read "Warm welcome for Comrade Aristides Pereira, president of Republic of Cape Verde."

Arriving at the college, the guests were warmly welcomed by faculty members and students. KPA Colonel General Choe In-tok and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and responsible functionaries of the university greeted the guests.

A welcome function for Comrade Aristides Pereira, president of Republic of Cape Verde, was held at the university. Soldiers presented bouquets to the president. The guests inspected with deep attention the educational facilities of the university.

The delegation also visited the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. When President Aristides Pereira and his company arrived at the palace, the children and students warmly welcomed the guests playing music, waving bouquets and balloons. Members of the juvenile corps draped a juvenile corps necktie on the president and then gave him bouquets.

The guests watched with deep attention the extracurricular activities of the children and students who are cultivating knowledge, virtue and physical strength in various study halls of the palace.

Members of the embroidery class presented embroidery work as gifts to the president. Then, the guests viewed a music and dance performance given by art circle members of the palace at the palace theater.

Earlier, the delegation was shown round the Pyongyang subway.

Meanwhile, some members of the party of the president went round the terraced fields of the Hari cooperative farm in Kangdong County, South Pyongan Province.

CSO: 4108/156

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS 'AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY'

SK251129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to "day of liberation of Africa."

In its article headlined "African People's Cause of Independence Will Be Victorious," NODONG SINMUN says that the Korean people on this day express militant solidarity with the African people who are staging a vigorous struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of the continent.

Noting that the African people are driving the imperialists, colonialists and racists out of their continent and achieving great victories in their struggle for liberation and independence, the signed article goes on:

The struggle of the African people for liberation and independence is a just struggle of the African people for becoming the master of their own destiny and a part of the sacred struggle for cutting the lifeline of imperialism on the globe and making the whole world independent at an accelerated pace.

The Korean people always regard it their noble duty to support the righteous struggle of the African people.

Our people will actively support and encourage in the future, too, the struggle of the African people to finally wipe out imperialism, colonialism and racism and accomplish the complete liberation of the continent.

The imperialists and racists are making desperate efforts to subjugate the newly independent countries again. The racists, finding themselves in a dilemma, trounced within and without, are largely increasing their military strength and covering the whole land with fascist repressive networks to deliver themselves from the fatal quagmire with the support of the imperialists.

But, this is nothing but the last kick of the doomed. With no amount of desperate attempt can the imperialists and racists crush the sacred cause of chaju (independence) of the African people.

Sure to win is this sacred cause of building a new independent Africa without imperialism, colonialism and racism and free from all manner of domination and subjugation.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS SUDANESE REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK251131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 13th anniversary of the victory of the Sudanese people in the May revolution.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the victory of the May revolution was an important event which opened a phase of a new turn in the history of the Sudanese people in the building of a new life.

Since the victory of the May revolution the Sudanese people have made a big advance in building a new society, it says, and continues: Externally, the Sudanese Government pursues the non-aligned policy.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes made by the Sudanese people in the building of a new society.

Though the Korean and Sudanese peoples are far away from each other, they have established friendly and cooperative relations in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence, and are developing them.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, make energetic efforts to develop friendship and cooperation with the Sudanese people under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Our people wish the Sudanese people greater successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country and creation of a new life.

CSO: 4120/272

DPRK BOOK SHOW OPENS IN SYRIA, YAR, SOMALIA

SK240506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibitions were recently held with great success in Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic and Somalia on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed in the exhibition halls. The exhibitions were visited by the first vice-chairman of the National Assembly and a vice-minister of information and national guidance in Somalia, the minister of culture and national guidance in Syria, and the minister of information and culture in the Yemen Arab Republic, and other leading personnel of party and state organs, personages of political and public circles, men of the press and foreign diplomatic envoys and people of broad segments of these countries.

The exhibitions drew a large number of people everyday amid the great expectation and concern of the peoples of Syria, the Yemen Arab Republic and Somalia.

Visitors lauded the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, his wise leadership and noble virtues, expressing boundless respect and reverence for him.

They also highly estimated the brilliant successes achieved by our people in all fields of socialist construction, political, economic and cultural, under the wise guidance of the respected leader and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for national reunification.

H. Samatar, vice-minister of information and national guidance of Somalia, spoke at the opening ceremony of the exhibition:

the idea and exploits of the great President Kim Il-song and the shining successes achieved by the Korean people in various fields under his wise administration are widely known to the whole world. Therefore, the world people highly respect him.

The great President Kim Il-song is a most respected leader in the world and his imperishable feats are shining all over the world.

Abdullah Rahman, secretary general of the artists union of the Yemen Arab Republic said: I have seen such a wonderful exhibition for the first time. The great successes of the friendly Korean people will be a common wealth of the whole mankind.

Immortal classic works of the great leader President Kim Il-song will shine long along with his undying feats.

Salah Dambagu, director of the military department of the Syrian Revolutionary Youth League, said: President Kim Il-song is the great leader whom the world people highly respect. By giving a most perfect philosophical exposition of man in the history of human thought, he provided the key for a correct understanding of the position and role of man in the world.

CSO: 4120/272

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO FOREIGN LEADERS

SK212304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

He sent replies to Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the republic of India; Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, emir of state of the Sheikdom of Kuwait; General Mohammad Ziaul-Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African party for independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria; Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation; Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada; and Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the state of Democratic of Kampuchea.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KPA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED AT DPRK MISSIONS ABROAD

SK172230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--Functions were held recently in many countries on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to reports.

Parties, film receptions and press conferences were held at the DPRK embassies in the Soviet Union, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

And photo exhibitions, press conferences, parties and film receptions took place at the DPRK missions in Madagascar, Burundi, Senegal, Uganda, Equatorial Guinea, Zambia, India, Indonesia, Gabon, Central Africa, Switzerland, the Congo, Sweden, Peru, Upper Volta, Zaire, Angola, Cameroon, Algeria, France, the Sudan, Zimbabwe, Singapore, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Pakistan, Portugal, Jamaica, Burma, Lebanon, Nepal, Nicaragua, Somalia, Syria, Guyana, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau and at the permanent mission of our country at the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO).

Present at the functions were personages of political parties, governments and public organisations, men of the press and military of the host countries, foreign diplomatic representatives and military attaches of different embassies.

The attendants wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/272

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM FOREIGN LEADERS

SK201056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok received messages of greetings from foreign counterparts upon his reelection as premier of the Administration Council at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

The message came from:

Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China; Comrade N. A. Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic; Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade J. Batmunkh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Kaysone Phomvihane, premier of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; R. Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Sultan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Khieu Samphan, prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; Desire Rakotoarijaona, head of the government and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Mohammed Mzali, prime minister of the Republic of Tunisia; and Francisco Pinto Balsemao, prime minister of the Republic of Portugal.

CSO: 4120/272

JAPANESE ADMIRER'S ARTICLE HAILS KIM IL-SONG

SK261106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--Masahiro Suzuoki [as received], a member of the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism, recently published an article titled "President Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader of the Present Era" on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader.

The author wrote: Tens of thousands ri long path traversed by President Kim Il-song over the past 70 years is shining as footsteps of eternal guidance lighting the present and future of mankind, and every footstep is adorned with an epic of glory about the president's warm love for the people and about the heroic feats of many revolutionary fighters who devoted their lives to the struggle, holding him in high esteem.

The present era when the popular masses are appearing on the arena of history as masters raised a new question. That is a question as to what is a decisive guarantee for the popular masses who have emerged as masters of the times in realizing a society in which they can live as masters.

The chuche idea which propounds the philosophical principle that "man is master of everything and decides everything" and expounds the principle of revolution that "the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction" is indeed a philosophy and a revolutionary idea desired by the present time.

But, such philosophy and revolutionary idea can be founded and its validity and vitality be proved only by an outstanding thinker and theoretician, the leader of people who is highly respected by the masses of people as he has enabled them to take their position as "masters of everything" and "masters of revolution and construction."

The leader who is endued [as received] with outstanding qualities and founded a philosophy expounding in an allround way that man is the dignified and powerful being and a revolutionary idea based on the position and role of the popular masses as masters, the leader who made it possible for the overwhelming majority of the popular masses to appear as the masters of society and history, he is no lesser than President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the present era.

The greatness of President Kim Il-song lies first of all in that he has brought up the illiterate workers and peasants subjected to maltreatment in the past as a homeless people into indomitable revolutionary soldiers smashing the imperialist domination, into masters of socialist and communist construction.

President Kim Il-song not only successfully solved for the first time the question of revolutionizing intellectuals but also put forward the policy of revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing the entire members of society to make them receive higher education and attain a high level of technique and culture.

Thus, he has freed people from exploitation and oppression and brought them up into masters building society and making history through all difficulties.

It is thanks to his immeasurable labour that the people have become a powerful being.

What occupies the most outstanding and important place in the president's guidance is on-the-spot guidance.

It can be said that his method of leadership is to share weal and woe with people, always finding himself among them, and give play to their chajusong (independence).

His leadership based on chajusong is demonstrating the greatest vitality in the international arena, too.

He set forth the principle of achieving the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement consisting of newly-independent countries and an overwhelming majority of the Third World countries and firmly defends the unity of non-aligned countries though the imperialist and dominationist forces are frantically intensifying their divisive and alienating manoeuvres.

Many heads of state of different countries visiting Korea one after another praise Korea's successes in socialist construction in unison, transcending the differences in social systems and continents, and express deepest thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song who is guiding it.

And not only leaders of newly-independent countries, Third World countries and socialist countries but also leaders of developed countries including the chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, the leader of the French Socialist Party who is elected French President, the general secretary of the Italian Communist Party and the general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party paid a visit to Korea successively and were received by President Kim Il-song.

A series of these facts eloquently tell that today President Kim Il-song is a great leader who is most highly respected in the world and leading the present era to an era of independence and progress.

With the greatest leader of the present era President Kim Il-song in the centre the world people are advancing along a straight path of independence and progress and emerging as proud masters of society and history.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE CHUCHE MEETING LAUDS KIM IL-SONG

SK210013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a national symposium on the chuche idea which was recently held in Japan in celebration of his 70th birthday, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The letter says: Your Excellency President founded the chuche idea, a revolutionary idea in the era of chajusong (independence), and not only gave answers to all questions arising in the revolution and construction but also clarified the stage of the final victory of the revolution, the stage of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

The great development of the struggle for chajusong not only in Korea but in all parts of the world today is unthinkable apart from the leadership of Your Excellency President.

Your Excellency Respected President is the great leader of the revolution who realises the age-old desires of the people.

This is why the entire people extend unbounded thanks to Your Excellency President and celebrate your 70th birthday as a greatest jubilee.

We will more deeply study and grasp the chuche idea and strive further to make the significant year of 1982 a most shining year in the history of activities for the study of the chuche idea in Japan.

We actively support the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Your Excellency President to realise the national desire of the Korean people.

The letter heartily wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HO TAM RECEIVES MESSAGES ON REAPPOINTMENT

SK220419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--Comrade Ho Tam received messages of greetings from foreign ministers of various countries on his reappointment as vice-premier and foreign minister of the administration Council at the first session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly.

The messages came from:

Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China; A. A. Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Romanian Socialist Republic; M. Dugersuren, minister of foreign affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic; Peter Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba; Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; Nguyen Co Thach, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Khamphay Boupha, acting minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; A.C.S. Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs of the government of the Democratic Kampuchea; Butrus Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt; and Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia.

Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent them reply messages.

CSO: 4120/272

'NODONG SINMUN' ON ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF NONALIGNED STATES

SK121541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article headlined "Struggle of Peoples of Non-aligned Countries for Economic Independence," which reads in part: The peoples of the countries that have won national independence are faced with a task to develop economy in a short time while consolidating political independence.

To this end, they must attain self-sustenance in economy.

Economic self-sustenance is the material basis of political sovereignty and independence. Today the non-aligned countries, developing countries set forth the building of an independent national economy as the cardinal point in building a new independent society and are actively striving for its realization.

They are, first of all, destroying the economic foothold of foreign monopoly companies and domestic reactionaries which the imperialists have made use of as a stronghold for domination and international exploitation and plunder. It is one of the essential demands of the building of an independent national economy to develop economy in reliance upon home raw material resources. Now many non-aligned countries are constructing a great many new factories and enterprises using home raw materials.

Today when the worldwide food crisis is continuing under the influence of the cold front the non-aligned countries are paying deep attention to the development of agriculture for the goal of attaining self-sufficiency in food, along with the development of an independent national industry.

The non-aligned countries, developing countries are also organizing state-run farms and agricultural cooperative farms and strengthening their material and technical foundations to boost food and agricultural production.

What is important in attaining economic independence is to train ones own technical personnel. For non-aligned countries struggling for the realisation of their common goal and idea to closely cooperate not only politically but also economically and technically is one of the important ways for the successful construction of an independent national economy in these countries.

The non-aligned countries, developing countries are forming various organisations for economic cooperation and, through them, successfully solving difficult and complicated problems arising in the struggle for economic independence while supporting and cooperating with each other on the principle of mutual accommodation.

In the course of this struggle the might of many non-aligned countries, developing countries is increasing today. If they believe in the strength of their own people and strengthen unity and collaboration on the principle of collective self-reliance while tapping and utilizing to the maximum their own natural resources and potentials, the non-aligned countries, developing countries can surely attain economic independence.

The struggle of the non-aligned countries, developing countries against imperialist domination and interference and for economic independence will bear fine fruit.

CSO: 4120/272

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES NONALIGNED ECONOMIC COOPERATION

SK171056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN recently carried an article headlined "Economic and Technological Cooperation Is Important Means of Economic Self-Sustenance in Developing Countries."

The article says: The main point in building an independent national economy by the non-aligned and developing countries is, first of all, to make the most of their own potentialities on the principle of self-reliance. But this never means ruling out cooperation with other countries.

It is an important factor of promoting economic independence that the non-aligned and developing countries which were in the same lot in the past and have now a common purpose of struggle cooperate with each other in the common efforts to build the national economy.

Cooperation on the principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual accommodation helps develop the national economy of each country fast by filling each others need for what they lack or feel short.

Economic and technological cooperation between non-aligned and developing countries is made all the more urgent by the intensified imperialists economic invasion and plunder of these countries.

What is important here is to swap useful experiences and technique gained in economic construction and exchange technicians and experts to sincerely help each other.

There are more than 100 developing countries on three continents which hold a vast territory of the globe and the greater part of its population. All these countries have their own precious experiences and technique, at least a few kinds each.

If those 100 odd developing countries exchanged with each other one kind of experience and technique, they would have more than 100 kinds of experiences and techniques and if they exchanged ten kinds, they would have more than 1,000 kinds of them.

What is important in their cooperation is also to unite strength to establish various economic cooperative organisations and manage them effectively.

Their organisations of economic cooperation are a powerful weapon for struggling against the imperialists economic aggression and plunder and they play a big role in successfully solving the difficult and complicated problems arising in the building of a new society.

Now the non-aligned and developing countries have set up a good many organisations of economic cooperation whose superiority and vitality have been proved through life and they actively strive to strengthen cooperation and interchange in many fields through them.

The peoples of the non-aligned and developing countries who politically unite firmly and economically and technically cooperate closely under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence are sure to win victory in the building of a new independent and prospering society.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM MAN-KUM, NONALIGNED DELEGATES HOLD MEETING

SK170451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--A joint meeting of Pyongyang working people and foreign guests who had attended the seventh meeting of the coordinating committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned countries was held at the Taesongsan Recreation Ground on May 16.

Invited to the meeting were chairman of the Pool Coordinating Committee Pero Ivacic, and delegation and delegates from member nations of the Pool Coordinating Committee, member news agencies of the pool and other interested news agencies and regional and international organisations who had participated in the Seventh Pool Coordinating Committee meeting.

It was attended by chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, general director of the Korean Central News Agency Kim Song-kol, Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Choe Hak-nae, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Mun Pyong-nok and personages concerned.

Addressing the meeting Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Choe Un-pong warmly welcomed the foreign delegations and delegates who were present there with excellent successes of the seventh meeting of the Pool Coordinating Committee which had been held in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity, mutual understanding and cooperation.

A performance was given by artists in Pyongyang.

They put on the stage a colourful program composed of choruses of "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Song of the Non-aligned Movement" and other choruses, vocal solos and dance which were warmly acclaimed by the foreign guests and audience.

Foreign friends mounted the stage one after another to sing songs and recite poems they wrote.

Then our working people and foreign guests had various sports games such as running with balls and tug of war, through which they deepened the feelings of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of non-aligned countries.

After that, foreign guests were entertained to a party by the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

CSO: 4120/272

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

UNESCO, NONALIGNED PRESS AGENCIES WORKSHOP HELD

SK142215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)--A workshop on mutual cooperation between the UNESCO and news agencies of non-aligned and developing countries was held in Pyongyang on May 14.

It was attended by delegations and delegates participating in the seventh meeting of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries.

Also attending it were Pero Ivacic, chairman of the pool coordinating committee; Yi Nam-kyu, member of the UNESCO National Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and deputy general director of the Korean Central News Agency; Mohamed Hamdy Omar Kandil, director of the division of free flow of information and communication policies of the UNESCO; and Kim Chol-song, secretary general of the UNESCO National Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The workshop was presided over by Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Pool Coordinating Committee.

Delegate of the UNESCO Mohamed Hamdy Omar Kandil, director of its division of free flow of information and communication policies, made a report on mutual cooperation between the UNESCO and news agencies of non-aligned and developing countries.

Many delegates took part in the debate on this problem.

CSO: 4120/272

NONALIGNED POOL DELEGATES DEPART

SK180909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates who had attended the seventh meeting of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries left here on May 17 by plane.

The guests were seen off at the airport by General Director Kim Song-kol and Vice-General Director Song Pong-sun of the Korean Central News Agency, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of Korean Journalists Union Pak Chan-kun.

Leaving here yesterday were: Pero Ivacic, chairman of the pool coordinating committee; delegate of the Burundi Press Agency Ntibandetse Patrice, its director general; delegate of the Agency Nueva of Nicaragua Carlos Garcia Castillo, its director general; delegate of the News Agency of Nigeria Onuora Nzekwu, its general manager; the Peruvian delegation headed by Gilmer Antonio Cacho Cuba, vice-minister of social communication of Peru; delegate of the Rwandan Press Agency Bayigamba Adalbel, its director; delegate of the Togolese Press Agency Amah Tcha-tisa, its director; the delegation of the Zambia News Agency headed by S. Y. Sikalele, assistant secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services of the Republic of Zambia; delegate of the Ghana News Agency K. B. Brown, its general manager; delegate of the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar Andriamanisa Samuelson, its managing director; the delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta headed by Paul Mifsud, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Information of Malta; delegate of the Surinam News Agency Albert Judell, its director general; delegate of the SABAA News Agency of the Yemen Arab Republic Hassan Yahiya al Olori, its director general; delegate of the BAKHTAR News Agency of Afghanistan Azim Lamar, president of publication of the Ministry of Information; delegate of the Iraqi News Agency Hussain Ali Mohamed al-Samarrai, its deputy director general; delegate of the Panama Press Euclides Fuentes Arroyo, its director general; delegate of the Pan African News Agency Dixon Kwame Afreh, its assistant director; delegate of the College of Press of Costa Rica Renato Cajas Corsi, its secretary general; delegate of the Senegalese Press Agency Amadou Moctar Wane, its editor-in-chief; the press delegation of Laos headed by Chanpheng Sihaphom, director

of the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; delegate of the National News Agency of Lebanon Richardo Kamal Hamzi, director of protocol and public and foreign relations in the Ministry of Information of Lebanon; delegate of the Malian Agency of Press and Publicity Bakary Traore, its assistant director general; delegate of the Zairian Press Agency Tukulu Ndomateso Kimbuanda, its secretary general; delegate of the Algerian Press Service Belaid Ahmed, director of its international cooperation; delegate of the Ministry of Information of the People's Republic of the Congo Bilando Victor, director of a department of the ministry; delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television Sylla Cheick, its coordinator; delegate of the ADEN News Agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mohsen Salem Mukesh, director of its department; delegate of the government information services of Sierra Leone L.H.G. Williams, director of the information services of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; delegate of the Guyanese News Agency Arnon Adams; delegate of the Federation of Arab News Agencies Ghazi Mikati, its chief director; and the action delegation of the Latin American National Information System.

CSO: 4120/272

DPRK PEACE COMMITTEE GROUP RECEIVED BY JSP HEAD

SK162222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, on May 13 met a delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its vice-chairman Chong Ki-chol visiting Japan to attend a Tokyo "international conference against nuclear weapons and for disarmament and for nuclear-weapons-free zones," according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial words of regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to chairman Ichio Asukata.

Chairman Ichio Asukata expressed deep thanks for this and warmly hailed the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Pointing out that public opinion supporting the joint declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in northeast Asia issued by the Japan Socialist Party and the Workers Party of Korea is mounting in different countries of the world including the Scandinavian countries, Chairman Ichio Asukata stressed: This is a result of the energetic activities of President Kim Il-song.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were members of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party--director of its international department Noboru Yagi, Toshio Ozuka and Nariyuki Funabashi--and other personages concerned.

Paek Chong-won, director of the international department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, was also present.

The delegation arrived in Tokyo on May 12 by plane.

CSO: 4120/272

KIM IL-SONG SENDS FOREIGN LEADERS REPLIES

SK241144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to party and state leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings on his 70th birthday.

Reply messages of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were sent to:

The presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; and Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, king of Nepal; Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanoubong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad [as received], martial commander and leader of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

Tupuaifili Malietoa the Second, head of state of the independent state of Western Samoa; C. V. Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore; Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand; Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Colonel 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Husayn the First, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; Mohamed Abdelaziz [as received], secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius; Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius; Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the republic of Upper Volta; Goukouni Oueddei, head of the Transitional Government of National Union of Chad; Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon; Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation; Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland; Lieutenant Colonal D. Bouterse, president of the Revolutionary Front of the Republic of Suriname and commander-in-chief of the Suriname National Army, and Edward Philip George Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica.

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BRIEFS

COPENHAGEN MAYOR VISITS--Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on May 17 in honour of the visiting chief mayor of Copenhagen, Denmark. Present at the party were chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Kim Yong-sun and personages concerned. Egon Weidekamp [as received], member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chief mayor of Copenhagen, and his entourage were present on invitation. Chairman Kim Kwan-sop and chief mayor Egon Weidekamp made speeches. The participants toasted the development of the friendly relations between the Korean and Danish peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected His Excellency Anker Henrik Jorgensen. [Text] [SK180452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 18 May 82] Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--Egon Weidekamp, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and chief mayor of Copenhagen, and his party left here on May 21 by plane. They were seen off at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee. During their stay in Korea the guests visited historic Mangyongdae and went round factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Taean city. [Text] [SK220421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 22 May 82]

KWP DELEGATION TO SEYCHELLES--Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Ki-nam, member of the Central Committee of the KWP and editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, left here on May 25 by plane to attend celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the national holiday of the Republic of Seychelles. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Il-tae, director of a department, and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the KWP, and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK252217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 25 May 82]

GREETINGS TO FINNISH CP CC--Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on May 24 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Jouko Kayanoya [as received] upon his election as chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends congratulations to you upon your election as chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties will favourably develop in the future, too, we sincerely wish you great success in your future work for carrying out the tasks set forth by the extraordinary congress of your party. [Text] [SK260858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 26 May 82]

PAKISTAN MILITARY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)--A military friendship delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by General Sawar Khan, deputy chief of army staff of the Pakistani Army, arrived in Pyongyang on May 14 by plane for a visit to our country. The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Lieutenant General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK142212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 14 May 82]

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, returned home on May 24 by air after visiting Malta and Senegal. The delegation was met at the airport by Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK250358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 25 May 82]

MALTESE PRESIDENT MEETS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 25 May (KCNA)--Maltese President Agatha Barbara met DPRK ambassador to her country Kim Chi-sop on May 19, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks and asked the ambassador to convey her sincere greetings to the great leader. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK242215 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 24 May 82]

UPPER VOLTA OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, on May 21 met DPRK ambassador to his country Kim Yong-yong, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state expressed deep thanks and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere regards to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction with the further development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between Upper Volta and Korea. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK252214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 25 May 82]

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on May 20 met DPRK ambassador to his country Sim Chae-tu, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader. The president said that he would actively strive in the future, too, to develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. He stressed that Guinea-Bissau would never have any relations with the South Korean puppets. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK262224 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 26 May 82]

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET KIM IL-SONG--Pyongyang, 23 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on his 70th birthday. Messages came from: Tanumafili Malietoa the Second, head of the independent state of Western Samoa; Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri Ayatuddin al-Mu Adsam Shah [as received], king of Malaysia; revolutionary mayor Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua; Jorge Prado Chavez, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; Haralambos Drakopolos [as received], first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior); Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party; Kalevi Sorsa, chairman, and Erkki Liikanen [as received], general secretary, of the Finnish Social Democratic Party; and Nicolae Chaoui [as received], chairman of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party. [Text] [SK231018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 23 May 82]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--Delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of our country headed by Nam Chae-hwan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWYK, left Pyongyang on May 22 by plane to attend the 14th congress of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union of Bulgaria. It was seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the C.C., LSWYK Hyon Sok and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK221613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 22 May 82]

SPA DELEGATION TO AUSTRIA--Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SPA, left here today by plane for a visit to the Republic of Austria. It was seen off at the airport by Ho Chong-suk and Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the SPA, and personages concerned. Franz M. Palla, commercial councillor of the Austrian Embassy, and G. A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to our country, also saw off the delegation. [Text] [SK221607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 22 May 82]

NORWEGIAN CP GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 18 May (KCNA)--A meeting of leading members of the Norwegian Communist Party was held recently in Oslo under the sponsorship of its Central Committee on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting, which says: Many people of our country know well of the tireless efforts of you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting his whole life to the freedom, liberation and happiness of the Korean people against Japanese and U.S. imperialisms. You have led to brilliant victory the Korean people's struggle for turning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a powerful socialist state. The letter wholeheartedly wishes good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It was signed by Arne Ergensen, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, on behalf of the attendants at the meeting. [Text] [SK180904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 18 May 82]

BULGARIAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--Khristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador to our country, arranged a cocktail party and a film show at the embassy on the evening of May 20 on the occasion of the day of education, culture, the press and Slav letters of Bulgaria. Invited there were Vice-Minister of Literature and Art Yi Sang-tae, deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN So Tong-pom, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, Vice-Minister of Common Education Hong Il-chon, deputy editor-in-chief of the Foreign Languages Publishing House Han Pom-chik and other personages concerned. The party was addressed by Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and Vice-Minister Yi Sang-tae. The attendants appreciated a Bulgarian documentary. [Text] [SK210828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 21 May 82]

FOREIGN LEADERS GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop received messages of greetings from foreign counterparts upon his reelection as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly. The messages came from: Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic; Prof. and Dr. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic; B. Altangerel, chairman of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who is member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba. Chairman Hwang Chang-yop sent replies to them. [Text] [SK220824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 22 May 82]

KPA FRIENDSHIP VISITING GROUP--Pyongyang, 21 May--A friendship visiting group of the Korean People's Army leaded by Major General Pak Hyong-uk left Pyongyang on May 20 by air for a visit to Algeria. It was seen off at the airport by personages concerned and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang Abdelfettah Laredj. [Text] [SK240259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 20 May 82 SK]

DPRK SPORTS OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 21 May--Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Yu-sun, member of the International Olympic Committee, left here on May 20 by plane to attend the 85th general meeting of the IOC. He was seen off at the airport by chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-su and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Pak Myong-chol. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 20 May 82 SK]

PORTUGUESE KIMILSONGISM DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 23 May--A delegation of the Portuguese group for the study of Kimilsongism headed by member of the Queluz group Fernando Manuel Catum Leiria arrived in Pyongyang on May 22 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 23 May 82 SK]

NICARAGUA PROFESSORS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 21 May--A professors' delegation of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua headed by Professor of Journalism Juan Molina Palacios, general secretary of the Journalists Union of Nicaragua and vice-president of the International Organisation of Journalists, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on May 20. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 20 May 82 SK]

INCOMING, OUTGOING FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 12 May--Masahiro Yoshioka, president of the Hokusei Industrial Company, Ltd., Japan, and Takumi Hanamuro, president of the Shindaido Shipping Company, Ltd., Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on May 11. The delegation of Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the chairman of the French Committee to support the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the delegation of Japanese international political scholars left Pyongyang by plane yesterday after visiting our country. During their stay they visited historic Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 12 May 82 SK]

UNITED NATIONS OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 22 May--Abdul-Rahman Bitar, senior officer of the trust funds programme of the field development and programme department of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), left here by plane on May 21. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 22 May 82 SK]

DPRK PEACE COMMITTEE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 May--The delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by its Vice-Chairman Chong Ki-chol returned home yesterday by plane after attending the "Tokyo international conference against nuclear weapons and for disarmament and for establishment of nuclear-weapons-free zones" held in Japan. It was met at the airport by Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee Pak Yong-si and personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 22 May 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 23 May--The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yi Mal-sang, director of the organizational department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, the 96th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Yong-chol, advisor of the Sidae office, and the 36th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chang Tae-hyon, vice-chairman of the Ibaragi Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon, left Wonsan on May 22 by the ship "Samjiyon" after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 23 May 82 SK]

NONALIGNED POOL DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, May 22--The delegation of the Uganda News Agency headed by its director Eddie Keronega and the delegation of the Shihata News Agency of Tanzania headed by its chief editor Kassim Mpenda which had attended the seventh meeting of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries left here on May 21 by plane. The guests were sent off at the airport by vice-general director of the Korean Central News Agency Song Pong-sun. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 22 May 82 SK] Pyongyang, 22 May--Delegate of the Upper Voltese Press Agency Baloum Basile, its chief editor; delegate of the Foreign Ministry of the Central African Republic N'guindo David, director of the press, information and archives in the Foreign Ministry; and delegate of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of the People's Republic of Benin Degla Evariste; left here on May 22 by air after attending the seventh meeting of the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries. They were seen off at the airport by Song Pong-sun, deputy general director of the Korean Central News Agency. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 22 May 82 SK]

NEW CONSTRUCTION SPEED--Pyongyang, 22 May--Another new construction speed called "speed of the Nampo lock gate construction" is being created in Korea. The lock gate being built at the estuary of the River Taedong emptying into the West Sea is a vast project--building a dam in the sea scores of metres deep in an 8 kilometres section. The lock gate will have sluices through which ships, big and small, can pass. A motor road and railway will be laid on the dam. The great leader President Kim Il-song personally went there to choose the site of the lock gate and set May 22, 1981, as the day of the start of the construction. Young constructors and their helpers are creating one more new construction speed by performing feats surpassing human imagination in the last one year since the commencement of the project. Ten kilometre long railway and motor road made their appearance at the construction site and the construction of the main dam has reached 2,300 meters. Meanwhile, construction of gravel and building parts production bases, such as cement silo, belt conveyer, gravel dumping ground, sorting ground and gravel mixing ground, is making brisk headway on both banks of the river. Construction of dumping grounds is nearing completion. And at the construction site of the weir, the main target in the construction of the lock gate, the building of a large structure was started to make a breach in the project. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 22 May 82 SK]

PALESTINE STRUGGLE SUPPORTED--Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--A solidarity meeting of employees of the Pyongyang textile machine plant was held on May 20 in support of the Palestinian people's struggle on the occasion of the "week of support to the Palestinian people's struggle." Present there were Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean committee for Asian-African solidarity, and employees of the plant. Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, and officials of the mission were also present. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [SK2208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 22 May 82]

DELEGATION TO FINLAND, DENMARK--Pyongyang, 22 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, left here today by plane for a visit to Finland and Denmark. The delegation was seen off at the airport by comrades So Chol and Kim Hwan, Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. It was also seen off by Soviet ambassador to our country G. A. Kriulin. [Text] [SK221630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 22 May 82]

NEW SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 5 May--Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on May 4 by air. [Text] [SK060042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 5 May 82 SK]

THAI PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 5 May--A delegation of provincial governors of Thailand headed by Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on May 4. It was met at the airport by chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee Kang Hyon-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Kyong-hak and personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 5 May 82 SK]

DPRK, FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 5 May--A Korean trade union delegation left Pyongyang on May 4 by air to attend the 33d meeting of the Executive Committee of the trade unions international of workers in the metal industry scheduled in Bulgaria and the 12th congress of the trade unions of Mongolia. The delegation of the Japan-Korea music and art interchange society and the delegation of the Dainichi Trading Company, Ltd., Japan, left here on the same day after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Ujpesti Dozsa ice hockey team and the figure skating team of Hungary also left for home. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 5 May 82 SK]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 May--A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left here yesterday by train for a visit to Yugoslavia. [Text] [SK120129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 9 May 82 SK]

KWP DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 10 May--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Kum-hun, member of the WPK Central Committee, returned home on May 9 by plane after attending the third congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 10 May 82 SK]

TRADE DELEGATION IN USSR--Pyongyang, 10 May--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yol returned home on May 9 by plane after visiting the Soviet Union. The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Yong-kun and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 10 May 82 SK]

SOVIET MARITIME DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 7 May--A delegation of the Khabarovsk maritime provincial branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by S. V. Grogorievich arrived in Pyongyang on May 6 by air. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 6 May 82 SK]

SOVIET MOVIE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 May--A movie delegation of the Soviet Union headed by M. A. Filatov, party secretary of the Soviet State Cinematographic Committee, flew into Pyongyang on May 10. It was met at the airport by personages concerned and Soviet ambassador to Korea G. A. Kriulin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 11 May 82 SK]

CZECHOSLOVAK FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 9 May--A film show was held at the Nakwon Cinema House on May 8 under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Culture and Arts on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The film show was attended by personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were ambassador Josef Hadravek and officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy and cultural officials of foreign embassies here. The attendants saw a Czechoslovak feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 9 May 82 SK]

JAPANESE GIFT TO KIM IL-SONG--Pyongyang, 11 May--A ceremony for conveying a silk banner and gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday from the Seiwa Shipping Company, Ltd., Japan, was held on May 10 in Pyongyang. It was attended by Minister of Land and Marine Transport Pang Chol-kap and other personages concerned. Also present were the members of the delegation of the Semwa Shipping Company, Ltd. on a visit to our country. The silk banner and gift to the great leader were conveyed to Minister Pang Chol-kap by head of the delegation Yoshio Hara. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 11 May 82 SK]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 11 May--A delegation of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Guyanese trade unionists headed by its chairman Aldwin Edwin Sinclair, and a delegation of the Seiwa Shipping Corporation, Ltd., Japan, headed by Yoship Hara, general director of its business department, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10. The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had attended the meeting of experts in the domain of education and culture of nonaligned countries held in Cuba and the Korean women's basketball team which had participated in the international women's basketball tournament held in the German Democratic Republic returned home yesterday. Meshack Matovu, chief sub-editor of "the people," the organ of the Ugandan People's Congress, a delegation of the Giduba Recording Corporation for art performance headed by its president Paolo Pristipino, a delegation of scholars of the Alborg University, Denmark, headed by Hans Gullestrup, director of the Institute of Social Development and planning of the Alborg University, Denmark, a Czechoslovak diving team and Indian scholar Dr. L. M. Shivanekar arrived in Pyongyang on May 10. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 11 May 82 SK]

GREEK CP CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 15 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on May 11 sent a message of greetings to the third congress of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior). The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly greets the third congress of the Communist Party of Greece (Interior) and extends friendly salute through the congress to the entire members of your party. Convinced that your party congress will be a congress making a positive contribution to the Greek people's just cause of defending sovereignty and building a democratic and progressive, new society, we sincerely wish big success to the congress in its work. [Text] [SK151033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 15 May 82]

GYMNASTIC DISPLAY--Pyongyang, 16 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates to the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries appreciated mass gymnastic display "The People Sing of the Leader" performed by school youth and children in Pyongyang at the Kim Il-song stadium on the afternoon of May 15. Watching the mass gymnastic display together with the guests were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; general director of the Korean Central News Agency Kim Song-kul; editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-pyong; vice-chairman of the Korean Physical culture and sports guidance committee Chong Pyong-pil; and working people in the city. The mass gymnastic display "The People Sing of the Leader" was warmly acclaimed by guests and spectators for its high ideological and artistic value. [Text] [SK160925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 16 May 82]

YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARIAN GREETED--Pyongyang, 20 May (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Rajf Dizdarevic upon his election as president of the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will grow stronger and develop in the future in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, the message wished him big success in his work. [Text] [SK201044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 20 May 82]

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 21 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 20 met and had a friendly talk with the professors delegation of National Autonomous University of Nicaragua headed by professor of journalism of the University Juan Molina Palacios, general secretary of the Journalists Union of Nicaragua and vice-president of the International Organisation of Journalists. [Text] [SK210807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 21 May 82]

TOGO PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema on May 21 met the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Hyong-u on a visit to Togo, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president

expressed deep thanks and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm regards to the great leader. He said that the Togolese party, government and people wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the respected and great leader President Kim Il-song. Referring to deep impressions he got during his visit to our country in the past, he stressed that the great development in Korea was attributable to the wise guidance of the respected leader. Noting that the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country is, at once, a struggle of the Togolese people, he expressed full support to our people's cause of national reunification. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK262221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 26 May 82]

CHONGNYON ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--The Foreign Ministry arranged a film reception and cocktail party on May 25 on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). Invited there were diplomatic envoys, embassy officials and correspondents of various countries in Pyongyang. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon In-chol and other personages concerned and members of various Chongnyon delegations staying in the socialist homeland were present. The cocktail party was addressed by Vice-Minister Chon In-chol and Bulgarian ambassador Khristo Kelchev on behalf of the foreign diplomatic corps in Korea. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the party and government leaders of various countries represented by diplomatic envoys present there. Prior to the cocktail party, the attendants appreciated the documentaries "Heroes Who Have Grown in the Bosom of the Homeland" and "The Blessed Socialist Homeland." [Text] [SK261048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 26 May 82]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang, 1 May--Shamsil Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy who is delegate of the academy, and A. Rahim, general secretary of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, left here yesterday by air after visiting our country to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The Indian marathon team left here yesterday for home by air after participating in the international marathon race for "Mangyongdae Prize" held in our country. [Text] [SK030504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 1 May 82 SK]

DPRK SCIENCE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Apr--A scientific and technological delegation of our country headed by Kim Chang-ho, chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, left Pyongyang on April 29 by plane to attend a meeting of chairmen of science and technology commissions of the developing countries to be held in India. It was seen off at the airport by chairman of the education commission Choe Tae-pok, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Kim Ung-ho and Indian ambassador to our country Raj Krishna Manucha. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 29 Apr 82 SK]

POOL DELEGATES SEE PERFORMANCE--Pyongyang, 16 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates who had attended the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of May 15. Seeing the performance with the guests were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, general director of the Korean Central News Agency Kim Song-kol, vice-minister of culture and arts Choe Hak-nae, and working people in the city. The performance was acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value. [Text] [SK160934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 16 May 82]

DELEGATES SEE 'KCNA' FACILITIES--Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates who had attended the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries inspected the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace on the afternoon of May 16. In study rooms, laboratories, practice rooms and other circle rooms of the palace the guests saw with deep interest the fruitful extracurricular activities of the school children who were preparing themselves as reliable reserves for the building of communism, well trained mentally, morally and physically. They appreciated a music and dance performance given by members of the art circles of the palace at its theatre. In the morning the guests visited the Korean Central News Agency. Hearing an explanation that the KCNA has been firmly built up as a powerful information organ under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre, the guests saw facilities and equipment of communication and information. On May 15, the guests saw the exhibition of Comrade Kim Il-song's works and the Pyongyang Metro. [Text] [SK171015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 17 May 82]

NORWEGIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 17 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the national day of Norway. The Korean people extend congratulations to the Norwegian people on this day, it notes, and goes on: Norway is developing friendly relations with many countries of the world. Introducing the economic development of Norway, it continues: Today the relations of friendship between our country and Norway are developed. The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between our country and Norway in June 1973 was an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing friendship between the two peoples. It is an invariable stand of our party to develop friendly relations with all countries of the world which are friendly to our country. Our people will, in the future, too, strive to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Norwegian people. The Korean people wish them success in their future work for the development of the country. [Text] [SK171707 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 17 May 82]

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN MARCH 1982

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[Text]

1 A Foreign Affairs Ministry mission led by Deputy Minister Kim Chung-il (김 충 일) returns home after participating in a developing countries' conference on North-South problems and South-South cooperation held in India.

1 A Benin Juche ideology study group mission arrives in Pyongyang.

1 A meeting is held at Moranbong Theater to commemorate the 63th anniversary of the March 1, 1919 Movement for independence from Japanese colonial rule.

1 A Party mission led by Kil Jae-gyong, (길 재 경), candidate member of the Party Central Committee and vice foreign affairs minister, leaves the Soviet Union winding up its eight-day visit to the nation.

1 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam (허 담) leaves Ouagadougou, capital of Upper Volta.

1 A Party mission led by deputy minister Kim Jae-bong (김 재 봉) visiting Niger meets with President Seyni Kountche.

1 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) visiting Zimbabwe as a special envoy of President Kim Il-sung (김 일 성) pays a visit to Premier Robert G. Mugabe.

2 Vice President Pak Song-chol leaves Zimbabwe and arrives at Rwanda on his way to Angola.

2 The Mt. Paekdu Prize Athletic Contest which was opened on February 12 closes.

2 The north Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports Ambassador Yang Sun-yong (양 순 영) to Lebanon presented his credentials to President Elias Sarkis on February 24.

2 The chairman of the coordinating committee of the non-aligned countries' news agencies' union arrives at Pyongyang for a four-day visit to north Korea and attends a banquet hosted by the (north) Korean Central News Agency (KCNA).

2 A mission of the Japan Socialist Party youth arrives in Pyongyang for a eight-day visit to north Korea and attends a banquet hosted by the League of the Socialist Working Youth Central Committee.

2 A Chinese government trade mission led by the external trade affairs minister arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit to north Korea.

2 A Party mission led by Politburo member Lim Chun-chu (림 춘 추), visiting Burundi, met with President Jean Baptiste Bagaza.

2 An Indian Juche ideology study academy mission led by its chairman leaves Pyongyang.

2 A Journalist Union mission led by Pak Chang-gun (박 창 근) leaves Pyongyang for a 15-day visit to china.

2 Ambassador Pak Sigwon to Mongolia meets with the country's premier.

3 KCBS reports the Central People's Committee decorated Kim Gwang-yon, chief of the Central Botanical Garden, with the title "Endeavoring Hero" and the Gold Medal of Hammer and Sickle and the National Order First Class on February 26.

3 KCBS reports a government mission led by Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기) on February 27 arrived at Kinshasa, capital of Zaire to visit the nation after a stopover in Tanzania.

3 The north Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) reports the Party Central Committee on February 27 cabled a congratulatory message to the Finnish premier and ex-chairman of the Finnish Socialist Democratic Party upon his election to the post.

3 Foreign diplomatic representatives to Pyongyang inspect the Hwanghae Steel Works accompanied by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Chung-il.

3 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) arrives at Cairo.

3 A Party mission led by a Party Politburo member Lim Chun-chu leaves Burundi winding up its visit to the country.

3 A Party mission led by Kim Gi-nam (김 기 남), editor-in-chief of Rodong Shinmun winds up its six-day visit to Syria.

4 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam arrives at Havana, capital of Cuba.

4 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae visiting Egypt meets with President Hosni Mubarak.

4 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Moussa Traore of Mali on the occasion of his re-election to the post.

4 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the acting president of Ghana on the occasion of his re-election to the post.

4 A journalist mission led by Pak Chang-gun visiting China meets with the Chinese Commnist Party Vice Chairman Li Xiannian in Peking.

4 President Kim meets with the visiting chairman of the coordianting committee of the non-aligned countries' news agencies' union, accompanied by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남) and President Kim Song-gol (김 성 걸) of the (north) Korean Central News Agency.

4 Premier Li Jong-ok (리 종 옥) meets with the visiting Chinese government trade mission led by the external trade minister.

4 The (north) Korean and Chinese governments sign a protocol on exchange of goods for 1982 in Pyongyang.

4 The Soviet ambassador to north Korea nolds a press interview at his embassy in Pyongyang on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 26th congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

4 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi arrives at Brazzaville to visit Congo.

5 A mission of the Central Broadcasting Committee led by Li Jong-nam (리 정 남) returns home after participating in the eighth conference of the non-aligned countries' broadcasting organizations' coordinating committee held in Yugoslavia.

6 The Party mission led by Lim Chun-chu, a Politburo member, returns home after visiting Rwanda and Burundi.

6 A Party mission led by Yang Hyong-sop (양 형 섭), director of the Academy of Social Science, returns home from a visit to Benezuela from February 18 through 27.

6 A government mission led by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kim Hyong-u (김 형 우) returns home after visiting Guyana, Grenada and Saint Lucia.

6 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to Presidnet Hafez al-Assad of Syria on the occasion of the country's 19th revolution anniversary.

7 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae arrives at Sanna, capital of Yemen Arab Republic, as a special envoy of President Kim.

7 KCBS reports north Korea won one gold, one silver and one bronze medals at the 17th Hungarian Cup International Judo Contest held in Budapest on March 6-7 with the participation of over 100 players from 17 countries, including the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Japan.

7 A mission of the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) arrives at Pyongyang to congratulate the 70th birthday anniversary of President Kim.

7 A Party and government mission led by Premier Li Jong-ok leaves for Georgetown for a visit to Guyana.

7 The 95th Chongryon fatherland-visit group arrives in Pyongyang.

7 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam meets with a visiting Japan Socialist Party young activisits mission.

7 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae leaves Egypt ending his visit to the country.

7 A Party and government mission led by Premier Li makes a stop at Mexico City on its way to Guyana.

8 A Party and government mission led by Premier Li arrives in Georgetown and holds a meeting with the premier of Guyana.

8 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam arrives in Budapest.

8 A Party mission led by Kil Jae-gyong ends its eight-day visit to East Germany.

8 KCBS reports President Kim recently cabled a congratulatory message to President Juvenal Havyarimana of Rwanda on the occasion of his 43rd birthday anniversary.

8 KCBS reports north Korea won a gold medal, one silver and one bronze at an international weightlifting contest held in the Soviet Union recently.

8 Vice President Pak Song-chol returns home from visits to Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Angola.

8 President Kim sends a letter of appreciation to the scientists, technicians and laborers of the north Korean Central Botanical Garden and urges their study and relization of the results of research.

8 An Italian parliamentary mission led by the chairman of the Italy-north Korea Friendship Committee arrives at Pyongyang.

8 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam meets with the visiting West German mission of a trade promoting company led by its president.

8 A circus performance is held for foreign women residing in Pyongyang on the occasion of the March 8 International Women's Day.

8 A Foreign Affairs Ministry mission led by Deputy Minister Kim Jae-suk (김 재 수) returns home from visits to Maldives and Pakistan.

8 A Party mission led by Kim Yong-sun (김 영 순) ends its four-day visit to Portugal.

9 KCBS reports Vice President Pak Song-chol left Angola on March 6.

9 Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Cambodia, flies into Pyongyang.

9 Members of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee meet with the visiting Italian parliamentary mission.

9 A Thai government education and culture mission led by the deputy minister of education arrives at Pyongyang for a eight-day visit to north Korea.

9 A Chongryon commerce and industry mission led by Li Gil-byong, president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, arrives at Pyongyang.

9 Pak Hi-dok, vice chairman of the board of directors of a Chongryon production and sales cooperative union arrives at Pyongyang.

9 A mission of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, led by roving ambassador Chi Jae-ryong (지 재 룡), meets with President Mohamed Khouna Quld Haidala of Mauritania.

10 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽) meets with the visiting vice president of the Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia.

10 KCBS reports a Party mission led by Kim Yong-sun visited Spain from March 2 to 5.

10 The Central Committee of the north Korean Workers' Party cables a congratulatory message to the Mexico Unification and Socialist Party on the occasion of its first congress.

10 A government mission, led by Rodong Shinmun Editor-in-chief Kim Gi-nam, winds up its eight-day visit to Libya from March 3 through 10.

10 The Party Central Committee presents five senior-middle school teachers and one people's school teacher with Kim Il-sung Youth Honorary Award.

10 A government mission, led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae, meets with Premier Abdou Diouf of Senegal in Dakar.

11 A government trade mission led by Choe Gwan-su (최 관 수) leaves Pyongyang for Egypt.

11 A north Korean-Soviet Friendship Association mission led by Han Myong-ho (한 명 호) leaves for the Soviet Union.

11 President Kim meets with the visiting Italian parliamentarians mission accompanied Chairman Hwang Jang-yop of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, Deputy Director Hyon Jun-guk (현 준 국) of a department in the Party Central Committee and Chairman Choe Tae-bok (최 태 복) of the ministry-level Education Commission.

11 KCNA reports the north Korean Documentary Film Studio recently produced a documentary, "An Intenrational Journalist Meeting for the Reunification of Korea," which recorded the meeting held in Hensinki on January 30-31.

11 North Korea and Guyana sign an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries in Georgetown, Guyana.

11 A Party and government mission led by Premier Li leaves Guyana and arrives in Grenada.

11 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam arrives at Belgrade from Budapest.

11 Ambassador Chin Chung-guk to Switzerland meets with President Georges-Andre Chevallaz.

11 A Party mission, led by Yu Yong-gol who is deputy director of a department of the Party Central Committee, meets with President France Albert Rene of Seychelles in Victoria.

12 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop, who is concurrently chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, meets with the visiting Benin Juche idea study mission.

12 A Journalist Union mission led by Kim Gwang-su, assistant editor of the organ of the Administration Council, "Democratic Korea," returns home after participating in the fifth meeting of the Soviet Journalists

13 President and Mrs. Kim meet with visiting Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former head of state of Cambodia.

13 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions led by its head Kim Bong-ju (김 봉 주) leaves Pyongyang to participate in the 17th congress of the Soviet Federation of Trade Unions.

13 A mission of the Academy of Agricultural Science led by Kim Gye-hyon returns home from a visit to Guinea.

13 Ambassador Son Chang-su to Benin meets with President Mathieu Kerekou of the country.

14 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam meets with the visiting Thailand education mission led by the vice education minister.

14 A funeral service for the late secretary of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Chon Chang-chol, is held.

14 A Party and government mission, led by Premier Li Jong-ok, leaves Grenada and arrives in Nicaragua.

14 A government mission, led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae, holds a meeting with a Tanzanian government delegation in Dar-es-Salam.

15 A mission of the Czechoslovakia's General Bureau of Radio Broadcasting, led by its deputy chief, flies into Pyongyang.

15 The north Korean Journalists Union and the Chinese Journalists Association sign an agreement on friendly cooperation in Peking for 1982-1984.

15 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam meets with the Yugoslav foreign minister in Belgrade.

15 A mission of the International Department of the Party Central Committee, led by its deputy director Kil Jae-gyong, returns home from visits to the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

15 The Soviet ambassador to Pyongyang hosts a movie appreciation meeting and a banquet on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the signing of the Pyongyang-Moscow agreement on economic and cultural cooperation.

16 The Democratic Front of Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement to deny the reported Pyongyang's involvement in a plot to assassinate south Korean President Chun Doo-hwan in Canada.

16 The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announces the first session of the seventh-term will open on April 5.

16 The new Tunisian ambassador to north Korea flies into Pyongyang.

16 A Nigerian government economic mission, led by director of the Housing Bureau, flies into Pyongyang for a four-day visit to north Korea.

16 A mission of the International Air Transport Association flies into Pyongyang for a three-day visit to north Korea.

16 The vice president of Adis Ababa University in Ethiopia leaves Pyongyang winding up his visit to north Korea.

16 A two-day exhibition of technical innovation devices opens in Pyongyang under the sponsorship of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

16 A government mission, led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae, leaves Tanzania winding up its visit to the country.

16 A government mission, led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae, meets with President Julius Kambarage Nyerere and leaves Tanzania winding up its visit to the country.

16 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam leaves Yugoslovia winding up his visit to the country.

17 Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Li Jong-mok (리 종 목) meets with the new Tunisian ambassador to north Korea.

17 KCBS reports north Korean wrestlers won one gold, two silver and one bronze medals at an international contest held on March 12-14 with the participation of 14 countries.

17 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to the premier of Mauritius on the occasion of the 14th independence anniversary of the country.

17 A Party and government mission, led by Premier Li, leaves Nicaragua and arrives in Cuba.

18 The Party Central Committee sends a congratulatory message to the workers who contributed to the completion of the third generator at Sodusu Hydroelectric Power Station.

18 KCBS reports Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam recently met with a secretary of the Central Committee of the Yugoslovia Communist League in Belgade.

18 KCBS reports north Korean boxers won one gold, one silver and three bronze medals at an international boxing meet held in East Germany recently.

18 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam returns home from visits to Algeria, Upper Volta, Cuba, Hungary and Yugoslovia as a special envoy of President Kim.

18 Deputy Premier Kye Ung-tae (계 응 태) meets with the visiting Nigerian government economic mission.

18 A Party mission, led by Kim Gi-nam, returns home from its visit to Syria.

18 A mission of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, led by Deputy Minister Kim Jae-bong, returns home from visits to Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Central Africa, Niger, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

18 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae returns home after visiting Guinea, Yemen, Sudan, Egypt and Tanzania as a special envoy of President Kim.

18 The Mongolian Embassy in Pyongyang hosts a film show and a reception on the occasion of the 61st founding anniversary of the Mongolian People's Army.

19 KCBS reports a decree of the Central People's Committee was issued on February 27 to decorate two students of Chosun University affiliated with the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

19 KCBS reports the Party Central Committee recently cabled a congratulatory message to the Malagasy Revolutionary Front Committee on the occasion of of its sixth founding anniversary.

19 KCNA reports Kim Hyang-san was appointed ambassador to Togo and Kim Son-sik, ambassador to Cameroon.

19 A group of pro-Pyongyang scientists in Japan, led by Vice President Pak Yong-gun of Chosun University in Japan, flies into Pyongyang. The Administration Council hosts a banquet for the visitors.

19 President Ku Hae-an of Korean Industrial Company in Japan, President Chong Jae-gyo of Tonghae Company affiliated with Chongryon, and their party fly into Pyongyang.

19 President Kim visits Sungri Automobile Plant.

20 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth leaves for Cuba to participate in the fourth congress of the Cuban Communist Youth League.

20 A Party and government mission, led by Premier Li, leaves Cuba for Pyongyang winding up his visit to the country.

20 A mission of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with World People, led by Vice Chairman Kim Hyong-u, leaves Pyongyang to participate in a conference of the non-governmental organization.

20 A Party mission, led by Kim Yong-sun, deputy director of a department of the Party Central Committee, winds up its six-day visit to Finland.

21 KCNA reports a Kim Il-sung library was dedicated in Morogoro City of Tanzania recently.

21 KCNA reports north Korean marathoners took first, second and third places in a race held in France recently.

21 The north Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Czechoslovakian Broadcasting Station sign an agreement on mutual cooperation in broadcasting in Pyongyang.

21 Vice President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of President Kim, arrives in Mozambique.

22 A Romanian government mission, led by its premier, arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.

22 A two-day academic seminar, to mark the 70th birthday anniversary of President Kim Il-sung, opens in Pyongyang with the participation of workers in the field of "historic revolutionary relics."

22 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with the visiting mission of the Czechoslovakian Broadcasting Station.

22 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam meets with the outgoing Tunisian ambassador to north Korea.

22 Major General Han Ju-gyong, senior deligate to the Military Armistice Commission, hosts a banquet for the departing Swedish member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

22 A ceremony is held in Pyongyang to mark the "65th founding anniversary of the Korean National Conference by Kim Hyong-jik (김 형 직)", President Kim's father.

22 The new Romanian ambassador to north Korea flies into Pyongyang.

22 North Korea and the Soviet Union sign an agreement on clutural exchange between the two countries in Moscow.

22 China donates 1,400 books to the Great People's Study Hall in Pyongyang bringing to 15,000 the total number of books donated to the library by China.

23 A youth-student meeting is held in Pyongyang to mark the 18th anniversary of south Korean students' demonstrations against the Seoul government's move to establish diplomatic relations with Japan.

23 KCNA reports an agreement on mutual cooperation in 1982-1983 was signed in Moscow recently between the (north) Korean-Soviet Goodwill Association and the Soviet Society for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countires.

23 The Korean People's Army Orchestra returns home from a visit to Thailand.

23 The military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang hosts a reception on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army.

23 A Party mission, led by Kim Il-dae (김 일 대), leaves for Vienam to attend the fifth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

24 KCBS reports Kim Gyong-un was appointed ambassador to Norway.

24 KCBS reports a meeting of Pakistani writers and artists was held on February 12 in Rawalpindi to inaugurate a group or the study of Kimilsungism on the occasion of the 40th birthday anniversary of Kim Jong-il (김 정 일), President Kims's heir-designated son.

24 KCBS reports a government mission, led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae, arrives in Sudan.

24 Premier Li Jong-ok cables a congratulatory message to the premier of Guyana on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the establishment of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

24 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi returns home after visiting Somalia, Zaire, Congo, Senegal and Mali as a special envoy of President Kim.

24 President Kim meets with the new Romanian ambassador to north Korea and receives his credentials.

24 A meeting of agricultural zealot workers in South Hwanghae Province is held in Haeju City.

24 A government trade mission, led by Vice Foreign Trade Minister Choe Gwan-su, returns home after visiting Egypt and East Germany.

24 A government mission, led by Chairman Choe Tae-bok of the ministry-level Education Commission, leaves for Malta to attend events for marking the African country's national holiday.

25 A student rally is held at Kim Il-sung University to decounce the "Seoul government's suppression of students."

25 A seminar on Juche idea opens in Pyongyag to mark the 70th birthday anniversary of President Kim.

25 A ceremony is held in Pyongyang to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the (north) Korean People's Army Orchestra.

25 A ceremony is held in Anju-gun of South Pyongan Province to mark the 37th anniversary of Hungary's "liberation."

25 The Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the Belgium Communist Party upon convening its 24th congress.

25 The north Korea-Romania Goodwill Association in Pyongyang and Bucharest signes an agreement in Bucharest on mutual cooperation for 1982-1983.

26 A student rally is held at Kim Chaeck Engineering College to denounce "south Korea's suppression of students."

26 The Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement denying the reported north Korean involvement in a plot to kill south Korean President Chun Doo-hwan in Canada.

26 North Korea and Romania hold the 10th meeting of the binational Economic, Science and Technical Consultative Council.

26 A mission of the Australia's Labor Party flies into Pyongyang.

27 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to the premier of Greece on the occasion of the 161st anniversary of Greece's independence.

27 A science and technique information mission leaves for Czechoslovakia.

28 A student rally is held in Pyongyang Cinema College to denounce "Seoul's suppression of students."

28 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop meets with a visiting Czechoslovak radio mission.

28 A relay race team of the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) arrives in north Korea to deliver letters of loyalty to President Kim Il-sung on Kim's 70th birthday anniversary.

29 KCBS reports a mission for an exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts in Upper Volta recently met with the country's head of state.

29 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Bangladesh president on the occasion of his inauguration.

29 President Juan Antonio Samaranch of the International Olympic Committee and his party fly into Pyongyang for a two-day visit to north Korea and meets with Premier Li Jong-ok.

29 An economic mission, led by Chon Il-chun, returns home from a visit to Angola.

29 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam meets with the visiting Japanese mission of a committee for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

29 The associate editor of a Romanian newspaper flies into Pyongyang.

30 President Kim sends a "letter of solidarity" to Nicaragua's president

30 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Malta president on the occasion of the country's national day.

30 The Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement to accuse the "U.S. imperialists of hostile activities against Nicaragua."

30 A ceremony is held in Unbong Cooperative Farm to mark the 37th anniversary of Hungary's "liberation."

30 A Czechoslovak radio mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 15-day visit to north Korea.

30 A mission of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Oganization (FAO) flies into Pyongyang for a four-day visit to north Korea.

30 The new Iceland ambassador to north Korea flies into Pyongyang.

31 KCBS reports north Korean gymnasts won two gold and two bronze medals at an international gymnastic contest held in Moscow on March 26-28.

31 KCNA reports the construction of a large-scale shutting pot in February 8 Vynalon Company was completed recently.

31 A seven-day national seminar on Juche idea closes.

31 President Kim meets with the visiting Japanese mission of a committee for Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

31 The Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland holds an expanded forum of its Central Committee with the participation of such Party leaders as Lim Chun-chu and So Chol (서 철).

31 Deputy Premier-Foreign Minister Ho Dam meets with the new Iceland ambassador to north Korea.

31 The Central People's Committee issues a decree to cite 20 workers for their efforts to improve techniques.

31 The CPC issues a decree to cite a worker of Nampo Refinery for his efforts to innovate refining techniques.

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END

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER IN JAPAN SCORES UNITED STATES

SK281532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--The 15 May issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of MINDAN-lining Koreans published in Japan, carried an article headlined "Arson at American Cultural Centre and Stand of Churchman."

The paper says that in connection with this arson in Pusan, 15 persons have been indicted, among them priest Choe Ki-sik arrested and prosecuted on charges of "violating the national security law" and the "hiding of a criminal," and condemns the military fascist clique for slandering and insulting the church and religionists by unilaterally giving a distorted picture of the incident.

Recalling that the subsidized press and pseudo-religionists, at the instigation of power, slanderously called those involved in the incident and the religionists defending them "a certain minority of the indiscreet," the paper continues: But the incident was not an accidental one caused by "the foolish dream of a minority of the indiscreet" as the authorities claim. It was caused by the historic and national contradictions that the United States is controlling one part of our divided country as a logistic base for its world strategy and by the contradictions of political system not free from the puppet status dependent on the United States.

The arson was an inevitable outcome of the aggravation of these contradictions and antagonisms; it was a pulsation of the times for breaking through these contradictions and an expression of the earnest demand of national history. Therefore, we should attach national historic significance to the arson itself as a patriotic struggle for national salvation.

The manifestation of their attitude comes from the national stand of thinking that Mun Pu-sik and others who set fire at the "American Cultural Centre" are not criminals in view of our history and reality but righteous men who chose the arduous road like pioneers, stresses the paper.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPER IN UNITED STATES SCORES U.S., S. KOREA

SK280928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0826 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--HAEOE HANMINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, on 1 May carried an editorial headlined "Subjugation Is Treachery and Independence Is Patriotism" denouncing the aggressive crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the flunkeyist treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The editorial denounced the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors for trying to apply the "national security law" to the people giving vent to their indignation at the insulting utterances of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the commander of the U.S. forces there calling the South Korean people who turned out to the struggle against fascism and for democracy "rats" and "rude wretches."

When U.S. Vice-President Bush visited Seoul and talked about "the centenary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. relations," the Chon Tu-hwan group of traitors was so overwhelmed with gratitude that it did not know how to behave, it said, and went on: As everyone knows, the "Korea-U.S. treaty" concluded in May 100 years ago was an unequal "treaty" forcing subjugation as shown by its contents.

The first meeting between Korea and the United States before this "treaty" started from the piracy and robbery of a U.S. ship. How were their relations after it!

Historical facts too clearly negate the fact that the United States is the "benefactor of liberation." Not mentioning facts after 1945, it is enough to cite only one fact that the United States approved Japan's annexation of Korea in exchange for its occupation of the Philippines.

The background of the Korea-U.S. relations 100 years ago and stance of the rulers at that time are wholly represented today. The present rulers are more flunkeyist and more anti-national in that they regard their nation as the enemy.

The editorial stressed: "Let us bear in mind that subjugation is treachery and independence is patriotism!"

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SECOND PART OF RPR WHITE PAPER DENOUNCING CHON

SK280739 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 May 82

[Second installment of "White Paper" released on 19 May by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification: "Indict the Flunkeyist Nature of Traitor Chon Tu-hwan"--read by announcer]

[Text] Two--(?Great) truth about the traitorous and sell-out (Kwangju).

1. Fascist Tyrannical Rule of the Pro-U.S. Flunkeyist Regime

What the U.S. imperialists hope for from their colony Korea is not democracy but fascism.

The traitorous and flunkeyist nature of the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique, a pro-U.S. stooge, has clearly been exposed in the fact that it had established a military dictatorship under the behind-the-scenes control of its master and that it is practicing the U.S. imperialist's policy of colonialization and fascization.

During the period of preparation for usurping power, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, with martial law imposed for [word indistinct] days, provided the legal basis for his military dictatorship by revising, from bad to worse, or fabricating a total of 2,400 evil laws and further consolidated the fascist tyrannical system centered around such organizations as intelligence, policy, judicature and prosecution.

In South Korea today, 650,000 intelligence agents and a 532,900-strong police force, including 114,000 combat and ordinary policemen and 418,900 maritime police, security guards and assistant policemen, combined with some 15,000 prosecutors, constitute a tight suppressive net, which is reinforced by 730,000-strong armed forces and 3.7 million-strong homeland reservist corps.

This vast force for suppression serves to safeguard and defend the U.S. imperialist colonial rule and the security of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's power.

(?Stephen), former U.S. (?Peace Corps member), indicts South Korea as a police state serving the United States in its strategic interests and as a concentration camp serving U.S. policy.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's nature as nation-selling flunkey is manifested in his fascist tyrannical rule by which he harshly suppresses and obliterates the democratic and patriotic forces and tramples underfoot the people's aspiration for independence, democracy and reunification.

The 17 May violence, which either choked or obliterated every free living thing and extremely fascized society by covering the whole land of South Korea with dark clouds of martial law and a whirlwind of mass arrests and imprisonment, was an unprecedented fascist rule which was committed with the purpose of suppressing the heightened antifascist movement for democracy and overcoming the deepening crisis faced by the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

In the process of his committing the 17 May violence, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan said to the then-Prime Minister Sin Hyon-hwak that Korea cannot exist without the United States and that it was necessary to expand the martial law throughout the nation in order to secure and maintain South Korea-U.S. relations. This kind of outrageous remark is only an example.

In the eyes of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the United States has always been a saviour. For this reason, Chon Tu-hwan never distinguishes between means and methods in serving in the interests of the United States. This pro-U.S. flunkeyist puppet even regards it as a common occurrence to massacre indiscriminately thousands of thousands of fellow countrymen who reject fascist colonical rule. The massacre committed against the masses in Kwangju was a concrete expression of this.

Of course, the true criminal who masterminded the Kwangju massacre in its operation and execution was the traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the boss of the Yusin remnants. The accomplices and those who controlled it from behind the scenes were the U.S. imperialists.

This has been revealed more clearly in the following facts:

When a large-scale demonstration was staged in Kwnagju in protest of the expansion of the fascist martial law on 17 May, former U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen said as follows when he was conveying White House instructions urging Chon Tu-hwan to take special precautions in order to prevent the situation from deteriorating: You cannot bring the situation in Kwangju under control by sending the martial law troops into Kwangju or by trying to maintain order with the help of the police force. You have to take this opportunity to foster the pluck of the paratroopers. The best way to make the resisters give up is by merciless suppression. When the shouts raised in Kwangju leap to such places as Seoul, Pusan or Taegu, it is dangerous. Action should be taken immediately.

Wickham, the former commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in South Korea, huuriedly returned to Seoul from his home leave in Washington, positively masterminding Chon Tu-hwan, babbling that weapons are indispensable for politics and killing hundreds of thousands of the Kwangju population will harm nothing.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who received a special directive from the U.S. imperialist masters, mapped out the plot to commit a massacre in Kwangju. Then, he clamored to the airborne troops: "You can kill 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens," and "cruelty is the first virtue of a soldier."

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, under the U.S. imperialist masters' special favor and instigation, besieged Kwangju and perpetrated a massacre reminiscent of an offensive against a city by mobilizing five brigades of airborne troops, reserve and regular divisions under the command of the Korea-U.S. combined forces command, armored corps and howitzer and missile units.

The paratroopers, who took drugs, indiscriminately killed about 20,000 of the Kwangju citizens and students, regardless of their age and sex, resorting to various ways of committing murder.

History tells of crimes committed by countless fascist murderers and traitors. However, it does not know such a pro-U.S. traitor and truculent human butcher as the murderer Chon Tu-hwan, who massacred fellow countrymen in a merciless manner to maintain the U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial rule.

It was the U.S. imperialists who raised a shout of joy, extolling their stooge Chon Tu-hwan, when Kwangju was soaked in the sea of blood and filled with corpses.

At dawn on 27 May 1980, the officers of the U.S. Embassy and the U.S. forces command in South Korea, who received a report from Chon Tu-hwan on the complete conquest of Kwangju and suppression of the Kwangju uprising, spared no praise, saying: Great. There is no one but General Chon Tu-hwan who shows such great love towards the United States.

The White House and the Pentagon babbled: We are very satisfied with the restoration of order in South Korea. No element of nationalism is tolerated in South Korea--U.S. colony. Regarding nationalism as one obstacle on the road to realize treachery and flunkeyism, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who betrayed the nation as a pro-U.S. stooge long ago, mercilessly suppressed dissident politicians and figures, including Mr Pake Ki-wan, the director of the Institute to Study Paek Pom Ideology, Mr (An Chong-pil), the former chairman of the Liberal Tong-a Committee to Defend Freedom of Speech and Rev (Yim Ki-yun), a pastor of the Pusan Central Methodist Church.

The rascals of the Defense Security Agency arrested them--those who, concerned over the future of the country, protested against the fascist tyranny of the treacherous clique--on charges of violating martial law, imposed bestial torture on them and then beat them, leaving them dead or seriously wounded.

In particular, the hooligans imposed heinous suppression on politicians who either criticized the United States from a national viewpoint or showed a positive response to the North Korea's proposal for reunification. Mr Kim Tae-chung was one of the targets of such suppression. Mr Kim Tae-chung once said that his delineation of a confederal system was identical, in its essence, to North Korea's proposal for reunification. He has urged the United States to rectify the U.S. policy toward South Korea.

When it fabricated the Kim Tae-chung sedition case and punished him as the chieftain of the case, the Chon Tu-hwan clique took his remarks as a pretext for suppressing him.

Branding Mr Kim Tae-chung as the most anti-U.S. and pro-communist figure among imprisoned democratic figures, the treacherous clique is plotting to make him take a poisonous drug which can bring about his natural death in a year or two, not satisfied with imposing inhuman suppression on him.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's maneuver to kill Mr Kim Tae-chung--a democratic figure with national conscience--is persistent and unyielding. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's flunkeyist crimes have been shown by his merciless suppression of the anti-U.S. resistance of our masses. With the heroic Kwangju popular uprising as the start of the anti-U.S. struggle, people of all walks of life have developed the anti-U.S. struggle into a high-level one by burning the cursed stars and stripes, setting fire to the U.S. public organs in South Korea, staging anti-U.S. demonstrations and issuing an anti-U.S. statement at a time in which voices calling for the withdrawal of the Yankees from South Korea are rising.

Embarrassed by this, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a pro-U.S. stooge, is intensifying suppression of the anti-U.S. struggle with bayonets.

His fascist suppression of those involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center where the Pusan office of the U.S. Embassy is located is a good example. When the U.S. imperialists branded the arson as an impure incident lacking political moral, their stooge Chon Tu-hwan ran amok in a fascist tyranny to ease the apprehension of his masters and extinguish the flame of anti-U.S. resistance. By mobilizing all policemen, investigation forces, military and home reservists to the front of tyranny, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan harassed the people, creating an atmosphere of terror, by using various ways to search for offenders.

During the period from 18 March to 20 April, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique triggered tyranny by checking about 100,000 people and arresting 20,000 of them. What was worse, the Chon Tu-hwan clique visited the U.S. Embassy in South Korea and there apologized for the case, babbling that it would impose harsh punishment on the offenders.

Keeping silence about the Yankee aggressors who, branding Korean people as beasts, had shot and crushed them to death, plundered their fortunes and raped women, flunkeyist traitors ran amok in hunting patriots displaying our anti-U.S. will by setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center. This enrages us.

The dirty flunkeyist treachery of flattering the U.S. imperialist masters by arresting fellow countrymen was also shown after the Korean Christian Action Organization issued an anti-U.S. statement on the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center.

Embarrassed by the anti-U.S. offensive of patriotic students and religionists, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan recalled, investigated and threatened the religionists who signed the anti-U.S. statement. The Chon Tu-hwan ring also arrested Christians who were participating in a congregation. By mobilizing various public organs, including the Federation of Korean Industries and the Korean Anti-Communist League, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan waged a campaign slandering and insulting conscientious religionists.

The fascist tyranny of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has sacrificed the nation for the interests of the United States, is justified by anticommunism. Anticommunism is a basic means to eliminate all progressive, democratic and national things opposing the colonial fascist rule and secure the treacherous regime. It is also a malignant tumor spiritually handicapping the people.

Upholding the anticommunist line as a lifelong faith, traitor Chon Tu-hwan embarked on the road of national treachery and viciously schemed to imbue the entire society with the anticommunist spirit from the first day he usurped power to establish the anticommunist system.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's anticommunist racket is unprecedented in its scale and content, form and technique. Fabricating more than 200 slanderous anticommunist incidents since it came to power, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan faction arrested and punished a number of revolutionaries, patriots, righteous students and democratic figures from all walks of life. It has been fanatically waging various anticommunist and government-patronized functions to justify its crimes.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, exploiting the anticommunist line as a cure-all, is establishing the anticommunist propaganda system to ideologically overcome communism through education and literary works. He has built anticommunist halls, anticommunist general exhibition halls and even extermination-of-communism exhibition halls in Seoul and every province, thus scheming to divert the masses' hatred away from Chongwadae.

As a result, today South Korea is filled with anticommunism. All rallies in South Korea are closely linked with anticommunism and all people in South Korea are forced into anticommunism. All facts clearly prove that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an out-and-out pro-U.S. running dog who was born for anticommunism and serves the United States and that he is a faithful dog maintaining his dirty remaining life on the criminal road of anticommunism.

2. The Acceleration of Dependence of the Economy on the United States

It is the U.S. imperialists' consistent scheme to try to completely annex the South Korean economy into the U.S. economic bloc. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's

flunkeyist treachery has resulted in reducing South Korea into a place where exploitation is rampant by accelerating the dependence of the economy on the United States. Such a criminal reality is clearly found in the fact that the laws on introduction of foreign capital have been revised in a more treacherous way and that the whole land and markets in South Korea have been opened to foreign capitalists.

Since the early days of his seizure of power traitor Chon Tu-hwan has decided on the introduction of foreign capital as first priority task and has taken the treacherous and treasonous measures of guaranteeing better investment circumstances, preferential treatment for foreign capital and extraoterritorial rights for foreign capitalists, thus desperately trying to induce the infiltration of the Western monopolistic capitals into South Korea.

Through the enforcement decrees of the laws on introducing foreign capital revised in February 1980, the measures for encouraging foreigners' investment announced in September 1980 and the detailed guideline on approving foreigners' investment announced in July 1981, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has abrogated the restrictions governing the introduction of foreign investment and has expanded the scope and category of foreign investment.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has also permitted foreigners to establish joint venture business companies in this land. Through this method, he had made it possible for foreign capital to completely control the production and circulation of the economy of South Korea. As a result, foreign capital has been able to actively infiltrate into the South Korean economy.

Along with the guarantee for foreign investment in South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is stepping up his mendicant diplomacy.

At the South Korea-U.S. summit talks held in February of last year, traitor Chon Tu-hwan vowed to the United States that South Korea will become a fortress for the defense of the United States in the Pacific. At the same time he begged the United States for an increase in U.S. loans to South Korea. At the meetings with U.S. businessmen, he actively begged for the advance of U.S. monopolistic capitalists into South Korea, while clamoring about the abrupt alleviation of restrictions imposed on foreign investment in South Korea.

The treacherous rascals have established an investment information center at the central chamber of commerce and industry and meet frequently with foreign investors and representatives of foreign business companies in South Korea. At the meeting, they beg these foreign investors and representatives to invest in South Korea, promising definite profits.

Participating in the negotiations to beg foreigners for direct investment in South Korea by forming joint ventures are members of the promotion group for foreign investment composed of staffers of South Korean missions abroad and officials of economic ministries staying abroad for economic diplomacy.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring already introduced foreign loans totalling $7.9 billion in 1981. It has made a plan to introduce a total of $46.5 billion in foreign loans in the fifth 5-year plan period, which starts from this year. It is further accelerating its economic diplomacy to achieve this goal.

In South Korea--a colony--the criminal act of handing all profits and all domestic markets over to the U.S. monopolistic business companies is being perpetrated without hesitation. Take for instance, the import liberalization policy in South Korea.

In 1981, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has accelerated market activities since he came to power, declared a policy of liberalizing imports for 5,979 out of the 7,465 items of [word indistinct] under the pretext of the so-called open-door import policy. The import rate increased from 68.6 percent in 1980 to 74.7 percent in early 1981. The import rate is expected to be increased to 90 percent in the near future.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has not hesitated to increase the number of import business firms and to take such treacherous measures as giving special privileges to imported items under the pretext of import liberalization. Such a criminal act of reducing South Korea to a market of foreign surplus goods has aroused great indignation among the people.

Small and medium enterprises as well as large enterprises denounce this as an act suffocating the South Korean industries suffering from an adverse balance in international trade and the recent stagnation of market activities and offering an opportunity for economic domination over South Korea to foreign enterprises.

The import liberalization measure by the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made it possible for foreign goods to monopolize South Korean markets and to destroy national capital. It has also made it possible for even those goods harmful to people's lives to move into South Korea. This is an intolerable situation.

The import of the canned Alaskan salmon from the United States, which provoked public criticism, was a good example.

The canned salmon, said to contain deadly poison causing such terrible disorders as stomach trouble, loss of sight and paralysis of the central nerve system, is an illegal foodstuff whose sales were banned worldwide because it had claimed human lives.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring wickedly maneuvered to import some 3 million cans of the salmon from the Alaskan fishery market through concerned business firms such as the Korea Water Resources Development Corporation.

The direct effect of [word indistinct] and the open-market policy are economic enslavement and accumulation of foreign debt. In South Korea, foreign capital controls a broad range of industries: 80 percent of the electric industry, 60 percent of the cement industry, 100 percent of the

plastics industry, 100 percent of the automobile industry, 80 percent of the shipbuilding industry, 70 percent of the metal engineering industry and 60 percent of [word indistinct] industry.

In particular, U.S. monopoly capital dominates an overwhelming majority of the industries. Some 2,000 U.S. monopoly capitalists operating in South Korea either independently or in the form of joint ventures have command of the economic activities in all domains of South Korean industries by deeply involving themselves in key industries such as machines, [word indistinct], automobiles and electronics and are now subjugating them to serve the demands of the U.S. policy of aggression towards South Korea.

The U.S. banks operating in South Korea, which are increasing in number, also have achieved their objectives of dominating South Korean industries financially and are now deepening the subordinate character of the South Korean economy.

The U.S. business firms investing in South Korea are now enjoying a boom of monopoly high profits. This being the case, they are reaping twice or thrice the profits and expanding their business scope 10 to 20 times in less than 3 years.

[Name indistinct], chairman of U.S. Asian Association, who was in South Korea last (?February), said: What foreign business firms like about South Korea is that they quickly expand their business scope to a surprising degree. What is more fascinating is that they are reaping incredibly high profits. Within a year they can make profits equivalent to what they have invested. South Korea is rumored to be an open gold market. That is true.

Due to the liberalized economic policy of the nation-selling regime of Chon Tu-hwan, foreign debt has reached an astronomical figure in the midst of an influx of foreign monopoly capital; economic subordination and economic dependence on foreign capital are being further deepened; and the bankruptcy and downfall of national economy are being accelerated.

The debt South Korea owes to foreign countries totals $35 billion. Accordingly, the amount of repayment increases quickly. If South Korea had to pay a total of $5.5 billion, $1.9 billion as principal and $3.6 billion as interest, last year alone it has to pay a total of $6 billion this year, $2.1 billion as principal and $3.9 billion as interest.

As a result of accumulating foreign debt, an economic crisis is being precipitated and [several words indistinct].

In recent years, productivity has drastically dropped, prices are skyrocketing and unemployment has reached an unprecedentedly high level.

With a continued economic recession, business firms are undergoing serious hardship. And the small- and medium-sized business firms have reached the point where they can no longer survive. In the single month of last February alone, a total of 7,681 business firms either closed or shortened

operation hours, and the majority of big business firms are unable to overcome the economic recession.

Owing to the Chon Tu-hwan regime's antipopular exploitative agricultural policy centered around the policies of importing unlimited amounts of agricultural products and of low wages, South Korea, formerly known as a rich granary, now has turned into a tragic, poverty-stricken area.

The ratio of self-reliance in food production has dropped from 59.8 percent in 1979 to 41.2 percent in 1981, and the import of rice from foreign countries has increased from 5.87 million tons to 7.64 million tons during the same period.

All facts clearly show that the vicious pro-U.S. flunkeyist nation-seller Chon Tu-hwan is the ringleader who is plunging the South Korean economy into overall bankruptcy and downfall by deepening economic dependence on the United States.

3. Polarization of Permanent Division and War Preparations

The basic policy of the U.S. imperialists for colonial rule is to fabricate two Koreas, and the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is actively supporting this policy. Permanent territorial division is reaching its culmination in the nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a flunkeyist and nation-seller.

Basically, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the source of division who has never intended to achieve reunification. His splittist stand is well manifested in his dependence on outside forces. On 30 December 1981, the day the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was appointing former Chongwadae Chief Secretary Kim Kyong-won to the post of South Korean ambassador to the United Nations, he said as follows: No matter what awaits us, we have to share the same fate with the United States. Even if we are to be called puppets, we should never let the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

In exchange for its begging for a permament stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring is prolonging its life under their protection. Clear evidence of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's splittist stand is the fact that he first established a harsh fascist military system under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and then eliminated even opposition politicians who expressed their willingness to meet any responsible persons from the North for reunification and who asserted that dialogue for reunification should take place under any circumstances, not to mention his depriving them of freedom of discussion for reunification.

For this reason, since he grabbed power, Chon Tu-hwan has cried out, full of hot air:

Continuation of division is the only way for survival. There is only one way to deal with the North. That is confrontation. We should not even imagine peaceful reunification.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's advocacy of peaceful reunification is a fraudulent maneuver to conceal his splittist stand. Regarding the cause of achieving reunification in the 2000's by annihilating communists as a general goal, Chon Tu-hwan is focusing on consolidating a system for confrontation and division. In accordance with article 68 of the new constitution, a product of the malrevision of the Yusin constitution, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has formed the Political Advisory Council for Peaceful Reunification. This council, which has Chon Tu-hwan--the incarnation of national division--as its chairman and the residential electoral college as a core element, while superficially playing an advisory role for the president in implementing a policy for reunification, is actually a most wickedly disguised government-sponsored reunification agency to placate and deceive the people, conceal a splittist nature and take the initiative in the offensive against the North.

The Democratic Justice Party fabricated by traitor Chon Tu-hwan occupies a pivotal position among leading splittist forces. The DJP--the den of pro-U.S. and anticommunist elements--has wickedly instilled the sentiment of perpetual division and North-South confrontation in the people from the beginning. The plan for expanding party influence by consolidating the foundation for North-South confrontation by designating the period from 1982 to 1985 or to 1988--the years of parliamentary and presidential elections--as the period of settling North-South dialogue and the period until 1995 as the period of deepening North-South competition and by concentrating on achieving the reunification of the North and South in the 2000's under DJP leadership, more vividly reveals the nature of the DJP as an anticommunist, splittist agency. Other anticommunist, splittist agencies, such as the Ministry of National Unification and the Central Consultative Council for National Unification, have been used to invent splittist plans and promote the sentiment of North-South confrontation.

With a sham reunification theory which makes a mockery of the people at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has pursued genuine division. This has been proven by the 12 January and 5 June proposals for mutual exchanges and the talks of persons in authority, which were publicized after approval by the White House, and by the proposal for reunification through a general election in the North and South. Japanese newspapers' definition of the 12 January proposal--a sham reunification proposal--as a full-fledged counter-proposal to the persuasive North Korean proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is clear evidence refuting the fictitious nature of the former.

After clamoring that peaceful reunification was beyond imagination, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is affably babbling about reunification, visits and general elections. This is very brazen. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is stopping at nothing to gain its ends--the line for division. After designating cross-recognition of the North and South and admission to the United Nations as political goals, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has busily visited Southeast Asia, Europe and littoral countries in the Pacific region. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to five Southeast Asian countries last year, his begging for unilateral admission to the United Nations and his dispatch of confidants to over 60 countries to conduct propaganda are part of these maneuvers. Designating

1988--the year of hosting the Seoul olympics--as the most opportune period for unilateral admission to the United Nations, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is frantically running wild in an intensive diplomatic campaign.

In accordance with the scenario and directives prepared and issued by the U.S. masters, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch has carried out all these treacherous maneuvers to perpetuate national division.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan had no sooner advertised a plan for division than the United States supported it ahead of others. Thus, the latter showed that it was the supporter of the maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas. Reagan clamorously defined the 12 January proposal, which was criticized and derided at home and abroad, as an epochal proposal for reunification. U.S. Vice President Bush, who recently visited South Korea, insolently praised the 12 January splittist proposal--dirty wastepaper--as a desirable proposal for peaceful reunification.

The maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas which the Chon Tu-hwan ring clings to at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists cannot be viewed apart from the vicious plot to provoke a new war on the Korean peninsula.

Turning this land into an empty military logistics base and, by using it as a stepping stone, trying to annex the North has always been the U.S. imperialists' strategic goal. Accordingly, completing the preparations for war in South Korea is the biggest part of the task assigned to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the pro-U.S. puppet.

The flunkeyist and nation-selling nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in this connection has been exposed in his establishing a war footing and commandeering all available material and human resources.

(?Unprecedented) augmentation in the South Korean armed forces is the priority task for preparations for war. Under the policy of ensuring the best military personnel, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has increased the combat forces on a large scale by reshuffling the army divisions into [word indistinct] and quickly expanded the scale of reserve divisions. As an example, by tne end of 1981, seven training units under the command of the 1st Army Corps have been organized into 14 reserve divisions, and the 88th brigade attached to the capitol corps has been greatly increased. The 20th Army Division has been reorganized into an armored division and three new training units have been added to the (?capitol corps).

Under the goal of adding at least 1 million soldiers to the regular army, the military service law has been revised from bad to worse. On the basis of this revised law, the age of conscription was lowered beginning this year from 20 to 19 years old and the age limit for service of [word indistinct] has been extended from 23 to 25 years old.

The 3.7 million strong homeland reserve force organized to supply the military forces and to carry out duties in rear operations during an emergency, are daily called into emergency mobilization and military drills, along with the 4.8 million strong National Defense Corps.

Rapid increase in military spending is an important part of preparations for war. According to material released by the (?National Defense Ministry), South Korea's military spending increased to 2,770,084,000,000 won in 1981, 624.194,000,000 won more than that of 1980, and it has been fixed at 3,398,574,000,000 won in 1982, an increase by 21.3 percent as compared to the previous year.

Projects aimed at augmenting military facilities are also being accelerated. Expansion of ports such as Pusan, Inchon, Kunsan and Ulsan, along with projects to put in good order the sea lanes along the coast from Yosu to Ulsan have reached a peak. The projects to expand the Honam railway, construction of an expressway linking Taegu and Kwangju, expansion and paving projects for a total of 1,242 km of raods and construction of a large-scale airport in the capital city area are all being actively undertaken.

The expansion in all domains of military fields and acceleration of weapons production are a major part of the maneuvers to prepare for war. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is not only increasing the production of war machines by expanding the production capacity of war industry firms such as Daewoo heavy industries, Yangsan Rifle Co and Chinhae shipyard but also erecting new war industrial plants in Pohang, Changwon and Okpo and other areas. He is also trying to heighten production of war equipment by concentrating investment in industries directly linked to manufacturing war machines.

A large quantity of modern weapons and military equipment is being brought into South Korea from foreign countries. To cite a few officially known facts: U.S. military equipment and weapons worth $160 million were shipped into South Korea in the 1981 fiscal year, and shipment of military equipment and weapons worth $169.88 million is scheduled for fiscal 1982. It is also planned that U.S. military equipment and weapons worth $219 million, an increase by 24 percent as compared to 1982, will be shipped into South Korea in fiscal 1982.

As a result of the U.S. policy of weapons sales to South Korea drafted in conjunction with NATO countries, shipment of war equipment and weapons of destruction, including 36 modern F-16 fighters and 1,000 of modern M-551 tanks, continued in 1981.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is viciously maneuvering to increase the stock of war materiel.

The traitorous rascals have built and expanded airplane sheds, strategic equipment storage houses, oil supply installations and other military supply storage houses on a large scale. At the same time they have made a plan for 90-150 day reserves of ammunition, oil and provisions. In 1980 they had already storaged 483,000 tons of ammunition, 244,000 tons of oil and 48,000 tons of provisions. They are also accelerating production or imports from foreign countries to make up for any shortages this year.

In South Korea today, where war preparations are in full swing, criminal war exercises simulating an attack against the North are being accelerated with each passing day. The military exercises include a military exercise

conducted by each military service, a joint exercise of the army, navy and air force and a combined tactical exercise mobilizing various operational troops. These exercises are being staged almost every day. A homeland reserve unit exercise codenamed "Ssangyong Operation" has also been expanded and strengthened every year.

In particular, the team spirit military exercise, which has been frantically staged every year in accordance with an operational plan of the Pentagon and with the participation of a huge number of armed forces, has provided the best opportunity for the South Korean Army to strengthen its capability for northward invasion. The team spirit '82 military exercise, which mobilized U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine units from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, the Pacific, the Japanese mainland and Okinawa, the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army--totalling 161,600 troops--as well as various types of operational equipment, including nuclear weapons, was a most vicious exercise for a war of northward invasion.

It is not accidental that broad international public opinion today is condemning and indicting the team spirit military exercise, which was staged under the fabricated slogan of a so-called threat of southward invasion, declaring it as a test war for northward invasion and a preliminary war for strategic nuclear attack.

Whenever a team spirit military exercise was staged, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tried his best to provide all conveniences for the Yankee aggressors, begged his U.S. bosses to mobilize more and more South Korean Army and homeland reserve forces in the exercise and frantically propagated the war exercise through all mass media in South Korea.

This clearly proves that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically engaged in the criminal act of bringing the disaster of nuclear war to this land and of destroying the nation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and colony, is the treacherous traitor and vicious war maniac who has reduced South Korea to a hotbed of new aggressive war and to a powderkeg of war.

Comrade Kim Il-song who [words indistinct] said as follows: The road of flunkeyism is a road of national ruin. Because of the intolerable flunkeyist and treacherous acts of the pro-U.S. puppets, South Korea has been reduced to a permanent colony of the U.S. imperialists and our people are being forced to the destiny of colonial slaves.

Without toppling and burying the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is engaged in treacherous and treasonous acts with the support of foreign forces, national sovereignty, democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, which have been trampled underfoot, cannot be achieved.

Today is an era of independence in which people have embarked on the stage of history as the masters, shaping their own destinies with their own strength. Our people should cherish the awareness of being the mighty

pioneers for their own destinies and rebuild South Korea, which has been ruined because of flunkeyism, with patriotism. They should vigorously wage a sacred struggle for national salvation to eliminate the flunkeyist and treacherous elements. In order to dig out the roots of flunkeyist treachery and to end the domination and intervention of foreign forces, our people should make the Yankee aggressors withdraw from this land unconditionally and immediately.

The patriotic people of all strata should vigorously raise higher the flames of national salvation which have just started to burn throughout the country. They should firmly unite and vigorously struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to restore national sovereignty.

Our party and people of all strata advancing under the banner of [word indistinct] will surely win victory in the sacred anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation and shout the "manse" of victory of independence and sovereignty.

[Signed] Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification

19 May 1982, Seoul.

CSO: 4108/159

'KCNA' REPORTS VRPR WHITE PAPER ON CHON'S 'TREACHERY'

SK262214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 25 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on 19 May published a "white paper on Chon Tu-hwan's flunkeyist treachery," according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime was cooked up by the U.S. master, the white paper points in detail to the subjugation of this "regime" to the United States.

It says that while keeping in force the "emergency martial law" for more than 450 days before and after its usurpation of "power," the Chon Tu-hwan group laid the legal basis of the military dictatorship by malrevising or faking up over 5,400 evil laws and ran wild in suppressing and destroying the democratic, patriotic forces.

History knows no pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitor, no butcher of the nation so ferocious as Chon Tu-hwan, the cutthroat who massacred so many fellow countrymen in Kwangju at a time in so cruel a way to maintain the U.S. imperialist aggressors colonial rule, the white paper notes.

Saying that democracy has been negated and obliterated in principle in South Korea, a colony, by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of flunkeyist traitors, the paper points out that they arrested many conscientious personages and, after bestial tortures, beat to death or crippled them and, in an attempt to get rid of democrat Kim Tae-chung, fabricated the groundless "case of a plot for rebellion" and put him to all manner of inhumane persecution.

Saying that Chon Tu-hwan's flunkeyist treacherous crime finds graphic expression in his harsh crackdown upon people's resistance against U.S. imperialism, the white paper cites as an instance, his frantic suppressive row for apprehending those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

It accuses the traitor Chon Tu-hwan of rigging up more than 200 anti-communist conspiratorial cases, small or large, after his seizure of power, putting to trial and penalizing a countless number of revolutionaries, patriots, justice-upholding students and democratic personages of all strata

and holding with frenzy various "government"-sponsored anti-communist functions for the purpose of justifying the above-said criminal acts.

The white paper discloses the serious dependence of the South Korean economy on the United States caused by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's crimes.

According to the white paper, owing to the indiscreet inducement of foreign capital and opening of the market by the puppets, foreign capital in South Korea is controlling 100 percent of the oil-refining industry, 80 percent of the power industry, 60 percent of the cement industry, 100 percent of the synthetic resin industry, 100 percent of the auto industry, 80 percent of the shipbuilding industry and 70 percent of the metal industry, and the total amount of the puppet clique's foreign debts is $35,000 million.

Noting that the flunkeyist, treacherous nature of Chon Tu-hwan is most saliently revealed in perpetuating the territorial division according to the basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy, the white paper fully exposes the deceptive nature of his false unification theory designed to conceal his brutal suppression and splittist crimes to put down the people's desire for reunification.

Noting that the "two Koreas" plot of the Chon Tu-hwan clique backed by the U.S. imperialists is inseparable from the wicked scheme to unleash a new war, it says:

This clique has established a wartime mobilization system, is commandeering all the human and material resources, feverishly stepping up arms building, hastening the construction of military establishments, introducing a large quantity of sophisticated weapons and equipment from the United States and staging almost every day war exercises in a simulated attack on the DPRK.

In conclusion, the white paper stresses:

Due to the intolerable flunkeyist treachery of the pro-U.S. puppets South Korea has turned into a vassal state of the U.S. imperialists and colonial slavery is imposed upon our people indefinitely.

Unless the Chon Tu-hwan-bossed traitors who are engrossed in treachery with the backing of outside forces are overthrown and buried, it is impossible to restore the downtrodden national sovereignty, democracy, civil rights and realize the desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The white paper calls for extensively waging the sacred national salvation struggle for the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan flunkeyist traitors and fighting staunchly in firm unity to win the final victory in the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last man and restore national sovereignty by raising more fiercely the flames of anti-U.S. national salvation.

CSO: 4120/279

'MINDAN' PAPER CALLS FOR PUNISHING CHON TU-HWAN

SK271118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--The 15 May issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Mindan-lining Koreans published in Japan, carried an article titled "Heaven to the Ear, Hell to the Eye."

The article says: They talk about "justice," "welfare society," "no political suppression and no suppression by power," "no war" and "peaceful unification." But everything is a lie and a hell to the eye.

They rounded up 6,000 citizens overnight on the day following the arson of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, built a prison with an accommodation of 16,000 in Chongsong, North Kyongsang Province, and set up recently the police "commandoes." What is all this if not suppression by power?

Why did they hold the "Team Spirit 82" military exercises together with the U.S. troops and for what did they introduce nuclear weapons, while advertising that they do not want war?

Arms buildup means opposing peace.

With whom will they realize unification?

They brand workers meetings and demonstrations, an exercise of their right to existence, as action "manipulated by the North" and an "act benefiting the enemy" and arrest, torture and throw them behind the bars. Where is peace? How can unification be achieved?

Who had seized the public with panic by setting in motion all the venal newspapers and organizations for 1 month after the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan?

Who arrested, intimidated, blackmailed and beat guiltless students, claiming that "it was manipulated by the North" and "favorable to the enemy" without so much as investigating into its cause?

Who is to blame for the bloodbath in Kwangju?

It is no other than Chon Tu-hwan who jailed and tortured Kim Tae-chung and many other democrats.

Looking back upon the past 37 years, we know only too well that the parasitic ruling system which has maintained "power" with foreign "aid" only increased the corruption and irregularities of the privileged, whereas the stability of people's living was far from expectation.

This notwithstanding, brazen-faced Chon Tu-hwan never opens his mouth without letting loose a string of balderdash that he will "severely punish" any "offender" and that all people are "equal" before the "law."

If all are "equal" before the "law," let us punish before anyone else Chon Tu-hwan, the author of the Kwangju massacre, in the name of the nation.

CSO: 4120/279

U.S. KOREAN PAPER CALLS FOR CHON OVERTHROW

SK020513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jun (KCNA)--The 20 May issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, dedicated an editorial headlined "Let Us Die and Live Together" to the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The editorial says: We should rise up, tightly holding the torn flag of Kwangju citizens.

The day of Kwnagju demands of us an action.

Kwangju told us everything that day: Who is the murderer of the nation and who is his tool; that democracy, independence and reunification are the only road we should follow; and that we must act to take this road together.

This we ought to see once again on the second anniversary of the righteous action of the Kwangju citizens.

Noting that brothers of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his wife's clan commit one large-scale scandal after another in South Korea, causing quite a big social commotion, the editorial stresses that the fellow countrymen at home and abroad must overthrow the "regime" of dictator and robber Chon Tu-hwan as early as possible and establish a democratic government by carrying forward the spirit of Kwangju.

South Korea must win complete sovereignty, shaking itself from the yoke of the United States, and be allowed to shape the destiny of the nation and its life at its free will, the editorial says.

Stressing that the compatriots in America should take the lead in the struggle for democracy, independence and sovereignty, and reunification which they desire so ardently, the editorial says: What demands our greatest efforts from now is to terminate neo-colonialism of the United States and its oppression and exploitation of South Korea and force the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea, desist from war provocation, replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and not to obstruct the reunification of our country.

CSO: 4120/279

'MINJU CHOSON' HITS CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION' CAMPAIGN

SK300904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries a signed commentary condemning the South Korean military fascist clique for sentencing to penal servitude for life director of the Kwangmin Publishing House Yi Tae-pok who had been charged with involvement in the so-called "case of the Democratic Workers Federation" and for detaining many other honest-minded personalities and students.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan'w ceaseless brutalities are a vicious fascist act against the South Korean people and students who demand freedom, democracy and right to existence and a high-handed challenge to justice and human rights, says the commentary.

Under the title "Fascist Offensive Against Patriotic Forces" the commentary states: Those sentenced to harsh penalties or detained by the military fascist clique this time are patriotic people who rose up in a just struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal exploitation and oppression and for the democratization of society and campus freedom.

Their righteous struggle for freedom and democracy is an entirely just one reflecting the unanimous demand of all the students and people in South Korea.

Unable to endure any longer, they rose up in the just struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique who imposes all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings upon them.

By ruthlessly suppressing the South Korean people and students in their struggle against fascism and for democracy, the Chon Tu-hwan clique seeks to block their patriotic advance and maintain its military fascist rule shaking to its foundation. But this is no more than a foolish dream.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop forthwith its reckless repressive row, immediately release all the arrested students and political prisoners and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

CSO: 4120/279

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FILM SHOWS ABROAD MARK KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK282336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Films of our country were shown recently in various countries on the occasion of the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, according to reports.

A film show was held in the meeting hall of the People's National Assembly in Madagascar under the sponsorship of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Seeing the film were Lucien Xavier Michel Andriana Rahinjaka, chairman of the People's National Assembly, and its vice-chairmen and deputies, the secretary general of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and its members and many people of various strata.

Speaking before the film show, Bezandry Christophe, secretary general of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and vice-chairman of the People's National Assembly, stressed that the heroic struggle of the Kwangju people 2 years ago was a patriotic struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and for the realisation of the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

He declared that the Malagasy people will always extend full support and solidarity to the Korean people's cause of struggle for the reunification of the country.

A documentary film of our country "The Kwangju Popular Uprising Against the Military Fascist Clique" was screened at the film show.

Film shows were also held in Rwanda, Ethiopia, Algeria, Tanzania and Central Africa.

CSO: 4120/279

BRIEFS

EXPLOSIVES MISSING, WEAPONS STOLEN--Pyongyang, 27 May (KCNA)--A large quantity of blasting powder and caps were found missing in South Korea on 25 May, according to a report. At dawn that day, 22.5 kilograms of blasting powder, 300 blasting caps and 410 metres of fuse were lost at the powder warehouse of No 1 Mining Enterprise in Kyodong-ri, Samnam-myon, Ulju County of South Kyongsang Province. This incident took place at a time when the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of South Korean people is rapidly gaining in strength before and after the burning of the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan. A puppet pliceman was robbed of a pistol, weapons and ammunitions were stolen from an armoury of the "homeland defense reserve forces" and other serious incidents were unending in South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is now getting all the more irritated, seized with uneasiness. [Text] [SK270830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 27 May 82]

LEAFLETS SCATTERED AT SEOUL UNIVERSITY--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Students of the Sukmyong Womens University in Seoul on 25 May scattered leaflets calling for the anti-"government" struggle, according to a report. At around 1:00 on the afternoon that day two students including Choe Son-chu, a fourth year student of the university, scattered 250 copies of leaflets denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on the campus and called hundreds of students there to a demonstration. The puppet clique detained these students on 27 May on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration." [Text] [SK282324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 28 May 82]

TRINIDAD COMMITTEE ON REUNIFICATION--Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--The Trinidad and Tobago Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification was inaugurated, according to a report. The inaugural meeting held on 20 May elected Basdeo Panday, political leader of the United Labour Front of Trinidad and Tobago, chairman of the committee, and Winston Dukanran, executive member of the front and member of the Parliament, and John Jaglal, executive member of the All-Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factory Workers Trade Union, its vice-chairman and secretary general. [Text] [SK302241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 30 May 82]

CSO: 4120/279

PAPER VIEWS DISCORD AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK121055 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Yi Yong-tok in "Reporter's Memo" column]

[Excerpts] The current National Assembly session, convened after experiencing many ups and downs, has been witnessing many difficulties in its final stage. The 112th Special National Assembly Session convened to settle the Uiryong case, which has left a big scar on the people, under a rare mutual agreement between the ruling and opposition camps not to seek their party interests but to pursue something from the standpoint of the national interests. This notwithstanding, the current House session in its final stage has nearly collapsed because the parties changed their attitude and pursued party interests.

This kind of change was caused by the independent lawmakers' fraternity group within the House, which took the opposite position against the recommendation to the government jointly worked out by the three major parties--the Democratic Justice Party, the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party. Of course, the independent lawmakers' fraternity group's stance might be justified. However, the group has rejected the recommendation to the government and strongly demanded that the clause "the Cabinet should assume responsibility" be included in the recommendation. This has caused trouble in the House. It should be pointed out that the group's stance gives the impression that it adopted such an attitude not because of its patriotic viewpoint but because of reprisals against its alienation from the majority groups. This can be explained by the speech by lawmaker Hwang Myong-su, chairman of the group, who denounced majority groups for giving a cold shoulder to his group.

On receiving information about the independent group's opposition to the recommendation, the DKP was shocked and perturbed. Many leading lawmakers of the DKP unexpectedly demanded to reverse the party decisions made that morning, saying: "If the independent group adopts such an attitude, we should not be alone in endorsing the recommendation."

Speaking of the DKP's intraparty situation, we would point out the party leadership's negligence in coordinating party members and its lack of courage as causes for such an atmosphere in the party. Though its original policy was to call the Cabinet to account, if it has agreed to adopt a single recommendation

by major parties to the government as the party's next best policy, the party leadership should have justified or made public its policies.

By all accounts, the National Assembly session has raised many questions for us to ponder many things, such as the observance of political matters, matters concerning party interest and rationally handling matters related to the national interest.

CSO: 4108/157

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EN MASSE GOVERNMENT CABINET RESIGNATION EXPECTED

SK200755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)--As the prosecution's investigation of the so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal" draws to a close, moves are underway both in the administration and parliamentary circles to deal with the aftermath of one of the most controversial scandals South Korea as ever experienced.

Floor leaders of the country's major political parties met on Wednesday and Thursday and agreed to convene a special session of the National Assembly to discuss the curb money market debacle. They reportedly will schedule the agenda after the prosecution's announcement of the outcome of its investigation, expected to be made late Thursday. Assembly sources said that the session is expected to be held sometime next week.

In another move, the entire Cabinet, including Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, are expected to tender their resignations en masse to President Chon Tu-hwan at a Cabinet meeting later this week, taking "moral responsibility for the scandal," government sources said. It is not certain, however, how many of the resignations will be accepted.

A senior official of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) told reporters the majority party is considering proposing a large-scale shakeup of the Cabinet portfolios in connection with the scandal.

Mrs. Chang, the primary figure in the scandal, allegedly received notes worth over 200 billion won (275 million U.S. dollars) from six companies as collateral for unofficial loans totaling only 57.6 billion won (80 million dollars). She then tried to cash the bills held in trust in violation of the local practice, and when banks refused to honor them, the country's financial sector was seriously disrupted, and Kongyung Construction Co. and Ilssin Steel Co., two of the major clients of her unofficial loans were driven to the verge of bankruptcy.

CSO: 4120/273

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CRITICIZES 'RUDE' MANNER OF NEW MINISTER

SK220648 Seoul CHOSEN ILBO in Korean 22 May 82 p 2

[From "News Behind the News" column]

[Text] Yi Chin-hui, minister of culture and information, who dropped in the reporters' room after attending the first meeting of the newly appointed Cabinet, was the object of much malicious gossip. This may be due to the fact that he once reported on the Chungangchong [capitol hall] 20 years ago and that he was appointed to the ministership directly from his post as president of a broadcasting company.

At the request of the reporters for a comment on assuming his new post, he first refused to do so, saying that "he would not make any comment on his job before acquainting himself with ministry affairs. However, yielding to reporters who insisted on some comment to the people, he began to say: "The most important thing for me...the Ministry of Culture and Information...to restore people's confidence in the government...."

Without completing his sentence, he asked the reporters: "Are you satisfied?"

The reporters, who were baffled because they could not edit such rude words from the tape, asked him to retape his comment. What is more, since the minister kept his hand on his cheek all the while, cameramen asked him whether he would be kind enough to keep his hand away from his cheek. Minister Yi did not allow the reporters to retape him, making the atmosphere a bit awkward. One of the ministry officials urged the minister to leave the place to attend a ceremony to welcome the new minister and bid farewell to the former minister.

Rising from his seat, the minister said: "I have often heard that I talk without thinking. This is because I have a hot temper. In the future, if you happen to hear me say something like that, understand that I do not mean it," Asking for understanding, he appeared unable to tell whether he was still president of a broadcasting company or minister of culture and information.

CSO: 4108/157

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON ADDRESS TO SMALL, MEDIUM ENTERPRISES MEETING REPORTED

SK140203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 14 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday called upon the country's small and medium-sized enterprises to redouble their efforts to improve management and strengthen financial structures through creative self-help activities.

Delivering a speech at a meeting of small and medium-sized enterprises, Chon said that the government will readily extend financial assistance to such businesses.

The meeting, held at Seoul's Sejong Cultural Center to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the Korea Federation of Small Businesses, was attended by some 4,000 businessmen from across the country. A resolution was adopted calling for the elimination of irregular and corrupt business activities and the strengthening of international competitiveness through improved productivity and quality.

The chief executive emphasized the necessity of a nationwide campaign for better management, advanced technology and improved quality, and urged the participants to develop modern competitive enterprises and to consolidate the foundation of Korea's economic survival. "When we look back on the four five-year economic development plans of the past, we cannot help but see that we placed most of our emphasis on large enterprises," Chon said.

Technological backwardness and financial difficulties facing small and medium-sized enterprises not only weaken the industrial foundation of the country but also obstruct the balanced development of the national economy, Chon pointed out.

In view of the worsening international trade climate, Korean enterprises should determine what is standing in the way of national economic development and work hard to overcome those difficulties, Chon emphasized.

CSO: 4120/273

BRIEFS

REMARKS IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY--The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) decided yesterday to cope with lawmakers' remarks on the floor against the agenda items for the house session "with stern measures" in the future in order to prevent them. The majority party's position was confirmed in a general caucus of its lawmakers at its headquarters in the wake of a controversial speech by Rep Han Yong-su of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) in a plenary session Friday of the just-ended 112th special sitting of the 26 April shooting spree by a policeman. Some of the hawkish DJP lawmakers, including Rep Sim Myong-po, claimed that the assembly should take strong measures against Rep Han, including expulsion from the assembly. Rep Kwon Chong-tal, party secretary general, said, "Denying totally the present political system is a self-contradiction by Rep Han, who acted as a member of the interim legislative assembly and was elected a lawmaker under the law he enacted with us." Remarks made by Rep Han were erased from the parliamentary record by speaker Chong Nae-hyok on his official authority later. [Text] [SK130255 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 82 p 1]

BOK REPLACEMENTS--Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Wednesday appointed Kim Kun, vice governor of the Bank of Korea (BOK), superintendent of the Office of Bank Supervision and Examination (OBSE), replacing Pae Su-kon who tendered his resignation in connection with recent curb loan scandal earlier in the day. Pak Chong-suk, a BOK director, was named deputy OBSE superintendent and An Sang-kuk, a BOK director, was named vice BOK governor. Pak replaces Yi In-pok who also resigned in connection with the loan scandal Wednesday. [Text] [SK191215 Seoul YONHAP in English 1205 GMT 19 May 82]

DJP POPULARITY RESTORATION--Judging that recent public sentiment appears to be against the party, the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] is working out measures to restore the party's popularity. On 19 May party spokesman Pong Tu-wan said: A story is circulating among the people that the DJP is unaware of recent public sentiment. This is not true. He said that the party leaders are prepared to work for the people with a modest attitude and a firm resolution of starting over. Meanwhile, the DJP newspaper issued on 19 May indicated that 60 percent of the party budget is from the party expenditure collected from the party members. The remaining 40 percent is from contributions of the party supporter association and from state subsidies, indirectly denying the rumor about a link between political funds and the party in the curb loan scandal. [Text] [SK200710 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 19 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4108/157

CHAIRMAN OF DAEWOO BUSINESS GROUP INTERVIEWED

Seoul SINDONGA in Korean Mar 82 pp 104-117

[Interview with Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo business group, by novelist So Ki-won; interviewed on 15 January 1982 in the office of the chairman in Daewoo building, Seoul]

[Text] [Vitae] Kim U-chung, born in 1936 in Taegu and graduated from the Department of Economy, Yonsei University, in 1960, worked for Hansong Industry from 1960 to 1966. He established Daewoo Industry on 22 March 1967, and is chairman of Daewoo Corporation at present. For 1981, the total sales of the Daewoo group reached 3.17 trillion won and total exports reached $1.904 billion. Daewoo has a total of 75,000 employees.

[Text] Sleeps 4 Hours a Day

[Question] It has been reported in a newspaper that you go to bed after midnight, get up at 5:30 a.m., and become wide awake by using eyedrops after the alarm clock sounds. The newspaper also stated that you hold an executive meeting at 7 a.m., finish your lunch of mixed rice in 3 minutes, and always go home late at night. When did you get up this morning?

[Answer] I got up at 6 a.m. Sometimes I follow the schedule given in the newspaper, but not always. I am frequently out of my office. Last year, I spent about half of my time overseas.

[Question] When do you go home from your office?

[Answer] I go home a little after 9 p.m. unless I have other appointments.

[Question] Do your executives and employees work until you go home? I heard that the employees are driven hard and overloaded with work.

[Answer] Only those who must work late stay. I believe it is an exaggerated rumor.

[Question] Do you have to work so hard from early morning till late at night to keep your business going?

[Answer] I believe so. When I am old enough and mature enough to command the respect of people without working hard, then I may not have to work so hard. But I don't believe I have reached that stage yet. I must lead my people and work hard so that others will follow me. It is not an extraordinary thing to work until 8 or 9 p.m. The managers of prospering companies in the advanced countries all work until late at night. Nowadays, there are so many variable factors in business management that we must prepare carefully for all eventualities. In particular, all conditions in Korea do not allow us to stay put.

[Question] If you concentrate so much on work, doesn't your wife complain?

[Answer] My wife? I always feel sorry for her, but I tell her that she must reconcile herself to the fact that she married the wrong man. She understands.

[Question] How many children do you have?

[Answer] I have three sons and one daughter. They are ordinary children. They have so far grown without any problems, and I am raising them with no special plans for them. Fortunately, they also understand the nature of my work.

[Question] How many hours do you sleep?

[Answer] About 4 hours. But I often doze. Sometimes, I visit VIPs such as ministers with several people to hold discussions. Even on such occasions, when we are finished with important discussions and begin to talk about unimportant things, I fall asleep. I am often criticized for that. It is about 10 minutes from my office to the central government building, and I doze for about 5 minutes on my way there. At meetings attended by many senior people, when I am not presiding, I go to the restroom several times during the meeting to wash my face with cold water, if I feel sleepy. I know some people have difficulty in falling asleep, but I believe they are not tired enough. A human body is designed to sleep when tired.

[Question] How do you manage your health under such conditions?

[Answer] I get enough exercise by getting up early and moving around all day long. I never swim, and I don't play golf, but I have never been sick. Maybe it is because I am always alert. This may be an extreme view, but I am not sure that our society should be so concerned about health management as it is at present. Some people say that they get good ideas after some rest. I think, however, that ideas are developed from continuous concentration rather than from sudden inspiration while taking a break.

[Question] How much do you drink?

[Answer] I do not drink alcoholic beverages at all. I smoke moderately.

Let's Not Interfere in Someone Else's Field

[Question] Outside your business acquaintances, with what type of people do you get along with well?

[Answer] I don't have many close friends. If I played golf, drank often, or had some hobby, then I might have many friends, but I don't. I like to keep in touch with young people. Today's young people are fine. For instance, society may have some misgivings about the children of businessmen, but they are doing well. It is difficult for the second-generation businessmen to manage their businesses. All the success is credited to their fathers, and all the failure is blamed on the young people. It is also difficult to handle the people who are loyal to their fathers. Under these circumstances, second-generation businessmen are still working hard and are successful. This makes me believe that business in Korea will continue to prosper in the future.

[Question] Popular expressions in the seventies were: "I am very busy" and "I must run all the time." Although rapid economic growth is desirable, too much emphasis on growth seems to have created a society filled with anxiety and exhaustion. You are partly responsible for such an atmosphere. Don't you think we must now learn to be patient and willing to wait?

[Answer] A society must develop evenly in a balanced manner, but some aspects of our society developed ahead of others. Do you really think I am responsible? I don't encourage people to run around aimlessly. I encourage people to work hard in their own field. Everyone--businessman, scholar, reporter--should work and study hard in his own specialty before he pushes into someone else's field.

[Question] How much were your total sales last year?

[Answer] About 3.1 trillion won.

[Question] How many employees do you have?

[Answer] I have about 75,000 employees.

[Question] Do you believe that you have succeeded since you have built this giant business in 15 years? And what are you most proud of?

[Answer] I think it is my success in business. I was proud to see a large building erected in front of the Seoul railroad station, people moving into the building, more people and more buildings.... When I took over the building, I dreamed that this building would be filled with my people working until late at night with lights turned on all over the building before I pass away. After I moved into the building, however, I began to regret the decision. I began to think that I might have made the biggest mistake in my career. At that time, many people made the criticism that I should have built more factories with my profits rather than office buildings. Since our building was right in front of the railroad station, the first thing the passengers saw after they got off the train was this building. I often wondered if I had made a mistake. On the other hand, since it was too late, as I watched it go up, I kept asking myself how long it would take to fill the offices in the building with my own people alone. Already last year, we did not have enough office space to accommodate all our subsidiaries. I think we have achieved our goal rather quickly.

In retrospect, our company was formed by chance, but it prospered well. I only wish that this company would become the foundation for permament prosperity in the future.

There Is No Time To Count Money

[Question] Wasn't it in 1967 that you started your own business?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Your trade name, Daewoo, seems to have come from a letter out of your own name. It could be interpreted as a great spirit, a grandiose name. How did you start your business?

[Answer] It was an accident. I even believe it was fate. After I graduated from the Economics Department of Yonsei University, I joined Hansong Industry.

[Question] You must have gained your business experience there. Did you?

[Answer] I worked very hard, and the president of the company recognized me. He even called me his son. I became a director in 7 years. The business reached its limit then because the president was ill and he could only maintain the status quo. I thought I should seek my own fortune, so I resigned from the company. At the time, many businessmen were building factories but could not keep them going. One of my friends owned such a factory, and I thought that I could join him and help him seek new orders. The business grew in time and became exciting.

[Question] Didn't you start with fabrics?

[Answer] We first produced fabric materials. Then, we expanded into fabric products.

[Question] I heard that you even did sales work yourself.

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] I don't like to use the word "plutocrat," but when did you consider you were rich enough to be one of the plutocrats?

[Answer] I honestly never considered that I was one. I have no time to count my money. I did count my wealth once when I donated all I had to the Cultural Welfare Foundation.

[Question] When did people start using the expression "Daewoo group"?

[Answer] I don't like words such as plutocrat and group. I prefer to use "Daewoo family." It was about 1973 that people began to use such expressions.

[Question] What did you do before you joined Hansong Industry?

[Answer] It was difficult for me to get through college. When I was a senior, I worked for a year on the Business Development Committee of the Ministry of Construction. The committee was working on the first 5-year plan.

[Question] While you were attending the university?

[Answer] Yes. I joined Hansong Industry after graduation. I joined it because I had received a scholarship from the company for my 4 years of university study.

[Question] Did you have any personal connection with Hansong Industry?

[Answer] I lived in the same neighborhood and knew the president of the company before the Korean war, but I did not have any special personal relationship. At that time there were fewer scholarships. The scholarship I received not only provided for my tuition but also for my incidental expenses. When I graduated, the president of the company, Kim Yong-sun, sent for me.

[Question] If you had not joined the company, you might have become a bureaucrat in the Ministry of Construction, or more likely on the Economic Planning Board. How was your family doing financially?

[Answer] Under the Japanese occupation, we did relatively well. When I was born, my father was teaching at the Taegu Normal School. He became the dean of the school when the school became a teacher's college right after the liberation. After about a year, he was transferred to the Ministry of Education. I came to Seoul with him. After serving in the Ministry of Education, my father became the first principal of Yongsan High School and the first dean of Seoul Teacher's College. He also lectured at the College of Commerce [Seoul National University]. A teacher's family may have a house with some furniture but no money. My father was kidnaped by North Koreans during the Korean War.

Mutation in a Teacher's Family

[Question] Had your family lived in Taegu for generations?

[Answer] Yes, they were born there and lived there.

[Question] Please excuse my curiosity, but how about your ancestors?

[Answer] My grandfather also worked as a teacher on Chejudo.

[Question] So, you were born to a family of educators. You also give the impression of being a scholar.

[Answer] I must have undergone a mutation because of the Korean War.

[Question] You told me that you were poor while attending college. Did you fall in love with anyone?

[Answer] I often did, probably because I was very mature for my age. I don't know how it is done these days. I believe that in my generation having girl

friends from the ninth grade up to the junior year in college greatly helped the maturing process. One becomes rich in passion and learns to judge others correctly. So, I strongly recommend it.

[Question] I learned that you married while you were working at Hansong Industry. Did you fall in love with and marry someone who worked there?

[Answer] A classmate of mine introduced his cousin to me. I met her in January 1964, got engaged on 28 February, and married her on 4 April. It was quick.

[Question] You make quick decisions even concerning your marriage. Do you see many marriages between your employees these days?

[Answer] Yes, there are many.

[Question] Do you encourage it?

[Answer] Yes, I do. The reason I do so is because they can understand each other better. Because they work in the same company, they can find out each other's strengths as well as their shortcomings. This results in more successful marriages.

[Question] Do you serve as a master of ceremonies for such marriages?

[Answer] No, I have never done so. I am shy, and I don't think I could play the part well.

[Question] You told me that Daewoo was established through fate. If that is true, did you have any premonitions?

[Answer] As I told you earlier, I come from a family of teachers from my grandfather's days. As a family of teachers, we were stable, but poor. The Korean War broke out while I was attending Kyonggi Middle School, and in practice, I became the head of the family because my older brothers were drafted and my father was kidnaped by the North Koreans. When I was a little boy, my mother once told me that she would like to see me become a businessman. My father, who was a teacher, told me, without any explanation, that my oldest brother should become a doctor, my second brother a professor, my younger brother a lawyer, and I a businessman.

[Question] Is your mother still alive?

[Answer] She passed away last year. She was a devout Christian. She used to attend Chongdong Church. When the church planned to build a new chapel, I asked my mother what she wanted. She wanted to have a chapel built, and I had it built and donated it.

[Question] Are you a Christian?

[Answer] No, I don't practice any religion.

[Question] Are you an atheist?

[Answer] No, I do not deny the existence of God. I used to go to church in my college days, but I don't any more. One of the reasons I don't go to church is because churches have become too formalized, though not all of them are so. Also, I considered churches to be hypocritical. Maybe my thoughts are immature, but I do believe in the existence of God. You may laugh at this, but I believe all that I do is the will of God. Maybe because everything works smoothly. Sometimes, I have strange thoughts. For instance, if an airplane I was in crashed, what would happen to me? I believe I might survive.

Hungry Experience

[Question] You have often said that you should live to help others beyond any religious commitment and this is a pleasure of creation. Was this influenced by your Christian mother?

[Answer] I believe such influence affected me when I was growing up. I was very young when my father was kidnaped. We were greatly affected by our mother while she taught us. We still respect her very much. I do believe that we were strongly influenced by our mother's Christian thinking. We also suffered from extreme poverty.

[Question] To earn a lot of money in such a short period cannot be achieved only by good luck. Not only must you have worked hard, but you must also have been born with a special talent for business. Don't you think so?

[Answer] I don't want to boast about myself. I was in seventh grade when we had to take refuge in Taegu from Seoul. I used to sell newspapers on the street. I sold newspapers in the Pangsan market, where many refugees were living. They bought the newspapers eagerly because they were hungry for news. Don't you think that I had to sell the newspapers earlier than others to be successful? Although the market was far from the newspaper office, I ran to the market to be the first person to sell newspapers there. I sold 100 to 200 newspapers while others sold only 30 to 50. I had to give change to customers, but it took time to count the coins. To save time, I prepared packages with correct change for the newspapers and sold my papers more quickly. Even with that, sometimes I was short of change and I had to compete with other newspaper boys. So, I delivered the newspapers to my customers without asking for immediate payment. Then, after I had delivered all the newspapers, I went back to collect the money. Some customers, however, tried to cheat me. Usually three or four customers refused to pay me, but all in all I sold much more than before.

[Question] So you were a "child prodigy," weren't you?

[Answer] I made some more money while I was selling newspapers. There were many refugees and they were always asking for directions. When I met a person who needed directions while I was selling newspapers near the railroad station, I kindly guided them myself. Some of them asked me about my parents and other

things while I was guiding them. They used to give me tips, probably because they sympathized with a poor boy. Sometimes I made more money that way than by selling 20 newspapers. I used to sell newspapers until 11:30 p.m. hoping for such good luck.

At the time, my older brother was in the army, and I lived with my mother, younger brother, and younger sister. When I went home late at night, my mother would be waiting for me with a bowl of rice and vegetable pickles. I knew she had only one bowl of rice. So I would tell her that I had already eaten because I was too hungry. She would tell me that everyone else had already eaten. We kept passing the rice to each other, until we finally all hugged and cried together. In retrospect, that was our happiest time. We were tightly united and helped each other. I wonder if we will see such hardship again in our lifetime.

[Question] You must have a special sentiment toward rice. Don't you?

[Answer] Maybe that's why I eat a lot of rice at home. I eat a whole bowl of rice for breakfast. My wife asks me how I can eat so much rice right after I get up. I think it is a matter of habit.

[Question] Since Daewoo has grown to be such a large corporation, why don't you enjoy your life, as rich people in other countries do?

[Answer] We are in a different situation. The Korean people would not accept it.

[Question] Are you afraid of criticism by others?

[Answer] Unless I wore an iron mask. If Korean society were highly industrialized and everyone's living standard was high, then no one would care how others lived. But we are not there yet. Do you think my company could survive if I enjoyed my life like a rich foreign businessman? If I did, then my executives would live the same way, then the middle-level managers, and those below them, and so on. This would result in chaos. That's why I work so hard. I enjoy business because there are changes and enough ups and downs in the course of my business. I don't know what others think about this.

There Is More Room for Export

[Question] Can you tell us your business philosophy?

[Answer] I don't have any special philosophy. Our company does not have any slogans. One thing I want to emphasize is the importance of providing incentives to employees and conditions to do better work. There should be a united feeling that we all rise and fall together. Originally, our company was totally owned, in reality, by me. Before we issued common stock, I shared a great deal of the company assets with my employees. I gave stock worth about a million won to everyone of deputy manager or higher rank. Most executives must own stock worth a few hundred million won, except for newcomers. I am more interested in new businesses rather than in the management of existing ones. I think I do better in that direction and also I get more satisfaction.

I may sound as if I am bragging, but I earned 60 billion won from North Africa last year alone. I expect to top 100 billion won this year. As you know, we don't have much of a domestic market. We have only automobiles for the domestic market, and I don't think it is worthwhile to compete hard in the domestic market. We have to compete hard in the domestic market. We have been the largest exporter for 4 years in a row. How did we accomplish it? I don't think it is because I am a good businessman. When I look carefully, there are many loose ends in our company. It is not tightly run. Still, we managed to become the largest exporter, probably because other companies did not work as hard as we did. They may criticize me for saying this, but I believe Korean businessmen are not doing their best. They should tackle their businesses with more passion. They complain that exporting is difficult now and that there are many problems. I don't, however, agree with them. There are plenty of opportunities for exporting. The claim that the export business has reached its limit is only a rationalization.

I had an occasion to look at statistics on the number of days of overseas travel by our people. They used to go mostly to developing nations in the midseventies, but now they spend more time in the United States and Europe. This means that they don't stay long in hardship places such as the underdeveloped countries in Africa. As you know, the marketing system in advanced countries is well organized and there is no need to stay there long because it is easy to get sales information. It takes longer to get information in underdeveloped countries, but our employees return home as soon as possible with only a minimum of work because life in those countries is hard. The employees became smart and weak. We should go where people from the advanced countries don't go. We will get nothing by following the advanced countries. Even for the construction work in Libya, we aren't making any money in big cities. We had to go to the desert. Although Daewoo has grown in size, we still have far to go. We must continuously march forward with ideas and confidence.

Do you want to hear a joke? When I go to foreign countries, I can see that their streets are paved with money. Money is stashed in every corner. It is not that we can't see where money is, but it is a matter of when and how to collect it. We avoid Japan and the United States not because we cannot make money there. We can go there anytime, but now it is far more profitable to go to the desert in Libya. That's why we are concentrating on Libya now.

Trying Experience for "Heavy Industry"

[Question] You mentioned that you have been the largest exporter for 4 years. I get the impression that Daewoo tries too hard to beat competitors in everything, a kind of elitism. For instance, you prefer hiring graduates of a certain high school. Are you aware of such a criticism?

[Answer] It is not true. In the beginning, five friends started the company with 5 million won in capital. Even if we had advertised, do you think we could have attracted capable people then? We had a great deal of difficulty in recruiting people in the first 4 or 5 years. So we hired friends, alumni, and the alumni introduced their friends and still more alumni. It is true that many of our executives come from the same school, but we did not intentionally

hire that way. The people at the lower levels are different. When we send managers to overseas branches, no more than 30 percent are from Kyonggi High School. In a way, the graduates of Kyonggi are at a disadvantage.

[Question] Concerning heavy industry, I heard a rumor that, when the government unified businesses, you and Chairman Chong of the Hyundae group were asked to choose between the heavy and automobile industries by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I heard that you asked Chairman Chong to choose first, and that he unexpectedly chose the automobile industry. I understand that there have been many problems in heavy industry and you have encountered some difficulties. Is that true?

(He remained silent for a while. Then he spoke slowly.)

[Answer] When the question of heavy industry was posed, when we had to choose between the heavy and automobile industries, I ended up with power-generating facilities. So I said that I would do my best once I took over the responsibility. But things changed again for various reasons. I decided to retire from active participation. I was agonized and very much disappointed at that time. I have many stories to tell at the appropriate time. I was thinking about leaving the business world and I gave up all my wealth. I meant to take a rest, and then do something different. I could not, however, follow my plan. I went to Okp'o and worked on various problems there. After facing my employees there, I realized that the company would not benefit at all from my departure. I changed my mind, and I declared to an assembly of subsidiary presidents that we sould not compete with anyone in the domestic market and that we should go after the foreign market.

[Question] I guess that was the most trying time for you. Wasn't that the time when a magazine in Hong Kong exposed the financial structure of your company and the domestic bookstores were flooded with the magazine?

[Answer] It might have been. I survived the trying period. I think one matures through such an experience.

Businessmen Also Deserve Respect

[Question] This may be impolite, but Daewoo is a latecomer. As a latecomer, you must have had friction with existing businesses. How did you resolve the friction with other conglomerates, especially in the case of heavy industry?

[Answer] I don't think Daewoo is inferior to Samsong or Hyundai. I have told my employees that those companies are our seniors and we should not compete against them. Now they are headed by senior businessmen; but, in 10 years, they must retire. That is why I have made concessions on all problems, and I plan to continue to do so.

[Question] Did you give up your dream regarding heavy industry?

[Answer] No. I still have Okp'o Shipyard. I believe opportunities will come if I promote Daewoo hard.

[Question] Could you tell me about the Daewoo Cultural Foundation?

[Answer] Two years ago, I donated all the money I had, about 20 billion won, to the cultural foundation. It must now be worth about 60 billion won. It could grow to hundreds of billions of won. Even the Rockefeller Foundation did not start with billions of dollars. I believe the 20 billion won will play a bigger role in the future. A human being is mortal, and I wish to leave something behind.

[Question] Is the cultural foundation the largest stockholder of Daewoo?

[Answer] Yes. The foundation owns about 25 percent of the stock. It is the largest stockholder.

[Question] How much stock of the Daewoo subsidiaries do you own now?

[Answer] Nothing, except for some forfeited shares. When a local bank was increasing its capital, a lot of forfeited shares were generated, worth a total of about 200 million won. I bought it, and the stock has been registered in my name.

[Question] How are you going to provide finds for the cultural foundation?

[Answer] In the course of my business, I felt very strongly that the foundation in academic and technical studies is weak in our country. Scholars in academic fields are not treated well. I would like to help such scholars. I would like to help such studies. I do not interfere with the management of the foundation because the people who provide money and those who spend it should be separate. I don't think it helps to have uninformed people tell others what to do.

[Question] You and some other Korean businessmen have now become the greatest businessmen in Korean history. Don't you think you should be different from the rich men of past generations?

[Answer] Yes, you are right. You must know our businessmen are still not very well received. I thought about the reasons for such contempt. Of course, part of the blame goes to the businessmen themselves. But they are not the only ones responsible. Our historical background should be cleared, too. Since the old days, merchants have been looked down upon. It is true that some rich men flaunted their wealth through luxury and gorgeous houses. They lacked depth. We must have a more mature view of wealth than the old-fashioned one of money only. Businessmen need not be respected, but they should at least be understood as a necessary breed. Otherwise, our economy will not grow.

Business Belongs to Everyone

[Question] To whom will you pass on your business in the future? Do you plan to pass it to your children?

[Answer] I don't intend to. I am training my successor from within my company.

[Question] From within the company? What kind of person are you training as your successor?

[Answer] First of all, he should be willing to make sacrifices. He must have a sacrificial spirit as part of his nature. This may not be a related story. Let's assume that a rich man, worth 10 billion won, died. For his son to inherit his wealth, he would probably have to pay more than 8 billion won in inheritance tax. Since the tax must be paid in cash, the son would have to sell inherited stock or real estate. The business, however, could not continue if the assets were sold. For a business firm to continue, ownership and management should be separate. As the business succeeds, the profits should not be accumulated as personal wealth but as company assets which can be shared by many people.

[Question] You are advocating the philosophy that "Daewoo should survive, not Kum U-chung." Do you have any new plans to expand Daewoo, which must survive?

[Answer] I have a grand, ongoing plan that I conceived a few years ago, but it is too early to make it public. Exporting is fine, but we must also secure an inexpensive supply of natural resources. We should study this problem more.

[Question] Could you tell me about your lifelong dreams?

[Answer] As I told you earlier, I feel satisfaction and pride in developing something new, or by extension, in doing something creative. Business should not belong to one person. It should grow among the people and continue to benefit forever. Then, people will accept businessmen favorably. I want to demonstrate that businessmen can do something and set proud examples through direct participation. As for personal dreams, I would like to manufacture the world's best product, be it a dress shirt, a cigarette lighter, anything. I am involved in the manufacture of various products. Sometimes, however, I wish that I had concentrated on only one product so that I could have made the world's best product. If I get a chance to do so later, I really want to try it.

Likes Movie and Boxing

[Question] That must be your second dream, you as a free man dissociated from Daewoo. Do you have any favorite songs, peoms, etc.?

[Answer] To be honest, I don't have time to listen to songs.

[Question] Do you watch television?

[Answer] I like movies, mostly spy and action movies. I also like boxing. I watch boxing matches after recording them on a video recorder.

[Question] You must like boxing matches.

[Answer] No, not really. But I somehow feel that there is justice or something like that.

[Question] Do you read many books?

[Answer] I am not an avid reader. I enjoy reading on airplanes. I read books on economics and history. I have difficulty because I am not knowledgeable. I can't read English books fast when I want to concentrate, and I have a hard time because I can't read Japanese. So I look for translated books. If I can't find good books, I select some books from foreign bookstores and have them translated in my company. Almost 20 books have been translated and published that way. I pass the books around to my executives. I wish more good books were translated into Korean.

[Question] Do you revere anyone in history or alive at present?

[Answer] I will answer that only if it is off the record.

[Question] Excuse me, but how much cash do you have in your pocket now? Do you mainly use cash or credit cards?

[Answer] I don't need any cash. I don't go to bars. When I have a dinner appointment, my secretary pays. I don't have any occasion to use cash personally.

[Question] I thought you would say that your credit was so good that you didn't need any cash.

[Answer] I have never had a credit account or a charge account. Once in a while, when I have to go to a bar or restaurant to entertain guests, I ask for a cash advance and pay in cash.

[Question] Why don't you charge it? Are you afraid that you will end up going there again?

[Answer] No. Why should I make them come to collect the money later when I can pay right away?

[Interviewer] I wish you good health until your second dream is achieved. Thank you very much for your time.

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CSO: 4108/127

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT URGED TO ADJUST 1982 MONEY SUPPLY PROGRAM

SK200310 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government should make an overall readjustment of its original money supply program for 1982 as it takes a series of measures to counter the effects of the recent curb loan scandal, bank economists said here Thursday.

The economists said the government had originally planned to supply 5.13 trillion won (about 7.13 billion U.S. dollars) this year on a domestic credit basis 1.6 trillion won of which was to be supplied during the first half of the year. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

However, they predicted that the actual money supply for this year will sharply increase because the government will provide special funds to enterprises and short-term financing businesses seriously affected by the bill fraud case.

The government has decided to provide 200 billion won in loans to large enterprises and 220 billion won to small- and medium-sized businesses to minimize the aftershocks of the so-called "Mrs. Chang Scandal."

The economists pointed out that of the originally planned amount of 1.6 trillion won for the first half of this year, 1,059 billion won was issued during the first quarter, leaving only 541 billion won to be supplied during the second quarter. A total of 510 billion won was supplied in April, they said.

The disturbance of the curb loan market pushed up deposits at banks by 240 billion won during the first 10 days of May, and the total money supply has registered a 27 percent jump over the period of a year earlier, according to a survey by the Bank of Korea.

The economists said the total money supply is estimated to show an increase between 28 and 30 percent by May 31.

The government had originally planned to limit the total money supply to a 22 percent increase for all of this year.

CSO: 4120/273

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

1982 MONEY SUPPLY CEILING RAISED TO 22-25 PERCENT

SK210146 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 May 82 p 1

[Text] In a move to ease money operations, the government has decided to readjust the annual growth target for M2 from the original 20-22 percent to a new 22-25 percent. In announcing the decision, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song told a press meeting yesterday that despite its seemingly expansionary tint, the readjustment is not meant to bend the government's "unchangeable" top priority--price stabilization.

Still, the government's goal is to contain this year's price inflation within a single-digit rate, the deputy prime minister reconfirmed.

Kim, concurrently minister of economic planning, stressed that "we will go noninflationary and still can do that (expansion in M2 by the three percentage points)." M2, a broad gauge of money supply, stands for currency in the public's hands plus time and demand deposits at banks.

The top economic policymaker pointed out the recent unusual financial-market development that caused a steep surge in bank deposits continues to press the M2 level upward--a distortion which he said needs to be corrected. "We can increase the money supply mostly with money in bank accounts without resorting to new mintage," said Kim.

As of the end of April this year, M2 registered a 26.3 percent gain over a year earlier on an outstanding basis. The annual money-supply targets, set by the government every year, are also based on year's end outstanding supply.

The three percentage points added to the original plan for 1982 implies that an estimated 470 billion won in additional M2 will be available during the year. In terms of the new bank notes and coins issued, the first four months of the year saw a 5-6 percent rise from the year before on an outstanding basis. In the course of pursuing the less stringent monetary policy, however, it was hinted that the government retreat if the policy modification hurts the now prevailing price stability. This year, inflation has slowed markedly with the wholesale price index putting up a combined 1.5 percent advance from last year. The comparable rate of the consumer price index was as low as 2.2 percent.

In addition to the softening of the monetary stance, the deputy prime minister attached much importance to the shift in the monetary management style he said the government currently seeks. "The government is going to supply more money but 'how' is equally as important as 'whether,'" said Kim.

Calling it a "momentous turnabout in financial-policy approach," he said that the government will renew the way of supplying and channeling funds into the small and medium industries.

As an immediate effect, the turn toward businesses of smaller size was said to expedite money flow, thus adding to the change of hands. Kim said this policy shift is important also in the aspect of sociopolitical strategy.

CSO: 4120/273

'CHOSON ILBO' VIEWS RESIDENTIAL REPORT SYSTEM

SK141138 Seoul CHOSEN ILBO in Korean 14 May 82 p 3

["Reporter's Notebook" column by Yim Paek]

[Text] A report system encompassing households across the country is being worked out. That is, the residential report system, whose pro forma organization had been completed by February (by April in the case of Seoul), is being remodeled to become an effective system. With the Ministry of Home Affairs working out the details of the system, it is too early to gain a clear picture of the system. Whatever it may be, an official concerned at the ministry says that it is a major task this year.

The report system is "to promptly cope with calamities, spy infiltrations and crimes." Understandably, it is for the people, and so it should be by the people, too. However, is there a need at all? Does the administration feel insecure unless the people across the country are made reporters? Though I would not deny the positive side of the report system, I believe that thought should be given to the negative side.

The plan to establish a report system was mapped out by the Ministry of Home Affairs at the end of last year and was implemented at the start of the year. Primary organization of the system had been completed by February. However, the system was more in name than in fact. People concerned, such as those who are included in the system, did not know whether there was a system at all. Given this and prompted by the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and the shooting spree in Uiryong, there arose the need to make it more systematic. This is what the administration says. How systematic? All the people in the country are reporters. One in a household takes charge of enlightening family members. Tong and Pan [the lowest two administrative units] chiefs organize emergency liaison networks with them. Thus, a report system is being supplemented and becoming effective.

The official at the ministry cites as the background of the report system instances in Taiwan, where a report system is maintained, chiefly by "the anticommunist youth organization for national salvation." and in Israel, where vigilantes play a similar role. Also citing North Korea, where the "five households system" is being maintained as a tightly organized report system, he stresses the need to have an equivalent organization in our society where factors of instability increase as it moves toward an open, autonomous society.

Conceding the need, minister No Tae-u, in a 12 May meeting of provincial governors, instructed the participants to beef up the report system.

Not many people would believe that our society would be unstable if no such report system is organized. Though the arson and shooting incidents were cited by the official concerned as justifiable grounds for a report system, the arson case was resolved by people having nothing to do with the report system, and the shooting has nothing to do with people's negligence in reporting. In this context, people do not like the ministry plan. It seems many people feel uncomfortable with the idea of people being organized in the first place.

The plan gives the impression that uniformity is being introduced into our social life. The idea of entrusting television field collectors and mailmen to be "special guidance men" disgusts many people, who feel their privacy is being infringed on.

Though the ministry says that it wants to have the report system organized "by the people themselves," not "by authority," this does not make any difference as far as how the people feel about the plan. The ministry would know from what it has experienced that "the spontaneity" expressed by the help of administrative authority cannot be genuine spontaneity. This is borne out by the report that several Tong [primary administrative unit] chiefs in a city were issued warnings because they neglected the report system organization.

Across the country we have police, reservists and civil defense corps members who are organized. We also have Tong and Pan organizations and monthly neighborhood meetings. Through these organizations, we can instigate the people to report. This is what we used to do to much avail at times of incidents.

I would like to ask the ministry to reconsider this plan which makes the people uncomfortable. Isn't the plan--devised by officials out of concern for their own "achievement"--an example of administrative window dressing?

CSO: 4108/157

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'HERALD' HAILS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

SK140110 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Future of Korea-Saudi Ties"]

[Text] The cooperative ties between Korea and Saudi Arabia are an example of a rare case of progress attained so rapidly in relations between any two countries. Their interdependent cooperation in the economic and industrial fields has continued to increase since the 1970's and, as things stand today, the two nations will further promote their reciprocity in the decades ahead.

This prospect will be given further substance by the sixth meeting of the Korea-Saudi Arabia joint committee being held in Seoul now. The head of the 24-member Korean delegation, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Tong-hui, made it clear in his opening remarks that Korea is ready to make further contributions to the Saudi development by sharing its experience and technology. In fact, sharing of our development experience and expertise with other developing nations has been, and should continue to be, the kernel of our economic cooperation with less developed countries.

The Korean-Saudi relationship certainly is a representative case of our endeavor to contribute to the development of other economies as much as possible and on a reciprocal basis. A host of Korean technicians and workers have already participated in Saudi construction projects. On the other hand, a number of Saudi youths, though still moderate in size, have acquired some in-the-field experience in industrial technology. This kind of program needs more accentuation in the future as Saudi Arabia proceeds with successive development plans.

Saudi Arabia, needless to say, has an important part to play in keeping the Korean economy moving ahead. Especially its supply of petroleum to this country has helped us, in large measure, cope with the energy problems during the oil shocks of the 70s. While Saudi is expected to remain a major supplier of that vital resource for us, its industrialization will widen the scope of cooperation between the two countries.

The two subcommittees of the joint committee now in session, on economy and technology, respectively, will explore new areas or expand the areas in which the two countries can step up reciprocal exchanges in both commodities and technology. More business tieups between Korea and Saudi Arabia are to be encouraged in such explorations as a means of building a truly interdependent partnership between the two countries.

Whereas economic cooperation continues to underlie the Korean-Saudi Arabian relationship, it should be noted that their ties of friendly cooperation has yet to be complemented with another vital dimension. In this connection, the third subcommittee of the joint machinery, dealing with cultural cooperation, draws our deep concern.

Relations between any two nations, however cordial and cooperative, still lack a fundamental pillar when not based on one's understanding of the other's culture and vice versa. Such ties short of cultural props will hardly develop to a lasting partnership true to the letter. For this reason, Korea and Saudi Arabia will do well to boost cultural exchanges in the years ahead.

The two countries may well begin with people-to-people exchanges. Many official representatives of both sides have visited each other's countries to promote government-to-government cooperation. These activities must be backed up with vigorous nongovernmental exchanges, preferably in education, news media, and sports and youth programs. One last, but not the least, point meriting concern in this regard is the need for greater efforts on our part to understand the Islamic culture of Saudi Arabia. Toward this end, closer ties should be sought between the fledgling Islamic community in Korea and Saudi Arabia, the center of Islamic civilization. Indeed cultural ties will bear increasingly on the future of the Korea-Saudi partnership.

CSO: 4120/273

BRIEFS

JAPAN PRAISES PEACE FORMULA--Rep Seiichi Takawa, head of the Japanese New Liberal Club, terming President Chon Tu-hwan's new peace formula for opening of dialogue with North Korea for peaceful unification as "sincere," pledged yesterday that in would fully support Seoul's peace initiative in the coming days. In a press conference at the Hotel Lotte, he revealed that the Korean Government's idea of pursuing political purification and driving out negative psychology corresponded to the political concept pursued by his club. Takawa, who had once visited Beijing, flew into Seoul Monday for a week-long official visit at the invitation of National Assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok. He disclosed that he confirmed the Seoul government's sincere intention to broaden interchanges with other countries transcending different political systems. He also hailed the choice of Seoul as the venue for the '88 Olympic games as a "good chance" to improve Korea's image in international society. He dwelt on the need for putting Korea-Japan relations on the right track based on mutual understanding between the people's of the two neighboring states. [Text] [SK140120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 82 p 1]

FISHING ACCORD WITH ECUADOR--Seoul, May 20 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Ecuador have agreed to conclude a bilateral fishery agreement as soon as possible, an official at the National Fisheries Administration (NFA) said Thursday. NFA Administrator Kim Chong-su and Ecuadorean Vice Minister of Natural Resources Tuly Loor Argote [as received] agreed to pursue the pact May 14 in Seoul. The Ecuadorean vice minister ended his six-day visit to Korea Tuesday during which he met with government officials and business leaders, the official said. [Text] [SK200313 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 20 May 82]

BAHRAINI HOUSING MINISTER'S VISIT--Seoul, May 21 (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan received a courtesy call Friday from Bahrain's visiting Minister of Housing Shaykh Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al Khalifah at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion, a presidential spokesman said. Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho was also present. The Bahrain minister arrived here May 15 for a week-long visit at Kim's invitation. During his stay in Korea, he has inspect inspected housing units in the southern suburbs of Seoul and attended an opening ceremony for an exhibition of construction materials. [Text] [SK210312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 21 May 82]

COAL MINE VENTURE WITH INDONESIA--The Ministry of Energy and Resources has given a go-ahead to the establishment of a joint-venture firm between five Korean concerns and an Indonesian state corporation for developing a coal mine in Indonesia. Announcing this, the ministry said yesterday the Pasir Coal Mine development program will be participated in by Hanil Cement, Samchock Coal Mining, Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers and two other firms from the Korean side. The Indonesian partner is the state-run P.N. Tambang Batubara. This year, the five Korean firms will invest $1,660,000 in the project. By 1985, the investment is to total $7,730,900. The terms of the contract initiated between the five Korean concerns and their Indonesian partner provide that 86.5 percent of the output will go to the Korean side and the remaining 13.5 percent to P.N. Tambang Batubara. The contract, covering development of 2,550 sq. km. will remain effective for 30 years after production actually begins, according to the ministry. The contract is not unfavorable, as compared to those for other foreign coal developers operating in Indonesia, the ministry asserted. Initial inspection of the Pasir mine shows that it has 15 coal seams whose length ranges from 800 to 3,000 meters. The seams are 1 to 16 meters wide, the ministry said. The mine contains an average 6,500 kcal per kilometer, it added. [Text] [SK250203 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 May 82 p 3]

CSO: 4120/273

BRIEFS

EXPORTS REMAIN SLUGGISH--Seoul, May 19 (YONHAP)--South Korea's heavy and chemical exports, which recorded rapid growth during the first quarter of this year, remained sluggish in April, a figure released Wednesday at the Korea Traders Association showed. April exports of heavy and chemical products were valued at 855 million U.S. dollars, a nine percent increase over the same month last year. The growth rate for February was 27.6 percent and 21.9 percent in March. In addition, letters of credit for [April] were valued at 494 million dollars, a 13 percent decline from the same month last year. The third and fourth quarters of last year recorded increase rates of 8.6 and 1.7 percent respectively in letter of credit arrivals, while the first quarter of this year registered an increase of 3.4 percent. The shipbuilding industry, which normally leads heavy and chemical industry exports, received only 23.8 million dollars worth of letters of credit in April, a mere 0.7 percent improvement over the same period last year. Since September of last year, Korea's heavy and chemical exports have earned more than exports of light industrial products. By the end of April, letter of credit arrivals for agricultural products increased 21.5 percent over last year while mineral products arrivals declined 36.1 percent. Letters of credit arrivals fell 14.7 percent for light industrial products and 2.4 percent for fishery products. [Text] [SK191208 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 19 May 82]

FURTHER IMPORT LIBERALIZATION--Seoul, May 25 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government plans to remove some 100 new items from the list of import-restricted commodities beginning in July, boosting the import liberalization rate from the present 74.7 percent to 76 percent. At present, 1,886 commodities are subject to import restriction. A Commerce-Industry Ministry official said Tuesday the restriction-free items will include cosmetics and other commodities which are deemed to have equal international competitiveness with domestically produced ones, or whose import restriction gives no practical benefits to Korean-made products. The official said that a final decision on which items will be affected is still some ways off because the Economic Planning Ministry wants to lift the restrictions on some 40 more items, including hard liquor, garments and soaps, in addition to the 100 suggested by the Commerce-Industry Ministry to increase the liberalization rate to 80 percent. The official explained that the Commerce-Industry Ministry contends that only 100 items should be liberalized in order to stimulate the slumping domestic market and to cope with the growing protectionism in Korea's major trade partners. A joint meeting of the relevant government agencies will convene this week to decide on the scope of the import to negotiate the details of the import liberalization, the official added. Korea's import liberalization rate has increased from 53.8 percent in January 1978 to 74.7 percent in May 1982.[Text] [SK250806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 25 May 82]

CSO: 4120/273

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES UNITY OF REVOLUTIONARY RANKS

SK020738 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2225 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Special article of NODONG SINMUN, 2 June: "The Unity of the Revolutionary Ranks Around the Party Is a Key to Enacting Upsurges in Socialist Construction"]

[Text] Today, we assume the weighty and rewarding mission of enacting a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction to fulfill the revolutionary lines put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic speech. This demands that all party members and workers vigorously launch into carrying out the mission and be fully prepared.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: A basic key to win victory in the struggle for imbuing society with the chuche idea and reunifying the divided fatherland is to secure the ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks.

Our people's fighting spirit and revolutionary passion is unprecedentedly high. Cherishing great pride in glorifying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's 70th birthday as a grand political festivity unprecedented in our nation's history, our people are resolved to stoutly advance toward greater victory, united around the party and the leader. This is their steel-like will. Defending this great unity of our revolutionary ranks and displaying its might are a decisive guarantee which enables them to effect continuous upsurges in socialist construction and consummate the chuche cause. The power of unity around the party is boundless and a basic source of all victories. The working people are the masters of their history. To powerfully implement the revolution and construction, the working people should be firmly united as one political force. The power of the masses is in their unity. Their firm unity displays a formidable power. As socialist construction develops onto a high level and a grand task is assigned the revolution, the work to strengthen the unity of the revolutionary ranks becomes more important. Socialist construction accompanying a difficult and complicated struggle for remaking nature and remolding society calls for the people's creativity and passion. It also requires a strong organizational discipline based on one goal and one aspiration.

The speed of the advance of socialist and communist construction depends on how the popular masses can be mobilized as an organized unit. Our country's practical experiences in socialist construction clearly show that only when all the people vigorously rise with an ideological will--united around the party--can they continuously enact great revolutionary upsurges and create epochal miracles and exploits.

The might of the unity of the revolutionary ranks around the party becomes a firm guarantee which enables them to successfully conquer any high goal of socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Only when a prospect for the future is promising and a goal for struggle is clear can the people struggle to realize the goal at the earliest date.

Struggling with a high goal is an indispensable requirement for enacting continuous upsurges in the revolution and construction. With a high goal for struggle, the people can vigorously advance the socialist and communist cause by mobilizing their potentiality, believing in a promising future. Only a party which possesses outstanding leadership and boldness and organized people can attain the goal.

The important trait of our country's socialist construction is in conquering the high goal, setting a high goal for the strategies and lines of the revolution and construction and the work in all sectors and all units. The trait reflects our party's firm resolution and our people's revolutionary aspiration to build a communist paradise in the fatherland by advancing faster than others. All the works in the political, economic and cultural sectors, including the revolutionary program to imbue society with the chuche idea, on which our people are concentrating their efforts, demand that we completely realize the independence of the working people. The unified might of our revolutionary ranks is manifested in conquering such high goals without fail.

Our people are a revolutionary people who have strong unity and a cooperative spirit. Realizing any work planned and operated by the party in a unified manner is the invariable faith and unanimous fighting principle of our people, who like revolution and struggle. This is our people's strong fighting spirit which has been consolidated in the practical struggle of the arduous and lasting Korean revolution and inherited as a tradition in the revolutionary march of the speed battle joined to the chollima.

Thanks to this fighting spirit, our people have brilliantly performed the causes of remaking nature, remolding society and reforming man based on the chuche idea. They also have carried out the grand 10-point prospective tasks of socialist economic construction and the line of chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy.

The people who are united politically and ideologically fear nothing. They are limited to a norm. Whatever the party desires for and whatever the revolution demands become their norm. Since they have such a viewpoint,

our people always carry out difficult tasks assigned to them without fail. For example, they produced 23,000 machine tools more than the planned production last year and built about 2,000 modern local industrial plants across the country for a year or so.

For this reason, the history of our socialist construction has been embroidered as a victorious history.

The unified power of the revolutionary ranks around the party is a decisive guarantee which enables them to create epochal miracles and reforms.

Today our Korea is evincing more brilliant rays as a country of miracles. A struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism is being waged vigorously. Accomplishments that astonish the world are being achieved in all fields of politics, economy and culture in our country, once a backward colony and a semifeudal country some 30 years ago.

Underlying these sustained victories is the might of our people's unity and cohesion, guaranteeing unanimity in action, ideology and will. Under the leadership of the party, a history of miracles is being created endlessly in our fatherland. With great national dignity and pride, our people have decorated the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a great upsurge in socialist construction and unprecedented labor success.

They have launched bold operations of erecting grand monumental creations such as the tower of the chuche idea and the arch of triumph. In view of their vast scale and high degree of architectural and artistic character, it was not a simple task to erect such grand monuments in a short time.

Nevertheless, our party members, working people and loyal shock brigade members, accepting the party's profound plan as a matter of life and death, have achieved astonishing accomplishments by completing these projects in the shortest period by vigorously struggling with deep loyalty.

Such a miracle of completing these grand monumental edifices in a long-range plan--which usually would have taken years or dozens of years to complete--in only a few months or a few years is a noble fruition of the might of the organizational nature, discipline and unity of our people, who willingly jump into fire and water at the party center's request.

These achievements show that there is no limit to the strength of our people--rallied around the party. When the masses are united and awakened, they can create astonishing miracles which cannot be measured by conventional means.

If all the people continue to struggle in this manner, they can accomplish ahead of schedule the vast work of basic construction aimed at successfully achieving the 10 major prospective targets of socailist economic construction and the grand projects of remodelling society and nature. They also can continue to embroider the days of our socialist construction with miracles and upsurges.

The invincibility and firmness of our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion are the source of our people's continued upsurges in socialist construction. Our people are accelerating the all-out march to enact the revolutionary lines and struggle guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the historic Sixth Party Congress and in his policy speech.

This struggle is a sacred struggle to achieve the unlimited prosperity of our nation and a communist utopia.

This noble historic cause is being successfully accomplished by the united strength of the whole people.

The source of the might of unity and cohesion in our revolutionary ranks lies, above all, in the fact that they are firmly rallied around a single center. Unity and cohesion centering around a single center, the leader of the working class, are the life of the revolutionary ranks and a basic source of that might. The leader of the working class has embodies the people's organizational opinion and is the supreme leader of the revolution.

The leading idea and leading theory which illuminate the path of the revolution are established by the leader. Scientific strategy and tactics are to be drafted by the leader, and all of the people's struggles are organized and led by the leader. This being the case, if unity and cohesion in the revolutionary ranks are to become truly mighty, all the people should rally around the leader who first explored the revolution.

Unity that is not based on a single center cannot endure the serious trials of the revolution. Accordingly, it is weak and will not last long.

Only when they are firmly rallied around the leader--the leader of the revolution--can the people achieve great victories and successes in the revolution and construction by guaranteeing unanimity in their ideology, will and action.

In our country today, all the people are rallied more firmly than ever around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Great unity and cohesion are invincible because they are based on the fact that our people have perfectly understood the greatness and wisdom of the leadership of our party and leader and their immortal revolutionary accomplishments. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the center of our revolutionary ranks, is a great explorer and leader of the chuche revolution. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has explored the chuche idea and illuminated our path, our fatherland and our people have been rescued from the crisis of life and death, have been able to greet such a prosperous era as today and the Korean revolution is advancing vigorously along the road to victory and glory.

Without the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we could never conceive of all our gains, including the people's government which is illuminating the fatherland and the socialist system, and our people's dignity and matchless happiness.

Our people have learned that the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and their own fate and that of generations to come depend on their uniting around the great leader under the banner of the chuche idea and that they are firmly convinced there is nothing they cannot achieve on this road.

Underlying this is the fundamental guarantee of our revolutionary ranks' invincibility and firmness which no force can destroy.

Thanks to the tested leadership of our party, the center of our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion, which was formed in the early stages of the Korean revolution, has been strengthened. This is a decisive ingredient which strengthens the might of our revolutionary ranks thousands upon thousands of times and guarantees the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

Today the KWP is the organizer and guide of all the victories of the Korean people. Our party is totally responsible for all the works of the Korean revolution and the livelihood of our people today and tomorrow. Great lines and policies reflecting the long-standing demands of the revolutionary development and the prevailing situation are drafted and executed successfully by our party, and miracles are ceaselessly created in socialist construction.

Without our party's extraordinary wisdom and tested and seasoned leadership, we could not conceive of the great victories in all fields of struggle to advance the building of our country, economic and cultural construction, military and external works, national reunification and the cause of anti-imperialism and independence. We also could never conceive of the state of our people's being organized in socialist construction and the fact that our people are displaying their revolutionary spirit as people having a sound ideology.

Through the practical struggle of the arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle, our party has displayed its might without reserve and has been strengthened and grown to be an invincible and strong party which can consummate the cause of socialism and communism with its rock-firm ideological and organizational foundation and a vanguard unit of the revolution possessing absolute authority and dignity.

This makes our people optimistic about their future and firmly convinced of victories and the belief that only the KWP is the great revolutionary bosom to which they trust their destiny.

The invincibility and firmness of our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion stem from the fact that our revolutionary ranks assume the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the explorer and leader of our revolutionary

cause--and our party, the encourager and guide of all our people's victories, as the great center of leadership. This is our people's incomparable pride and happiness.

Without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our party and society could not go on living even for a moment. It is a prevailing conviction and will among the people that there is no national honor or dignity or victorious advance or consummation of the revolution without the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

Thanks to this ironclad unity, our people have made a great advance in the struggle to implement the magnificent program for socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Party Congress, just as they have always achieved victory on the road of the protracted and arduous revolution.

The unity of our revolutionary ranks is mighty because it is based on a revolutionary fidelity and creed. The most important trait of revolutionaries is shown by their revolutionary fidelity and creed. Only by displaying a strong revolutionary fidelity and creed can we staunchly traverse the road of the arduous and difficult revolution and evince loyalty to the party and the leader. Because of this, true revolutionaries value revolutionary fidelity and creed and do not abandon them even if they sacrifice their lives because of them.

We cannot automatically develop our revolutionary fidelity and creed. Only when we profoundly understand the greatness of the party and the leader and only when we are determined to return the benevolence shown by the party and the leader can we invariably display our revolutionary fidelity and creed. Under the care of the leader, communists understand the rule of the class struggle and the truth of the revolution, develop themselves into revolutionary fighters and enjoy an endlessly worthwhile life and honor in the bosom of the party and the leader. Accordingly, revolutionaries regard it as their inviolable revolutionary creed and moral fidelity to hold in high esteem the party and the leader for giving them a noble political life and a sense of dignity and happiness.

The experiences in the protracted communist movement show that when we swerve from the path of duty and lack creed, we are prone to waver as the trend of times changes and fail to be faithful to the revolution.

The unity of our revolutionary ranks is the most sincere and pure one based on the revolutionary fidelity and creed with which they regard it as the utmost happiness and honor to hold in high esteem the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and with which they are determined to revere and admire the leader to the end and hold him in high esteem forever. This is why the unity of our revolutionary ranks is forever firm.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has devoted everything to the sacred cause for the people. Since the first day when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of the

revolution, he has developed his firm revolutionary resolve and creed to devotedly serve the fatherland and the people and to find the greatest reward in the freedom and happiness of the people. Proceeding from this, the great leader has always stayed with the people, shared weal and woe with them and shown matchlessly great paternal love and benevolence to all our people. With a noble will to surely return such confidence and consideration, our people have always held the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sorg in high esteem with flawlessly pure loyalty.

Today, the hearts of our people are throbbing with a revolutionary fidelity and creed for our party, which has led the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause to victory. The revolutionary fidelity and creed to hold in esteem the leader of the revolutionary class and to return the great benevolence shown by the leader should be invariably bequeathed by holding in high esteem the party, which is working toward completing the leader's revolutionary cause. Only the revolutionary fidelity and creed, which is bequeathed generation after generation, is a true fidelity and creed.

The KWP is the protector of our people's political life and a motherly party providing all the people an endlessly happy and worthwhile life. All lines, policies and activities set forth and carried out by our party are, from beginning to end, for making the country prosper and develop and achieving the interests of the people. Thanks to the benevolent care of our party--the incarnation of a great popular trait on the highest level--our people have fully enjoyed the true life of revolutionaries as never before, and a proud history has been created to help common people perform miracles and exploits and become the heroes of the contemporary era. Because of this, no matter what work they may carry out and no matter at what posts they may be, our people, with a firm, single resolve to return the confidence and consideration shown by our party, have highly displayed matchless devotion and mass heroism on the road of implementing the plan and intent of the party. History does not know great unity--a happy union among the leader, the party and the people--with which the party and the leader serve the people and the people, absolutely supporting and trusting the party and the leader, entrust them with their destiny. Because of the firm unity of the revolutionary ranks--the unity of all the people around the party and the leader with a single mind and will, we fear no difficult revolutionary duty we may be assigned and we can brilliantly occupy any fortresses in building socialism and communism.

Resolutely protecting and continuously strengthening the unity of the revolutionary ranks is an on-going task assigned us in the historic course of completing the cause of socialism and communism. Our revolution, which was pioneered under the banner of the chuche idea, has advanced long and far. However, our struggle has not been completed. We should pioneer the more distant and rough revolutionary road. As long as the revolution continues and as long as there is a struggle, we should continuously uphold the banner of unity.

Firmly guaranteeing the ideological and volitional unity of the revolutionary ranks is the essential requirement of the communist movement and

a key to achieving the victory of the construction of socialism and communism. The more the construction of socialism and communism advances, the more society becomes organized and the more social life becomes diversified. Without moving in concert toward a single goal with a single idea, the people cannot achieve success in the difficult and complicated struggle for economic construction and in the serious class struggle.

The might of the people is the might of unity. The basis of the superiority of socialist society is the unity of the people. To expedite the complete victory of socialism under the leadership of the party and build the happy paradise of communism in the fatherland, we should more firmly guarantee the political and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks.

Further strengthening unity based on the chuche idea is a key to protecting the solid nature of the revolutionary ranks to the end generation after generation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today the chuche idea has become the leading idea of our party and a most correct leading guideline in all our revolutionary struggles and construction work.

To make the unity of the revolutionary ranks solid and lasting, we should make it based on a single idea--the revolutionary idea of the leader of the working class, who pioneered the revolutionary road for the first time. The leader's revolutionary idea is a blood vessel which maintains the lineage of unity and is a life line which achieves ideological concurrence and united action.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and chuche idea are the true outlook of the working class and a great leading idea which illuminates the revolutionary path toward triumphs.

The chuche idea elucidates the revolutionary truth for the masses, provides shem a goal and method of struggle and faith in sure victory and the fighting struggle. Unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have entered a new and high stage on the basis of this great idea. In the midst of the historic struggle to imbue society with the chuche idea, a single idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, prevails in society. The chuche idea is being embodied in all domains of social life, including politics, the economy and culture. On the basis of what has already been accomplished, we should consolidate the ideological and volitional unity of the people. As long as the class struggle and the outmoded ideology exist, there can never be an absolute guarantee of the purity of unity and cohesion. As the revolution advances and achieves greater victories, we should arm ourselves with the chuche idea and think and act in accord with the demand of the chuche idea.

No other idea than the chuche idea--not reactionary or counterrevolutionary ideas such as the capitalist idea or flunkeyist and dogmatic ideas--should ever be allowed to come into our revolutionary ranks.

Under any circumstances, all the party members and working people should firmly defend the chuche idea and display the invincible power and vitality of the chuche idea, just as the young communists did in the early stages of our revolution, firmly safeguarding and defending the chuche idea while valuing it as more precious than their own lives. Thus, on the basis of the chuche idea--our party's revolutionary idea, they should make our ranks united ideologically and volitionally.

To strengthen the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks rallied around the party, it is important to closely link this work to the struggle to vigorously accelerate socialist construction. The united strength of the revolutionary ranks not only will be tested in the struggle but will also be strongly consolidated through revolution and construction. Socialist and communist construction, in which the party and all the people are organized and mobilized on behalf of a single goal is an important practical struggle enabling the revolutionary ranks to strengthen their ideological and volitional unity and cohesion. This is a noble experience proven by the history of our country's socialist construction.

The period following the war, the time when our country's socialist construction was put on track, was a hard [time;] we were short of capital, materials and labor. Everything was destroyed in the war.

However, under the leadership of the party and the leader, we were able to achieve a grand march of chollima. We were united with the determination to overcome trials by ourselves and to create miraculous speed in socialist construction.

In the course of this struggle, unity and cohesion of the party and all the people was extraordinarily strengthened. All the reactionary offensives waged by the enemies at home and abroad were crushed.

The period of the 1970's was a very important period for our country's socialist construction. Our people faced a sacred duty to make new achievements in all domains of socialist construction in accordance with the great revolutionary program to model society on the chuche idea as put forth by the party.

Upholding the party's lines, our people have achieved on all fronts of socialist construction great upsurges and renovations while creating a new chollima speed and the 70-day battle speed, surpassing the [word indistinct] speed.

In the course of this major struggle and advance, the united strength of all the people who rallied around the party was strengthened by hundreds and hundreds of times, and its invincibility was displayed without reserve. All the party members and working people should brilliantly implement the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and the line to make the national economy chuche-oriented, modernize it and apply science to it by accelerating the advance speed, displaying the self-reliant

and arduous revolutionary spirit of the past. They should display the might of our people's unity and cohesion.

The steel-like and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks which have been established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who explored the Korean revolution under the banner of down-with-imperialism, are being firmly safeguarded and defended by our party.

The glorious KWP is the great banner of our revolutionary ranks' unity and cohesion. Thanks to our party, which is leading us, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks are guaranteed forever. The future of our revolution is bright. Our people now are firmly convinced that when they are struggling, rallying in unity around the KWP, which has extraordinary leadership and invincible might, they can achieve new upsurges and renovations in socialist construction and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution.

By invariably cherishing this conviction and will and vigorously following the party leadership, we will illumine the history of socialist construction as a great epic and display the splendor of the chuche revolution.

CSO: 4108/159

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES UPSURGE IN PRODUCTION

SK010914 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2236 GMT 31 May 82

[Editorial in NODONG SINMUN, 1 June: "Let Guidance Functionaries Deeply Grasp Reality and Encourage People to an Upsurge in Production"]

[Text] Today our guidance functionaries face an honorable task to encourage the zeal of the people and to create a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The functionaries of the organs of people's power and the economic organs of the state must penetrate the working people and properly enact the political work and the organizational work. By so doing, they must ensure that the working people adopt self-reliance and arduous struggle and accomplish their economic task.

The guidance functionaries must deeply grasp reality and actively mobilize the creative zeal of the people. This is an important requirement for the fulfillment of their duty. The guidance functionaries are leading members of the revolution and educators and organizers of the people. Thanks to the deep political trust and consideration of the party and the leader, our guidance functionaries have been assigned important guardposts of socialist construction. To fulfill their duty, the guidance functionaries must grasp reality and encourage the people to an upsurge in production. Deeply grasping reality and mobilizing the revolutionary zeal of the people is a powerful working method whose correctness has been proven.

To properly conduct industrial management and make preparations for production, functionaries of the provincial economic committees and other economic functionaries must first of all be familiar with the situation of their subordinates.

Understanding reality is the first requirement for guidance and a precondition to devising correct measures. The working people know about production status and other related affairs better than others. Only when they deeply grasp reality and rely on the people to carry out their work can guidance functionaries do away with subjectivism and bureaucratism, work out a scientific and aggressive plan and properly enact the economic organizational work.

Therefore, the guidance functionaries must go down to where their subordinates are, learn from the people and render guidance. They must vigorously push ahead with production and construction. As the revolutionary task becomes enormous and complicated, the guidance functionaries must deeply penetrate the people and more actively mobilize the revolutionary zeal of the people. By so doing, they should attain the targets for the second quarter and the second half of the year ahead of schedule and make epochal progress in the struggle to attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction. The new industrial guidance system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most superior industrial guidance system which can conduct economic guidance in conformity with reality and correctly mesh the unified guidance of the central government with the creativity of the local government. Only when the functionaries deeply penetrate the people can the superiority of the new industrial guidance system be fully displayed.

In accordance with the requirements of the new industrial guidance system, the functionaries must penetrate the production workers and, based on their ability, carry out the planning work, the economic organizational work and the guidance work over the production. By so doing, they must make an upsurge in production. The flames of the struggle for production and conservation will rise.

In accordance with the requirements of the working style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the guidance functionaries must make it a system to penetrate the production workers. In accordance with the working style of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the guidance functionaries must always go down to where their subordinates are to check on attainment of production targets, to check on the status of facility management, material supply and manpower management and to link the segments of cooperative production with each other and to swiftly supply what is needed for cooperative production. At production sites, they must wage the battle aggressively and in a revolutionary manner.

In particular, they should go to the important domains of the national economy, including the chemical, metal, power, coal, mechanical industry and railway transportation sectors, and encourage the workers to fulfill their task without fail in accord with their individual, daily, and 10-day production targets and the index target. They should make an effort to normalize the production at a high level in all domains of the national economy by organizing the cross-production system and mobilizing internal reserves.

They can neither understand the real situation nor effect upsurges in production if they return after meeting only a few functionaries and conducting empty guidance when they go down to the lower units.

The party functionaries and economic guidance functionaries should even visit the underground mine gallery and [word indistinct] where the production masses work, listen to the masses' opinions by personally meeting with them and carry out all tasks based on their opinions. It is very important

for guidance functionaries in effecting a great upsurge in production to aggressively wage political work to meet the revolutionary zeal of the masses and the seething realities.

The political work is one of the important tasks for the guidance functionaries to carry out when they mingle with the masses. All the party organizations and guidance functionaries should focus their attention on the political work to vigorously inspire the masses in the struggle to fulfill the historic policy speech by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

What is important in carrying out the political work is to organically combine the propaganda of the party's economic policy with economic agitation work. The economic guidance functionaries and propaganda functionaries should inspire all the party members and workers to correctly understand the party policy in their sectors and to properly implement it by intensifying propaganda on our party's economic policy. The economic agitation work is a powerful means of inspiring the masses to implement the party's economic policy. The guidance functionaries and economic functionaries should vigorously inspire and encourage the masses to effect miracles and renovations by informally mingling with them and conducting oral, art and visual-aid propaganda to comply with the masses' taste.

When all the guidance functionaries vigorously wage the political work at their job sites as an agitator and propagandist, all party members and workers will effect upsurges in production with burning loyalty to the party and the leader.

We should support the political work with organizational work so that it is effectively enacted. The guidance functionaries have many questions to be resolved by themselves. They should actively resolve questions arising in the lower units, such as industrial management and organizing production, rather than restricting their activities to merely understanding reality. Thus, their guidance will be of help in the lower units and will be substantive, contributing to increasing production.

The party organizations and party functionaries at all levels should permeate the masses and participate in the party cell meetings whenever difficult problems arise. They should steadily enact the work by organizing consultative meetings of the functionaries of the state economic organizations, including committees of the Administration Council, and economic guidance committees of ministries and provinces, should grasp and guide the overall production in a systematic manner. They should personally go down to the important unit in question and discover internal reserves. They thus should substantively carry out economic organizational work.

Functionaries in all units and domains of the national economy should actively work to carry out assigned economic tasks by discovering what is short and what is not on hand, proceeding from the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

CSO: 4108/159

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CHUCHE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY ADVANCE

SK011014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 June (KCNA)--Science and technology is making a fast progress in Korea. By thoroughly establishing chuche in their scientific researches, the scientists and technicians have invented a chuche-based metallurgical method relying on domestic fuel and a new casting method, and they have succeeded in the manufacture of a host of modern large machines for grand nature-remaking.

And they have succeeded in their researches for founding a synthetic rubber industry and a new chemical fibre industry relying on home raw materials and have creditably solved scientific and technical problems arising in many fields of the national economy such as seed-nursing and cultivating methods of crops.

Last year they completed in a few months researches for the construction of the Nampo lock gate involving a project for damming off the sea in an 8 kilometre section and, by inventing new dyeing and processing methods, they have expanded the scope of the use of chemical fibre produced by chuche-based industry.

The scientists and technicians are contributing to the acceleration of the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living by solving a good many scientific and technical problems.

Korea was far removed from modern civilisation under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Science and technology has made a rapid development after liberation under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader personally called a conference of scientists in April 1952 in the flames of the grim war for driving back the U.S. imperialist aggressors and unfolded a far-reaching plan for the chuche-oriented development of science and has wisely led this work, indicating the direction and ways for the development of scientific researches in each period and at each stage of revolution.

Under the energetic guidance of the glorious party centre carrying forward the lofty intention of the great leader, the chuche-oriented science of Korea is climbing to a new, higher stage.

New scientific and technical inventions are reported from everywhere through the movement for following the examples of the unassuming heroes.

In Korea the Academy of Sciences and many academies of sciences for different domains, hundreds of institutes and industrial experimental centres have been firmly built up and a great many professors and doctors have emerged and an army of intellectuals more than one million strong have come into being to greatly contribute to the scientific and technical development of the country.

Now our chuche-based science and technique produces for itself electronic computers and TV facilities and has opened a new age of overall automation.

By their energetic activities, the scientists and technicians are contributing to the drive for attaining 10 grand long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's.

CSO: 4120/279

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NATION'S GROWTH OF POWER OUTPUT REPORTED

SK011527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--The power industry of Korea firmly guarantees the rapid development of her independent national economy.

According to data available from the Ministry of Power Industry, as of 20 May this year, the output of electricity increased 20 percent above the corresponding period of last year, taking the ministry as a whole.

In May alone, the Pukchang thermal power plant daily produced 2.4 million kwh of electricity on an average outside the plan.

The Chongchongang and the Pyongyang thermal power plants improved the management of equipment and technology, markedly boosting electricity output.

Hydraulic power stations in different places of the country including the Supung, Hochongang, Kanggye youth and Pujongang power stations have also upped power output.

The Sodusu power station raised the efficiency of the turbines 4 percent through a vigorous technical innovation drive. This has made it possible to additionally produce tens of millions of kwh of electricity a year.

Electrical power output increased also at medium- and small-size power stations. The minor power complex in North Pyongan Province is turning out 10 percent more electricity than in the same period of last year.

To fully meet the rapidly growing demand for electricity vigorous endeavours are being made in Korea to increase the generating capacity along with the fast development of economy.

This year generator No 14 of the Pukchang thermal power plant and the Sodusu No 3 power station have been put into commissioning.

The construction of the Taechon power station, a large-scale hydro power station, is in full swing with the help of the whole country. And the Wiwon power station and the Chongjin thermal power plant are under construction at a fast tempo.

The construction of small- and medium-size power stations is also going on on an extensive scale.

During the 2 years since the 19th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea (December 1979) which set forth the policy of building many hydraulic power stations by damming the rivers and streams, 65 minor power stations have been put into operation.

Korea has set herself the goal of producing 100,000 million kwh of electricity per annum by the end of the 1980's. Then, per capita electricity output will reach 5,200 kwh.

CSO: 4120/279

MODERNIZED KOREAN RAILWAYS

SK281546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--An energetic drive for extra-haulage is being waged to carry millions of tons of freight outside the fixed amount every month in the domain of railway transport of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The engine drivers are striving to haul one extra 50-ton wagon per train.

The locomotive corps are actively introducing various advanced transport methods such as single-section concentrated transport, multi-section concentrated transport and direct transport, in carrying freight which is large in quantities.

Greater successes are registered in transport with its means replaced with modernized, heavy-duty and high-speed ones.

The introduction of wireless communication and television into the train commanding system and the automation in the compound of railway stations and marshalling yards are being carried out at a fast pace.

In the meantime, heavy rails are being introduced and roadbeds concretized at brisk pace.

Railway electrification is going on as well. Electric traction has been introduced on the trunk lines, major branch lines and industrial railways. The proportion of haulage by electric locomotives in the total railway freight haulage of the country has gone up to 87.5 percent from 66 percent in the period of the 6-year plan (1971-1976). A unified system of electric locomotives has been completed in the major railway sections including branch lines and industrial railways.

Many new railway lines have been laid since liberation, with the result that our country has become one of developed countries in the world both in the length of railways per 1,000 square metres of the territory and per capita.

A number of modern railway factories are found in Korea. They produce electric locomotives, 60-ton heavy-duty wagons, refrigerator cars, tank cars, etc. Today our railways carry in a matter of 11 days what they transported in the whole year of 1946.

CSO: 4120/279

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RICE TRANSPLANTING SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

SK030610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Thanks to the efforts of the entire party, the whole country and all the people, rice transplanting has been successfully completed. The agricultural workers, three revolutions team members and volunteers across the country, who vigorously rose up in the struggle to enact a new upsurge in grain production this year to conquer the height of 15 million tons of grain production, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech and the party's appeal, have completed rice transplanting as of 31 May.

While innumerable peasants in many regions of the world have been suffering from severe damage in their farming by a cold front, we have victoriously finished rice transplanting, overcoming unfavorable climatic conditions. This clearly evinces the justness of our party's agricultural policy and the superiority of our country's socialist rural economic system. This is also a powerful demonstration showing the unified might of our people who stoutly advance, overcoming any difficulty, united around the party and the leader.

Thanks to the great leader's wise leadership and the party's energetic guidance, this year's rice transplanting has been successfully completed. Based on his deep understanding and analysis of the reality in rural villages and farming experiences last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward tangible directions and guidelines to more thoroughly implement the party's policy giving the top priority to agriculture and the chuche farming method at various consultative meetings this year. He has wisely led the entire party and all the people to the realization of his directions and guidelines and resolved all problems arising from farming work.

The glorious party center has taken positive measures to continuously support the spring farming work, ranging from work to prepare for farming to rice seedling work and work to care for rice seedling beds. It has also led all the functionaries and three revolutions team members in the rural economic sector and local party organizations and power organs to work for mobilizing party members and agricultural workers to the rice transplanting struggle by deeply permeating the rural areas.

Following the party's demand and listening to opinions of the masses, those in cooperative farms of various provinces, including North and South Pyongan provinces, have transplanting well-growing rice along the western and eastern coastal areas by selecting well-experienced, skillful and responsible members as workers caring for rice seedling beds, increasing their role, planning and coordinating work to have all the cooperative farm members and volunteers help in the work to care for rice seedling beds and adopting a developed rice farming method.

During the period of the spring farming struggle, the entire party, the entire army and all the people vigorously supported rural areas with material, technology and labor. A huge amount of farming supplies, including tractors, rice transplanting machines, fertilizer and agricultural chemicals have been offered for rural areas. Numerous labor forces have vigorously supported the spring farming work.

All the agricultural workers, three revolutions team members and volunteers across the country, who have victoriously completed rice trnasplanting this spring, are effecting upsurges in taking care of crops, not satisfied with successes attained in the spring farming struggle.

CSO: 4108/159

BRIEFS

RICE, CORN TRANSPLANTING NEAR COMPLETION--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Rice and maize transplanting is being wound up in many cities, counties and districts of Korea. According to data available from the Commission of Agriculture, rice transplanting had been carried out at more than 70 percent and maize transplanting at over 90 percent as of 26 May, taking the country as a whole. Rice transplanting was finished at more than 78 percent in North Pyongan Province and Kaesong Municipality. Mangyongdae, Sadong and Taesong districts of Pyongyang, Sinpo City of South Hamgyong Province, and Sinyang County of South Pyongan Province have already finished rice transplanting. As of 26 May, 195 cooperative farms had wound up rice transplanting. Transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings had been successfully finished as of 25 May in Hoechang and Sinyang counties of South Pyongan Province, Wonsan City, Munchon and Kumgang counties of Kangwon Province, Songpyong and Nanam districts of Chongjin Municipality and many other cities, counties and districts. [Text] [SK280930 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 28 May 82]

CSO: 4120/279

NEW NONALIGNED MAGAZINE PUBLISHES KIM CHONG-IL PHOTO

SK281056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--The first issue of the quarterly magazine AGE OF INDEPENDENCE devoted to the Nonaligned Movement was published. This magazine is published in English, French and Spanish by the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

It carries a photograph of the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the great thinker and theoretician.

Also carried there is a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the Presidium of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea held last year and a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on conferring the title of hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Comrade Kim Chong-il on his 40th birthday.

Printed in the magazine is "The Nonaligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Tiems," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Carried in the magazine are "Anti-Imperialism and Independence Are the Noble Ideas of the Nonaligned Movement," an article contributed by Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, "Great Contribution of the Great Leader President Kim Il-song To the Nonaligned Movement," an article by R. Masood [as received], consultant in the international law of Islamabad and external examiner of the faculty of the International Affairs of the Oaid-e-Azam [as received] University of Islamabad, and "Great Is the Chuche Idea," a poem by Ajai Kumar Saral [as received] (Indian).

It carries news of goodwill visits of heads of state of nonaligned countries and news that nonaligned countries are strengthening solidarity and cooperation among them and forcefully striving to build a new society.

It also carries "An Open Tribune of Korea and Nonaligned World," an article by Pero Ivacic [as received], chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the news agencies pool of nonaligned countries, and articles contributed

by the minister of fisheries of the cooperative Republic of Guyana, the editor of SAKSHI news weekly of India, and the general director of HOROYA, central organ of the Guinean party-state sent [as received], in congratulation of the publication of the magazine AGE OF INDEPENDENCE.

Publishing the first issue of the magazine AGE OF INDEPENDENCE its editorial board says: The magazine is named AGE OF INDEPENDENCE to reflect the desire for a further expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement in keeping with the requirements of our times, era of independence.

It further says: The quarterly is being published to meet the demand for publications devoted to the Nonaligned Movement at home and abroad and help strengthen and develop the Nonaligned Movement to demonstrate its might to the whole world.

This quarterly will deal with ideas and theories relating to the expansion of the Nonaligned Movement, international conferences and symposiums, successes and experience achieved by nonaligned countries in the struggle for building a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, and unity and cooperation increasing between nonaligned countries.

CSO: 4120/279

KOREANS IN JAPAN OBSERVE KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY

SK010510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--A "meeting for supporting South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy" was held on 27 May at the Shigaku Hall in Tokyo on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The meeting co-sponsored by the "Liaison Council of Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Supporting the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" and the "Society for Defending Human Rights of South Korean Women," organizations of Koreans in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), was attended by a large number of Japanese youth of different strata and "Mindan"-lining Korean youth in Japan.

Yi Myong-chol, representative of the "Liaison Council of Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Supporting the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea," made a speech at the meeting on behalf of the sponsor side. He stressed that to overthrow the puppet clique of Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the Reagan administration, is a struggle against nuclear weapons and war and for peace and called for an intensified anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

A representative of the sponsor side made a keynote report at the meeting. The reporter brought to light the aggressive nature of the South Korea-U.S.-Japan military integration and the criminal nature of the "22 January unification proposal" of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

He declared that the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, an anti-U.S. statement issued by churchmen and the burning of the stars and stripes which had occurred recently meant the start of a full-scale anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people.

The expansion of the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea indicates a rapid formation of an anti-U.S. national salvation united front, he stressed.

After underlining tasks for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he called for a great unity to topple the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and found the most reasonable and realistic Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4120/279

FOREIGN MEDIA OBSERVE KIM CHONG-IL'S GREATNESS

SK311523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--Foreign mass media recently published articles on the greatness and noble virtues of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to reports.

The Indian paper GOMIAWAZ said that all the thinking and activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are run through with a warm love for the working people. Citing concrete facts, the paper impressively told about his noble communist virtues.

It said: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is always concerned about the life of the people, and spares nothing to provide the people with happiness. His great love giving life, vitality of youth, joy and happiness has reached everyone of the Korean people. His warm love for the people and lofty humanism, combined with his outstanding leadership ability, is displaying a great might.

The Congolese News Agency published an article on the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. It said: Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il who was born in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle received most revolutionary education from his parents.

For his distinguished qualities as revolutionary and for his immeasurable exploits in the revolutionary struggle, he is enjoying unreserved trust and respect from the people, and is held in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great President Kim Il-song.

Dear Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il is a paragon among the Kimilsongists who has perfectly mastered the revolutionary idea of the president, Kimilsongism, as his idea, theory and method.

He is held in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader. This is a firm guarantee for the final victory of the cause of Kimilsongism.

The Rwandan News Agency and the Nepalese paper ASTITO also published articles.

CSO: 4120/279

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SPA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA 23 MAY

SK280420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee, arrived in Vienna on 23 May for a visit to Austria, according to a report. The delegation was met at the airport by Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Parliament of the Republic of Austria.

On 24 May the delegation met and had conversations in a friendly atmosphere respectively with Fred Sinowatz, deputy chancellor; Anton Benya, president of the National Council; and Heinz Fischer, vice-chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party.

On the same day the delegation was invited to a reception given by Heinz Fischer, vice-chairman of the Socialist Party.

The members of the delegation and the DPRK ambassador to Austria were invited there. Present were Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria; Hilde Hawlichek, socialist member of Parliament; and Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

That day the delegation inspected the Royal Palace Museum and the state library and appreciated a performance given by Austrian artists.

On 25 May the delegation had talks with personnel of the Socialist Party of Austria. Present at the talks on our side were the members of the delegation and the DPRK Ambassador to Austria Pak Kyong-son and on the Austrian side were the vice-chairman and the central secretary of the Socialist Party and others. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day the head of the delegation gave a lecture on the subject "on the fundamental principle of the chuche idea and its embodiment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" at the Cadres School of the Socialist Party.

Present there were Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party, the director of the school, personnel of the Socialist Party and the Foreign Ministry, researchers of the Vienna University, parliamentarians, men of the press and political and public figures of Austria.

That day the delegation was invited to a party arranged by Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/279

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EXHIBITS HELD IN ZAIRE, CONGO

SK311244 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 30 May 82

[Excerpts] According to reports, exhibitions of books, photographs and handworks of our country were held in Brazaville, the capital of the Congo; Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire; and (Petitu), a city in Zaire, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

(Yutosuri Gimanza), director of editorial bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Art of Zaire, said: Dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader who is perfectly implementing the immortal chuche idea and leading the chuche revolutionary cause only along the road of victory. Indeed, the future of the Korean revolution is very bright. This is because the Korean people are upholding the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il in the forefront of their revolution.

(T. Pierre), lieutenant junior grade of Zaire's 2nd naval base, said: The Korean construction is very speedy. This is the spirit of the speed battle joined to the chollima. Under the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, modern Changgang Street was magnificently constructed in the center of Pyongyang in a short time. This is a construction speed beyond man's imagination.

Director of culture of (Quiket) City said: Korean industry has been remarkably developed. Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Korean working class effected great successes in carrying out the three revolutions. In Korean plants and enterprises, the automation and remote control system have been actively pushed ahead and have reached the highest standard.

Thanks to the firm foundation of the self-reliant economy, the future of Korea is bright. The 10-point prospective goals of the socialist construction in the 1980's will be fulfilled ahead of schedule.

(Pumba Ziandte), director of the cultural research section of the Congo Writers' League, said: Korean art is the best in the world. Under the energetic leadership of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Korean people have greeted a grand rennaissance of the 20th century by thoroughly embodying President Kim Il-song's literary idea. There has never been such a great development in art and literature in the world before. Korean art has become a powerful means to indoctrinate the people in a revolutionary way.

CSO: 4108/159

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BURUNDI MILITARY DELEGATION ON OFFICIAL VISIT

O Kuk-yol Meets Delegation

SK010040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2302 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 May (KCNA)--A Burundi military friendship delegation headed by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa [as received], chief of the general staff of the Burundi Army, arrived in Pyongyang on 31 May by plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army. A welcome function took place at the airport.

Comrade O Kuk-yol met and had a friendly talk with the delegation.

O Kuk-yol Fetes Delegation

SK010447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a party on the evening of 31 May for the Burundi military friendship delegation on a visit to our country.

Speaking first at the party, Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, said: Our two peoples established close bonds of friendship long ago and have developed the friendly relations, supporting and cooperating with each other, for the commonness of their opposition to all forms of domination and subjugation and their adherence to independence.

He further said: The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes registered by the Burundi people and army in the efforts for building a new life by their own efforts under the correct leadership of esteemed His Excellency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, upholding the slogan of self-reliance, and wish them greater successes in their endeavours for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

Declaring that the peoples of Korea and Burundi are close brothers standing in the same ranks of the Nonaligned Movement and they support and cooperate with each other for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence,

he stressed: Our people and army will continue to make efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Burundi people and army.

Speaking next, Charles Kazatsa, chief of the general staff of the Burundi Army, said: During his Korean visit in March 1979, President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza paid high tribute to the struggle of the entire Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of the country. We reaffirm our support to your struggle for national reunification.

He continued: The Burundi people, together with many peoples of the world, will keep lifting up loud voices of support until the fraternal Korean people divided by imperialism will have achieved the reunification of the country.

We are convinced that Korea will surely be reunified under the wise guidance of the respected great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, to the good health and long life of His Excellency Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, to the good health and long life of His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and president of the Republic of Burundi, and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Military Talks Held

SK012258 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Titles and names of Burundi officials as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jun (KCNA)--Talks between a military delegation of our country and the Burundi military friendship delegation were held in Pyongyang on 1 June.

The talks were attended on our side by Comrade O Kuk-yol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Major General Chon Chae-son and officers of the KPA and on the opposite side by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Kazatsa, chief of the general staff of the Burundi Army, who is the head of the delegation, and Major Barutwanayo Deogratias, director general of the General Secretariat of the Ministry of National Defence, and Ndayisaba Selestin, who are members of the delegation.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/279

BRIEFS

THAI SPORTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 2 June met and had a friendly talk with the Thai sport delegation headed by Anu Romyanond, secretary of the National Olympic Committee of Thailand. Present on the occasion was Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee. [Text] [SK030425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 3 Jun 82]

'NODONG SINMUN' DELEGATION TO GDR--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--A delegation of NODONG SINMUN headed by its deputy editor-in-chief O Kyu-tae left here today by train for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [SK291522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 29 May 82]

CAMEROON OFFICIAL MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--Paul Biya, prime minister of Cameroon, met on 25 May Kim Son-sik, DPRK ambassador to his country, according to a report. The prime minister said that the friendly relations between Cameroon and Korea were developing favourably. He stressed that he supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the Korean people's struggle for realising this proposal and hoped that Korea would be reunified at an early date in accordance with this proposal. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK300840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 30 May 82]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--A cultural delegation of our country headed by Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and arts, left Pyongyang yesterday by plane for Czechoslovakia. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa. Present at the airport were Czechoslovak Ambassador Josef Hadravek and Soviet Ambassador G.A. Kriulin to our country. [Text] [SK272326 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 28 May 82]

CUBAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Cuban ambassador to our country, gave a reception on the evening of 27 May at the Chongyu Restaurant on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the victory in the Playa Giron battle. Invited there were Comrade Paek Hak-im, vice-minister of peoples armed forces, Pak Myong-ku, vice-minister

of foreign affairs, Chong Chang-yol, lieutenant general of the Korean People's Army [name and rank as received], and other personages concerned. Foreign military attaches in Pyongyang were also invited there. Ramon Chong Sanchez [as received], military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, and Lieutenant General Chong Chang-yol made speeches at the reception. The attendants toasted the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and Cuba, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. [Text] [SK280856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 28 May 82]

WORKER'S PARTY DELEGATION IN FINLAND--Pyongyang, 28 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, arrived in Helsinki on 23 May for a visit to Finland, according to a report. The delegation was met at the railway station by Jarmo Rantanen, member of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Finland, and Anna-Liisa Jokinen, member of Parliament. Present on the occasion were DPRK Ambassador Yu Chae-han and officials of his embassy in Helsinki. [Text] [SK282322 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 28 May 82] Pyongyang, 1 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Worker's Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, visited Finland from 23 to 29 May, according to a report. During its visit, the delegation met Kalevi Kivisto, chairman of the Finnish People's Democratic League and minister of the First Ministry of Education; Jorma Hentila, general secretary of the league; Paer Stenbaeck, chairman of the Swedish People's Party in Finland and minister of foreign affairs; Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland; and Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the Centre Party of Finland. Talks were held in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion. The delegation was entertained to a breakfast by Matti Ahde, executive member of the Finnish Social Democratic Party and minister of the First Ministry of Interior. [Text] [SK010024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 31 May 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 30 May (KCNA)--The political workers delegation of the Korean People's Army headed by Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho returned home on 29 May by air after visiting Hungary. It was met at the airport by Major General O Kyong-hun and generals and officers of the KPA and Etre Sandor, Hungarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [SK300841 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 30 May 82]

SPA DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIA--Pyongyang, 1 June (KCNA)--A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Chairman of its Standing Committee Hwang Chang-yop arranged a party on 29 May upon the conclusion of the delegation's visit to Austria, according to a report. Invited to the party were Fritz Marsch, central secretary of the Socialist Party of Austria and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Parliament of the Republic of Austria; Hilde Hawlichek, senator from the Socialist Party; the chairman of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party; the director of the Socialist Party Cadres School; and other personnel of the party and the Society for the

Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. That day head of the delegation Chairman Hwang Chang-yop had talks with Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the DPRK, in a friendly atmosphere. While staying in Austria, the delegation visited Lienz and Salzburg. On 30 May the delegation left Austria. [Text] [SK011543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 1 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/279

END

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22 June 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 220

KULLOJA, No. 1, January 1982

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22 June 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 220

KULLOJA, No. 1, January 1982

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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KIM IL-SONG'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 2-8

[Speech by President Kim Il-song on 1 Jan 82; place not specified]

[Text] Comrades!

We have successfully concluded the first year's struggle in the general advance to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, and now greet the hope-filled new year of 1982.

As they celebrate the New Year's holidays, the cities and farming communities of the entire nation and all its families are filled with the well-being and joy of a people fully living a worthwhile life in the bosom of our party, and all our workers are firmly set in their determination to fight even more resolutely along the course of victory laid out by the party.

In greeting 1982 as a brilliant year of new victory and glory, I extend heartiest congratulations to our glorious working class, cooperative farmers, officers and men of the heroic People's Army, working intellectuals and all the people who, with deep loyalty to party and revolution and passionate zeal, are beginning the long march of the new year.

As I greet the new year, I send militant greetings to people of all walks of life including South Korean revolutionaries, students and patriotic democrats who do not yield to the cruel oppression of military fascists and who fight valiantly for the democratization of South Korean society and the unification of the fatherland.

I send warm greetings to the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and all compatriots overseas who greet the new year in foreign lands, looking to the socialist fatherland as a beacon of hope, and I pray for greater blessings in the lives of overseas compatriots in the new year.

1981 was a year of fruitful struggle in bringing into reality the grand plan of socialist construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

Holding high the militant slogan "Let us have a general advance to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," our heroic working class and all workers who are endlessly loyal to party and revolution last year

vigorously launched the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture and made great progress in the work to model the whole society after the chuche idea.

Last year, in an uplifting political atmosphere, the work of making the whole society revolutionized and working classized was successfully advanced. In the process of fruitful struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress the revolutionary zeal of the workers was significantly increased and the confidence of the popular masses in the party further cemented, and the unity of ideological will of the revolutionary ranks was tempered like a rock. That all the people have come together as a single entity under the head of the party and struggle to implement party line and policy, fearing nothing, today constitutes the proud spirit of our society.

Last year tremendous successes were achieved in socialist economic construction.

Launching a mass technical innovation campaign and a struggle of self-sacrificing labor, our heroic working class rapidly developed industrial production and raised up numerous monumental edifices throughout the nation. Our farm workers who are endlessly loyal to the party successfully overcame unfavorable natural climatic conditions last year, carried out farming properly in accordance with the demands of chuche farming methods, and reaped a bumper harvest. Heeding the call of the party to catch more fish, our valiant fisheries workers vigorously pushed forward the struggle to catch fish and had unprecedented success in the winter catch.

The result of all the people pushing forward and accelerating production and construction, and vigorously stepping up the technical revolution, the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific was successfully advanced and the economic power of the nation was further strengthened.

Last year brilliant successes were also achieved in the sectors of socialist culture construction. The work of school education was further developed and the level of modern technology among workers substantially enhanced, and numerous works of culture and art were created. Standing solidly on a chuche position, our scientists and technicians in particular vigorously pushed forward scientific research and achieved a number of scientific breakthroughs and research results with important significance to economic construction and cultural development.

Officers and men of the heroic People's Army and People's Security Forces fully implemented the party's military line and further enhanced the combat readiness of their units and strengthened combat strenght across the board, turned back at each step the military provocation maneuverings of the enemy, and reliably protected the defense lines and revolutionary gains of the fatherland.

All of the successes achieved last year in revolutionary struggle and construction are the result of all the people having come together around the head of the party and having struggled devotedly under the correct leadership of our party.

I extend my deepest thanks to our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the people who displayed unending loyalty to party and revolution and attained such remarkable results in the first-year struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

Comrades!

1982 is an extremely significant year which marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerilla units by the young communists of Korea and the organization and development of armed struggle in opposition to the Japanese imperialists.

The start of anti-Japanese armed struggle by the young communists of Korea was a historic event which developed the national liberation movement and Korean communist movement of our people to a new higher stage. In the half century that has passed since the first shot rang out in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle our revolution has trod a brilliant and proud path of victory and glory, and an extremely high stage has been attained in the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea.

In the coming year we must bring about a new upsurge in all sector of revolution and construction, and thereby achieve an epoch-making advance in the work of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea and make this significant year the most brilliant year in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle.

To devote one's all to the struggle to complete the revolutionary undertaking of chuche set in motion by the young communists of Korea is the sacred mission of our party members and workers. All party members and workers must become firmly armed with the revolutionary thought and chuche thought of our party and fully display high loyalty and revolutionary zeal toward party and revolution, and bring the nation alive with a charged political atmosphere and create new miracles and innovations in all fronts of socialist construction.

The most important task facing us in the socialist economic construction of the coming year is that of vigorously pushing forward nature-remaking projects. Holding high the decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee, we must in the coming year struggle vigorously to carry out the four great nature-remaking projects of land reclamation, developing new land and construction of the Nampo Flood Gate and the Taechon Power Plant.

Land reclamation, developing new land and the construction of the Nampo Flood Gate and the Taechon Power Plant are nature-remaking projects which will expand national territory, further beautify the scenery of the fatherland and transform it into a people's paradise of good living, and constitute a glorious and proud struggle for further glorifying our nation's socialist system and for advancing the complete victory of socialism and the unification of the fatherland. In the coming year the entire party, the whole nation and all the people must advance as one in the struggle to carry out the four great nature-remaking projects.

Enhanced by the high dignity and glory of participating in a proud struggle to raise up everlasting creations for the development of national prosperity, all the construction workers and their supporters who answered the party's call and were mobilized to nature-remaking projects must fully display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work and mark up brilliant labor exploits at each site of construction.

The nature-remaking projects are extremely large-scale projects which require much in the way of materials, equipment and labor. In all sectors of the people's economy the cement, steel and other materials and machinery needed in the nature-remaking projects must be given first priority of manufacture and supply and all reserves and potential must be mobilized, and the nature-remaking projects vigorously supported in terms of material technology and labor.

In the coming year the struggle to advance the Second 7-Year Plan must be vigorously pushed forward in all sectors of the people's economy.

No more than three years remain in the Second 7-Year Plan. Only by properly waging the coming year's struggle can the Second 7-Year Plan be advanced and firm prospects be opened up. In the coming year the mass technical innovation campaign must be vigorously pushed forward in all sectors and units of the people's economy and economic guidance work must be properly conducted, so that production is normalized at a high level and carried out faithfully in accordance with state planning for each day, month, quarter and target.

In the coming year we must give priority attention to the struggle to occupy the chemical height. Occupying the chemical height carries important significance in rapidly developing light industry and the rural economy and in raising the people's standard of living to a new higher level.

In the coming year the existing productive capability of the chemical industry sector must be used to the maximum and at the same time production facilities must be improved and enlarged, and a new turning point reached in the production of chemical goods including synthetic textiles, chemical fertilizer and plastics. At the same time numerous medium- and small-scale chemical plants must be developed and the production of semi-processed goods, pharmaceuticals and paints increased.

The metallurgical industry is one of the most important sectors that require our attention in the coming year. Only by devoting energy to the metallurgical industry and occupying the metallurgical height can the daily increasing demand for steel and non-ferrous metals be satisfied and the various sectors of the people's economy rapidly developed.

In the coming year we must concentrate our energy on iron ore mines and non-ferrous mineral mines which are large in scale and have good prospects and given priority to mineral production, properly maintain metal producing equipment and significantly increase production of steel, rolled steel and non-ferrous metals. In particular, the rate of operation of already constructed chuche-type steel producing facilities must be improved, the production of coking coal and steaming coal increased and new coking coal production methods positively accepted, and the self-sufficiency of the ferrous metallurgical industry further strengthened.

Continuously increasing the standard of living of the people is the consistent policy of our party and one of the fundamental tasks of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

Only through continuously improving the people's standard of living can the superiority of the socialist system be fully demonstrated and revolution and construction

vigorously pushed forward. Today we are in possession of a firm economic foundation capable of fully satisfying the rising standard of living expectations of the people. If all guidance functionaries possess a correct viewpoint concerning the people and make effective use of the already established economic foundation, our people will be enabled to live a better life.

In the coming year we must thoroughly implement the farming-first guideline and achieve a new turning point in grain grain production, and, putting our energies into the fishing industry, catch more fish. In addition, light industry must be rapidly developed and the production of consumer goods decisively increased, and the construction of housing and cultural facilities speeded up as a mass movement of all the people in cities and farming communities. It is in such a manner that the problems of food, clothing and shelter for the people must be more fully solved.

In order to successfully push forward socialist economic construction, guidance and management of the people's economy must be improved.

Last year our party took the epoch-making step of newly reorganizing the industrial guidance system in a manner suited to the developing reality. The new industrial guidance system is a most superior industrial guidance system of our own type which adapts economic guidance to reality and correctly combines the unitary guidance of the center with the creativity of the provinces, and makes it possible to thoroughly implement the Taean work system. In the coming year we must enhance the capability and role of state economic guidance organs such as provincial economic guidance committees in a manner suited to the demands of the new industrial guidance system and improve the work methods of economic guidance functionaries, and come to have a decisive turning point in economic guidance work.

Vigorously pushing forward the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture constitutes a decisive guarantee for achieving success in socialist construction.

In the coming year all levels of party organizations and three revolutions teams must build on successes already achieved in carrying out the three revolutions and further intensify and develop the ideological revolution, the technical revolution and the cultural revolution, and substantially push forward the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to emulate anonymous heroes, and in so doing strive to have the whole society overflowing with revolutionary spirit and to bring about a new high point in all sectors of socialist construction.

Today the revolutionary zeal and militant spirit of our people are extremely high and the overall situation of our nation very good. Possessed of the attitude of being the masters of the revolution, all levels of party organizations and guidance functionaries must responsibly organize and administer all work and positively spur on the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the masses, and in so doing bring about brilliant victories in the coming year's struggle.

The struggle to achieve independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland is the ultimate national task of all Korean people.

Last year South Korean people and students vigorously pushed forward an anti-fascist democratic struggle for the right to live and for fatherland unification amidst

fascist oppression without parallel in history, and all levels of compatriots overseas joined in the struggle under the banner of fatherland unification to achieve national reconciliation and unity and to form a national unification front.

The process of struggle for fatherland unification which was pushed forward last year at home and abroad vividly substantiated the legitimacy and vitality of the new fatherland unification proposal put forth by the Sixth Party Congress. With each passing day the force of national unification grows among compatriots overseas and the dawn of unification draws nearer.

In the coming year all compatriots in the north, the south and overseas should not dwell on differences in ideology, system, faction or political view but should become firmly united and smash the fabricated "two Koreas" maneuvering of the splittists, and should vigorously struggle to form the confederal republic of Koryo, and thereby open a new series of prospects in the future of fatherland unification.

Strengthening solidarity with the forces of international revolution is the revolutionary line consistently adhered to by our party.

Holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace our party last year pushed forward positive external activities and achieved considerable success in the foreign relations sector. Last year as a result of the convening in our nation of the Nonaligned and Other Developing Nations Conference on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production, along with visits to our nation by the heads of various nations and people from all walks of life, friendship and cooperation between newly emerging nations were further developed and international solidarity with our revolution was further strengthened.

Today on the international stage loud voices are being raised censuring the aggression and interference policies of the U.S. imperialists against our nation, and the solidarity movement in support of the undertaking of fatherland unification of our people is being vigorously pushed forward. For this our people are extremely grateful.

As I greet the new year I extend warm salutations and new year's greetings to the people and friends of all the world's nations who positively support the revolutionary undertaking of our people for socialist construction and fatherland unification.

In accordance with the consistent foreign policy of our party, our people will in the coming year strengthen solidarity with the forces of anti-imperialism and independence, develop ties of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of newly emerging nations and struggle positively to safeguard peace and security in the world.

Comrades!

The revolutionary tasks facing us are extremely glorious and worthwhile. Possessed of high loyalty toward party and revolution and burning revolutionary enthusiasm, all party members and workers must bring about a new upsurge in socialist construction through continuous innovation and continuous advance, and thereby glorify the coming year with proud victories.

Let everyone hold aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and draw in closely around the party central committee, and fight vigorously to advance the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

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MASS POLITICAL ACTIVITY AT THE TIME OF ANTI-JAPANESE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

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[Article by Hwang Sun-hŭi]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song initiated the brilliant tradition of chuche-type mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The invaluable experience of mass political activity forged in anti-Japanese flames constituted the firm guiding principle for organizing and mobilizing the broad masses to revolutionary struggle at each stage of revolutionary development, and has continuously demonstrated its invincible power and vitality through revolutionary practice.

The noble tradition of mass political activity charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song shines forth as a precious revolutionary asset which advances our revolutionary struggle and construction work to victory.

Reality proves that when the brilliant tradition of mass political activity set in motion at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is thoroughly continued and developed, the revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of the masses are continuously raised and revolutionary struggle and construction can be vigorously accelerated.

1

Vigorously pushing forward mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a key problem in bringing the broad masses together under the banner of fatherland restoration and in positively spurring them on to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Revolutionary activity begins with mass political activity and revolution can be victorious only through the struggle of popular masses who have been awakened and organized.

If the popular masses are to be launched into revolutionary struggle, they must be brought to a full understanding that they themselves are the masters of revolution and that they themselves are the masters of their own destiny. When

the popular masses correctly perceive their own social and class position and are aware that they must engage in revolution, then they can be brought to support revolution and sent into revolutionary struggle.

The most powerful means for spurring the broad popular masses into revolutionary struggle is that of political activity.

Political activity is the most powerful propaganda and organizational tool for awaking people to revolution and spurring them on to struggle. Put another way, it is work with people that drives home the thought of the leader and the revolutionary line and principle which embody it and thereby gets the popular masses to launch forth, possessed of a thorough understanding of the will and plan of the leader and high awareness and self-consciousness in carrying out the revolutionary mission assigned to them.

Pushing forward mass political activity in order to awaken and organize the popular masses occupied an extremely important position at the time of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows at the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

/We must understand that victory cannot be gained in revolution by guns alone. Without the power of unified and organized masses our revolution cannot advance a single step nor can victory be attained. The question of how to form the masses into a single organized force is a key problem affecting revolutionary victory. For this reason our communists must always organize and guide the masses at all times and firmly arm them with a single revolutionary idea. Consequently, mass political activity is an extremely important revolutionary mission of no less importance than armed struggle at the revolutionary front./ [in boldface]

Mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle played a key role first of all in forming a firm guarantee of victorious advance in the armed struggle to throw off the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

In essence, the anti-Japanese armed struggle, which was conducted primarily in the form of guerilla warfare, was a people's war predicated on the positive participation of the people. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an extremely harsh struggle in which the Japanese imperialists, armed from head to toe, had to be attacked under adverse conditions in which their was neither a national rear area nor the support of a regular army. Outside of the popular masses there was nothing else to be counted on in this struggle.

Only with the positive participation and support of the popular masses was the Korean People's Revolutionary Army able to continuously expand its ranks and to create the military, political and economic conditions favorable to the development of armed struggle. The blood ties with the popular masses and the positive support and assistance of the popular masses were the source of strength for the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and an important key to victory. Mass political activity hardened the mass foundation of anti-Japanese armed struggle, playing a key role in assuring victory in guerilla warfare.

Mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese armed struggle also constituted a powerful weapon for strengthening chuche-type revolutionary forces and spurring them on to national anti-Japanese resistance.

Frightened at the daily expansion of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Japanese imperialists continuously strengthed their military "expedition" attacks against the guerillas, and at the same time viciously carried out political plots designed to tear apart our revolutionary ranks from the inside and to crush the anti-Japanese revolutionary will and drive for freedom of the Korean people.

Korea was bathed in a sea of blood and our revolution became protracted and bitter. Not a small number of people lost hope in national independence and caved in before the obstacles, lamenting for the destiny of the fatherland.

Without launching political activity among the popular masses it would not have been possible to quell the unrest of the masses and the revolutionary masses already under control would have been lost, and ultimately it would not have been possible to firmly hold together the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces.

It was through political activity that the historic undertaking of fatherland restoration was realized with the awakening of the masses, the forming of them into a single political force and the vigorous enlistment of them in anti-Japanese resistance.

In this manner mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became a decisive means for making it possible to indoctrinate all levels of the broad masses and mold them into a chuche-type revolutionary force, and to attain brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese revolution.

Based on a scientific analysis of the inevitability of revolutionary movement development at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and of the position and role occupied by mass political activity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song fully explained his creative thought and theory on political activity and the fundamental principles and methods for fulfilling them, and wisely guided the anti-Japanese guerillas and political activists toward the vigorous launching of political activity. This was an immortal achievement which assured victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war, which itself was a bitter and severe war without parallel in history.

The fundamental demands arising in mass political activities, including the work method that gives priority beyond all activities to the political activity explained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of a mass line and a class line, the method of teaching and helping in a manner suited to the characteristics and reality of the target, and the method of pushing forward political activity creatively and without set notions or steriotypes, constituted the thought and principles behind chuche-type and creative mass political activity which vigorously organized and mobilized the broad masses to anti-Japanese struggle.

Indeed, the thought and guidelines on mass political activity set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song early on in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were theoretical and practical weapons which, because of their creativity,

richness and breadth, were necessarily adhered to by Korean communists and revolutionaries in winning the broad masses over to the side of the revolution and in vigorously launching them in to revolutionary war.

2

Inasmuch as its content was correctly set up so as to organize and mobilize the broad masses toward victory in anti-Japanese warfare, the mass political activity of the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle displayed enormous power in spurring on our people to the war of national liberation.

The question of how to formulate the content of political activity is one of the fundamental problems affecting its success in mass indoctrination. Only when the content of political activity is correctly formulated can the masses be indoctrinated in an objective-oriented manner and can they be organized and mobilized successfully to revolutionary struggle.

The content of mass political activity must at all times be formulated on the basis of the revolutionary task at hand.

The content of mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was thoroughly attuned to successfully carrying out the revolutionary missions arising in our nation's struggle for democratic liberation and to achieving a decisive victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"With what did the anti-Japanese guerillas overcome the obstacles that were piled up against them? It was that the anti-Japanese guerillas always fought with endless loyalty to the revolution, an insurmountable militant spirit and a firm belief in revolutionary victory." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 4, p 126)

The most important element in the mass political activity of the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was that of getting the broad masses to fully respect the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and indoctrinating them toward loyalty to the revolutionary task set by the leader. This was a fundamental issue which assured successful progress in the Korean revolution at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

That the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song was accepted as the great leader of the Korean revolution at that time of being swallowed by the dark clouds of Japanese colonial rule was the unending glory of our people and the moment of truth of our nation.

With the embracing of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the revolution the national liberation struggle of our nation, which in the past had been filled only with bitter defeats and a legacy of blood, entered a new era of vigorous advancement along the path of victory under the great revolutionary banner of chuche.

It was the anti-Japanese guerillas, the political activists and the functionaries of mass organizations who had embraced the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and who had received great glory in revolution, who formed the nucleus of mass political activity for indoctrinating endless loyalty to the respected and beloved leader who had recorded such immortal achievements on behalf of national restoration and independence through vigorous ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary practice.

They explained and propagandized throughout the masses about the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great thought and revolutionary theory, his unsurpassed art of leadership and his warm love for the fatherland and the people, and his lofty morality, and in so doing nurtured them as true revolutionaries who continuously increased their fierce admiration and boundless respect for the great leader and acknowledged his authority, and struggled fiercely.

As a result, among all levels of the broad masses a unity of mind was established in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was highly revered as the sun that illuminates the future course of our nation and as a distinguished leader guiding the Korean revolution to victory, and a revolutionary spirit was firmly implanted for thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line and principles set forth by the leader, displaying boundless self-sacrifice and devotion.

Another key element in mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was that of arming the popular masses with anti-Japanese revolutionary consciousness and class consciousness.

Arming the popular masses with anti-Japanese thought and class consciousness was a fundamental requirement which flowed from the nature and mission of anti-Japanese revolution. Only by fostering among the broad masses a burning hatred and hostility toward the Japanese imperialist aggressors who had been the root of all the misfortune borne by our people and the source of all manner of social fetters in our nation could they be spurred on self-consciously to the revolutionary struggle to smash the Japanese imperialists and destroy their exploitive system.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, anti-Japanese guerillas and political activists expended great effort in inculcating a full appreciation for the reactionary nature of the colonial policies of the Japanese imperialist toward Korea, their cunningness and brutal oppression and atrocities against the Korean people, as well as the exploitive nature and crimes of the landlords and capitalists who colluded with the Japanese imperialist colonial plunderers. By giving a raised class consciousness to people who in bad times lamented their "destiny" and turned their eyes to heaven, they positively spurred them on to anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle possessed of an uncompromising spirit of doing battle with class enemies.

Strengthening indoctrination in patriotism among the people constituted a key element of mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Strengthening indoctrination in patriotism was an important requirement for bringing people out onto the path of succoring a down-trodden fatherland and people,

possessed of fierce hatred and hostility toward the Japanese imperialists. Had not a feeling of warm love for fatherland and people been inculcated among the people, national self-respect could not have been increased and they ultimately would have degenerated into flunkeyism and nihilism, and could not have been positively launched into the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

By explaining and propagandizing the history of the fatherland and its proud culture extensively among the people, members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and political activists fostered a feeling of warm affection for the fatherland and a sense of national pride, and increased the readiness to devotedly serve the fatherland and the people. Indoctrination in patriotism constituted a powerful weapon of ideological indoctrination which made it possible to fully inculcate our people with deep national pride and self-consciousness, even in a time of great national suffering, and to positively launch the struggle for national liberation.

Arming the people with a firm belief in revolutionary victory and revolutionary optimism at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle possessed considerable significance in enabling them to endure harsh and demanding trials and to launch into anti-Japanese struggle without faltering.

Political activists who were dispatched to every locale explained and propagandized extensively the inevitability of the collapse of capitalism and the certainty of socialist and communist victory in a manner suited to the level of preparedness of the people, and in so doing made them believe in their bones in the absolute certainty of the collapse of Japanese imperialism and in the coming victory of the struggle for national liberation of the Korean people. Through the process of endlessly repeating this indoctrination, the people became further hardened in their belief in revolutionary victory and held fast to the course of revolution despite the brutal oppression of the Japanese imperialists.

By thus correctly forming the content of mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, endless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was fully displayed among the broad mass of people and they were awakened to the revolution, and mass political activity designed to spur them on to anti-Japanese revolutionary victory was successfully carried out.

3

By providing the leadership for mass political activity at the time of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to be organized and developed through a variety of styles and methods in a manner suited to the characteristics and needs of the broad masses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made it possible to continuously display the invincible power and vitality of political activity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In days past anti-Japanese guerillas, with all levels of people as their targets, carried out political activity using all manner of methods." ("Essay on Socialist Art and Literature," p 460)

The use of a variety of styles and methods in carrying out mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was an important requirement in attaining victory in mass indoctrination.

The class position and living requirements of the masses who were the targets of political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle differed, and their politico-ideological level, tastes and sentiments were not the same.

The circumstances and conditions for conducting mass political activity, as well as the situation in the provinces, were not the same, and the objectives of political activity differed depending on the revolutionary mission at hand. Under such circumstances, had mass political activity been carried out using set forms and stereotypes there would have been more than a few instances in which good results would not have been achieved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely guided mass political activity so that it was pushed forward with substance, using a variety of styles and methods, in a manner suited to both the revolutionary mission at hand and the given circumstances, conditions and characteristics of the target, without getting bogged down in any existing methods our styles.

Explanation and persuasion were important methods of mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Political activity designed to awaken and raisethe consciousness of all levels of the masses cannot be carried out using with any form of demand or directive. Communists must at all times accomplish their political work and work with people using the methods of explanation and persuasion.

Under conditions in which the ideological patterns of the various levels of the masses were so diverse due to the feudal conventions that had become set over time and the deceptive maneuvering of the Japanese imperialists, political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle had to be directed at each of those levels, and the result was that, given the additional conditions in which it had to be accomplished under the tight grip and surveillance of the enemy, the methods of explanation and persuasion were even more important.

The political activists dispatched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song met with the people both collectively and individually using legal and illegal organizations and convinced them of the truth of the revolution through unflagging explanation and persuasion, raising their class consciousness.

In accordance with the teaching of the great leader that all people who were bent on saving the nation should be forged into a single entity, [the political activists] of course directed their explanation and persuasion toward the workers and farmers, but also patiently included those democrats, religious figures and independence fighters who had misunderstanding or mistrust of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and united them under the banner of fatherland restoration.

Under even the extensive police net of the enemy the political activists, using the method of 1 moving 10, 10 moving 100 and 100 moving 1000, aroused the broad anti-Japanese masses and channeled them into the struggling ranks.

The fact that mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle displayed such great power resulted from the deep penetration of all levels of the broad masses and the vigorous pushing forward of political activity in a manner suited to their characteristics.

The targets of political activity were diverse and their tastes, characteristics and living patterns differed.

Just as a doctor will take a patient and use different medicines for the same illness depending on the condition of the body, only when political activity is carried out on the basis of determining the characteristics of each level of the masses and then using a variety of appropriate styles and methods can it be attuned to their psychology and ultimately remold and activate their thought.

In addition, the fact that the formation of a socialist class was complicated by the effects of Japanese colonial rule and that the people's position and attitude concerning revolution differed widely required that the masses be deeply penetrated and political activity be pushed forward in a manner attuned to the characteristics and state of mind of individual people.

Anti-Japanese guerillas and political activists launched political activity in a manner suited to the customs and habits of each level of the masses and to the composition, position and ideological awareness of people in each region, the result of which was an across-the-board increase in its effectiveness.

That anti-Japanese guerillas at the time of the historic Musan Regional Battle awakened the workers of the Sinsa Lumber Mill and launched them into the struggle vividly attests to the vitality of political methods which are attuned to the characteristics of the target.

The anti-Japanese guerillas who went among the workers discussed ways in which they could leave behind their wretched lives, care for themselves and live, and at the same time put forth a powerful plea that the working class would have to stand at the front of the struggle against the Japanese imperialists if they were to free themselves from the fetters of Japanese colonialism. As a result the workers of the Musan region, cherishing as one the hope for national revival and the prospect of national restoration, came forth with positive material and moral assistance.

To take into account the anti-Japanese sentiment, class characteristics and regional differences, wether in putting together a struggle slogan or in naming a revolutionary organization, and to carry out political activities with the same content in a manner suited to the characteristics of the masses, was one of the key mass political activity methods used at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was creatively carried out using a variety of styles without set forms or stereotypes. This too was a source of the power of mass political activity launched at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

If success is to be attained in mass political activity, the means of mass propaganda and indoctrination must be effectively used. The organized and positive action of the masses is guaranteed when they partake fully of the nutrients of revolution and use it to form their own flesh and bones.

The political activity that of necessity was launched in a guerilla war situation lacking in specific times and places had to be organized and developed creatively and substantially with whatever conditions were available and without any window dressing. Only through political activity pushed forward with sincerity, using a variety of styles and without regard to time and place in a manner suited to a guerilla war situation, was it possible to accomplish mass indoctrination without letup and to touch the hearts of the people.

An important style of political activity carried out with sincerity and diversity under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was that of oral propaganda.

Oral propaganda was a superior form of political activity which could be carried out at any time and place in conditions where the means of propaganda and agitation were limited, and could be safely and effectively used even amidst the surveillance of the enemy.

Oral propaganda activities at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in a variety of forms including lectures, agitation speeches, explanation sessions and informal chats which were suited to the characteristics of the target, the revolutionary mission at hand and the given situation.

The agitation speech given by communist Comrade Kim Hyŏng-kwŏn when an armed team of the Korean Revolutionary Army attacked the police box in Pabal-ri, Pungsan County, demonstrated the power of oral propaganda.

Hearing the news of the punishment of a deputy constable known as "elder brother," Comrade Kim Hyŏng-kwŏn delivered a stirring speech to the masses gathered in front of the police box, saying that the Korean people must come toghether as one and drive the Japanese imperialists from our land and recover their nation, and that young men and women should take up arms and smash the Japanese imperialists. Incited by Comrade Kim Hyŏng-kwŏn's fervent plea, the masses, tears of emotion streaming from their eyes, roared out "long live Korean independence" and hardened their resolve to oppose the Japanese imperialists.

Getting the broad masses involved, along with various types of get togethers such as mass meetings, commemorative meetings, mourning services, harvest festivals and so on that were held, proved to be extremely effective in guiding the masses along the course of struggle and in awakening them to the revolution.

Propaganda through revolutionary literature and art was a powerful form of mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Using true-to-life art, it was a powerful weapon for raising the class consciousness of the masses and for further strengthening their anti-Japanese spirit.

The literary and artistic works of the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, with their high ideological and aesthetic content and correct reflection of the sentiments of the masses, were warmly received by the people and touched the hearts of millions of individuals, and vigorously spurred them on to struggle.

The art propaganda activities of the anti-Japanese guerillas who had been nurtured as ardent military-politico activists in the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were developed vigorously, without getting bogged down in set forms or stereotypes.

Whenever the anti-Japanese guerillas liberated a village from enemy rule and met with the people, or stopped to rest or stay the night, or wherever they were, including political action areas, they positively launched a variety of art propaganda activities such as revolutionary songfests and entertainment, games, and plays, and in so doing indoctrinated broad masses with revolutionary thought all at one time and raised their revolutionary fervor.

Another important form of mass political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was propaganda through revolutionary publications.

Publications put out at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were sharp ideological and theoretical weapons of the revolution which conveyed to the popular masses the revolutionary line and policies set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as well as struggle slogans, awakened them in terms of both nation and class and vigorously launched them into struggle, and shaped them into revolutionary ranks steeped in organizational ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song fully understood the enormous role of revolutionary publications from the very beginning of revolutionary struggle, and provided correct guidance for vigorously pushing forward publications activities and the indoctrination activities achieved through them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established revolutionary publications such as his personal newspaper SAENAL, as well as the mass political magazine BOLSHEVIK and SAMIL WOLGAN, official organ of the Fatherland Restoration Society, and wisely guided mass indoctrination activity through publications, and in so doing enabled Korean communists to vigorously accelerate the revolutionization of the masses.

With mimeograph machines on their backs, anti-Japanese guerillas and political activists worked their way through the tight surveillance of the enemy and printed numerous publications including newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and propaganda sheets, as well as leaflets, manifestoes and posters, and made positive use of them in political activities. Through this the anti-Japanese masses were more vigorously propelled into the war against the Japanese imperialists and were more effectively organized and mobilized at each stage of armed struggle, and the Japanese imperialist aggressors were pushed into death and terror.

Indeed, such political activity at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, with its enormous power of influence and pulling ability, played an enormous role in drawing together our people around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and getting through the bitter struggle of 20 years of anti-Japanese revolution, and in brilliantly accomplishing the task of fatherland restoration.

The mass political activity personally charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the time of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, created in the flames of a bitter struggle unparalleled in history and filled with militant, original and multi-faceted styles and methods, constitutes an invaluable revolutionary asset possessed of invincible vitality.

The valuable experience of mass political activity gained at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is brilliantly embodied, and manifests its invincible power, in the sacred struggle to model the whole society after the chuche idea under the wise leadership of our party.

Under the energetic leadership of our party the brilliant tradition of mass political activity set in motion at the time of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is being correctly maintained and brilliantly embodied, and as a result a revolutionary turning point is has been reached in party ideological activities and the historic task of our people to model the whole society after the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated.

We must continue the brilliant revolutionary tradition of being anti-Japanese through the wise leadership of our party, generation after generation, and thereby further advance the final victory of the revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

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THE CLOSE CONNECTION BETWEEN CHUCHE IDEOLOGY INDOCTRINATION AND REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 16-22

[Article by Song Ki-wŏn]

[Text] Today the ideological work of our party continues to be instensified and developed at a new higher stage in which the historic advance of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea is being vigorously launched.

With the fundamental improvement of the content and method of party ideological work under the wise leadership of the party, historic turning points are being reached in every phase of ideological work. Taking unitary ideology indoctrination and chuche ideology indoctrination as its basis, the ideological work of our party is being carried out broadly and deeply, and is being vigorously launched in close connection with the carrying out of revolutionary tasks.

Holding high the guidelines of the party, party organizations of all sectors and units are carrying out chuche ideology indoctrination in combination with revolutionary practice, and are thereby achieving brilliant victories and results in the struggle to remold mankind and society in accordance with the demands of chuche ideology.

Likewise, within the party committee of Yomju County, enormous attention has been focused on correctly combining the ideological indoctrination work of arming party members and workers with chuche thought with the carrying out of economic tasks. In so doing, through the practical struggle to accelerate socialist economic construction party members and workers are being reliably nurtured as true masters of revolution and chuche-type communist revolutionaries, and unprecedented miracles and innovations are being achieved in all sectors of economic construction including agricultural production. The fact that the spiritual and moral attitudes of all party members and workers in the county are being transformed and that continued upsurges are being attained in economic construction testifies to the legitimacy and superiority of party guidelines on correctly combining chuche ideology indoctrination with revolutionary practice.

Our practical experience vividly demonstrates that when all party organizations determine the correct methodology for closely combining chuche ideology indoctrination with the execution of revolutionary tasks and vigorously launch

ideological work in a manner suited to the fundamental reality, the party's intent can be brilliantly embodied in all phases of ideological work, and the work of remaking mankind and economic construction can be successfully advanced together.

The vigorous launching of ideological ideological work by the party of the working class is one of the essential requirements arising in party construction and party activity.

Inasmuch as the party of the working class is the political weapon for embodying the revolutionary thought of the leader in revolutionary struggle and construction projects, only by making the revolutionary thought of the leader the firm guiding principle can ideological work be vigorously launched and the party strengthened with organizational ideology, and can the broad masses be firmly drawn in around the head of the party and positively spurred on to revolutionary struggle. Consequently, the party of the working class must correctly identify methods of ideological indoctrination work for thoroughly embodying the revolutionary thought of the leader in revolutionary struggle, and positively organize and implement ideological work.

Taking the strengthening of chuche ideology indoctrination as the most important task of party work, our party has set forth revolutionary methods capable of positively launching chuche ideology indoctrination among party members and workers.

Linking together and vigorously launching chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice is a fundamental method of our party's ideological work and is a revolutionary principle consistently adhered to by our party in ideological work.

Linking together and carrying out chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice not only makes people learn the principles of chuche ideology through experience, but also means that they will take them as their own firm convictions and principles and strive to apply them in life and work.

Chuche thought is not a theory far removed from reality but a powerful weapon of revolutionary practice. Only when chuche ideology indoctrination becomes closely linked with revolutionary practice can individuals fully grasp the essence of chuche thought and can they take it as their own conviction and rule of action, and apply it in their lives and work.

Our party's guidelines on closely combining chuch ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice are revolutionary guidelines which most correctly reflect the fundamental demands of ideological work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows.

"The central task of ideological revolution at the present time is that of firmly arming all elements with chuche thought. We must strive to further strengthen chuche ideology indoctrination and firmly arm all workers with the revolutionary view of chuche, and to fight vigorously for the complete victory of the chuche idea." ("Let Us Hold High the Banner of the Chuche Idea and Further Accelerate Socialist Construction," Pamphlet p 11)

The fundamental mission in our party's ideological work at this time is that of vigorously accelerating the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea. Modeling the whole society after the chuche idea is an historic task which our party and people must permanently adhere to. To be absolutely dedicated to fulfillment of this undertaking is the fundamental demand of our party's ideological work.

The guidelines of the party on closely combining chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice are those which can most brilliantly fulfill this fundamental demand.

Linking together and vigorously launching chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice makes it possible before anything else to fully indoctrinate and remake all elements of society as chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

Revolutionary practice is a powerful means for remolding the ideological consciousness of individuals. In the difficult and complex practical struggle to remake nature and society, individuals become permanently united and nurtured as revolutionaries. In the practical experience of difficult and complex revolutionary struggle, individuals are fully exposed to the profound truth and invincible vitality of the chuche idea and adhere to it as an unshakeable conviction, and come into full possession of the spiritual and moral attitudes of communist revolutionaries.

Consequently, linking together and carrying out chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice constitute a firm guarantee for firmly establishing the revolutionary world view of chuche among party members and workers, and for fully establishing the spiritual and moral attitudes which chuche-type communist revolutionaries must maintain.

Combining and vigorously launching chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice also spur on the revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of the working masses, and therby make it possible to remake nature and society most effectively as per the demands of chuche.

The key objective of ideological work is found in positively arousing the revolutionary zeal of the popular masses and in accelerating revolution and construction, and the results of ideological work likewise depend on how vigorously socialist economic and cultural construction are advanced. It follows then that ideological work must closely join together the revolutionary practice of the workers with the carrying out of their revolutionary tasks.

Through the process of carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned to them, workers are made fully aware of the legitimacy and vitality of party policy, and display revolutionary zeal and creative positivism in economic and cultural construction.

Only when chuche ideology indoctrination becomes closely linked with the practical application of workers can they devote all their wisdom and strength to remaking economy and culture in accordance with the demands of chuche, possessed of the full awareness that they are the masters of the revolution.

In this manner the party's guidelines on correctly combining chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice constitute a firm guarantee for vigorously launching ideological work in a manner suited to the essence and objective of our party, and for most brilliantly carrying out the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea.

The position occupied and role played by county party committees are extremely important in implementing party guidelines on closely linking chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice among party members and workers.

The county praty committee is the final administrative unit of our party in directly organizing and guiding the social existence and exonomic work of the workers. The question of whether or not social and economic activities are correctly channeled and significant gains made in revolutionary struggle and construction is greatly dependent on the role of county party committees. Only when all county party committees correctly implement party guidelines can chuche ideological indoctrination and the carrying out of economic activities be vigorously pushed ahead in tandem.

Holding high the party's guidelines on linking chuche ideological indoctrination and revolutionary practice during the last period, the Yomju County Party Committee vigorously launched ideological work and in so doing obtained significant results and valuable experience.

One key aspect of the experience we gained was that of linking together the fundamental indoctrination of chuche ideology and problems of revolutionary practice.

In order to rapidly inculcate the profound principles of the chuche idea among individuals, fundamental indoctrination must be correctly linked with problems of practical application and carried out.

The Yomju County Party Committee, transforming chuche ideology indoctrination to a party-level activity, began with the work of having responsible functionaries of the county go directly down through the ranks, get a handle on the situation, and then develop the correct methodology for fundamental indoctrination in order that the basic study of the chuche idea would be carried out in a popular style and in a manner suited to the level [of preparedness] of the objects [of indoctrination].

Through a process of going out to various villages, such as Tongbal-ri and Hasok-ri, and holding study sessions with party members, county party functionaries became aware that party members and workers were not able to fully understand the chuche idea because some study leaders were using difficult language rather than that which can be easily explained using the classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Discovering that the role of lecturers was not substantial and that study methods were not intensified in the study of the chuche idea, the county party committee established a single unit and created a good model for carrying out the fundamental study of the chuche idea in a popular manner suited to the characteristics and level of the objects, and vigorously launched the struggle to have it widely accepted.

A good method of fundamental indoctrination that we came up with was that of experiencing the daily lives of cooperative farm members and then explaining in down-to-earth terms the theory of the chuche idea, drawing close parallels from their own lives, and in so doing many of them quickly and easily grasped the profound principles, theory and methods of chuche. By explaining that when people consider themselves to be the masters of the world they are not constrained by the whims of nature but rather live in control of it, and relating this to the actual situation of today where our farmers, who once looked to heaven in the tilling of their fields, conquer nature and do their work with machinery and chemicals, individuals were brought to a full appreciation through practical application of the fact that they are the masters of the world.

By thus explaining with real facts that the farmers could relate to, we were able to deeply and firmly plant all of the principles of the chuche idea among the masses.

Fundamental indoctrination through visual aids prepared by the county party committee was an effective method of cultivating a deep awareness among the people of the systematic principles and theories of the chuche idea.

The immortal chuche idea is a grand revolutionary doctrine which, beginning with its fundamental principles, thoroughly systematizes all of the theoretical and practical problems arising in revolution and construction. The preparation and use in indoctrination of visual aids which address real-life problems are extremely important in systematically bringing about an awareness of the profound principles and theories and methods set forth by the chuche idea.

In order to obtain a rapid, fundamental understanding of the systematic theories of the chuche idea, the county party committee prepared visual aids which showed, in charts and pictures, the basis and essence and requirements of the chuche idea along with the principles and methods for adhering to the chuche idea, and made extensive use of them general study teams. The visual aids that we made clarified at a glance the system and content of the chuche idea for those attending the lecture, and, since they addressed real-life issues, they made it possible for the people to continuously increase their own knowledge.

The county party committee also provided the guidance for continuously intensifying the study of the chuche idea through the use of debate and discussion methods adapted to the real-life circumstances of the study team.

Broad ranging debate and discussion constitute important requirements in understanding the essence of a problem and continuously enhancing knowledge.

The county party committee established study groups at each work site which were suited to the seasonal variations of agricultural production and, linking together problems learned in class with practical applications for the agricultural workers who did not then have to leave the work site, but could make use of their breaks, actively encouraged seminars using the question and answer methodology. In particular, such seminars were continuously intensified in the study groups on the principle that mutual learning and teaching takes place when based on the study of the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the party policies which apply to a given sector. This study method was a positive one which made it possible to maximize study without regard to time or place.

If chuche ideology indoctrination is to be made a part of life, a habit, then the effective use of summing-up activities for study is important.

The county party committee saw to it that production critiques as well as study critiques were done every day at cooperative farm work sites and work teams in factories and enterprises, that critiques were done frequently, on both an individual and a group basis, in village and factory party organizations, and that quarterly study critiques were put into practice. As a result, all party members and workers in the county came to view study as their number one revolutionary task and made the study of the chuche idea a habitual part of their lives at all times and places, and carried it out without fail, linking it with the work of production.

Through the study of the chuche idea closely linked to practical application, today all party members and workers in our county are fully acquainted with the profound principles of the chuche idea, and accept it as a conviction and not just as pure knowledge, and are being firmly prepared as chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to party and leader.

Another valuable experience that we gained in closely combining chuche ideology indoctrination with revolutionary practice was that of the need to continuously intensify ideological indoctrination activities so as to brilliantly embody the demands of the chuche idea in practical application.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The chuche idea of our party demands that all workers possess the position and attitude of the master in revolution and construction." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song Vol 6, p 422)

The attitude and position of being the master constitute the fundamental position and noble character which must be maintained by chuche-type revolutionaries who live and struggle on the basis of having accepted the immortal chuche idea as their conviction. Only those individuals who maintain this position and attitude can correctly fulfill the requirements of the chuche idea.

In order to correctly embody the demand of the chuche idea for possession of high responsibility and the attitude of being the master with regard to the revolution, all party members and workers should fully understand the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them, and perform their responsibilities and roles as masters.

The reality of our nation's rural areas, in which the rural economy is developing and in which agricultural techniques are gradually becoming more specialized, demands the continuous intensification of chuche ideology indoctrination among the agricultural workers who carry out the various tasks of each growing season in a manner appropriate to the situation. Only when chuhce ideology indoctrination is accomplished in a manner suited to the fundamental reality of agricultural work can all agricultural workers fully understand their own tasks and roles, and fulfill agricultural work in the manner of masters.

By preparing lecture notes for each sector which fundamentally reflected the actual situation in the county for each growing season and vigorously pushing

forward political activities which suited the characteristics of the object, the county party committee worked to have all agricultural workers fully understand their tasks at all times.

Along with this, in order to continuously enhance the awareness of being the master and the responsibility of agricultural workers, the county party committee often organized lectures, workshops and information exchange sessions for different types of workers including rice seedling administrators, paddy administrators, cultivator operators and fertilizer workers, in order that they would display a high degree of responsibility and creativity in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea, meticulously and knowingly.

The reality of today's rural area, in which agriculture is becoming industrialized, demands that all agricultural workers become true masters of mechanized and chemical agriculture.

Today is the era of the scientific farmer. Unless all agricultural workers possess knowledge and technology concerning machinery and science they cannot fully perform their mission and role as those directly responsible for a developed rural economy, and they cannot correctly fulfill the demands of chuche agricultural methodology.

County party committee functionaries went among agricultural workers to get them to realize that for everyone to understand science and technology and to do agricultural work using machines and chemicals constitute a noble struggle to fulfill the demands of the chuche idea, and to vigorously fan the flames of the technical revolution.

We obtained good experience in the process of setting up Hakso Cooperative Farm as a model unit of the rural technical revolution. Taking party policy and vigorously pushing forward the "Mechanized household campaign," the intent was to have all members of the farm learn the techniques of tractor operation, but we were constrained by time and there was also hesitation and uneasiness among a large number of older people and women.

Reflecting on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings on launching the "mechanized household campaign," the county party committee explained and inculcated and organized discussion meetings concerning the art film "New Daughter-In-Law in the Home of a Driver," and provided guidance and positive assistance so that tractor operator certificates had already been received from the family with the greatest number of farm members, so that everyone took heart from this and rushed into the work of learning tractor driving techniques. As a result, within a year all members of the Hakso Cooperative Farm were able to operate a tractor.

The experience of Hakso Cooperative Farm demonstrates that, when chuche ideology indoctrination is closely combined with the work to make party members and workers into masters of mechanized and chemical farming, the overal mechanization of the rural area can be vigorously accelerated.

Solving all problems that arise in production and construction with one's own strength, possessed of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, is a key requirement of the chuche idea.

To reject reliance on others and solve everything with one's own strength, firmly believing in one's own power, is the characteristic spirit and work attitude of the chuche-type revolutionary. Only through possession of such a spirit and work attitude can the demands of the chuche idea be correctly implemented.

The county party committee actively launched organizational and political activity so that county party members and workers might fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and brilliantly carry out with their own strength the revolutionary tasks facing the county, and, mobilizing all their reserve and potential, put in good order the livelihood of the county.

Also, in the work of modernizing local industry and establishing a solid resource base, we positively guided the masses toward accomplishing this with their own strength. In our county, with its lack of large-scale centralized industrial plants and weak base for industrial development, the modernization of local industry and the establishment of a solid resource base with our own strength was in fact extremely difficult.

The county party committee completely eliminated from among party members and workers the ideological viewpoint that they could not think of smashing through obstacles with their own strength, that they would look elsewhere or count on the help of others, not working on their own, and brought them to full consciousness of the sacred struggle to fulfill the demands of the chuche idea--to believe firmly in their own powers and mobilize to the maximum the internal resources of the county and thereby accelerate production and construction. Further, the county party committee positively mobilized county technicians so that they pushed forward the work of equipping plants and enterprises, including a foodstuffs plant, with modern equipment with their own strength; responsible county functionaries went among workers and farmers and spurred on their wisdom and enthusiasm so that medium- and small-scale chemical plants and more than 200 chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] of regional industrial raw materials supply sites were commissioned.

Through the process of developing regional industry, we became firmly convinced that when chuche ideology indoctrination is closely combined with the carrying out of economic tasks, so that the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work is continuously enhanced among the workers, all aspects of livelihood in the county can be taken care of by means of our own strength.

The vigorous launching of chuche ideology indoctrination through a wide variety of styles and means constitutes one of the important experiences obtained by our county party committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows.

"All party functionaries and functionaries of administrative and economic organs must widely propagandize party policies among the masses by means of various styles and methods, including lectures, discussions and explanations, and carry out politico-ideological work at the maximum." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 5 2nd Edition, p 524)

If chuche ideology indoctrination is to be closely linked with revolutionary practice, a variety of styles and methods must be made use of in a comprehensive manner. Only in so doing can chuche ideology indoctrination be accomplished in a manner suited to the demands of ideological reform among individuals and revolutionary practice.

Agriculture differs from industry and the tasks of each vary with a given period, and the conditions of work a varied. Under such conditions, chuche ideology indoctrination and ideological work cannot be carried out in a uniform manner.

The county party committee, through economic agitation in the cultivated fields at times of intensive agricultural work, such as translplanting and weeding, vigorously launched chuche ideology indoctrination, and such propaganda and agitation activities carried out on the scene positively spurred on the responsibility and creative zeal of the workers.

It was transplanting time last year. At the final stage at some cooperative farms planning had not been done to make sure that there were no earless stalks under the excuse that there were not enough rice seedlings. The county party committee sent out responsible functionaries to the cooperative farms to explain and inculcate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on stalk cultivation, and at the same time vigorously launched propaganda activities involving preparation of seminar lectures entitled "Eliminating earless stalks is the proper work attitude of the true agricultural worker," and, correctly embodying the demands of the chuche idea, used county broadcasts and mobile propaganda units to exhort units to properly perform stalk cultivation with meticulous care.

Through this process of political activity, we brought about a thorough understanding among party members and workers that only the individual whose work demonstrates high responsibility and creativity, possessed of the attitude of being the master, can become a true agricultural worker who lives and works in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea.

Our experience in earnestly carrying out chuche ideology indoctrination also showed that only through correctly applying various forms and methods of chuche ideology indoctrination in solving problems that come up can significant results be obtained.

Looking at the situation in our county, the main problems to be tackled and solved are those of improving the quality, expanding the variety and normalizing at a high level the production of goods in factories and enterprises.

Through lecture and propaganda activities, we explained that the struggle to improve the quality of goods and expand their variety is the proper attitude of true chuche-type communists, and at the same time positively popularized the model of labor innovators. In addition, we put up question and answer sheets on the bulletin boards of every factory and enterprise, asking how the attitude of being the master should be displayed by the comrades, to what extent technical innovation should be carried out, how much material and fuel had been conserved, and if the 480-minute work schedule had been adhered to and expectations fulfilled, so that when everyone had written their own answers they could see of their own accord how their work fit into the position of being the master. Through this process of political

activity, we continuously enhanced the workers' attitude of being the master and self-consciousness and thereby facilitated the development of production at all factories and enterprises at a high rate of speed, as well as greatly raised the quality of goods and expanded their variety.

The experience we gained in carrying out chuche ideology indoctrination through a variety of styles and methods was also vigorously pushed forward in close combination with the campaign to learn from the example of anonymous heroes.

Anonymous heroes constitute a model of true chuche-type revolutionaries who firmly belive in the chuche idea and who at all times and places live and work in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea.

Their example is a living model of what must be done in order to live and struggle in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea.

The county party committee adhered to two rules of thumb in indoctrinating party members and workers with the model of anonymous heroes. One was that of purposefully nurturing an example of loyalty like that displayed by anonymous heroes, and the other was that of positively seeking out what was best in the county and spreading it around using a variety of styles and methods.

All party organizations and propaganda functionaries in the county took pains to organize lectures, seminars, study sessions and discussions geared toward learning from the example of anonymous heroes who devoted all their strength and widsom to solving those problem areas singled out by the great leader, and who always displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work from a solid chuche position, regardless of any obstacle that they might have confronted. During this process notable achievements were continuously made in various sectors in the county, including the real-life model of the Yongye County Plastic Goods Factory, which had responsibly accepted the latest technology and had doubled its targets for the Second Seven-Year Plan, and the successes of the food chemistry plant, which made invaluable technical discoveries and greatly benefited the republic. In positively establishing and popularizing such affirmative models, the county party committee continuously swelled the ranks of labor innovators.

Our practical experience vividly demonstrates that, when chuche ideology indoctrination is pushed forward using a variety of styles and methods, the workers' consciousness of being masters can be further enhanced and production and construction can be accelerated.

By thoroughly implementing the party's guidelines on closely combining chuche ideology indoctrination and revolutionary practice, the Yomju County Party Committee is firmly preparing all workers in the county as true chuche-type revolutionaries endlessly loyal to party and leader, and is brilliantly carrying out all economic tasks confronting the county.

Today all party members and workers in our county are devoting their all and working for the benefit of party and revolution, society and nation, regardless of where they are or what work they are performing, and are continuously didplaying creative positivism and revolutionary zeal in implementing party policy. With the

new transformation in the spiritual and moral attitudes of the workers, grand and unprecedented results are being achieved in the rural economy and in the development of local industry.

Without resting even the slightest on past laurels, and by even more closely linking chuche ideology indoctrination with revolutionary practice, we will vigorously push forward the work of remolding ideology and that of economic tasks in tandem, and will vigorously accelerate the modeling of the entire society after the chuche idea.

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THE CHUCHE IDEA IS THE FOUNDATION OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION THEORY AND METHOD

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 23-28

[Article by Nam Chin-u]

[Text] The immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the guiding principle which sets forth the revolutionary theory and tactics of our time through the scientific and revolutionary world view of the working class.

In the chuche idea all theoretical and practical problems arising in transforming nature and society, and in indoctrinating and remaking mankind, are explained, and the theory and method of socialist education are newly laid out.

The chuche idea is a fundamental idea which is consistent with the educational thought and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The educational thought and theory of our party originates in the chuche idea and is consistent with the chuche idea, and has developed through adherence to the principles and demands of the chuche idea.

It is in the fact that it stems from being based on the immortal chuche idea and thoroughly embodies it that one finds the fundamental characteristic of chuche educational theory and the source of its greatness, legitimacy and indestructible power.

The immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes the unshakable ideological, theoretical and methodological foundation of socialist education.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows.

"Communism and the chuche idea form the ideological, theoretical and methodological foundation of socialist education. Communism and the chuche idea provide correct answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work, and teach the course of development for socialist education." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 7, p 414)

The immortal chuche idea is the most correct guiding ideology which accurately reflects the demands of a new era in history and an era of independence in which the working masses have entered the stage as masters in control of the world, and

is a revolutionary world view which makes it possible to solve all problems arising in understanding and remaking nature and society. Consequently, the chuche idea represents the correct guiding principle for the educational work of indoctrinating and remolding individuals throughout the various sectors, and the foundation of socialist educational theory and method.

That the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song forms the foundation of socialist educational theory derives first of all from the fact that the philosophical theory set forth by the chuche idea provides a new revolutionary view of education.

The question of establishing educational theory on the basis of some philosophical theory constitutes the basic hallmark which sets the revolutionary and scientific tenor of the educational theory. This is because the viewpoint and attitude of solving educational problems, as well as the principle of educational theoretical development, vary in accordance to their being based on some philosophical theory, and as a result the system and content of educational theory are set up differently.

The philosophical principle of chuche that the individual is the master of all things and decides all things, beginning as it does with the wisdom, needs and benefit of the working masses, makes it possible to correctly solve all theoretical and practical problems arising in establishing a revolutionary view of education and in educational work.

As set forth in the chuche idea, individuals are masters who control the world and are the most precious beingsin the world. Individuals are independent beings who determine their own destiny, free from any form of constraint or restraint, and are creative beings who remake and transform nature and society in accordance with their own wants and needs. Consequently, education is not the work of teaching individuals as nameless faces, but is the sacred work of nurturing them as true masters of nature and society, as those who are truely responsible for revolution and construction, and is worthwhile work of raising individuals as independent and creative social beings. This is a new viewpoint distinguished from the outmoded views of education of the past, a most scientific and revolutionary viewpoint which centers on the individual.

In the past history of education, the viewpoint that the generation that was considered to already be educated passed on to their successors basic knowledge and technology from among their cultural assets was deeply rooted and applied. This was an educational viewpoint which centered not on individuals, but on knowledge and technology. In this was reflected the ideological viewpoint of the coercive class which viewed educational work as a means of class exploitation and control.

The philosophical principle of the chuche idea smashed this deep-seated and outdated viewpoint which had historically held sway, and became infused with the new viewpoint that put the individual at the center.

The chuche idea carries the new viewpoint that educational work is that of nurturing the most precious individuals in the world as free and creative social assets, and accordingly that it is not some technical administrative task but rather the most worthwhile and glorious revolutionary task.

This bespeaks the fact that the philosophical principle of the chuche idea possesses a totally new opinion and attitude toward education, and constitutes the most correct ideo-theoretical guideline for fully solving all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work.

That the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the basis of socialist educational theory and method is also seen in the fact that the chuche idea, by explaining the essential nature of the individual, is capable of most correctly solving all theoretical and practical problems arising in education including the objectives, content and methods of socialist education.

Correctly revealing the essential nature of individuals constitutes the foundation of the whole field of educational theory. Only by scientifically explaining the essential nature of individuals can suitable educational objectives be set and the content and method of education be established, and can educational problems be fully solved.

In making clear that independence, creativity and awareness are the essential characteristics of individuals who are social beings, the chuche idea has clearly shown that socialist education must set objectives in nurturing the independent awareness and creative abilities of individuals, and that only in so doing can they be enabled to effectively discharge their own destinies.

In explaining the spirit and qualities that should be possessed by communists who are independent and creative social beings, the chuche idea has established a scientific theory on the fundamental theory of socialist education and its content and method.

The independence, creativity and awareness which constitute the essential nature of the individual are an embodiment of revolutionary ideology combined with deep knowledge and a healthy body. Only when individuals possess revolutionary ideology, deep knowledge and a healthy body can they become true masters who control nature and society without being bogged down in the petty world, and powerful beings who display invincible strength in remaking nature and society. Further, the spirit and qualities of the communist and revolutionary that must be possessed by the individual can only be formed through a process of becoming oriented to revolution, working class and communism.

The content of socialist education with regard to giving priority to socialist education curricula concerning giving individuals a revolutionary, working class and communist orientation, along with politico-ideological indoctrination, and then of carrying out scientific and technical education and physical education in a unified manner, constitute a powerful guarantee for educating individuals to be communist revolutionaries possessed of independent ideological awareness and creative vitality.

Only by giving priority to politico-ideological education while pushing forward technical education and physical education in a unified manner can all elements of society be nurtured as true revolutionaries who possess the healthy body, deep understanding of nature and society, and ideological and spiritual values that communists must have.

If politico-ideological indoctrination is ignored in education and prominence is given to passing on knowledge gained by past generations, individuals cannot be inculcated with a revolutionary world view and ultimately they will be made into individuals who know nothing of politics and society, snobs who pursue only their own ease and advancement, ivory tower types who are of absolutely no use in the building of socialism and communism.

Only when first priority is given to politico-ideological education and technical education and physical education are vigorously advanced can individuals be molded into communist revolutionaries firmly armed with the chuche idea, and thereby the process be accelerated by which the occupation of the ideological fortress of socialist and economic construction can be advanced and by which the material fortress can also be successfully occupied.

This bespeaks the fact that the chuche idea, which correctly explains the fundamental nature of individuals, constitutes the foundation which makes possible the most correct solution of the basic problems of socialist education.

The fact that the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes the foundation of socialist educational theory and method is further underscored by its clear explanation of the fundamental position and method which must be adhered to in educational work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"That which constitutes chuche is the possession of the attitude of being the master with regard to revolution and construction. Since the masters of revolution and construction are the popular masses, the popular masses must possess the attitude of being the masters with regard to revolution and construction. The attitude of being the master is an expression of a independent position and a creative position." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 6, p 272)

The fact that the masters of revolution and construction are the popular masses and that the force which drives revolution and construction rests with the popular masses is scientifically explained in the great chuche idea requires that the masses adhere to the attitude of being the master and to an independent and creative position in revolution and construction.

An independent position and creative position represent the fundamental position and method which must be adhered to solving all problems arising in revolution and construction. Consequently, thoroughly maintaining an independent position and a creative position constitutes a fundamental guarantee for correctly solving all problems arising in education and for establishing a revolutionary and scientific educational theory.

Maintaining an independent position makes possible the establishment of a revolutionary educational theory which conforms to the demands of socialist and communist construction and to the benefit of the working class. Socialist education is a revolutionary type of education which nurtures individuals as ardent revolutionaries who devote their all to the struggle for the victory of the great undertaking of working class revolution, socialism and communism, and will not countenance any

non-working class elements. Accordingly, socialist educational theory and method must be established so as to conform to the class demands of the working class and to the benefit of the revolution--without exception.

In order to solve all problems arising in educational work in a manner suited to the requirements of the working class and the benefit of the revolution, an independent position must be maintained by which everything is taken care of using one's own head and strength. Should there by a lack of belief in one's own strength and an attitude of looking to others or depending on others, a sense of revolutionary principle cannot be adhered to in education, and in this event all manner of unscientific educational theories and methods will come into play. Only when an independent position is adhered to in education can various adverse tendencies be overcome and the working class line establish clear revolutionary educational theory and method.

Thoroughly maintaining a creative position makes it possible to creatively solve all problems arising in education without becoming bogged down in any previously existing theory and in a manner suited to the reality, and thereby makes it possible to establish scientific educational theory and method.

Socialist and communist education is an unexplored area in which in the beginning no one had any experience, and is a difficult and complex activity for which new paths have to be blazed. Consequently, while still in possession of existing educational theory and method, socialist education cannot be developed along the correct path. Socialist education must be based on a new educational theory which is in complete conformity with the demands of socialist and communist construction, and if this is to be the case, it must adhere to the position of creatively solving everything without becoming bogged down in existing theory and formula. Only by firmly maintaining a creative position can all problems arising in education be solved in a manner consistent with the developing reality, and can educational theory and method be established which are revolutionary and which nurture the new type of person, the chuche-type communist revolutionary, demanded by a new generation in history--the chuche generation.

The principles set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on adhering to the party concept and the working class concept in education and on establishing chuche constitute a firm guarantee for thoroughly implementing the party's unitary ideology system in education by universally embodying these demands of the chuche idea, and for overcoming all manner of flunkeyism and dogmatism and solving all problems arising in educational work in a manner suited to the demands of our revolution and the fundamental reality of our nation.

Only by setting the embodiment of a sense of party and of working class in education as the fundamental principle of socialist education, and by adhering to the establishment of the party's unitary ideology system as the main line of education work, can all elements of society be nurtured as revolutionaries endlessly loyal to party and leader.

Further, only when that which is their own nation is made the basis in education and people become familiar with that which is their own can members of society be made to solve all problems arising in revolution and construction by their own

strength, possessed of the pride and dignity of waging revolution in their own nation, and can they be enabled to fully discharge their role and responsibility as masters of their nation's revolution and construction. Should chuche not be established in education and flunkeyism and dogmatism be permitted, educational work cannot be developed in a manner suited to one's own nation's revolution and to the benefit of its people, and a variety of diversions will be created in education.

Experience shows that when chuche is not made a part of education, individuals become paralyzed and lethargic beings in terms of independent will and creative capabilities, and come to have a numbing effect on revolution and construction.

This bespeaks the fact the the immortal chuche idea constitutes a firm guideline for correctly establishing educational theory and method.

That the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes the basis of socialist educational theory and method is next found in its clarification of the correct methodology for making it possible to most correctly solve all problems arising in education and indoctrination.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"To accomplish all things while thinking of people as being central and while serving them is the requirement of the chuche idea." (Ibid. p 276)

The placing of people at the center and serving them in accomplishing all things flows from the philosophical principles of the chuche idea, and as such constitute a firm guideline which should be adhered to in all activity related to remaking nature and society.

The question of what method should be used in educating individuals and that of what type of person they should be nurtured as arise as fundamental questions of significance in educational theory.

Socialist education can fully achieve its own objectives only when supported by relevent scientific and revolutionary methods.

But educational methods are formulated on the basis of a philosophical methodology which supports them.

By making it clear that all things must be solved by keying on individuals and mobilizing their strength in a manner suited to their wants and needs, the chuche idea set forth the enhancement of the self-consciousness and role of the individual who constitutes the main body of understanding.

In fully embodying the demands of the chuche idea and setting forth the most scientific educational method, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has laid a foundation capable of solving those difficult and complex problems arising in educational work.

The socialist educational method set forth in the historic education thesis is the most scientific and revolutionary method which makes it possible to positively

develop the self-sufficiency and creativity of students, and thereby for them to fully understand the essence of physical phenomena and to foster practical capabilities based on what they have learned. In particular, ideological indoctrination methods including basic teaching-by-example methods used by instructors as well as explanation, reasoning and affirmation represent a new kind of chuche methodology for remaking mankind which embody the demands of the chuche idea and thus result in the full expression of the independence and creativity of the students, and which get them to live by their own wits and employ advanced thinking.

Not only do the demands of the chuche idea form the basis of socialist educational method, but also make it possible to fully solve all problems arising in socialist educational work including guidance and assistance for development of the socialist educational system and for educational activities, as well as school administration.

In viewing individuals as the center of all things and making all things serve individuals, and setting forth requirements for channeling the strength of individuals so as to solve all problems, the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes a set of guidelines for making the process of education and indoctrination an independent and creative activity of individuals, and for transforming education into the work of the individuals themselves.

The immortal chuche idea created by the great leade Comrade Kim Il-song is a grand idea which laid the cornerstone for setting thought and theory concerning socialist education on a scientific foundation. In making the immortal chuche idea the ideological and theoretical and methodological foundation, and in thoroughly embodying it, rests the essential characteristic which distinguishes the thought and theory on socialist education created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from all previous educational theories.

This thought and theory on socialist education constitutes a great educational doctrine which, by fully embodying the chuche idea, reveres the value and dignity of individuals--the most precious and powerful beings in the world--and makes possible the continual enhancement of the independence and creativity of those individuals. Further, as an educational doctrine which personifies at the highest level the class aspirations and needs of the working class, which is the most revolutionary class, it represents the most revolutionary educational doctrine for negating that mixed-up education which is based on neither the reactionary educational doctrine or capitalism of the exploitive class nor on socialism.

By making the chuche idea its ideo-theoretical and methodological foundation, socialist educational theory has become a perfected educational doctrine which provides comprehensive, complete answers to all problems arising in socialist and communist education, and a guiding principle which must be permanently adhered to in socialist and communist education.

Indeed, it is the fact that the immortal chuche idea is the ideo-theoretical and methodological foundation which makes it possible to fully solve all problems arising in socialist education, and that it is based on that immortal chuhce idea, that forms the indestructible life-source of the socialist educational theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The socialist educational theory which embodies the immortal chuche idea has seen its greatness, legitimacy and perpetual vitality continuously affirmed through our nation's practical educational experience.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"As a result of the correct educational policy and revolutionary leadership of our party, within a short period of time the remnants of colonial slave education have been completely purged from our nation and an advanced socialist educational system established, and glorious achievements have been realized in the work of popular education and the training of national cadre." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 7, p 410)

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the party, today in our nation there has been established the most advanced educational system in which all people can study to their hearts' content.

Establishment of a revolutionary and people-oriented educational system which corresponds to the intrinsic nature of a socialist society constitutes a real guarantee which makes it possible to nurture communist revolutionary assets, possessed of the independent ideological orientation and creative capacity, who can participate in revolution and construction in the manner of masters.

Quite some time ago compulsory primary and secondary education was established in our nation, followed by compulsory 9-year technical education, and then, beginning in 1972, the universal 11-year compulsory education system was implemented. As a result, our new generations receive from the benevolence of the state a complete secondary education, free of charge, from their youngest years up to the time they are of working age.

With the establishment of the upper-level education system for specialized study along with a variety of upper-level educational programs involving work-study, today in this country--which before liberation did not have even a single university--some 170 colleges and numerous vocational-technical schools have been established and as a result a large army of intellectuals 1 million strong has already been raised; state, economic and scientific and cultural organs, along with factories, enterprises and cooperative farms equipped with modern technology, are all being expertly managed; and the three revolutions in ideology, technology and culture are being vigorously pushed forward.

Even the workers who in the days of the exploitive society were denied the right to learn, and were kept back from modern culture, graduate from secondary education and, possessed of an even higher level of modern technology, participate in socialist construction in the manner of masters.

Fully embodying the basic principles of socialist education set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our education is moving vigorously forward, transforming itself into a more revolutionary and scientific form of education. The result of having vigorously pushed forward political and ideological indoctrination activity, giving it first priority, in accordance with the demands of the socialist educational doctrine on giving absolute priority to political and ideological

indoctrination and making the entire process of education one of ideological remolding and ideological revolution, has been that our education has been totally focused on nurturing individuals as chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to party and leader.

In this manner our nation has become a "land of education" and a "land of learning" in which all people study under the benevolence of the state, and our education has become a revolutionary and chuche-type education which molds the new generations into reliable successors to the revolution, and all elements of society into chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

All of these achievements are the brilliant fruit of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and are vivid proof of the legitimacy and enormous vitality of socialist educational theory which fully embodies the immortal chuche idea.

Today we are faced with the difficult yet glorious task of thoroughly implementing the "Thesis on Socialist Education" set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and decisively enhancing the quality of education, and thereby bringing about a new transformation in educational work in accordance with the demands of a reality in which the undertaking to model the whole society after the chuche idea is being intensified.

Keeping in mind the importance of educational work in carrying out the modeling of the whole society after the chuche idea, all party organizations and functionaries must more thoroughly implement the chuche educational concept of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the educational principles of our party. In so doing we must further intensify socialist educational work and mold the growing new generations into chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader and the party and vigorously push forward the three revolutions, and thereby advance the final victory of the revolutionary undertaking of chuche and the undertakings of socialism and communism.

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OVERALL GRASP AND HELPING THOSE BELOW AS KEY PRINCIPLES OF DOWNWARD GUIDANCE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 29-33

[Article by Pak Chŏng-sun]

[Text] Overall grasp and truely helping those below are key principles which must be adhered to at all times in party guidance, and represent a fundamental problem in facilitating the success of downward guidance.

In essence, the objective of the party's downward guidance is that of fundamentally teaching and truely helping lower party organizations to function correctly in accordance with the intent of the party, and as a result to successfully carry out revolutionary tasks at the proper time.

Even though the party line and policy may be correct and the struggle objectives and the methods for carrying them out may be properly established, should the work of understanding and grasping the situation for implementing them not be properly done and a do-nothing situation prevail, or should genuine help not be provided, then the party line and policy cannot be thoroughly implemented.

The party's downward guidance is divided into two aspects--that of keeping abreast of lower party organizations and that of helping them.

By overall grasp and helping those below is meant that, in downward guidance, the work of keeping abreast is given priority while that of helping is closely combined with it, and both are pushed forward in a unified manner. In other words, it means that after ways and means are put forward so that the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policy of the party may be correctly implemented, then, based on an understanding and grasp of their execution, errors may be straightened out at the proper time and help and guidance provided in a correct manner using the method of solving any associated problems.

Overall grasp and helping those below constitute a principle requirement in the guidance of lower party organizations by those above them, and are principles consistently adhered to by our party in downward guidance.

Overall grasp and helping those below are important requirements in enhancing the militancy of the party across the board.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"For those party organizations above to fully grasp and guide those below is extremely important in enhancing the ability and role of party organizations." ("Summary Report of Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, p 106)

The party is the vanguard and staff of the revolution, the organizer and leader which guides the revolution to victory.

Enhancing the militant ability and role of the party means that party organizations will be channeled toward fully carrying out their own mission as staff units of the revolution which correctly guide party members and the masses to revolutionary struggle. The bespeaks the fact that the party, if it is to fulfill its capacity and role as the vanguard and advance unit of the revolution, must correctly grasp and guide the work of lower party organizations and vigorously push forward revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Thoroughly embodying the downward guidance approach of the party on overall grasp and helping those below first of all makes it possible to permanently maintain the principle of democratic centralism in party activities, and to firmly establish the steel-like discipline by which the entire party moves forward as one.

The party finds the source of its power in moving forward as one and being bound together with steel-like discipline in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, and it is this that maintains the ideological underpinnings and unity of action of the entire party and constitutes a firm guarantee for the party to be able to fully discharge its capacity and role as the staff unit of the revolution.

For those party organizations above to fully grasp and assist the overall work of those below forms a key link in solving fundamental problems arising in revolutionary party construction and party activities of the working class.

When, in accordance with the downward guidance principle set forth by the party, the overall work of lower party organizations is fully grasped and assisted, then the movement of lower party organizations can be brought out into full view, and as a result corrective action can be taken at the proper time so that undisciplined trends which run counter to the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the principles of the party do not develop, and all party organizations can be made to function and breathe as one in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. In this fashion the will of the party central committee can be correctly conveyed downward at the proper time and implemented without error, and party organizations enabled to fully discharge their capacity and role as militant and revolutionary political organizations moving forward vigorously without pause or stagnation.

Overall grasp and helping those below also make it possible to more thoroughly implement the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit-type work method, which is the traditional work method of our party, and the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which embody it.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method are chuche-type revolutionary spirit and method which embody the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit-type method--the traditional

work method of our party--in a manner suited to the new reality of socialist construction, and their full implementation is a key requirement for maintaining the militant capacity and leading role of the party.

For those above to help and teach those below constitutes the first requirement of the Chongsan-ri method, and is a prerequisite in implementing the revolutionary mass line in downward guidance.

By giving priority to the work of coming to a fundamental understanding of the actual situation below in all sectors, overall grasp and helping those below give substance to the work of assisting those at lower levels.

Only by helping those below on the basis of thorough, overall grasp can political work and work with people be fundamentally planned and coordinated in a manner suited to the reality of the target, and can correct methods of problem solving be found and the self-conscious enthusiasm and revolutionary zeal of the masses be positively organized and mobilized to the carrying out of revolutionary tasks.

Further, only by helping those below with whole-hearted devotion can party organizations act in a manner suited to the character of our party, which is the mother party which takes full responsibility for the lives and destinies of all the people and guides them.

In particular the present reality, in which revolution and construction are being further intensified and developed and in which the strengthening of party guidance over all sectors, including politics, the economy and culture, is becoming even more important, demands that party organizations should not overlook a single link in overall work but should thoroughly grasp and guide it.

Overall grasp and guidance of all sectors of revolution, construction and social existence is a key mission of the collective party of the working class.

Under socialism, only when the party of the working class thoroughly grasps and guides all phases of revolution and construction can socialist and communist construction be successfully carried out and the revolutionary undertaking of the working class be fulfilled generation after generation.

Today the scope of socialist construction in our nation increases with each passing day, and the extent and objective of party work are also being further expanded.

With the introduction at the present stage of provincial economic guidance committees to thoroughly implement the Taean work system, the scope and objective of party work has been even further enlarged. This requires that party organizations be made to strengthen party guidance over economic work more than at any other time and to more closely align such guidance with the actual situation, and that they thoroughly guarantee a scientific, realistic and fundamental orientation in party guidance over economic construction.

Numerous new and complex problems can arise during the process of socialist construction as it is continuously intensified and developed, and the situation can change at any time. If party organizations do not take pains to fully understand

and grasp the changing and developing situation below them, and to straighten out problems as they arise and provide assistance, they cannot attune their guidance to the developing reality or make it scientific. When such is the case, downward guidance loses its fundamental and scientific orientation, becomes sloppy and has the result of becoming degraded.

Only through overall grasp can correct measures be established which conform to the reality below, and guidance be made to correspond to reality.

In addition, only through possession of the position of genuinely helping those below can bureaucratic, formalistic and subjective guidance be eliminated, and scientific and concret guidance be provided which conforms to the actual situation of lower units.

Thoroughly embodying the principle of downward guidance concerning overall grasp and helping those below in this manner constitutes an important guarantee for enhancing the militant capability and guiding role of the party and fore strengthening party guidance over economic work in a manner suited to the developing reality, and consequently for vigorously accelerating revolution and construction.

Our party has set forth creative guidelines on overall grasp and helping those below, and has established concrete methods and revolutionary policies on thoroughly embodying them in party work and activities.

In establishing a system in which all party functionaries always strap on backpacks in the manner of anti-Japanese guerrillas and go below to concretely understand and grasp the actual situation, and then correctly solve problems that arise at the proper time, our party has provided decisive guidance for laying the groundwork for organizational and political work so that the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party can be implemented without so much as the slightest deviation.

Under the wise leadership of our party, the downward guidance principle on overall grasp and helping those below, and the struggle to thoroughly embody it, have been vigorously pushed forward with the result that the militancy of party organizations has been further enhanced.

With the systematic establishment among each level of party organization of fully grasping and understanding lower party organizations, all party organizations have been given the ability to clearly perceive the circumstances and work situation of lower party organizations, and to provide necessary guidance at the proper time.

Today our party organizations at all levels are discharging fully the capability and role of the staff unit of their respective units. Party organizations are providing genuine party guidance for carrying out of revolutionary tasks, and are responsibly managing all work underway at each responsible unit so that it conforms to the line and policy of the party.

As a result, the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party have been transmitted at the proper time to the masses, and a revolutionary spirit of unoconditionally implementing them has been established.

In addition, all party organizations and functionaries are going deep among the masses and are moving actively among them. Wherever the masses may be party organizations and functionaries are moving about at all times, and wherever party organizations move the life's breath of the party is pulsing. The people are linked to the party through party organizations, and warmly clasp the hand of the party through the activity of party organizations.

With this strengthening of the capability and role of party organizations and the active movement of party organizations among the masses, a great transformation has been wrought in the ideo-spiritual attitude, work attitude and attitude toward life of the people, and an unprecedented succession of miracles and innovations has been created in all sectors of revolution and construction.

The brilliant successes achieved in party work and party activity vigorously corroborate the legitimacy and great vitality of our party's downward guidance principle concerning overall grasp and helping those below.

Thorough implementation of the party's guidelines on overall grasp and helping those below is one of the key tasks confronting our party organizations and functionaries today.

To facilitate overall grasp and the genuine helping of those below, the first thing that must be done is the orderly establishment of a system for moving down within the party and those below.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Party functionaries should always go down below and courteously instruct lower party functionaries and genuinely assist them, and live with the masses, and at the same time determine the methods to facilitate implementation of party policy and solve all problems in a manner suited to both the demands and the benefit of the masses." (Ibid., p 124)

The system of going down below is a revolutionary system and work method which makes it possible for party organizations at each level to grasp and guide lower party organizations, successfully carrying out the objective of doing so.

If overall grasp and helping those below are to be executed on an everyday basis, the act of going below must be systematized.

Only when functionaries systematize the act of going below can they delve into the complex reality in which revolutionary struggle and construction are being carried out, witness the situation with their own eyes and correctly analyze it, establish correct methods for solving problems and seek out the wherewithall to do so, and thereby be of genuine assistance to those below.

Party organizations must see to it that functionaries can successfully go below by assuring that work conditions are fully provided, and by providing correct guidance so that they may perform their work in a manner suited to their objectives.

A key part of establishing a system for going below is that of properly organizing work so that at the same time that guidance functionaries are periodically rearmed and tactically rebriefed, lower functionaries are also rearmed and rebriefed.

For guidance functionaries to go below, rearmed and tactically rebriefed, constitutes an important method for consistently developing guidance work in a realistic manner.

Only when guidance functionaries rearm and tactically rebrief both themselves and lower functionaries for providing guidance can they make known at the appropriate time to the masses those issues which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song desires and the party wishes, and continuously organize and execute guidance work using new content and methods, and in so doing correctly solve all problems facing those below.

Another key element in overall grasp and helping those below is that of deeply penetrating the masses and coming to a comprehensive understanding of the work of lower units, and correctly solving all problems that arise.

Going down below is not the objective in and of itself, but rather has the objective of correctly perceiving the overall situation at lower levels and correctly solving those problems that present themselves.

If one merely goes down without deeply penetrating the masses or scientifically coming to grips with the actual situation, then the objective of going down cannot be achieved, and no matter how many times one goes down nothing of any great significance can be accomplished.

An important part of overall grasp is that of correctly determining key linkages.

If the overall is to be correctly perceived and grasped, then for each relevent sector there must be an accurate assessment of what is more important and what is less important, what is fundamental and what is secondary, and what aspects of work have more or less priority, and on this basis key linkages correctly determined.

To discern developing trends at the proper time, possessed of a correct understanding of work standards for establishing the party's unitary ideology system, constitutes a fundamental requirement which must be adhered to as the life line in keeping abreast with and guiding those below.

Establishing the party's unitary ideology system and resolutely maintaining party guidance over revolution and constructionare the most important problems arising in the work of our party.

Only by by adhering strictly to the work of resolutely maintaining party leadership in revolution and construction and establishing the party's unitary ideology system can functionaries successfully resolve all other matters.

Understanding and grasping what goes on below is the first-priority process of downward guidance, but all the objectives of downward guidance cannot be realized through it alone. If all the objectives of downward guidance are to be completely

fulfilled, there can be no letup in overall grasp, but problems that arise must be responsibly solved.

On the basis of going below and coming to grips with the actual situation, party organizations and functionaries must correctly analyze any shortcomings that crop up, and popularize and establish any good points, and at the same time formulate realistic measures for rectifying problem areas.

For party organizations and guidance functionaries to thoroughly arm themselves with the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party policy which embodies it, and make them part and parcel of their own work, constitutes a fundamental method for successful maintenance of the work of overall grasp and helping those below.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"If one is well-versed only in party policy, one can analyze and handle all problems and correctly lead the masses." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 2 2nd Edition, p 531)

If, in understanding the actual situation below and providing assistance, functionaries are to consider all aspects of problems and make a determination as to what is right and what is wrong, those functionaries must be thoroughly armed with the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the principles of the party.

The teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the principles of the party represent a set of unified guidelines which make it possible to correctly analyze physical phenomena and scientifically plan work, and to establish correct counter measures.

Only when thoroughly armed with the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the principles of the party can functionaries face reality armed with a strong policy orientation, apply party policy to all problems that arise, size them up accurately and evaluate them correctly, and handle them efficiently.

All functionaries must work hard to establish a revolutionary study spirit so that they may become thoroughly armed with the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the principles of the party, and become capable and efficient functionaries solidly prepared in terms of politico-ideology and technical know-how.

For guidance functionaries to grasp what is happening below and provide genuine assistance, possessed of correct methodology, constitutes a key requirement in guaranteeing the success of downward guidance.

Only when guidance functionaries possess correct methodology can they go below and scientifically understand the actual situation, and effectively organize and mobilize the masses toward implementation of party policy. When instructions from above are merely ticked off one by one and left as is, without any methodology, or when assistance is set forth only in simple demands or appeals, the objectives of downward guidance cannot be achieved.

Situations differ at those lower levels which are the objective of functionaries, and for each unit the circumstances, conditions and level of preparedness and characteristics of the people will not be the same. Overall grasp and helping those below cannot be achieved through application of a single recipe to all situations.

When party organizations and functionaries are pushing ahead with or organizing work they should not go with a single line, but should instruct using concrete policies and implementation methods, and work with scientific methodology.

By always grasping and generalizing, possessed of the correct methodology for implementing the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the principles of the party, and continuously intensifying the work of realignment, we should effectively perform the work of grasping and guiding those below and thoroughly carry out to completion the revolutionary tasks that are presented.

In continuously implementing the party's principle of effectively helping those below on the basis of overall grasp, we must increase the militant capability and role of party organizations across the board and vigorously accelerate the revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

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FACTORY COLLEGES AND THE INTELLECTUALIZATION OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 34-39

[Article by Yi To-hyŏng]

[Text] For the first time in history the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came up with the idea of intellectualizing the whole society and, as a primary means of successfully carrying it out, set forth his ideas on further strengthening and developing the factory college form of higher education.

The guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on developing the factory college form of higher education constitute a theoretical and practical weapon for nurturing all members of society as revolutionary beings possessed of high self-consciousness and creative capacity, and thereby for thoroughly implementing the guidelines on intellectualization of the whole society and for vigorously accelerating revolution and construction.

The legitimacy and indestructible vitality of the guidelines on developing the higher educational system involving the work-study factory college are being vividly corroborated through practical experience.

We must take to heart the significance and superiority possessed by factory colleges in achieving the intellectualization of the whole society, and work to expand and develop them, and thereby transform all individuals into fully developed communists possessed of the high level of modern technology on the level of a college graduate and brilliantly fulfill the ultimate stage of the socialist education thesis.

The factory colleges established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a reliable base for nurturing the working class--the leading class of society--into communist intellectuals thoroughly armed with a chuche revolutionary world view and modern science and technology, and constitute a powerful means for the most rapid realization of the intellectualization of the whole society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"To facilitate the intellectualization of the whole society we must establish numerous work-study colleges including factory colleges, farm colleges and fisheries colleges and get them going in the direction of proper administration. This is the quickest way to intellectualization of the whole society." ("Let Us Thoroughly

Implement the Thesis on Socialist Education and Achieve a New Turning Point in Educational Work," Pamphlet, p 22)

Based on a scientific analysis of the position and role occupied by factory colleges in realizing the intellectualization of the whole society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clarified that factory colleges are a superior form of education in making it possible to successfully carry out the intellectualization of the whole society.

In essence, the intellectualization of the whole society is to make all members of society--upon their working classization--into fully developed communists possessed of the high level of modern technology of college graduates. Put another way, it is the making of all members of society into true revolutionary intellectuals possessed of the ideological consciousness and high level of modern technology befitting a communist society, working class intellectuals who struggle to complete the revolutionary undertaking of chuche.

The intellectualization of the whole society encompasses all members of society, and the height which it must achieve is that of the revolutionary consciousness of the working class and the high level of modern technology of the college graduate.

Consequently, the intellectualization of the whole society demands that the working classization and revolutionization of all members of society be vigorously pushed forward, and at the same time that they be brought together in higher education and continuously educated.

Intellectualization of the whole society was guaranteed with the implementation of universal compulsory education, and factory colleges represent a superior form of education for successfully realizing higher education.

That factory colleges are a superior form of education capable of most rapidly providing higher education to all the people is found in the fact that they make it possible to correctly solve the problem of expanding higher educational organs, which is the fundamental problem in bringing higher education into reality.

To comprehensively expand educational organs in order to include all the people in higher education, while at the same time vigorously launching large-scale socialist economic construction, is an extremely difficult and complex task, and the question of whether or not higher education will be realized depends in large part on how this problem is handled.

Factory colleges make it easy to provide the education functionaries, facilities and practical application situations which necessarily part of comprehensively increasing higher education organs in a manner suited to the intellectualization of the whole society.

For those factories and enterprises that double as colleges, factory colleges make it possible first of all to firmly bolster faculty ranks with competent technicians and specialists who have been prepared in both a politico-ideological manner and a technical manner.

Today, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the party, scientific and technical capabilities are being substantially strengthened at our nation's key factories and enterprises. Based on the higher education already received, they have jelled together and become revolutionarily united at a high theoretical and practical level through a process of production guidance and administration and the creative cooperation of the working class at factories, and have been nurtured as functionaries well prepared in both politico-ideology and technical skills.

As a result, they have become a reliable force capable of taking on the important work of nurturing all the working class as communist revolutionary assets thoroughly prepared in terms of working classization and intellectualization.

In accepting their own outstanding individuals as working faculty, factory colleges have been enabled to provide higher education functionaries.

At the same time, factory colleges place little burden on the state and can make maximum use of their potential, latent capabilities and reserves, and can thereby fully handle the work of providing all the material needs of a college including various educational facilities and practical application situations to facilitate universal compulsory education.

That factory colleges are a superior form of education which make it possible to successfully realize universal secondary education is also found in the fact that, by making it possible for workers in various sectors of socialist construction to receive higher education without leaving their work sites, it has provided the means whereby socialist construction and universal secondary education can be successfully advanced together.

Work-study factory colleges constitute a superior form of education which does not affect the labor problem in socialist construction.

If the party of the working class and the state are to guarantee constant growth in production and rapid economic development while at the same time nurturing all members of society as communist revolutionaries possessed of high ideological consciousness and a high level of medern technology through realization of universal compulsory higher education, they must not have substantial impact on the labor problem.

In the socialist society the labor problem is always of great urgency. The fact that a succession of new factories and enterprises rise up and production sectors continue to increase as socialist construction advances necessarily demands that there be a corresponding growth in the labor force.

If the urgent labor problem in socialist economic construction is to be correctly solved at the same time that universal compulsory higher education is successfully implemented, while not adversely affecting the labor problem, then a superior educational system must be established and developed which is capable of providing higher education to all members of society.

Factory colleges are capable of solving precisely this important problem.

By doubling up at the sites of productive activity of the working class, factory colleges can be made to function without being separated from productive work and without providing any obstacles to socialist construction, and can carry out higher education while maintaining optimum conditions.

The work of higher education in factory colleges starts with the fundamental principle of not hindering production activities, which are the essential revolutionary task of the workers, and is carried out firmly on the basis of this fundamental principle.

Consequently, in contrast to day colleges which focus only on studies, in factory colleges the students study both at day and at night along with the production organization. In this manner the student is made a worker student who is engaged in production, and is enabled to carry out production tasks and school tasks together at a high level.

The experience of the Kumsan Pit of the Yongyang Mine, which raised the first beacon in the struggle to bring about the intellectualization of the whole society, shows that factory colleges can make it possible to do well in both study and production work at the same time without adversely affecting the strained labor problem.

Some 126 miners of the Kumsan Pit of the Yongyang Mine successfully completed as a group the course of study of the mining vocational technical school, with all of them becoming junior engineers, and then they went on to attend the factory school. In so doing the working class of the Kumsan Pit, who had become widely known as the Paekkumsan hero platoon endlessly loyal to party and revolution, are members of a college student unit who are all receiving higher education.

The struggle experience of miners of the Kumsan Pit corroborates that the development of a higher education system in the form of work-study factory colleges constitutes a superior method for firmly guaranteeing the success of universal compulsory higher education.

By providing for the regional distribution of organs of higher education and their organization by technical sector, which are additional key areas in achieving universal compulsory higher education, factory colleges make it possible for all individuals to receive higher education, for state and regional demands for cadre trained in modern technology to both be met, and for the ratio of natural science and technology to be greatly increased in comparison with the cultural sciences.

It is in this manner that factory colleges constitute a superior form of education which makes it possible to successfully carry out the universal compulsory higher education envisioned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

That factory colleges represent a powerful means for intellectualizing the whole society is also found in the fact that, by raising the quality of the educating of communist revolutionaries, they make it possible to more substantially bring into reality the intellectualization of the whole society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Educational work [attained] through the work-study education system fully conforms to the basic principles of socialist education, and constitutes an extremely important method of nurturing the useful revolutionary talent needed by socialist and communist societies." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song," Vol 7, p 443)

If the work of nurturing individuals to become the useful revolutionary talent needed by socialist and communist societies, as well as independent and creative communists, is to be properly accomplished, then correct methods must be established which strictly conform to the basic principles of socialist education and which thoroughly embody them.

Based on the characteristics and superiority of factory college educational work, it is in strict conformance with the basic principles of socialist education and constitutes a superior form of education which makes it possible to actually bring into reality the intellectualization of the whole society.

That factory colleges constitute a superior form of education capable of actually bringing into reality the intellectualization of the whole society is found in the fact that, by taking the working class, which is the most revolutionary class engaged in productive activity, as students and carrying out educational work in a manner suited to their characteristics, they nurture all [working class students] as competent state technical cadre firmly equipped with the revolutionary world view of chuche and well versed in both the theoretical and the practical, and as fully developed communists.

The nurturing of individuals not only as those who are firmly armed with the revolutionary world view of chuche and those who are revolutionized and working classized, but also as fully developed communists who combine theory with practice, is a fundamental requirement in qualitatively bringing about the intellectualization of the whole society.

Factory colleges are qualitatively carrying out at an extremely high level the educational work of bringing all individuals in the society into possession of the attitudes and qualities of working class intellectuals and communist intellectuals.

In factory colleges, just as in all other schools, the work of indoctrinating students with loyalty to party and leader, chuche ideology, party policy and all other politico-ideological indoctrination is carried out in a manner suited to the fundamental principles of socialist education; they are channeled toward participation in socio-political activities, and thereby the process of revolutionizing not only themselves but the whole society is advanced.

By most successfully carrying out the work of arming them with the broad knowledge of nature and society and the modern science and technology that must be possessed by communists, factory colleges make it possible to qualitatively bring about the intellectualization of the whole society.

Firmly arming individuals with communist ideology along with broad knowledge of nature and society and modern technology is a key task in nurturing them as communist revolutionaries.

Only when individuals possess communist ideology along with broad knowledge of nature and society and modern technology can they become fully developed communists firmly imbued with a revolutionary world view, and communist intellectuals who control a highly organized communist society and administer an automated, modern economy.

Factory colleges have made it possible to successfully handle the requirements of socialist education for arming fully developed communists with the broad knowledge of nature and society and the modern technology that they must possess.

First of all, factory colleges maintain at a high level the superior educational method of closely combining theory and practice and education and productive labor--a key method in the education of true communist revolutionary talent.

Education was born of reality and serves reality. Only education that is linked with reality can fully perform its mission.

The linking together of theory and practice, education and productive labor, is a superior educational method which, by imbuing individuals with the knowledge which enables them to apply the theoretical knowledge and scientific knowledge that they have learned to practical applications, makes it possible to most successfully attain the objectives of education.

By applying at a high level this superior educational method on the basis of the characteristics that they possess, factory colleges nurture the working class as competent technicians who combine theory and practice and as fully developed communists.

In factory colleges the instruction process and the practical process of production of the worker college students are carried out as a unified process which organically combines theory and practice, education and productive labor. Further, the factory colleges adjust the hours of instruction in accordance with the production organization of the factory, and establish curriculum on the basis of the occupational specialty of the factory. Along with this, the program of instruction is also put together and administered with an eye to the development of the factory's production and technology. In addition, the worker college students, who are the ones directly responsible for production, study in a curriculum directly related to their own production sector and learn the specialized and technical knowledge of their own sector, and thereby contribute to a continuous growth in production and technology and solve associated problems.

For the worker college students who combine study with work and set them up as a single task, factory colleges represent a key revolutionary sentry post and their productive work constitutes the productive and specialized proving ground for assimilating and applying the knowledge gained in the college.

This bespeaks the fact that the teaching process and the production process of the worker college students are being carried out as a unified process which organically combines theory and practice, education and productive labor.

In addition, as a key form of educational method which arouses interest, factory colleges make use of a wide variety of modern occupational means and make it possible to strengthen occupational education and practical education. They organize and administer such things as departmental term paper preparation, curriculum planning, scientific discussion meetings and scientific and technical research and publishing meetings, and get students to further solidify the scientific principles and theories that they learn in college, to master knowledge that can be applied to practical situations, and to contribute positively to production development and technical innovation.

Indeed, by closely combining theory and practice, education and productive labor, and properly bringing party policy into course instruction, factory colleges are a powerful base for nurturing the working class as fully developed communists armed with deep knowledge of nature and society and with modern science.

As a superior form of education which makes it possible to attain in the most rapid and qualitative fashion the intellectualization of the whole society, the factory colleges established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute an important means of intellectualizing the whole society.

As a result of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of our party, factory colleges today are being continuously strengthened and developed and are displaying enormous vitality in our revolutionary development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song perceived the training of national cadre as a fundamental problem affecting the destiny of revolution and construction and after liberation established a system of higher education, including Kim Il-Song University, covering all fields of study, and then, in days of continuing change, created factory colleges for the first time in our nation, and has wisely pointed out the path that factory colleges must follow at each period and stage of revolutionary development, providing revolutionary guidance.

With the personal establishment and guidance of factory colleges by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a new history of revolutionary education was initiated for nurturing in our nation through the factory colleges the working class--those engaged in productive activity--as an army of intellectuals, and a powerful base was laid for the intellectualization of the whole society.

In the 1970's factory colleges, which had walked a proud path under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, entered a new stage in their development as a result of the enthusiastic guidance of our glorious party.

Our party set forth guidelines and methods for even greater strengthening and development of factory college work to suit the demands of our revolutionary development which had entered an even higher stage, established more factory colleges and incorporated vocational-technical schools into factory colleges, implemented new courses of study for training factory administration functionaries and more rationally set up the educational system.

In addition, educational content was further perfected and the learning process was fleshed out with modern technical means and facilities for experimentation, and at

the same time party organization was strengthened, so that a new turning point could be achieved in factory college educational work.

As a result of the wise leadership and great concern of the great leader and our party, today factory colleges are being solidly strengthed so that they can nurture our working class as new communist intellectuals possessed of high self-conciousness and creative capacity, and are demonstrating their enormous superiority and vitality in revolution and construction.

Through extensive training of competent technical talent, our factory colleges are today fully handling the problem of national technical cadre and are contributing greatly to the forming of an army of our nation's intellectuals and great units of technicians and specialists.

Revolutionary intellectuals who came out of the working class and graduated from factory colleges occupy a not insubstantial percentage of the administrative functionaries and technical functionaries in our nation's factories and enterprises, and due to them plants and enterprises equipped with modern technology are being expertly managed.

The students and graduates of our factory colleges who have been nurtured in the parental bosom of the great leader and the party present a living model of true loyalty, creating monumental exploits at every site of socialist construction.

In demonstrating a high level of responsibility in the execution of revolutionary tasks, the revolutionary intellectuals of working class origin who have graduated from factory colleges are having tremendous revolutionary impact among intellectuals and are advancing the process of their revolutionization and working classization.

The technicians and specialists who have graduated from factory colleges have designed efficient, modern machinery and have implemented new processess of production technology, and in so doing have carried out a key role in the development of production and the waging of the technical revolution.

In addition, factory colleges spread evenly throughout the nation are supplying technical civilization to the rural areas and are contributing greatly to the development of their culture, and are performing an important function in eliminating differences in the cultural levels between regions and in uniformly developing each area.

The invaluable experience gained in administering factory colleges and its brilliant successes hold out bright prospects for the glorious fulfillment of the intellectualization of the whole society through future extensive operation of agricultural colleges and fisheries colleges.

Work-study factory colleges are indeed a superior form of socialist education for nurturing individuals as competent communist revolutionaries, and constitute a powerful form of education for accelerating the revolutionization, working classization and intellectualization of the whole society and the promotion of the technical and cultural revolutions.

Today, holding high the grand program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Party Congress, we are faced with the difficult yet glorious task of brilliantly achieving the intellectualization of the whole society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Holding high the party's guidelines on intellectualization of the whole society, the working class and trade union members must become a part of the work-study educational system typified by factory colleges, and study in earnest, so that they possess in the near future the general knowledge and modern science and technology on the level of graduates of vocational-technical schools or colleges." ("Let the Working Class Become the Core Unit in the Struggle for Intellectualization of the Whole Society," Pamphlet, pp 8-9)

Developing the work-study factory college educational system constitutes a key guarantee for making it possible for all workers to gain the general knowledge and modern science and technology on the level of a colledge graduate.

Factory colleges must first of all vigorously push forward the struggle to thoroughly embody the demands of the socialist education thesis.

Factory college functionaries must raise the scientific theoretical level of education and imbue the content of education with party policy so that chuche ideology indoctrination, party policy indoctrination, loyalty indoctrination and revolutionary tradition indoctrination are further strengthened among students and they are firmly prepared as chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader and our party, and so that the guidelines on making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific may be thoroughly implemented.

In addition, education methods should be improved to meet the needs of a working class engaged in work-study; strict educational discipline must be established and educational programs executed without fail, and the educational process thoroughly experienced, so that all students may be qualitatively trained.

The faculty of factory colleges must thoroughly establish a revolutionary study spirit and decisively enhance politico-ideological and scientific theoretical talents.

We must also expand the scope of training at existing factory colleges at the same time that we are establishing more new factory colleges and vocational-technical schools, and popularize the example of the working class of the Kumsan Pit at the Yongyang Mine, and thereby work to make it possible for all workers to collectively work together and at the same time receive a higher education.

We must further strengthen the factory college form of work-study educational system, the superiority and vitality of which has been continuously demonstrated through practical experience, in a manner suited to the developing reality, and thereby more vigorously accelerate the noble task of intellectualizing the whole society.

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SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION AND TECHNOLOGY REMAKING PROJECTS IN OUR NATION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 40-46

[Article by Kim Che-ŭn]

[Text] The struggle to make the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific is today being vigorously launched in our nation.

Our people's struggle to make their economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific is a proud struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism, and afterwards to successfully occupy the material fortress of communism.

The key element in accelerating the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific so as to lay a firm material and technical foundation for socialism and communism is that of vigorously conducting technology remaking projects in all sectors, and thereby fully equipping production processes with modern technology.

In the process of carrying out basic socialist construction, accomplishing industrialization and launching the three technical revolutions has already gained invaluable experience in replacing outdated technology with advance technology and in increasing the technical level of the people's economy.

We must build on the brilliant successes and invaluable experience gained in the technical remaking of the people's economy and more vigorously launch the technical revolution, and thereby accelerate the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, and achieve a great victory in occupying the ten prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

The equipping of the people's economy with modern technology is an extremely important problem in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"We have already remade productive relationships in a socialist manner and have eliminated the roots of oppression and poverty. But this is not enough. Now technology must be remade so that individuals can have light work, deserve much and all live well. We can go no further without waging the technical revolution." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 3 2nd Edition, p 533)

To continuously enhance the welfare of the working masses and provide them with an independent and creative work life is the sacred duty of the party of the working class and the state.

If the party of the working class and the state are to carry out this sacred task, they must vigorously launch technology remaking projects and replace the obsolete technology inherited from the old society with advanced technology, and continuously strengthen the technical level of the people's economy.

Technical remaking of the people's economy is an important problem associated with the formation of material and technical conditions capable of meeting the constantly rising and manifold material needs of the people. Only when this problem is correctly solved can the old, obsolete technology be replaced with advanced technology and all sectors of the people's economy be equipped with modern technology, and a solid material and technical foundation be laid which is suitable for a communist and socialist society.

Technical remaking of the people's economy also appears as an urgent requirement in completely liberating workers who have been freed from coercion and exploitation from arduous labor, and in eliminating essential differences in labor.

That the difficult and arduous labor and essential differences in labor passed on from the old society remain for a long time even in the socialist society is due primarily to the fact that all sectors of the people's economy have not been uniformly equipped with modern technology. The liberation of workers from arduous labor and the providing them with an independent and creative work life are problems that are solved a process of vigorously launching technology remaking projects and thereby enhancing the technical level of the people's economy.

The technical remaking of the people's economy is of considerable use in strengthening and developing socialist productive relationships, and in creating the material conditions for strengthening the nation's political independence and defense capabilities and for remolding the ideological conciousness of the workers in a communist manner.

Thus the technical remaking of the people's economy is not a simple technical administrative problem, but rather a key revolutionary task for liberating workers from the constraints of nature and for providing them with a life of social equality, independence and creativity.

A fundamental problem arising in realizing the technology remaking of the people's economy is the question of how the means and conditions necessary for doing so are to be established and used.

Of course, in the socialist society a number of methods are available for creating the technical means needed to equip the people's economy with modern technology. But an important problem arising in maintaining the nature remaking projects is that of preserving in these projects by the party of the working class a chuche position and revolutionary principle. Only when the party of the working class established correct principles for solving the problem of technology remaking in a manner suited to the socio-historic conditions of the nation and the level of

preparedness of the masses, and thoroughly adheres to them, can the work of solidly equipping the bulk of the people's economy with modern technology be successfully promoted.

Throughout the overall process of leading socialist construction our party has at all times strictly adhered to the revolutionary principle of using self-reliance and launching technology remaking projects with one's own strength.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In establishing chuche and depending on self-reliance, we have been able to advance our nation's revolution along the most rapid course and to overcome the most difficult obstacles and hindrances, and to achieve victory and success. Chuche and self-reliance--these are basic guarantees for all our successes." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," p 97)

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance constitutes a firm guarantee for making it possible to gallantly overcome all obstacles and difficulties arising in continuing revolutionary struggle and along the course of progress, no matter how difficult the circumstances, and to successfully maintain technology remaking projects.

Using self-reliance to advance technology remaking projects by means of one's own strength is an immediate demand for maximum mobilization of one's own nation's inherent strengths and resources, and for actively accelerating technology remaking.

Numerous technical means, materials and forces are required in remaking the primitive technology left over from the old society with advanced technology.

Only when these human and material conditions are provided can technology remaking projects be accelerated with a clear-cut end in mind, and economic construction be actively and vigorously launched.

These conditions vary from nation to nation, but only when they are effectively mobilized and used on the basis of their own internal sources, such as the capital, resources and technical means available for mobilization and use in economic construction, can that economic construction be successfully accelerated.

The question of at what level a given nation possesses the human and material conditions that can be used in technological development at a set point in history depends on to what extent that nation has sized up and developed its internal sources. The human and material conditions that are being used at present are not ultimately those that define the absolute scope of the productive potentiality possessed by that nation.

When a nation develops science and technology and correctly organizes the work of increasing the level of technical competence among the workers, the indigenous technological force necessary for remaking technology can be rapidly normalized. Further, when, on the basis of success in the development of modern science and technology, natural resources are positively sought out and developed and the work of establishing one's own heavy industrial base, with the machine building industry as its core, is vigorously pushed forward, it becomes possible to even better

create the material conditions necessary for technology remaking. This bespeaks the fact that the potential for promoting the technological remaking of the people's economy primarily on the basis of one's own internal sources can be developed for any nation. If this potential is to be used to its maximum effectiveness and technology remaking projects accelerated, the principle of self-reliance must be strictly adhered to.

When one depends on one's own strength, a method can be established whereby the material conditions necessary for equipping the people's economy with modern technology are satisfied primarily through the mobilization and use of one's own internal sources and a cyclic equilibrium of constant supply can be actively maintained, and the technical refitting of all economic sectors can be vigorously accelerated.

The carrying out of technology remaking by means of one's own strenght also represents an indispensable requirement for maximizing the economic benefit of technology remaking and for continuously increasing production.

The objective of technologically remaking the productive process lies primarily in obtaining the highest economic return in production. An important element in increasing the economic return from technology remaking is the question of how to establish the various material conditions and technical forces necessary for driving new factories, enterprises and machine facilities.

To bring in new technology helter-skelter without considering the problems arising in the nation's economic structure and management and administration does not contribute positively to productive development or the livelihood of the people. Only when technology remaking is carried out on the basis of the technical means and strength of one's own nation in a manner suited to the fundamental reality of the nation can not only the work of equipping the production process with advanced technology be successfully maintained, but also can its economic return be continuously increased.

In assuring one's own production of the advanced technical means needed for technology remaking it becomes possible to rapidly develop the domestic technological forces capable of expertly doing so, and the potential for assuring production of the parts and accessories and other materials necessary for its management and administration comes into full play. This procedure allows for the development of conditions favorable to the starting up of new projects and for making the best use of newly obtained technical means at the proper time.

The carrying out of technology remaking by means of one's own strength is also capable of establishing conditions which are extremely favorable to strengthening the nation's economic self-dependence.

The replacement of obsolete technology with advanced technology is not simply a matter of increasing the level of technological equipment of applicable production processes and units; rather, even more importantly, its main objective lies in solidly maintaining the economic self-dependince of the nation and in creating the material conditions for the independent and creative life of the people.

If the problems arising in technology remolding, although difficult and demanding, are solved using one's own strength and technology, it can contribute positively to the strengthening of the nation's economic self-dependence.

What this does first of all is to make it possible to create and develop the heavy industrial sectors, which key on the machine building industry, which are the production sectors needed in establishing modern technological means.

Heavy industry, with the machine building industry at its core, is the foundation of development of the people's economy. Only when one has one's own solid heavy industry can a self-dependent people's economy be built in which there is across-the-board development and in which all sectors are equipped with modern technology.

When the technological remaking of the people's economy is accomplished primarily through the strength and technology of one's own nation, the requirement that the machine building industry and associated heavy industrial sectors themselves be created and developed is even more immediate, and accordingly such production sectors are rapidly developed. In addition, the ranks of technical functionaries necessary for national economic development are themselves solidly formed, extensive state funding can be used to good effect and energy can be focused on the production of the technical means for technologically remaking the people's economy.

Carrying out technology remaking projects on one's own does not mean that there can be no technical and economic interchange with other nations. What it does mean is that although the advanced technology of other nations is made use of, the overall technological remaking of the people's economy is at all times to be accomplished using the resources, technology and labor of one's own nation.

Even in those instances where foreign advanced technology is brought in it is not accepted in toto; only when it is used in a manner suited to the fundamental realities of one's own nation can it attain good results in this work.

The work of technologically remaking the people's economy using one's own means is of course difficult and demanding.

Nevertheless, if the party of the working class thoroughly establishes chuche and the revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of the popular masses are brought into full play from the principle of self-reliance, then any technology remaking problem can be successfully solved.

The working masses are the masters of technology remaking projects and are the ones directly responsible for them. Consequently, whether or not there is success in this work depends first of all on the position and attitude the producing masses carry into technology remaking.

When workers take self-reliance as a fundamental principle and firmly adhere to it, they can thoroughly eradicate erroneous ideological tendencies including flunkeyism and technological mysticism and continuously display creative wisdom and positivism, and can push forward to completion, with their own strength, technology remaking projects.

In leading the work of remaking the people's economy technologically in the past, our party has invariably adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and has successfully solved, fundamentally with its own strength, problems related to the technical means, materials, labor and capital needed in technology remaking.

The fact that it strictly adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, and was able to equip the people's economy with modern technology in a short period of time and without any hesitation or side-tracking, is the party's most valuable achievement.

In the technological remaking of the people's economy our party established fundamental principles which must be strictly adhered to, and set forth fundamental methods for embodying these in every period and every stage.

Only by correctly establishing methods for the technological remaking of the people's economy can side-tracking be eliminated in this work and available economic funds be employed for maximum return, and technology remaking be successfully carried out.

Based on his profound ananlysis of the essential nature of socialism and the inevitability of technological development in the socialist society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song fully explained the most scientific method for realizing the technological remaking of the people's economy.

The problem of first priority arising in the rapid development of technology is that of correctly establishing the socio-economic conditions for doing so.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"Under the demands of socialist development our party gave priority to carrying out the socialist remaking of the economy over the remaking of technology, and this was entirely correct. Since this was the case, the door has now been thrown open for rapid development of technology and the technical revolution is undergoing full promotion on the basis of a socialist system." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 2, p 546)

Establishment of the socio-economic conditions necessary for the technological remaking of the people's economy is a fundamental problem which affects the success of this work.

Only when the socio-economic preconditions necessary for technology remaking have been established can those socio-economic conditions which limit technical development be eliminated and the work of technology remaking be vigorously pushed forward in a manner suited to the essential characteristics of the socialist system.

The work of creating these socio-economic preconditions is an even more pressing problem for those nations who have been liberated from the shackles of past colonialism and imperialism and who have embarked on nation building.

Our people, who not only inherited an extremely backward economy as the aftermath of Japanese colonial rule but also began building socialism out of the ashes of

total destruction left from the war started by the U.S. imperialists, have solidly established the socio-economic precondtions favorable to the development of technical and productive forces, and have thereby achieved enormous success in technology remaking projects.

The basis of establishing socio-economic conditions which are favorable to technology remaking is that of remaking the old productive relationships based on private ownership of the means of production.

By proposing and thoroughly implementing creative guidelines for remaking the economic form that of socialism before the technological remaking of the people's economy, our party firmly established the socio-economic preconditions favorable to technology remaking.

The experience of our party vividly demonstrates that when life urgently demands the remaking of old productive relationships, regardless of the fact that productive forces and the level of technological development are relatively low, and the revolutionary force for achieving this has been prepared, only when socialist remolding is carried out without delay can the socio-economic conditions favorable to technological remaking be more rapidly established and the process of overall technology remaking be advanced.

A key problem arising in the technological remaking of the people's economy is that of correctly setting the stage and sequence for doing so.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"To make good use of the conditions and potential established in our nation we must modernize a single step at a time, beginning with those sectors with the lowest technical level and those which can be done easily with small expenditures of funds, and gradually raise the overall technical level of the people's economy of our nation." ("Summary Report of Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixt Congress of the Korean Workers Party," Pamphlet, pp 48-49)

The technological remaking of the people's economy cannot be accomplished over the course of one or two days, but is a difficult and complex project which must be carried out systematically over a long period of time.

If all sectors of the people's economy are to be fully equipped with modern technology, not only will enormous monetary and technical means be required but also competent ranks of national technical functionaries capable of taking charge of this work will also have to be prepared. It is not possible to provide all of these conditions in a short period of time. Consequently, only when the actual conditions and potential that have been established for each nation have been closely calculated and the stage and sequence have been correctly determined in order to make the most effective use of them, and technology remaking projects vigorously pushed forward, can the overall process of technologically remaking the people's economy be advanced to the maximum.

Having considered the actual conditions and potential that have been established in our nation, our party has set forth creative guidelines for sequential technology

remaking beginning with those areas where the technical level is low and where funds can be spent frugally and effectively, and for gradually increasing the overall technical level of the people's economy. These are wise guidelines for accelerating technology remaking in sectors where there is much difficult and demanding work and for rapidly liberating workers from arduous labor, and for continuously increasing production while making good use of materials, money and labor, and thereby to accelerate the overal technological remaking of the people's economy.

On the basis of the guidelines, our party vigorously launched the struggle to eliminate technical backwardness in all sectors of the people'e economy, such as the extractive and metallurgical industries, where the technical level was relatively low and there was much difficult work, and to set production processes on a modern technological foundation.

Practical experience vividly shows that the creative guidelines adhered to by our party constitute most rational and realistic technology remaking guidelines which are suited to the fundamental reality of our nation, and are positive and revolutionary guidelines capable of most rapidly increasing the overall technical level of the people's economy.

The most important method of technologically remaking the people's economy in a socialist society is that of vigorously launching a mass technical innovation campaign based on a revolutionary mass line.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The technical innovation campaign must be launched as a mass movement. The technical revolution is not served by technicians or specialists or anyone else who believes that all they have to do is produce. All cadre, technicians and workers must pool their strength and pull together so as to positively spur on the technical revolution." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-Song" Vol 4, 2nd Edition, p 178)

To implement a revolutionary mass line in technology remaking means to trust in the high political zeal and boundless creative energy of the masses, and on that basis to solve all problems arising in technical innovation and spur on technology remaking as a movement of the entire masses.

The vigorous pushing forward of a mass technical innovation campaign becomes an even more immediate problem when linked with a situation in which technology can only be created and developed through the energy and wisdom of working masses several million strong.

Machines are made by individuals and it is individuals who operate them, and technology too is developed by individuals. The working masses are the masters of technology remaking and the ones directly responsible for doing so. This bespeaks the fact that technology remaking is work that must be accomplished by the working masses themselves.

Also, in the socialist society, it is associated with a situation in which technology remaking is being carried out across the board and at a high rate of speed.

Inasmuch as technology remaking in a socialist society has as its objectives the elimination of the technological backwardness left over from the old society and the rapid liberation of all workers from arduous labor, it is unfolding throughout all sectors, production processes and operational targets in the people's economy and is being attained at a rate of speed inconceivable in the capitalist society. The overall scope of technology remaking projects and the speed at which they are being carried out demand the full mobilization of the creative wisdom and strength of the broad masses.

At the same time, the socialist society attunes all workers to the technical innovation campaign and provides the socio-economic conditions for a mass technical innovation campaign.

Precisely for this reason our party has laid the groundwork for and carried out organizational and political work for vigorously launching a mass technical innovation campaign from the very beginning of the remaking of people's economy with technology.

Our party, while giving absolute priority to ideological revolution and raising the level of technical culture of workers, has always paid close attention to having them participate positively in the mass technical innovation campaign.

Giving priority to the ideological revolution is an inevitable requirement for attaining technology remaking on the basis of the essential superiority of the socialist system, and the raising of the workers' level of technical culture is an essential requirement of the technology remaking system. Inasmuch as those directly responsible for technology remaking in a socialist society are the producing masses, it is only on the basis of their high revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom that great innovation can be achieved in technological development. On the other hand, technology remaking has as a premise that workers possess full scientific knowledge and technical abilities. Consequently, in order to push forward technical innovation as a mass movement of all the people the level of technical culture of the workers must be continuously increased.

In leading the mass technical innovation campaign, our party has also focused great attention on on correctly incorporating the creativity and scientific technology of the masses.

The strengthening of the bonds between experience and scientific technology and the creative cooperation between workers, farmers, scientists and technicians constitutes an important condition in transforming the creative zeal and positivism of the masses in technology remaking projects into a great material force.

To ignore the revolutionary zeal and creativity of the producing masses in the development of technology, regarding science and technology with absolutism and mysticism, is side-tracking to the left, and to ignore science and technology in technology remaking projects is side-tracking to the right. Our party has thoroughly avoided both of these tendencies and has correctly combined experience with science and technology.

The practical experience of our party vividly demonstrates that, having promoted technology remaking on the solid footing of a firm belief in the high revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of the working masses who are the masters of the nation and society, continuous miracles and innovations have been attained.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader technology remaking projects have been successfully carried out, and as a result the technical foundations of the people's economy of our nation today have been incomparably strengthened.

As a result of the positive promotion of the work of updating production equipment and technical processes in the industrial sectors which are the heart of the people's economy, the technological level has been tremendously increased and the conversion to mechanization, automation and remote control has been widely realized. With the increase in the size and speed of mining equipment and the manufacture and supply of a variety of modern machinery, including giant excavators and rotary coal cutters, for the extractive industry, in which there had remained the most difficult types of work, the overall mechanization of the extractive industries made significant gains, and in the industrial sectors, where the heat-intensive and dangerous types of work such as that of the metallurgical, chemical and cement industries remained, the conversion of production processes to automation and remote control was positively promoted and the workers were relieved from such heat-intensive and dangerous labor. In addition, with the vigorous promotion of technology remaking in the rural economy the level of mechanization of agricultural production was increased dramatically, and the differences between farm labor and industrial labor were sharply reduced.

This proud reality unfolding in our fatherland corroborates the legitimacy of the creative guidelines on vigorously accelerating the technological remaking of the people's economy on the basis of the revolutionary principle of self-reliance set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This also vividly demonstrates that in thoroughly implementing these guidelines lies the quickest way for replacing obsolete technology with advanced technology and for attaining epoch-making progress in increas'ng the technological level of the people's economy.

Today socialist economic construction in our nation is at a new, higher stage in the vigorous acceleration of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific in the effort to establish a solid technological foundation which suits a completely victorious socialist society.

The vigorous acceleration of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific constitutes a decisive guarantee for advancing the building of socialism and communism and for strengthening the nation's economic power.

In order to successfully carry out the making of the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, effective use must be made of the invaluable experience already gained so as to further strengthen and develop technology remaking projects in a manner suited to the demands of a new, higher stage of economic development.

If making the people's economy chuche-oriented is to be attained, the nation's rich and varied natural resources must be positively developed and put to maximum good use, and numerous new industrial sectors created. This can be achieved only through

the positive acceleration of technology remaking and the decisive enhancement of the technical level of the people's economy. To the extent that modernization of the people's economy keys on the replacement of outdated technology with advanced technology, the positive acceleration of technology constitutes the process for attaining modernization; in addition, making the people's economy science-oriented is a prerequisite for introducing modern technical means, which cannot be conceived of without it.

We must adhere strictly to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and vigorously push forward technology remaking projects as a movement of all the people to a new, higher stage, and in so doing advance the attainment of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern and scientific and positively accelerate the task of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea.

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INCREASING CULTIVATED LAND AREA AS A KEY REQUIREMENT IN DEVELOPING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 47-51

[Article by Yi Yŏng-il]

[Text] At the historic Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth revolutionary guidelines on vigorously pushing forward the nature-remaking project of increasing cultivated land area.

These guidelines set down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are guiding principles which clearly explained the course for rapidly increasing agricultural production on the basis of a scientific analysis of the demands of a new, higher stage of our revolutionary development and of the actual situation in our nation's agricultural development. In the vigorous pushing forward of nature-remaking projects for increasing cultivated land area lies a firm guarantee for further strengthening the production base of agriculture and for establishing a better standard of living for our people.

All functionaries, party members and workers must thoroughly implement the party's guidelines on vigorously pushing forward the nature-remaking projects for increasing cultivated land area and thereby contribute positively to transforming our fatherland into a people's paradise of even better living, and to accelerating to the maximum the building of socialism and communism.

Rapidly increasing agricultural production is one of the key conditions for bettering the people's standard of living and accelerating the nation's overal economic construction.

Along with industry, agriculture is one of the two major sectors of the people's economy. Agriculture supplies the main and subsidiary foodstuffs urgently needed for the livelihood of the people and supplies the raw materials for light industry. Consequently, only when agrculture is developed can the problem of how to feed the populace be solved and the daily increasing demand of industry for agricultural materials be fully satisfied.

Without the development of agriculture the people's standard of living cannot be rapidly improved and a consistent high rate of speed cannot be firmly adhered to in socialist economic construction.

In order to develop agricultural production and thereby make the people's standard of living more abundant and accelerate overall national economic development, there must be a decisive increase in cultivated land area.

Increasing cultivated land area is an important requirement in increasing agricultural production. This is associated more than anything else with the central role played by land in agricultural production.

In contrast to industry, agriculture uses land as the basic means of production, and the productive process itself is one of the self-propagation of organic farm products. In agriculture, land is not only the locus of production but also the source of the moisture and nutrients needed for raising crops. In other words, in agriculture, as opposed to industry where individuals use means of production such as machinery to process labor objectives, production is accomplished using land as the means of production. Herein lies one of the fundamental characteristics of agriculture which distinguishes it from industry, as well as the basis for the requirement to continuously increase cultivated land area.

In agriculture the capabilities of land cannot be replaced by some other means of production. Without land agricultural production itself cannot be undertaken. As a result, in order to increase agricultural production the land, as the fundamental means of production, must be properly used and cultivated land area must be continuously increased.

The land which constitutes the fundamental means of production in agriculture is none other than cultivated land. The extent of cultivated land and its fertility greatly affect agricultural production. Under conditions where industrial methods cannot be used to produce rice, if grain production is to be increased then it becomes more important to increase cultivated land area. Only by increasing cultivated land area can the material foundation be laid for continuously increasing agricultural production, and can domestic demand for agricultural materials be fully satisfied by our own production.

This bespeaks the fact that increasing cultivated land area is a necessary requirement for agricultural production development which makes land its fundamental means of production.

Increasing cultivated land area is a pressing demand facing our nation's agricultural development today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The fundamental method for substantially increasing grain production under condtions in our country today where the rural technical revolution is being vigorously advanced and agricultural production is being intensified at a high rate of speed is that of substantially increasing cultivated land area." ("Let the Entire Party, the Whole Nation and All the People Join Together and Vigorously Push Forward Nature Remaking Projects for Reclaiming Land and Finding New Land," Pamphlet, pp 5-6)

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the past our people vigorously pushed forward the struggle to intensify agricultural production,

and in so doing substantially increased grain production in a hort period of time. The result of positively promoting the rural technical revolution and thoroughly implementing chuche farming methods, in 1979 in our nation per-chongbo [1 chongbo = 2.45 acres] grain yields were already at the level of 7.2 tons for field rice and 6.3 tons for corn, and the 9 million ton grain height was successfully reached. With the rapid increase in agricultural production our nation, which had long since provided the people with enough to eat, was able to stockpile. At a time when many of the world's nations were suffering severe food shortages and agricultural crises due to the effects of the cold front, these proud achievements vividly demonstrated the truely high level that our agriculture has attained.

In order to continue to rapidly increase agricultural production, including that of grain, today, when farming has been intensified at such a rate, cultivated land area must be decisively increased. Of course, if farming methods are further improved in the future, agricultural production can be further increased. However, there are fixed limits to this. Under conditions such as in our country where the per-chongbo yield of grain is extremely hight, the basic method for significantly increasing agricultural production is that of increasing cultivated land area. When cultivated land area is increased, the limits on growth in agricultural production tied to improvements in farming methods can be successfully overcome and agriculture can be continuously and rapidly developed, and as a result the people's standard of living can be further enhanced and the communist principle of working in accordance with one's abilities and receiving in accordance with one's needs can be fully realized.

Increasing cultivated land area constitutes a key guarantee for successfully occupying the 1.5 million ton grain height set as one of the 10 prospective targets for socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

The 1.5 million ton grain height for grain proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Party Congress is a monumental target without precedent which anticipates new upsurges and innovations in agricultural production. In order to brilliantly achieve this enormous grain production target cultivated land area must be decisively increased within a short period of time. To depend on methods for increasing the per-chonbo grain yield without increasing cultivated land area will not result in the rapid increase of grain production. Only by increasing cultivated land area can an epoch-making turning point be reached in agricultural production and the 1.5 million ton grain height attained, and the power of the nation further strengthened.

The struggle to increase cultivated land area is a glorious and proud struggle on behalf of the prosperity of the nation and the well-being of future generations.

In increasing cultivated land area and bringing about a new turning point in agricultural production our fatherland will be transformed into a people's paradise of even better living, and epoch-making advances will be made in the people's struggle to build communism. Further, it would even more vigorously spur on our people's struggle to demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system and to move toward socialism.

In bringing about a new upsurge in agricultural production we will give great hope and encouragement to the people of South Korea who suffer from famine as a result of the anti-popular policies of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique and will more vigorously spur them on to the struggle for democratic freedom and fatherland unification, and will enable us to supply the South Korean people with food following unification of the fatherland and to quickly normalize their standard of living.

All of this shows that increasing cultivated land area constitutes an important requirement for continuing to rapidly normalize agricultural production and for positively accelerating socialist and communist construction.

The problem of increasing cultivated land area in our nation is not of recent origin.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set in motion far-reaching plans for reclaiming broad stretches of land on the west coast of our nation so as to increase cultivated land area beginning at the time of the bitter anti-Japanses revolutionary struggle, and had already mapped out nature-remaking projects as a strategic task of building a rich and powerful new fatherland right after liberation, and led the struggle to bring these to fruition in a revolutionary manner. In 1952, at the height of the war to determine the destiny of the fatherland and the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally visited Paengsong-ri in Sunchon County, South P'yongan Province, which had been selected for a university, and, picturing for the faculty and students the future of a victorious fatherland, assigned them the task of doing the research for pushing forward in a big way land reclamation and the finding of new land. Always focusing the deepest concern on our nation's agricultural development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stood right at the front to lead the test development of land reclamation projects right after the war, and provided energetic guidance for terraced field construction, land readjustment and land reclamation in a manner suited to a new, higher stage of socialist construction.

Through the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song invaluable experience was gained for making it possible to vigorously push forward nature-remaking projects in our nation, and to transform land that had been neglected for so long into fertile fields and to further strengthen the foundation of agricultural production.

The opportunity that arose for vigorously pushing forward nature-remaking projects and bringing about an epoch-making turning point in our people's struggle to increase cultivated land area was the Fourth Plenum of the Sixsth Party Central Committee.

At the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth programmatic tasks for reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of land and developing 200,000 chongbo of new land in accordance with the decision of the Sixth Party Congress, and in so doing to increase substantially cultivated land area, and comprehensively explained the methods for doing so.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of land, the finding of 200,000 chongbo of new land and the construction of the Nampo Flood Gate and the Taechon Power Plant to solve the problem of land reclamation are the four great construction tasks which confront us in fully solving the food problem in our nation." (Ibid., pp 10-11)

The launching of nature-remaking projects to increase cultivated land area so as to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of land and find 200,000 chongbo of new land are large-scale projects for expanding the nation's territory, making the scenery of the fatherland more beautiful and creating a stronger foundation for agricultural production. In positively pushing forward these nature-remaking projects and reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of land and finding 200,000 chongbo of new land, we will increase by one-third the existing total area for grain production with new cultivated land area. This would indeed be an historic event of epoch-making significance in the development of our nation's agricultural production. In carrying out this task, the foundation of our agricultural production will be more soldily established and the people's material standard of living will be raised to an extremely high level, and a new turning point in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism will be attained.

Today there are being created for us a variety of conditions and possibilities which will make it possible to vigorously push forward the nature-remaking projects for increasing cultivated land area, and to brilliantly carry out the strategic tasks set forth by the party. For us there is the powerful socialist industry capable of producing and supplying a full complement of the modern machinery and materials needed in increasing cultivated land area, the ranks of technicians and specialists trained by the party, and the rich experience gained in the proud work of reclaiming and finding new land. And in particular there is the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party, and, at the call of the party, the glorious people who can move mountains and part oceans. The problem is one of how to mobilized and use the conditions and possibilities that are available to us.

In implementing the party's guidelines on increasing cultivated land area the mission of county party committees is indeed critical and important.

In our nation the county occupies one two-hundredths of the nation and in there are scores of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms, and numerous workers and farmers live there. The county party committee is entrusted with the glorious task of effectively mobilizing and using these human and material forces so as to thoroughly implement party guidelines.

If county party committees fully strengthen organizational and political activities in order to implement party guidelines and correctly lead the overall work of the county, they can successfully solve any difficult or complex problem.

Our Onchon County Party Committee has gained a deep appreciation of this fact through the process of launching nature-remaking projects designed to increase cultivated land area in the wake of the Fourth Plenum of the Sixt Party Central Committee.

Inasmuch as our county embraces a substantial amount of reclaimed land it occupies an extremely important position in increasing cultivated land area. However, in

the past there was not a little inclination on the part of our functionaries to think that the work of transforming reclaimed land into cultivated land could only be accomplished through state provision of labor, equipment and materials. With only a little bit of effort being put into it, there could be no development of reclaimed land capable of being used as cultivated land. Such was the vicious circle that came about.

Subsequent to the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Party Central Committee we vigorously launched the struggle to diagnose problems at the proper time and fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, and thereby to increase cultivated land area. We made substantial headway in political activities designed to get cadre, party members and workers to thoroughly possess the ideological viewpoint and work attitude that it was good to have the state provide necessary equipment and materials, but if such were not forthcoming they would take care of it using their own strength, and we painstakingly laid the groundwork for the work of effectively organizing and mobilizing the material and technical resources of the county. In so doing we were able to energetically push forward the struggle on behalf of nature-remaking projects in our county and to develop within a short period of time an enormous operational capability based on land readjustment, irrigation works and pumping facilities, and were able to successfully increase cultivated land area by 760 chongbo.

When our functionaries and workers proceeded in accordance with the teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party in the process of struggling to increase cultivated land area, they became even more convinced that, when they possessed the firm conviction that they could achieve a brilliant victory in nature-remaking projects and when they fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, there was nothing that they could not do.

Experience vividly shows that the key to success in nature remaking projects designed to increase cultivated land area lies in what position and attitude are possessed by functionaries and workers and in how they wage their struggle.

All functionaries, party members and workers must thoroughly implement party guidelines on vigorously launching the proud struggle to remake nature and to thereby increase cultivated land area.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The entire party, the whole nation and all the people must come together as one in the reclamation of land and the finding of new land, and in the construction of the Nampo Flood Gate. If all the people come together and launch a vigorous struggle, the four great construction tasks for nature-remaking can be successfully accomplished within a short period of time." (Ibid., p 11)

Of first order of importance in successfully carrying out nature-remaking projects designed to increase cultivated land area is the vigorous pushing forward of this work as a mass movement of all the people.

The work to increase the amount of cultivated land is an enormous task which can be successfully carried out only through the mobilization of tremendous labor,

equipment and materials. Consequently, in order to successfully carry out this enormous task it must be launched as a mass movement of all the people.

The strength and wisdom of the masses are truely; it they can only be tapped successfully any difficult task can be brilliantly carried out. When a mass movement of all the people is vigorously launched and all reserves and capabilities mobilized to the maximum, the equipment, material and manpower necessary for increasing cultivated land can be fully provided.

The effort to increase cultivated land must be supported as a mass movement of all the people in all sectors and units and the productive masses positively spurred on so that unfavorable conditions may be transformed into favorable conditions and all associated problems solved.

A key method of successfully carrying out the nature-remaking project of increasing cultivated land is that of laying the groundwork for economic organizational work and of properly commanding the struggle.

Inasmuch as it is only through proper use of strategy and battle command that victory may be gained in a fight with an enemy, so too it is in the nature-remaking struggle to increase cultivated land that only through functionaries effectively carrying out organizational work and command that success may be gained.

All economic guidance functionaries must go out to the battle sites of nature-remaking in accordance with the demands of the great Taean work system and the industrial guidance system which fully embodies it and take charge of economic guidance work, including technical guidance, equipment management, materials supply and labor administration, and solve all problems at the proper time. At the same time, functionaries must make better use of funds and properly perform battle command so as to create innovations in work methods.

Guidance functionaries must set construction objectives for increasing cultivated land area, set strict timetables for the sequence of construction and make rational use of manpower, and in so doing push forward construction in a well-greased and centralized manner.

Enhancing the role of party organizations represents a decisive guarantee for accelerating nature-remaking projects for increasing cultivated land.

Party organizations must hold fast to the work of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of land and developing 200,000 chongbo of new land and push it forward vigorously. Party organizations must fully explain to construction workers and their supporters the importance and great significance of the work to increase cultivated land area and spur them on as one to the struggle to carry it out. At the same time, they must focus deep party concern on minutely organizing economic guidance work for increasing cultivated land area, and must provide positive assistance and vigorous impetus for responsibly and boldly pushing forward the nature-remaking struggle. Party organizations must also strive to further intensify the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the campaign to emulate anonymous heroes, and to vigorously launch economic agitation, and thereby forcefully fan the flames of the three revolutions at all sites of construction.

All functionaries and workers must thoroughly implement party guidelines on increasing cultivated land area, and in so doing brilliantly fulfill the grand nature-remaking plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously accelerate the overall economic construction of the nation.

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THE ESSENCE OF THE SOUTH KOREAN PUPPET CLIQUE'S TREASON AGAINST COUNTRY AND PEOPLE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 52-57

[Article by Kyŏng Ryong-il]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, loyal cat's paw of the U.S. imperialists, is the villainous enemy of the people that has committed crimes before the people that cannot be washed away.

After seizing power through trickery under the manipulation of their lord and master, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has dutifully served the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and sold out the nation and the people to foreign aggressors, and has carried out all manner of treason against the country and the people in order to further tie the people to the course of colonial slavery and to perpetrate national division.

The vermin Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, vicious traitor and splittist that it is, is the worst crowd of traitors against country and people of all the puppet rulers.

The traitorous acts being perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, carrying the U.S. imperialists on their backs, vile crimes which cannot be washed away, are something that cannot ultimately be tolerated and cannot escape eternal censure and denouncement.

The Chon Tu-hwan rebels are vile traitors who commit treachery against country and people and hope to preserve their "authority" through dependence on outside force.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The South Korean authorities unhesitantly commit treason against the country and the people by selling them out to foreign aggressors in order to maintain their own power and enrich themselves." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists" Vol 2, p 124)

Subservience and dependence on outside power constitute the reason for being and the essential nature of the imperialist, colonialist puppets.

The South Korean rebel puppets have depended without exception on outside force to perpetrate their vile crimes of treason against the people and to pursue their own ease and enrichment. In essence, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is no different from the puppets that preceded it.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique cannot conceal the means and methods being used to keep itself afloat--legalizing the U.S. imperialists' forced occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule, legitimizing their aggressive policies against Korea and fostering flunkeyist thinking toward the U.S. among the South Korean people.

When the Chon Tu-hwan rebels set themselves up as cat's paws to the United States, having taken the receipt of U.S. confidence as "a secret recipe for success in life," they had already shamelessly repeated over and over that "serving the United States is something that we all must do," and "even though we die and become bleached bones, we will not forget the benevolence of the United States."

The flunkeyist, traitorous qualities of the Chon Tu-hwan rebels became even more naked after power was seized at the point of a bayonet.

No sooner had the Chon Tu-hwan clique assumed the mantle of the puppet presidency than a meeting was held with the new master of the United States to kowtow, and, asserting the "importance" of the U.S. imperialists' forced occupation given the fact that South Korea is the "lifeline of the U.S. in the Pacific" and the "advance base for the defense of the U.S. and Japan," stated without hesitation that [South Korea] would assume responsibility for the role of "anti-communist shock brigade." On top of that, [Chon] erased the "plan for withdrawal of U.S. forces" from South Korea, and prepared and affixed his seal to a traitorous document which had as its focal point the forced occupation of South Korea by U.S. aggressor forces, and in so doing committed the eternally unpardonable crime of totally selling out the nation and the people. As a result of such traitorous acts by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, South Korea became more thoroughly reduced to a colonial military base of U.S. imperialism, and the South Korean people were condemned to an unending life of slavery.

Not only did the Chon Tu-hwan clique sell out the nation to the U.S. imperialists, it without hesitation strengthened its conspiratorial ties with the Japanese reactionaries.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique invited the Japanese reactionaries to sweep into South Korea, doing a brisk business in treason and aggression, and without flinching sidled up to them, stating that South Korea and Japan are the "same territory" and "share the same destiny," and that South Korea is the "bulwark of Japan's security."

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is now strengthening its military conspiracy with the Japanese reactionaries and engaging in the disgraceful act of begging Japan for huge amounts of "assistance" shows the vileness of these villains who grovel before outside forces to save their own necks.

Further, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has completely turned South Korea over to foreign monopolists and capitalists including the U.S. and Japan. Spouting off that the

big influx of foreigners was intended as some "method" of "economic growth," the traitor removed all controls on foreign capital and permitted unlimited "freedom" in capital investment by foreign monopolists and capitalists as well as unlimited profits. As a result, today South Korean businesses are being sold off without let up and South Korea is mired down in more than 30 billion dollars in debt to foreign countries.

As a result of the villainous Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's policy of dependence on outside powers and its traitorous maneuvering, South Korea is becoming more and more swallowed up in its subordination to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which ignores the aspirations of the people and the demands of the times and sells out the nation to U.S. and Japanese aggressors, is a band of shabby traitors without an ounce of national pride or self-respect.

Stamping out democracy and civil rights and viciously snuffing out patriotic forces forms the main content of the acts of treason against the country and the people of the Chong Tu-hwan traitors.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In terms of cruelty and barbarity, the acts of oppression being perpetrated by the current military fascists in South Korea are far worse than any of the fascist dictatorships in the world. History has yet to know such human butchers as the military fascist rulers of South Korea who murder thousands of their brothers with bayonets and cruelly punish their political opponents." ("Summary Report of Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," pamphlet, p 66)

For the puppets, fascist coercion constitutes the fundamental means for satisfying their thirst for "political power" and for maintaining colonial fascist rule. As a direct result of this, the puppets kowtow shamelessly to their masters but reign over the popular masses with terrible oppression and all manner of fascist cruelties.

Without suppressing the struggle of the people, the puppets would not be able to sustain their colonial fascist rule or to save their shabby necks. As a result, the puppets wield their fascist clubs and implement all manner of abusive plots to destroy all socio-political elements which stand in the way of their fascist rule.

In order to satisfy its thirst for "political power," the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique becomes a heinous fascist hangman and butcher of the people that would not hesitate to bathe South Korean land in a sea of blood.

The acts of oppression of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are, from the standpoint of cruelty and barbarity, far worse than all fascist dictatorships in the world.

As the acme of human massacre which could only be perpetrated by the blood-thirsty vampires of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, the slaughter at Kwangju,

which became widely known throughout the world, demonstrates the cruelty and barbarity of the villains.

That the students and people of Kwangju were involved in a peaceful demonstration, demanding the right to exist, democracy and national unification, constituted a just and righteous patriotic struggle. However, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique answered their legitimate demands with bayonets and massacred the demonstrating masses with the most brutal methods.

The cutthroats poured a barrage of bullets into the mass of demonstrators but, not satisfied with that, brought in armored cars and crushed them under their tracks and dragged them behind military trucks, and, if there was any question as to whether or not they were dead, incinerated them with flame throwers. If that were not enough, the villains tied coeds to a fountain and cut off their breasts with swords, then stabbed them wildly in the chest and stomach, killing them, then cut open the womb of a pregnant woman, pulled out the fetus and killed it, slicing off the umbilical cord, and committed other brutal and murderous acts without hesitation, like fiends.

It was not by chance that a witness who was on the scene and experienced the Kwangju massacre perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan band of murderers wrote that "The people who had witnessed this gruesome scene that was beyond the realm of the possible turned their heads away as one and shuddered, gnashing their teeth."

The murderous acts perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are the most barbaric in history, acts of fratricide which will never be forgiven.

After bathing all of South Korea in a sea of blood and taking over the position of "political power," the Chon Tu-hwan traitors engaged in all manner of abusive maneuvering in order to eliminate all social and political elements that posed a threat to their own fascist rule.

In order to maintain their own fascist rule and enrich themselves, the Chon Tu-hwan band formulated a variety of fascist laws and a massive oppressive structure, rounded up at random patriots and democrats who demanded democracy and unification, and brutally oppressed them.

Under the pretext of "national security," the villains revised or created over 5000 fascist laws including the "Yushin Constitution" and the "National Security Law" and, under the name of "reforming the political climate," dissolved and took over control of all political parties and prohibited the activities of politicians, and obliterated the freedoms and rights of everyday citizens, including that of speech, publishing, assembly, association and demonstration.

Moreover, the villains have spread a spider web of oppressive agencies and oppressive forces, including the notorious "National Security Planning Agency" as well as the military, police and invetigative agencies, to repress the people, watching their every move. As a result, if one demands the democratization of the campuses in South Korea one is branded a "rioter" and carted off to jail, and insisting on peaceful unification gets one labeled as a "communist" or "pro-communist element" and targeted for punishment.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique siezed more than 753,500 innocent people in 1980 alone and committed acts of torture and punishment is enough to make clear the extent to which the villains engage in repressive acts.

As a result of these criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique South Korea today has been transformed into the most brutal human of the late 21st century, a place where mass murders are openly committed and the freedom and rights of the people are ruthlessly crushed.

All of the murderous acts of repression committed in this blood-thirsty manner in South Korea bespeak the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is a heinous despot who can never be forgiven and a butcher of men.

Of the treasons against the country and the people of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique that obstruct the future of the nation and its people, the most criminal act is that of opposing national unification and perpetuating its division.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is the ultimate national splittist who desperately opposes the independent and peaceful unification of the nation and who throws great obstacles in the path of unification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"In making permanent the present situation of South-North division, the South Korean puppet clique hopes to assure its own ease and long-term power." ("Let Us Hold Aloft the Banner of the Chuche Idea and Further Accelerate Socialist Construction," pamphlet, p 21)

Unification of the divided fatherland is the ultimate national desire of all Korean people and the supreme task which cannot be forgotten for even a moment. Only by bringing an end to the division and achieving unification can our people achieve complete sovereignity over the whole nation and unify the race, and bring about unlimited national prosperity. For precisely this reason, the position and attitude taken with regard to the question of national unification represent a key standard for sorting out what is patriotism and what is treason. Unification equals patriotism and division equals treason. Those who love the nation and worry about the future of the people desire as one the unification of the nation without regard to North and South, where they live overseas or what their ideologies or beliefs are.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique engages in all manner of vile acts in order to desperately oppose the people's long-cherished dream of unification and to perpetuate the division.

In order to prevent national unification and perpetuate the split the Chon Tu-hwan clique first of all viciously kicks up anti-communist confrontation.

Under the ruse of a non-existent "threat of southward invasion" the Chon Tu-hwan band crazily launches anti-communist commotions and promotes mistrust and antagonism toward the northern half of the republic among the South Korean people, and even more desperately whips up war maneuver provocations against us.

After taking power at bayonet point, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has said that "there can only be confrontation with the North and no thought can be given to peaceful unification," and has bragged that the 1980's are the "era for contending for victory over the North" and has openly clamored for "unification through victory over communism" and "unification through exterminating communism." These are laughable fantasies. To speak of unification in Korea which excludes communists is in essence not to talk of unification at all, and is nonsense designed to perpetuate national division and permanently secure South Korea as a colony of U.S. imperialism.

The maneuverings of the Chon Tu-hwan clique to block national unification and perpetuate the split have become even more vicious in the wake of the new fatherland unification proposal of our party.

Due to its originality and legitimacy, the proposal to establish the confederal republic of Koryo, newly clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party created quite a stir not only among the people of Korea, but among the people of the world as well, and the voices demanding its realization have increased with each day.

The proposal to establish the confederal republic of Koryo has had great international impact, but the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is going to extremes to cut off the spirit of peaceful unification among the people which rapidly began to develop. The villains, calling our new unification proposal a "communist unification plot" and slandering the proposal to establish a confederal republic, at the same time give no quarter in oppressing any element in favor of unification.

When they were unable to quell the people's voices of support for our new unification proposal with torture or fascist repression, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique came up presumptuously with a "mutual visitation proposal" and a "restitution proposal," just as if they were interested in unification.

For the Chon Tu-hwan band, which has sold out the nation and the people to foreign imperialists and whose hands are smeared with the blood of their own people, to make some form of "proposal" is nothing more than a deceitful ploy to prevent getting a real form of dialogue by all the people, and to make dialogue a shield for perpetuating their own military fascist rule. The vile splittist Chon Tu-hwan band, which has committed enormous crimes before the people which can never be forgiven, is not fit to come to the table to discuss national unification and other matters of national importance, and cannot be a party to unification dialogue.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has recently engaged in acts of slander and repression in response to the support that has been developing in favor of the proposal to establish a confederal republic of Koryo among overseas compatriots who visit the northern half of the republic is vivid testimony that the villains' talk of "humanism," "locating dispersed families," "dialogue" and "peaceful unification" are bare-faced lies, window dressing to conceal their true character.

The criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique in opposing unification and creating a perpetual split can also be seen in their raving attempts to legitimate "two Koreas" on the international level.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has again brought up splittist proposals such as the "proposal on simultaneous U.N. membership," which was roundly censured by domestic and foreign media when it was firt proposed by the previous dictator, and is engaging in all manner of unseemly acts in an attempt to garner the "support" of others.

That the Chon Tu-hwan clique recently brought up without hesitation the "idea of unification in the 21st century" bespeaks just how far out of bounds the villains' splittist maneuvering has become.

This "21st century unification" bandied about by the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is criminal conduct designed to squelch the spirit of unification that is daily growing among the South Korean people and to concoct the "two Koreas" in accordance with the strategy of their U.S. imperialist masters, and a foolish pipedream for achieving their hopes for long-term power.

In the past the South Korean puppet clique has made a lot of noise about about "unification in the late 1970's" and then about "unification in the 1980's," and later that the unification issue "will have to be settled through a 100-year war." But the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique keeps adding on the years and has made the unification issue an open-ended one which will take not 10 years or 20 years but more than 100 years. This ignores the misfortune and problems endured by the people as a result of the division of the nation, and is a public profession that the day of unification is being moved further and further back and that ultimately there will be no unification.

For our people today there is no reason for having to further delay the unification of the nation. On the contrary, urgent demands for quickly advancing the task of unification are being further strengthened. A spirit of nationalism, unity and peaceful unification is growing every day among compatriots overseas, and cracks are appearing in the obstacle of division. History and reality prove that if there is unity of will national unity and unification will eventually prevail.

Nevertheless, the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique intends to put no limits on pushing back unification vividly shows that the villain is a far more treacherous and shameless obstructor of unification and splittist fanatic than were the previous dictators.

The traitorous perpetual division maneuverings of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are arousing even greater resentment among the Korean people and the people of the world, and are being roundly denounced.

The unflinching opposition to national unification by the Chon Tu-hwan clique and its ranting and raving to perpetuate national division originate in the essence of the villains' treason against the country and the people.

In perpetuating national division and maintaining the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique hopes to enjoy a life of ease and enrichment and to promote its lust for power. In addition, in perpetuating national division the villains intend to save their filthy necks. It is for these reasons that the villains are so bent on preventing national unification and on perpetuating national division.

All the facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are filthy traitors who have sold out the nation and the people to foreign capitalists and are callous butchers who oppress and murder people who ask for freedom and democracy, and are dyed-in-the-wool splittists who oppose unification and perpetuate national division.

The South Korean people who are forced to live under the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique in South Korea cannot escape from their unfortunate destiny, cannot eliminate the root of war in Korea and cannot achieve the independent and peaceful unification of the nation.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique commits all manner of treason against the country and the people under the protection of the U.S. imperialists, their worthless necks cannot be saved for long.

Traitorous stooges who hope to live off of their dependence on foreign force must inevitably be cast off by their masters or the people, and must inevitably collapse. Historically speaking, traitorous stooges and traitors who resort only to repression are not around long. The question of what happens to traitorous stooges bespeaks the miserable end of the South Korean rebel traitors.

The fate of the Chon Tu-hwan clique that has toadied under U.S. imperialist colonial rule will ultimately be no different. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique is the head of treason against the country and the people and has already been cast off by the South Korean people. The South Korean people have branded the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique as a traitorous gang which has committed all manner of treason against the country and the people while carrying the U.S. imperialists on their backs, and are vigorously launching the struggle to throw over the villains. The "political power" of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists has become isolated from the South Korean people, and the villains' foothold has been weakened beyond recovery. The progressive peoples of the world and broad social circles who cherish justice and peace are increasingly raising voices in condemnation of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and are forcefully demanding that they be stripped of their "political power."

The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must receive the harsh judgment of the people.

The collapse of the traitorous gang which has opposed the will and demands of the people and followed a course of treason, and the victory of the people's struggle for truth and justice, constitute a trend of the times and a law of historical development which cannot be held back by any means.

The independent and peaceful unification of the fatherland can be achieved only through the elimination of the splittists and through a struggle which unifies all parties, factions and all manner of individuals who truely desire unification.

All Korean compatriots, North, South or overseas, who love the nation and care about the future of the nation, must vigorously join in the struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique and to achieve the independent and peaceful unification of the nation.

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THE U.S. AS RINGLEADER IN OBSTRUCTING NATIONAL AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 1, Jan 82 pp 58-64

[Article by Kim Ung-ryŏl]

[Text] Today on the international stage the anti-revolutionary maneuvering of the capitalists in opposition to the righteous struggle of progressive people for national autonomy and independent development is being viciously carried out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"All the forces of domination including U.S. imperialism are engaging in activities of armed intervention, overthrow and destruction against the newly emerging nations in order to obliterate the struggle of the people for national autonomy and the building of new nations, and are militarily repressing peoples involved in righteous struggles for liberation." ("Summary Report of Central Committee Activities Delivered at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," pamphlet, pp 89-90)

To proceed along the course of achieving national autonomy and independent development is the sacred and inviolable right of all nations and all peoples. Over a long period of time all people have struggled, and continue to struggle, unyieldingly to secure the right of national independence and to independently chart their own destinies. Nevertheless, these aspirations and demands of the people have not been totally realized, and have been greatly impeded, by the vicious aggressive maneuvering of the imperialists.

The imperialists have made the crushing of the national autonomy of the people and the obstructing of their independent development one in the same with their foreign aggression maneuvering. In obstructing the autonomy and independent development of other nations and peoples, the villains hope to achieve the permanent domination and subordination of them. The maneuvering to suffocate the national autonomy and independent development of progressive peoples is being carried out even more viciously by the U.S. imperialists, bosses of imperialism and ringleaders of aggression and war. The U.S. imperialists are the primary instigators who strangle national autonomy and independence and who impede people's social progress and independent development.

First of all, U.S. imperialism instigates vicious maneuverings to use military force to oppose the freedom and independent development of progressive nations.

Snuffing out people's right to independence and and wickedly advancing its aggressive designs is old hat for U.S. imperialism. The treacherous objective of the unprecedented strengthening by U.S. imperialism of its aggressive military power, including nuclear weapons, and the across-the-board expansion of it overseas is none other than that of using "power" to crush the revolutionary advance of the world's progressive peoples and to put them under its thumb.

Currently U.S. imperialism has established some 2,500 military bases in over 100 nations and areas of the world and has spread out more than 510,000 aggressor troops and nuclear weapons. Using these overseas military bases and forces of aggression, U.S. imperialism, operating out of these "bases of operations," is strangling the national autonomy and independent development of progressive peoples.

The aggressive maneuvering of U.S. imperialism against Korea fully demonstrates this. The forced occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists constitutes tyrannical oppression against the right of national independence of the Korean people, and is the source of all the misfortunes of the South Korean people.

Not only has U.S. imperialism, which illegally and forcefully occupied South Korea at the end of World War II, repressed the just cause of the people at bayonet point and forced upon them the fate of colonial slavery, but has used the transformation of the South into a military base as a stepping stone for provoking a war of aggression against our republic. Rather than having learned their lesson in their ignoble defeat in the Korean War, the villains continue to build their nest in South Korea and further intensify their aggressive maneuverings against the northern half of the republic.

The U.S. imperialists continue to maintain 40,000 troops--one-fourth of U.S. military strength in the Pacific--and numerous nuclear weapons in South Korea.

Disregarding the unanimous demand of the world's people that U.S. aggressor forces by pulled out of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have shelved their "plann to withdraw troops" from South Korea and intend to perpetuate the forced occupation of South Korean by U.S. imperialist aggressor forces. The villains have brought in even more weapons of mass murder, including nuclear weapons, and have beefed up the South Korean zone of operations with new military weapons, and endlessly engage in large-scale war maneuvers simulating attack against the northern half of the republic.

Crushing the just struggle in South Korea of people aspiring to democracy, freedom and unification and propping up the heinous traitorous Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique politically and militarily, the U.S. imperialists are pushing ahead with new war provocation maneuverings.

As a result of the vicious aggressive maneuvering of the U.S. imperialists the threat is being created in which our nation could at any time again be plunged into war, and the just task of our people to independently and peacefully unify the fatherland is being beset with enormous obstacles.

The forced occupation of half our nation's land by the U.S. imperialists and their continued holding on to it as a military base are criminal acts designed to crush

our people's right to independence. That our nation's unification has not yet been attained despite the passage of 37 years since liberation is due to the forced occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their tyrannical oppression of our people's right to independence.

The military maneuvering of U.S. imperialism is being viciously carried out in other parts of the world as well.

In recent years the U.S. imperialists have reinforced the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which occupies an important strategic and economic position, and their military bases in the Arabian Gulf and have pumped numerous military forces into these areas, and are continuously expanding acts of agrresion, interference and war. In addition, the U.S. imperialists have stockpiled their cat's paws such as the Israeli expansionists with modern weapons and military equipment, positively urging them to intensify their military provocations against the progressive nations of this area. These schemes of the U.S. imperialists vividly demonstrate that, although the villains speak of a "peaceful solution to the problems of the Middle and Near East" and profess themselves to be peaceful "mediators" of the Middle East problem, in reality they are using military interference and intimidation to block the course of independent development of the Arab nations, and are wickedly scheming to cause the collapse of the anti-imperialist front in this region.

The fact that in the Middle and Near East the right to autonomy of the Palestinian people has not been secured and that the right to national independence and sovereignity of a series of Arab nations has been viciously infringed upon are connected to the treacherous politico-military scheming of the U.S. imperialists against this area.

The beefing up of military forces and the launching of large-scale military exercises by the U.S. imperialists in the Caribbean are also vicious schemes to intimidate the nations and peoples of this area who are advancing along the path of national autonomy and independent development.

The forced military occupation and armed interference plots of the U.S. imperialists being perpetrated throughout the world are the prime causes that stand in the way of people's national autonomy and independent development, and that destroy peace and security in the world.

The U.S. imperialists are also viciously carrying out acts of overthrow and destruction against those nations advancing along the path of establishing national autonomy and independent development.

The overthrow of governments and acts of assassination being perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists are base criminal acts designed to crush national autonomy and strangle social progress.

The U.S. imperialists are striving throughout the world to overthrow progressive governments seeking true national autonomy and independent development and to put in their place their own stooges and puppets, and thereby to make a mockery of these nation's national autonomy and to turn them to the right. With this evil

objective in mind, the U.S. imperialists have created numerous spy agencies, including the notorious American Central Intelligence Agency, and are using them as the major tools of overthrow and destruction against the progressive nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. As has been revealed by the U.S. media, the assassination of leaders of progressive nations advancing along the course of anti-imperialism and the overthrow of governments which rub it the wrong way constitute the basic mission of the American Central Intelligence Agency. In accordance with the doctrine of aggression in U.S. policy of "kill anybody who gets in your way," bloody destructive plots are being viciously carried out in every part of the world, including the assassination of national leaders and progressive individuals and the destruction of unity among the people, and the overthrow of governments.

The 100-odd military coups that have taken place in Asia, Africa and Latin America following World War II were all planned and executed under the evil hand of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

In particular, the military coups carried out by the U.S. in Cambodia and Chile underline the viciousness and brutality of the villains.

Only just recently the U.S. imperialists used an airplane accident to assassinate the commander of Panama's national guard, and the facts have become known about their plots to kill national and governmental leaders in various places, including Libya.

As a result of the vicious acts of overthrow and destruction of the U.S. imperialists, the rights of national autonomy and independence of numerous nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America are being gravely threatened, and the independent development of these nations is being greatly impeded.

The scheming of the U.S. imperialists is also vividly demonstrated in their attempts to divide and destroy the newly emerging nations and the nonaligned nations.

The newly emerging nations and the nonaligned nations constitute a great revolutionary force of our times advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism. The U.S. imperialists are employing all manner of schemes to crush this revolutionary force which has now appeared on the stage of history.

The U.S. imperialists are cleverly using the territorial issues and other problems that came about as the result of colonial rule in Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as the political, ideological and religious differences, differences in economic conditions and level of development, race relations and a series of other problems of the nations of these areas to drive a wedge between them and their people and to get them to bicker among themselves. In this manner the U.S. imperialists hope to prevent the newly emerging nations and the nonaligned nations from joining forces in the struggle against imperialism, and as time goes on to drive them one by one from the anti-imperialism front and destroy them.

As a result of the devisive scheming of the U.S. imperialists, today in various parts of the world local wars continue, and consequently not a few obstacles are being created in the revolutionary struggle of newly emerging nations and nonaligned

nations to solidigy political autonomy and to build independent and prosperous new societies.

Economic penetration is one of the vicious forms of aggression used by U.S. imperialists to strangle national autonomy and independent development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The imperialists not only restrain the development of self-sufficient people's economies in backward nations through 'economic assistance,' but also recklessly interfere in the internal politics of such nations and destroy their political autonomy." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 5, 2nd Edition, p 327)

The economic subordination schemes of the U.S. imperialists are an important means of political domination and subordination of developing nations.

The nations that have embarked on the course of establishing national autonomy and of independent development are confronted with not a small number of obstacles in building people's economies. Due to the ill effects of imperialist colonial rule these nations are lacking in the money, resources and materials needed, and the standard of living of the people is also in a bad situation. The U.S. imperialists hope to aggravate these obstacles in order to attain their villainous designs.

Through enormous export of capital and penetration of multi-national corporations, the U.S. imperialists aim to control the economic pulse of various nations, and to interfere in the internal politics of these nations and destroy their political autonomy.

Under conditions where aspirations of independence and self-sufficiency are on the rise, particularly in nonaligned nations and developing nations, the U.S. imperialists cannot openly oppress and control them like they once could, so they insist that they are their "friend" and "helper" and make a lot of noise about this type of "assistance." Under the front of "assistance" the U.S. imperialists are expanding the export of national monopolistic capitalism, and in every locale are seizing colonial concessions which make national capital their victim. The U.S. capitalists pump "aid" money into the national budgetary systems of nations receiving the "aid" and thereby seize the budgets of these nations and take control of their financial systems, and, manipulating the key sectors of the economy, engage in exploitation and oppression.

This is fully documented by the fact that the U.S. imperialists have now established some 3,000 plundering agencies in Asia, Africa and Latin America and are looting the abundant natural resources of these areas, including oil, copper, zinc, uranium and natural rubber.

Also under the guise of "assistance" the U.S. imperialists funnel the surplus goods that they cannot sell in their own countries into the developing nations, charging an average of 12-15% and as much as 1.5 to 3 times the international market price for them, and then in contrast plundering these nation's natural resources as a much reduced price. By providing "aid" as bait and using it to set up multi-national corporations, the U.S. imperialists engage in exploitation several times more brutal than in their own country and every year reap hundreds of millions of dollars in profits.

In particular, the economic "assistance" of the U.S. imperialists is used as an important means of realizing the villain's political control. Attaching a variety of political and military strings to the "aid" provided to the nations aspiring after freedom and self-sufficiency, the U.S. imperialists interfere in these nation's internal affairs and intimidate them. This is vividly shown in the way in which, when developing nations take steps to nationalize U.S. monopolies, the U.S. imperialists threaten to suspend their "aid, and when Latin American nations established 200-mile territorial waters and began to punish U.S. imperialist vessels, they cut off their "economic aid" and oppressed them.

In those places where the nation's economy, which forms the material basis of political autonomy, is repressed or victimized by imperialism, true national autonomy and independent development are not possible.

The vicious policy of economic subordination of the U.S. imperialists represents an enormous obstacle to the building of self-sufficient national economies in the newly emerging and developing nations, and is a dangerous threat to the political autonomy and independent development of these nations.

The U.S. imperialists are without a doubt the most savage and shameless aggressors of our time, the stronghold of modern colonialism, butchers of national autonomy and independent development and vile enemies who strangle independence.

All these facts demonstrate that although the U.S. imperialists brag a lot about national "independence" and "freedom," in reality their aggressive nature has not changed in the slightest, and that they are striving to attain their evil lust for international domination through all manner of cunning and wicked methods.

The criminal plotting of the U.S. imperialists to strangle the national autonomy and independent development of the progressive peoples of the world finds its source in the aggressive nature of the villains.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"To the extent that imperialism is not driven off one cannot ultimately end one's own control by colonial domination. Aggression and oppression are the essential nature of imperialism. If there exists an imperialist who is not an aggressor presumes at the outset that imperialism is not involved. The aggressive nature of imperialism will not change until it it dead." (Ibid., pp 245-246)

In essence, imperialism means aggression and oppression. Imperialism cannot survive without subordinating and oppressing other nations.

From the day they are born U.S. imperialists viciously trample on the right of freedom of the people of other nations using the most cruel and brutal means, and intensify their domination and oppression against them. The entire history of U.S. imperialism is one of total oppression directed toward destroying the national autonomy and independent development of progressive peoples. The carrying out of endless acts of oppression against the world's people is the inescapable consequence of the essential nature of U.S. imperialism and cannot be changed until the day the villains die.

That the U.S. imperialists seek so viciously to strangle national autonomy and independent development is related to the situation in which their own position is becoming more difficult both at home and abroad.

In recent years the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces have become immensely stronger as a result of the vigorous launching of revolutionary struggle by people safeguarding their independence, while in contrast the forces of capitalist aggression have been substantially weakened. Especially as a result of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive peoples, which gains momentum with each passing day, the U.S. imperialists have been given a mighty blow and their position has become extremely difficult. Everywhere in the world U.S. imperialism is being censured and condemned by the people, and even within the capitalist world it has lost almost all of its rights to monopoly and control. The time when U.S. imperialists could swagger about on the globe and control the destinies of the world's people is already gone.

The U.S. imperialists are faced with a severe crisis at home, too.

Today a catastrophic economic situation is sweeping the United States. The economic crisis in the United States has reached a stage of stagnation in production, recession, inflation and rising unemployment. The economic crisis in the United States is being further aggravated by the struggle to protect their own natural resources and to establish a new equitable international economic order in place of the old international economic system being vigorously waged in developing and nonaligned nations. The daily worsening economic crisis in the United States is a basic cause of increased underscoring of class contradictions in U.S. society and of political instability.

As they sink deeper into the domestic and foreign dilemmas from which they cannot extricate themselves, the U.S. hope to find the route to salvation in increasing their oppressive maneuvering against other nations.

The U.S. imperialists are desperately flailing about in an attempt to somehow strangle the national autonomy of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and to cut off independent development, and thereby establish a new colonial domination of these nations and restore their old position which was previously lost to them in these areas.

The vicious aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the national autonomy and independent development of progressive peoples are reflections of the fact that the power of the villains is no longer strong and that their position has become even more difficult.

Although the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering even more viciously to strangle the national autonomy and block the independent development of progressive peoples everywhere in the world, the villains will gain nothing from this, and the more they do so the greater will be the defeats they suffer.

Our time is one in which people who had been coerced and treated with contempt are emerging as masters of the world, a time of independence in which they are shaping history in a manner suited to their own will and needs. No one will allow themselves

to be bound to someone else, and will not permit their independence to be infringed upon. For the world's people to oppose all forms of domination and subordination and demand independence, and for many nations to advance along the path of national autonomy and independence, constitute the basic trend of our times which cannot be turned aside by any means.

Inasmuch as it is an anachronism isolated from the flow of the times, the intent to block out the future of peoples aspiring to national autonomy and independent development cannot escape destruction. No matter what the U.S. imperialists do to intensify their aggressive plots to strangle the national autonomy and independent development of progressive peoples, they will run up against the even greater resistance of those people and will only accelerate their own destruction.

As their destruction draws near, the imperialists will try anything to maintain their control. The U.S. imperialists--ringleaders of imperialism--are on the path to destruction, but are still capable of committing many crimes.

Without blocking the aggressive maneuvering of the U.S. imperialists, the developing nations and nonaligned nations cannot solidify national autonomy and cannot successfully attain independent development.

The situation prevailing now makes an urgent problem of the revolutionary people of the world further strengthening the struggle against the policies of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists.

An important part of the strengthening of the anti-imperialism anti-U.S. struggle of the people of newly developing nations is that of struggling decisively, possessed of the correct position with regard to the essential nature of U.S. imperialism.

In their attempt to use any means to invade and dominate more nations the U.S. imperialists maneuver with cunning and cruelty. This is the fundamental nature of U.S. aggression which has seen no change in the past or at present.

The fundamental aggressive nature of imperialism never changes. To the extent that the capitalist system, which is controlled by monopolistic capital, is not purged, the essential aggressive nature of imperialism cannot be changed or weakened. To speak of change in imperialism does not refer to the essential aggressive nature, but only to the technique of aggression.

The people of newly emerging nations must perceive the essential aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and not possess any illusions concerning the villains, and must vigorously launch a fundamental struggle in opposition to the plots of aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

Only in so doing can the wicked and treacherous plots of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists be thoroughly negated and national autonomy solidified, and an independent new world be successfully built.

The unity of the newly developing nations constitutes an important guarantee for turning aside the treacherous plots of aggression of the imperialists, including

the U.S. imperialists, and for attaining victory in the undertaking of anti-imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows.

"The newly emerging nations must meet the plots of division, alienation and competition of the dominationists with a strategy of unity." ("Let Us Hold High the Banner of Chuche and Further Accelerate Socialist Construction," pamphlet, p 31)

Unity and cooperation represent powerful weapons in the revolutionary struggle of the newly emerging nations, and are the source of invincible strength.

Unity and cooperation arise as even more important problems under conditions where imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists are intensifying their plots of division and alienation against the newly emergin nations at an unprecedented level. Only when the newly emergin nations meet the destructive strategy of the imperialists with a strategy of unity can they successfully smash the villains.

As a result of their commonality of struggle today and their position in the past, the newly emerging nations are closely united and possess mutual understanding. In the past they were all the objects of imperialist contempt, disdain, exploitation and coercion, and today are struggling to solidify national autonomy and build new societies.

Consequently, all newly emerging nations that aspire to anti-imperialist freedom must put aside differences in social system, political views and beliefs and firmly unite, putting pressure on the U.S. imperialists, and break the limbs of the villains in every location that is under their evil influence and eventually cut off their heads.

Not only is it important for newly emergingnations to become firmly united politically, but it is also important that they strengthen economic and technical cooperation.

The strengthening of economic and technical cooperation by newly emerging nations constitutes a guarantee that the economic subordination and oppression of imperialism against these nations can be eliminated.

Newly developing nations possess enormous assets which can be used for economic cooperation. Newly developing nations have rich natural resources as well as experience and technology that can be exchanged.

If the newly developing nations strengthen unity and cooperation they can build self-reliant national economies and achieve the independent development of their nations without dependence on the big powers.

When newly developing nations and nonaligned nations firmly unite and vigorously launch anti-imperialist struggle, they can overcome any aggressive or interfering plot of the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and resolutely protect their right of independence, and they can successfully build free and prosperous new societies, and a new world, free from the oppression and exploitation of imperialism.

The positive support of the sacred struggle of the people of newly developing nations and nonaligned nations who are gallantly struggling to achieve national autonomy and independent development is taken by our party as a consistent principle of its own foreign policy. In the future as in the past, we will firmly clasp hands with the people of newly developing nations and nonaligned nations, and fight determinedly to crush the aggressive maneuvering of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists, regardless of their cunning and treacherous maneuvering, cannot destroy the just cause of the people of newly developing nations who have taken their own fate firmly in their own hands and who are struggling mightily to build autonomy, independence and new societies.

The evil maneuvering of U.S. imperialism to crush national autonomy and independent development cannot avoid defeat, and the villains must ultimately be destroyed.

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 221

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HONG KONG PAPER ON 'POLITICAL INFIGHTING'

HK090135 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 9 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by foreign affairs editor David Chen]

[Text] The North Korean Government has recently turned away several foreign delegations which had been due to visit the country, according to reliable sources.

The delegations included several fom Japan and Western Europe, who were invariably told that their visits had to be postponed or cancelled. The explanation given was that the country's leaders had been receiving so many other foreign visitors, they could not spare time for any more.

However, diplomats doubt the truth of the official explanation. They note that the state-run media had given no indication of the presence of other delegations.

The cancellations have caused renewed speculation on North Korea's internal political developments, ranging from the state of President Kim Il-song's health to the possibility of political infighting. Others have been wondering about the fate of President Kim's would-be successor, 40-year-old Mr Kim Chong-il.

Indeed, since President Kim was reelected and celebrated his 70th birthday in the middle of April, North Korea has been exceptionally quiet, except for a few shooting incidents across the demilitarised zone.

And in the past month, only one major North Korean delegation has gone abroad--a press group that visited China and was received by senior leaders in Beijing.

Knowledgeable sources have discounted speculation that President Kim has been ill. He looked well during ceremonies celebrating his birthday on 15 April. However, notably absent among the top North Korean leaders on that occasion was the president's son.

Although little concrete evidence has come to light, observers are certain that a serious succession struggle has been under way for some time, with veteran officers resisting every single step of the way the ascendancy of the younger Kim.

They also believe that the postponement and cancellation of foreign missions is a result of this power struggle. It would have been embarrassing had successive delegations failed to meet the younger Kim, who until the middle of February had made a meteoric comeback after an absence of several years. He was due to be named a vice-president, as a preliminary to succeeding his father.

It's not clear what has happened since then. But it is believed that resistance to Mr Kim Chong-il's further rise was so strong that he had to stage a second vanishing act.

Meanwhile, South Korean intelligence sources claimed to have received information that a serious disturbance had broken out in the northeast of North Korea. The disturbance was apparently staged to demonstrate opposition to Mr Kim Chong-il, the sources said in unconfirmed reports.

At the same time, the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, told his Japanese counterpart while on an official visit to Japan last week that China did not believe North Korea would launch an attack on the South.

While this may be interpreted as China's repetition, in an oblique way, of North Korea's peace gesture to the South, it is likely that China, a close ally of North Korea since the Korean war years, is in possession of inside information which helped it to reach such a conclusion.

Indeed, tension in northeast Asia has visibly reduced over the years. This is also reflected by reports of a shift in the United States' military strategic planning from northeast to southeast Asia and by the U.S.'s reported decision to delegate more security responsibilities to South Korea and Japan.

Other analysts argue, however, that the threat posed by the North is actually greater than before. The internal power struggle may absorb much of the nation's energy, and Pyongyang's external intentions may not be realised until after the succession issue is resolved.

But Pyongyang does realise that the edge it now enjoys in the military field could be quickly shittled down over the next 3 or 4 years as South Korea continues to modernise its armed forces.

President Kim may well feel that if he does not act in the next few years, North Korea will never be able to achieve its ambition of uniting the whole peninsula--on its own terms.

CSO: 4120/281

OVERSEAS PAPER FLAYS U.S. POLICY ON SOUTH KOREA

SK031515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Korean residents published in Canada, printed an editorial titled "Anti-U.S. Sentiments of South Korean People and U.S. Policy Towards South Korea" on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

In the last 2 years following the Kwangju popular uprising the South Korean people have more clearly realised that it is none other than the United States that has stifled democracy in society, the editorial notes, and says: This was fully proved by the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the burning of the stars and stripes and students slogan "Yankees, go home."

The editorial continues: After 15 August 1945, the United States brought the territorial partition and national split to our nation and imposed a slavish life upon the South Korean people by backing dictators subservient to it.

It was entirely thanks to the United States wrong South Korean policy and backing to the dictators that the successive dictatorial "regimes" in South Korea could maintain their dictatorial power.

The United States, having gone through the Kwangju popular uprising, threw away its old mask and began meddling in the internal affairs of South Korea in a more undisguised way and forces the puppet regime to enforce the suppressive policy against the people for the sake of the U.S. interests.

The United States must rectify its present policy towards South Korea, apologize to the South Korean people for the sufferings it has brought to them through its past wrong policy and make a new start, the editorial says, and stresses: We predict that otherwise, the day will come before long when the United States will sustain a disgraceful setback in face of the indignant and shouting South Korean people and have to quit South Korea.

CSO: 4120/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH KOREA CITED

SK071042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)—A declaration on the violation of democratic freedom and human rights in South Korea was adopted at the conference of non-governmental organisations on Korean reunification and human rights in South Korea which was held recently in Geneva, according to a report.

The declaration says: The conference of non-governmental organisations on Korean reunification and human rights in South Korea confirmed that human rights have been constantly violated and all the successive "regimes" have used suppression as their basic means of rule.

Acts violating human rights are being committed with the backing of the existence of foreign troops occupying South Korea and military bases which serve the military strategic interests of the United States and ensure the security of huge investments of multi-national corporations.

The declaration continues: The analysis of the "legal" system set up in South Korea after the establishment of a new "regime" proves that the violation of freedom and human rights is backed "constitutionally," "legislatively" and "legally."

On the other hand, South Korean publications, especially materials of foreign newspapers and results of the investigation conducted by an international organisation of humanitarian character show that the real intention of the South Korean authorities official statements about "democracy and human rights" is to conceal the fact that the South Korean people are under tyrannic suppression and live in oppression.

In particular, after the adoption of the 1980 "constitution" the Seoul authorities are trying to give a "semblance of democracy" to South Korea. But their schemes are characterized by the systematic and extensive violation of freedom and human rights, as proved by materials on recent events.

This "regime" is violating more viciously than the preceding ones the basic human rights regarded as elementary in human relations by all the civilized societies.

As a military dictatorial "regime" which systematically applies tortures, this "regime" unhesitatingly perpetrates the murderous atrocities against civilians and detains people by very serious, illegal procedures.

It may be given as a conclusion that the new "regime" of South Korea is characterized by violating human rights not only directly but under the cloak of "legal principle" or under the name of procedures camouflaged to ensure freedom outwardly.

The conference considers that all international and national organisations which are concerned about the violation of freedom and human rights should take all measures for:

1. The release of political prisoners in South Korea, particularly, Kim Tae-chung whose life is in danger, and

2. Respect for provisions on civil political rights and on economic, social and cultural rights adopted by the United Nations and other international conventions on human rights.

CSO: 4120/281

LETTER TO UN ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH KOREA CITED

SK071036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--A letter to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament was adopted at the conference of non-governmental organisations on Korean reunification and human rights in South Korea which was held recently in Geneva, according to a report.

The letter says: The conference of non-governmental organisations on Korean reunification and human rights in South Korea considers that the artificial division of Korea against the desire of the Korean people is the permanent source of tension in this region and it substantially constitutes a grave menace to peace in this region and the world.

We consider that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the best means of putting an end to the artificial division of Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign troops and their equipment is an essential condition for terminating this division.

Therefore we consider that the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a positive and constructive proposal to remove the cause of tension from the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Taking note of the fact that the concentration of nuclear weapons and large quantities of other weapons and troops in the south of the Korean peninsula is the root cause of the ever increasing permanent tension, these nuclear weapons which will be used in case of a conflict are creating a grave danger and dangerous joint military exercises such as "team spirit" are periodically held in South Korea, we demand that the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament affirmatively take into account the proposal to withdraw the foreign troops and nuclear weapons, the root cause of tension, from South Korea, and convert the Korean peninsula and northeast Asia into a nuclear-free zone and the problem of stopping the military exercises of foreign forces in the Korean territory and include these questions as an article of the final document and the comprehensive disarmament program of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

We are convinced that this will be a constructive step for guaranteeing peace and security in this region and the world.

CSO: 4120/281

KOREANS IN U.S. DENOUNCE CHON REGIME IN SOUTH

SK090826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--The "Union of Democratic Koreans United in the Americas," an organisation of Korean residents in the United States, made public a statement on 27 April expressing its stand and demand in connection with the vigorous struggle against fascism and for democracy persistently waged by the South Korean people in defiance of the desperate suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans, according to the 1 May issue of HAEOE HANMINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States.

Referring to the case of arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the statement says: The basic cause of this case is the neo-colonialist policy pursued all along by the United States since its partition of our country following the Second World War.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for having held the criminal war exercises "Team Spirit 82," the statement queries "what is the real aim pursued by the United States in holding the military exercises, the most protracted and largest ever in history, under the pretext of defence from aggression by someone after shipping a large quantity of nuclear weapons into South Korea?"

The adventuristic military games only bring into bolder relief the deceptive nature of the "peace" offensive of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," it notes.

The statement expresses indignation at the fact that U.S. Vice-President Bush visited South Korea and "encouraged" the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique "to further intensify the harsh suppression" and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea and the U.S. ambassador there insulted the South Korean people, calling them "rude fellows" and "rats," and denounces their "insolent remarks" in the name of the nation.

Pointing out that the "comprador group" of South Korea "is entrusting their disgraceful destiny to the support of the outside forces and playing a trick to split from within the movement of overseas compatriots and thereby wreck it," the statement calls upon "all the democratic and national forces to decisively frustrate these schemes and unite through action under the banner of national independence and democracy."

CSO: 4120/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TOKYO MEETING DENOUNCES CHON'S 'REGIME'

SK080431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--Chong Chae-chun, vice-chairman of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification," made a keynote report at the "international solidarity meeting for support to the democratisation of South Korea and against war, nuclear weapons and dictatorship on the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising" which was recently held in Tokyo, Japan, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

In his report he said: Coming to "power," Chon Tu-hwan put up "liberation from war, poverty and suppression." But the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" has only increased the danger of war, expanded poverty and intensified suppression still further.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" has turned the whole of South Korea into a prison, a concentration camp and an execution ground.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" which advertised "liberation from suppression" is intensifying tyranny by brutal tortures and trampling upon the human rights and freedom of the people.

A state of famine is the result of "liberation from poverty" much vaunted by the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime," isolated due to its intensified tyranny and driven into an economic crisis, is seeking a way out in dependence upon outside forces. A series of "South Korea-Japan talks" held under the name of "restoration of South Korea-Japan relations" allow economic aggression as well as military reinvasion. This is fully proved by the request for $6,000 million of "economic aid for security."

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" brought forward the so-called "unification proposal" again in January this year, as it did last year.

This is a sum total of the successive dictators anti-unification policy and assumes most anti-unification character. The main content of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime's unification proposal" is not independence but

dependence on foreign forces, not peace but war, not national concord but the fixation of the division. Although the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" cries for "unification," it set the 1980's as a period of confrontation with the North and is now blaring about the "establishment of a war-time posture" to create a war atmosphere.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime," basing itself on Reagan's strategy, defined by itself South Korea as an advance base for the defence of the United States and Japan and is doing everything it can for arms buildup.

It was against this background that the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit 82," the largest ever in history, were staged.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" has presented itself as the igniter of a dangerous nuclear war.

In relation to anti-war, anti-nuclear weapons, the task of anti-dictatorship is to sweep away the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," a war force.

The peaceful unification of the North and the South is the only way to finally remove the tension from the Korean peninsula.

In order to remove the danger of war, the danger of a nuclear war in particular, from the Korean peninsula, it is imperative at present to disband the South Korea-U.S.-Japan military integration.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" must immediately stop the arms buildup. The Reagan administration, too, must stop at once the reinforcement of the U.S. troops present in South Korea. And the Japanese Government must discontinue all "aid" backing the arms buildup of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

Thus, nuclear weapons should be shipped out of South Korea and the Korean peninsula made a nuclear-free neutral zone.

At the meeting Professor of the Chuo University Narihiko Ito made a keynote report "Solidarity of the Movement Against War, Nuclear Weapons and Dictatorship." In his report he said: The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" intensified the dictatorial system further than in the period of the Pak "regime" and keeps Kim Tae-chung and others under detention and depends further on the United States and Japan.

On the other hand, the U.S. and Japanese governments are increasing spiritual and material aid to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

Under such situation we should strengthen the international solidarity movement against war, nuclear weapons and dictatorship to have all nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and Asia and establish human rights, freedom and democracy so that the Korean peninsula may not be turned into a battlefield again.

South Korea has now turned into the frontline base of new type nuclear weapons in Asia.

As is most conspicuous in South Korea, a dictatorial "regime" stepping up militarisation is introducing U.S. nuclear weapons on the one hand and suppressing human rights and freedom of the people and putting down the voice calling for peace and opposing nuclear weapons on the other.

Under this condition the movement against dictatorship and for freedom now in South Korea carries weighty significance in the peace movement against nuclear weapons. The cries against dictatorship essentially include the voice of peace against nuclear weapons.

CSO: 4120/281

CHON IS RINGLEADER OF LOAN SCANDAL

SK031040 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On the evening of 1 June, the 113th special National Assembly session concluded after voting down the resolutions on forming an ad hoc committee for inspecting government offices and on recommending the dismissal of the prime minister in connection with the Yi Chol-hui - Chang Yong-cha couple's loan scandal.

The gang of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] made a flimsy excuse for its opposition to these two resolutions, saying that [it would be best to] quietly settle the case because if the loan scandal is dragged out, it will have a bad effect on the economy and the society and soil the national prestige in the international arena.

This act of the DJP reveals again to the world its inner thought to eternally hush up the loan scandal through the National Assembly--the stooge of the Chongwadae.

As you know, the Yi Chol-hui - Chang Yong-cha couple loan scandal is the greatest and worst power-related irregularity and the fraudulent case--unprecedented in the history of South Korea--which Chon Tu-hwan committed through his relatives by capitalizing on his human relations, administrative power and the government power.

In all respects--in terms of the scale, contents, technique and form of the case--it is clear that Chon Tu-hwan has been implicated in this case behind the Chang Yong-cha couple's loan scandal.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring even voted down the two resolutions introduced by the pro-government opposition parties at his stooge National Assembly. This is nothing but another disclosure that this case is the Chon Tu-hwan - Yi Sun-cha couple case.

As already known to the world, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been pertinaciously scheming to cover up the persons concerned and the wirepuller of the Chang Yong-cha couple scandal. As the Chang Yong-cha couple scandal was exposed

and public opinion denouncing the case was aroused, the ring had the case taken care of as one which violated the foreign exchange control law for fear that facts behind the scenes be revealed. As public opinion denouncing this grew, the ring tried to pretend as if this case is the single offense of the Chang Yong-cha couple. Furthermore, the ring is scheming to pretend as if Yi Chol-hui is the real offender.

Babbling as if the ring is not connected with this case, it even staged a clumsy farce of clamoring that the details of this case should be thoroughly unearthed and revealed, the investigation should be conducted in a thorough fashion and that the related persons should be strictly punished.

However, the people, who know the inner story of this case, have not stopped denouncing the government. In this connection, pretending to carry out the investigation through the prosecution office, the Chon Tu-hwan ring continued staging a farce of making the so-called interim and final reports on the investigation. The ring also staged a farce of opening its stooge National Assembly through the DJP as if it is willing to thoroughly unearth this case.

This notwithstanding, such a clumsy farce could never cover up the true facts of the case.

The following are the facts which show clearly how Chon Tu-hwan has been running amock to cover up the truth of this case. The prosecution office fabricated the contents of its investigation by delaying three times the announcement of the so-called interim report on the investigation on 11 May; Chon Tu-hwan interfered in the original texts of the investigation results whenever the prosecution office disclosed the investigation results; and the floor speeches of the parliamentarians of the pro-government opposition parties concerning this case were banned.

The DJP took the initiative in voting down the resolutions on forming an ad hoc committee for inspecting the government offices and on recommending the dismissal of the prime minister at the 113th special house session. This is part of the maneuverings for covering up the case.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring had the prosecutor general make clumsy excuses that there is no power or any powerful person behind this case. The ring even staged a farce of denying the rumors about the involvement of power, involvement of the ruling party and the involvement of political funds, saying those rumors are groundless stories. Under the pretext of respecting private honor, the ring kept the list of the participants in the Yi Chol-hui - Chang Yong-cha couple's wedding at the Safari Club from being disclosed, refusing demands of the pro-government opposition parties. All of this shows that Chon Tu-hwan virtually acknowledges himself to be the real offender who pulled the strings in this case.

All facts clearly show that the ringleader of the Chang Yong-cha couple scandal is traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot cover up the truth of the case with any clumsy farce.

The people are wise and public opinion is correct.

Before further arousing the surging indignation of the people, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should honestly disclose the truth of this case before the people and immediately step down from power.

CSO: 4108/163

'PRAVDA' REPORTS ON LOAN SCANDAL

SK051541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Jun (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Soviet paper PRAVDA carried an article titled "Scandal Has Not Subsided" saying that the seamy side of the big loan scandal of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is being disclosed all the more fully.

The paper says: The seamy side of the scandal in which high-ranking officials of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" are involved is being disclosed further in South Korea. According to a radio report from South Korea, a group of high-ranking swindlers pocketed more than 180,000 million won in the recent nearly 1 year and a half alone. Among them are relatives of the dictator and the former "deputy chief of the Central Intelligence Agency" of South Korea.

Even the "investigators" specifically chosen by the authorities failed to produce convincing proof that "official persons" of the "regime" were not involved in the scandal which caused a big sensation. As a result, a half of the "cabinet ministers" were dismissed or replaced by new men, as already reported.

But reports from Seoul say that the case could not be hushed up by this step. Voices are ringing high, demanding the resignation of the "prime minister," economic "ministers" and high-ranking swindlers, close associates of Chon Tu-hwan, who are involved in this scandal this or that way.

Anti-"government" actions are continuing in cities. The actions are timed to coincide with the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. Reports of the scandal gave further momentum to the actions participated in by students, public figures and religious personages. They are protesting against the corruption and irregularities prevalent within the upper crust of the ruling quarters and the incompetency of the authorities to solve the acute socio-economic and political problems.

CSO: 4120/281

CPRF OFFICIAL DENOUNCES CHON ON LOAN SCANDAL

SK090458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF], made public on 7 June a talk denouncing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for rejecting at the "National Assembly" a motion on invoking the "right to investigate state administration" to probe into the truth of the loan scandal and unilaterally declaring the "conclusion of the investigation" into the case in an attempt to shirk his responsibility for the "scandal."

Hong Ki-mun said: This only shows how meanly the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the principal criminal in this case, tries to keep the truth of the scandal in the dark.

Those who kicked up a frantic row to ferret out criminals with the mobilization of all search forces and even the army at the time of the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" are now trying to hush up the scandal, the biggest ever in history that plunged the economy as a whole into confusion and drove the people's living into destitution, claiming that "there is no account-book" and "no ground can be found." This reveals their brigandish nature.

With nothing can the puppets lull the irresistibly mounting anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments in South Korea or put down the desire of the people for democracy and peaceful reunification.

Hong Ki-mun recalled that former president of the New Democratic Party Kim Yong Sam was put under house arrest for the mere reason that he asserted that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan should resign, bearing the responsibility for the scandal. This is another reactionary offensive against the forces of democracy and reunification and a vicious political retaliation against political rivals, he said.

He expressed the conviction that the South Korean people will surely expell the present fascist clique from power with their struggle.

CSO: 4120/281

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TOKYO SYMPOSIUM MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING

SK071543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jun (KNS-KCNA)--A 4-day "international solidarity meeting for support to the democratisation of South Korea and against war, nuclear weapons and dictatorship on the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising" was recently held in Tokyo.

Attending the first-day session were Tokuma Utsunomiya, independent member of the House of Councillors of Japan, critic Shin Aochi, representative of the "Japan-South Korea Solidarity Committee," and Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminnyon"), who are representatives of the Action Committee of the meeting; writer Makoto Ota and Kwak Dong Ui, general secretary of the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong) who are chief secretaries of the Action Committee; Narihiko Ito, professor of Chuo University who is executive secretary of the Action Committee; Mankichi Kato, member of the House of Representatives, who is director of the General Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party; Shigeru Yoshimatsu, chief secretary of the "National Council for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea"; Hiromichi Umebayashi, representative of the "Action Liaison Council for Solidarity With the South Korean People"; Kim Chae-hwa, chairman of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong," and many prominent figures of Japan.

Also present there were G.D. McIntosh, senator from the Australian Labour Party; Khoontong Intarathai, a university professor of Thailand; Edward Hedemann, a U.S. peace champion; Malifor Parapan Pagusara, an anti-nuclear, anti-war champion of the Philippines; Nover Haruo, a Belau anti-war champion; Benjamin Cruz, an anti-nuclear, anti-war champion of Guam; and other foreigners and Chi Chang-po, American regional secretary general of "Hanminnyon."

Makoto Ota made a speech on behalf of the sponsor side.

Touching upon the movement against nuclear weapons and war growing more brisk than ever before everywhere in the world, he called for energetically waging this movement in combination with the movement for support to the

struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war and guarantee peace in Korea and to democratize the South Korean society.

Speeches were also made by Tokuma Utsunomiya, Shin Aochi, Pae Tong-ho, Mankichi Kato, Kim Chae-hwa and representatives of various countries.

They called for driving the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique into a corner by more vigorously waging the struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists to withdraw their troops and aggressive weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea and arousing a worldwide public opinion against the Chon Tu-hwan clique's frantic manoeuvres for war and their brutal suppression of the people.

There was a symposium on the second day of the international solidarity meeting. The sumposium was attended by members of the Action Committee of the meeting, many Japanese figures and Koreans in Japan, 450 in all.

Makoto Ota spoke first at the symposium to be followed by keynote reports of Narihiko Ito, professor at Chuo University, and Chong Chae-chun, vice-chairman of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong."

A letter from the "South Korean Union of Democracy Against Dictatorship" in South Korea was read out at the symposium.

Then followed a brisk debate and exchange of views on the three subjects--anti-war, anti-nuclear weapons and anti-dictatorship.

Speeches were made on the subject of anti-war by Shigeo Hayashi, a military analyst of Japan; Hiroharu Seki, professor of Tokyo University; Hiromichi Umebayashi, representative of the "Action Liaison Council for Solidarity With the South Korean People"; Moriteru Arasaki, professor of Okinawa University; Kim Kwang-nam, chairman of the central headquarters of the "Union of South Korean Youth in Japan"; and Edward Hedemann, a U.S. peace champion.

Speaking on the subject of anti-nuclear weapons were Manabu Hattori, a Japanese physicist; Kim Un-taek, director of the organizational department of the Japan headquarters of "Hanmintong"; Jinzaburo Takaki, member of the Plutonium Institute of Japan; writer Masamoto Natsubori; Hiroshi Niigura, member of the Yokohama citizens group; G.D. McIntosh, senator from the Australian Labour Party; and Nover Haruo, a Belau anti-war champion.

The subject of anti-dictatorship was dealt with by Kim Song-ho, chairman in charge of organization of the Tokyo headquarters of "Mindan"; Akira Ikari, deputy head of the foreign news section of ASAHI SHIMBUN; Sumiko Shimizu, chief secretary of the Liaison Council of Japanese Women for Solidarity with Korean Women and secretary general of the Japanese Womens Society; Shigeru Yoshimatsu, chief secretary of the "National Council for Rescuing Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," and lawyer Kinju Morikawa.

The speakers expressed in unison their firm determination to wage a more daring struggle on the global scale to immediately smash the dangerous moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for a nuclear war in Korea and to realize the democratization of the South Korean society and the reunification of Korea.

A declaration was adopted at the symposium.

On the third day lectures were given by foreign representatives on the subject "the anti-nuclear movement in the world and peace in Asia" and films screened.

Then, Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of "Hanminnyon" made a speech. He said that the sanguinary brutalities of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in their massacre of Kwangju citizens and the heroic uprising of the Kwangju people who fought against them would remain long in the memory of the Korean people and the peoples of the world. However desperately the Chon Tu-hwan clique may intensify fascist suppression, they can never extinguish the flame of the struggle of the South Korean people against fascism and for democracy, but this struggle will surely be crowned with victory, he emphasized.

Then representatives of different countries stripped bare the war manoevrings of the U.S. imperialists including the building of nuclear bases in Asia and the Pacific and called for a more valiant joint struggle against war, nuclear weapons and dictatorship on the global scale to achieve peace and security in Asia and the world.

Chinatsu Nakayama, member of the House of Councillors and representative of the Socialist Liberal Federation of Japan, also took the floor.

The closing session was attended by members of the sponsor organizations, representatives of different countries, Japanese figures of broad segments and Koreans in Japan under the influence of "Mindan," more than 500 in all.

Makoto Ota, chief secretary of the Action Committee of the meeting, and representatives of different countries addressed the closing session.

They were unanimous in strongly demanding the United States to promptly withdraw its nuclear weapons and military bases from South Korea and the rest of Asia.

After the meeting the attendants staged a powerful demonstration, shouting the slogans "Don't turn the Korean peninsula into a field of war," "clear South Korea and Asia of nuclear weapons," "release Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners" and so on.

CSO: 4120/281

TOKYO MEETING ON KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY DECLARATION

SK072233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--A declaration was adopted at the "international solidarity meeting for support to the democratisation of South Korea and against war, nuclear weapons and dictatorship on the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising" which was recently held in Tokyo, Japan, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The arms buildup of the United States in Asia and its increase of the fighting power in Asia, together with the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, are creating the danger of the second Korean war, giving strong support to the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" in its dictatorial politics, the declaration notes, and says:

1. We demand that nuclear weapons being deployed and reinforced in South Korea at present be withdrawn at once and the plan to deploy new nuclear weapons be given up.

2. We demand the immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners now in jail.

As long as democratic politics is not enforced, we oppose the "olympiad" to be held in Seoul in 1988.

We consider the Kwangju popular uprising 2 years ago to be a legitimate exercise of the basic right, the right resident in the South Korean people, and condemn the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" which cracked down upon the uprising by means of force including murderous atrocities.

3. We resolutely oppose the war policy of the United States.

Because it not only creates the danger of war but brings the danger of intensified oppression of democracy to Asia and the world.

4. We strongly oppose the conversion of Japan into "a military power" now being rapidly stepped up with the support and under the pressure of the United States and strongly demand Japan to pursue a disarmament,

neutral, non-aligned, anti-nuclear, anti-oppression, anti-war and peace policy on the basis of the constitution, furthermore, "the three anti-nuclear principles."

We also oppose Japan's "aid to South Korea" which increases military tension in the Korean peninsula and deepens the national split and confrontation.

5. We oppose dictatorship, subjugation and colonial domination in the whole of Asia, furthermore, the world over.

We strongly demand the withdrawal of foreign military forces from the whole area of Asia and the dismantling of foreign military bases there.

It goes without saying that the withdrawal of nuclear weapons is our vital question today.

6. We oppose the deployment, introduction, production or testing of nuclear weapons in Asia as well as the use of nuclear energy creating domination, oppression and discrmination by "big powers," destroying nature and threatening the living and existence of man.

We strongly oppose the dumping of nuclear refuse into the ocean.

7. We strongly demand that the whole of Asia including the Korean peninsula, the Pacific area and the Indian Ocean be made nuclear-free and will strive for its realisation.

8. For peace in Asia and the world we will prevent with might and main the Korean peninsula from turning into a battlefield again and express solidarity with the struggle of the South Korean democratic forces demanding democracy and the realisation of reunification, considering that the democratization of South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the supreme desire of the entire Korean nation, is the main point for the establishment of peace in the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4120/281

NONALIGNED DELEGATES SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK090502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--Speaking at the foreign ministers meeting and sub-committee meetings of the Coordinating Committee of the nonaligned countries recently held in Havana, delegates of many countries expressed full support to our people's cause of national reunification, according to a report.

The delegate of Guyana held that the nonaligned countries should continue to support the reunification proposal and the 10-point policy of a unified state advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the just struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

The delegate of Madagascar said that Madagascar expresses support to the struggle of the Korean people to drive foreign troops out of South Korea, dismantle foreign military bases and realise the reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo without outside interference.

The delegate of Laos stated that the Lao People's Democratic Republic firmly supports the peaceful reunification of Korea and strongly demands the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea.

The delegate of Cape Verde noted: We extend support once again to the desire of the Korean people to reunify their country without any outside interference. Korea will surely be reunified in accordance with this desire and become a free country.

The delegate of the Palestine Liberation Organisation declared: We hold that the North and South of Korea should be reunified so that the desire of the Korean people to put an end to the presence of outside forces and achieve development and progress may be realized.

The delegate of Uganda said that Korea should be reunified peacefully free from outside interference and the nonaligned movement should support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and strive to find the way to this destination.

The delegate of Nicaragua stressed: We demanded time and again and demand that the reunification of Korea be realised independently by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference and the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

The delegate of Syria said: The Korean question remains unsolved and Korea is still divided into two. Therefore, the Korean question can be solved only when the North-South joint statement made public in 1972 is implemented.

The delegate of Grenada supported the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without pressure and interference from outside.

The delegate of Angola expressed full support to the proposals advanced by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country.

The delegate of Mozambique said that Mozambique supports the proposals of the reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/281

BRIEFS

PAPER ON LOAN SCANDAL--Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--The South Korean paper TONGA ILBO threw suspicion on the claim of the puppet prosecution authorities that the "principal role" in the loan scandal, a big swindle of the privileged circles, was played not by Chang Yong-cha, a relative of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, but by her husband Yi Chol-hui, according to a report. Pointing to the assertion of the prosecution authorities that "Chang Yong-cha acted merely on a script written by Yi Chol-hui," the paper in an article on 28 May said that "this explanation is contradictory to the attitude and announcement of the prosecution that Chang Yong-cha played a leading role in the case. The prosecution's degrading of Chang Yong-cha to a mere executor who played on a script of Yi Chol-hui gives rise to a suspicion that it is an attempt to obscure the background of the case, the paper noted. [Text] [SK070411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 7 Jun 82]

'GUARD DUTY' FOR STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans decided to force a week-long "guard duty on the frontline" every year upon the second year students of all the colleges and universities of South Korea, according to a report. This was made public by an announcement of the puppet Ministry of Education on 3 June. In the past the fascist clique imposed a military drill in the puppet army units upon the first and second year students of colleges and universities in summer every year. Under the new fascist step the second year students will be mobilized for a "guard duty on the frontline" from this year instead of the collective drill in the barracks. The military rogues moved the place of military drill from the drill ground in the rear to the "frontline guard area" to divert elsewhere the attention of college and university students filled with discontent with their antinational crimes and more tightly bind them hand and foot to the fascist wartime system. The fascist clique ordered the colleges and universities in Seoul and local areas to advance the date of the terminal examinations for the "guard duty on the frontline." [Text] [SK070820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 7 Jun 82]

MISSIONS ABROAD OBSERVE KWANGJU ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--Functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, according to reports. Film receptions were given at the DPRK missions in Nicaragua, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, India, Iran, Laos and Ghana. A press conference was held at the DPRK mission in Benin. On display there were photographs

showing the heroic struggle of students and people of Kwangju and photographs showing the bestial suppression of people by the South Korean military fascist clique. The functions were attended by personages of political, public and press circles of the host countries and foreign diplomatic envoys there. "The Kwangju Popular Resistance Against the Military Fascist Clique" and other Korean films were screened at the film receptions. [Text] [SK070414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 7 Jun 82]

SO BROTHERS' RELEASE DEMANDED--Tokyo, 5 Jun (KNS-KCNA)--The "Save the So Brothers Society" of Japan held a press conference in Kyoto Prefecture on 2 June and issued an emergency appeal in connection with the 20-day hunger struggle launched in prison by So Sung, a Japan-born Korean political prisoner in South Korea, from 28 May in protest against the unjust outrage of the South Korean puppet clique. The appeal notes that the hunger struggle of So Sung is a protest against the South Korean puppet clique's forcing of "conversion" upon him and unjustified application of the "step of care and custody for public peace" to his younger brother So Chun-sik for the third time. The appeal says: The hunger struggle of So Sung in prison this time is a struggle for defending human conscience and dignity. It is also an indictment of the authorities vicious persecution not only of So Sung but also of all the political prisoners which was disclosed in the application of the "step of care and custody for public peace" to So Chun-sik for the third time. We demand once again that the South Korean authorities give up forcing "conversion" upon him and immediately release So Sung and his brother So Chun-sik. [Text] [SK070408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 7 Jun 82]

GENEVA LETTER TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL--Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--The conference of non-governmental organisations on Korean reunification and human rights in South Korea which was held recently in Geneva adopted a letter to the secretary general of the United Nations, according to a report. The letter says to the following effect: The conference expressed deep concern about the continued arms buildup in South Korea, no progress in the reunification of Korea and the heightening of tension in the Korean peninsula. The conference recalled UN resolutions and paid attention to the UN Resolution 3390 (b) dated 18 November 1975, which says "it is necessary to disband the UN forces command and withdraw all foreign troops present in South Korea under the UN flag." The participants in the conference demanded the UN secretary general to make all his efforts for the implementation of this resolution. The conference welcomed the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a means of realising reunification. The participants expressed deep anxiety about the grave violation of human rights continuing under the present "regime" established in South Korea. [Text] [SK070430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 7 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/281

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY CALLS FOR NEW ECONOMIC IDEAS

SK061312 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by economic reporter Min Pyong-mun from the "Today and Tomorrow" column]

[Excerpts] Concerning the duty of a political party in a democratic state, the textbook enumerates many aspects. A most important aspect among them is the presentation of economic policies.

As far as the presentation of economic policies by political parties is concerned, there is no difference between the ruling party and opposition parties, though there are differences seen in the degree of the reflection of their policies in the actual government economic policy.

On 1 June a Japanese newspaper, NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, carried a report that the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan has recently adopted a decision to actively reinvigorate the present stagnant economic activities of the country. The decision includes the increase of public investment through the utilization of government construction bonds, the establishment of active measures to achieve this year's goal of constructing 1.3 million houses and the financial support to enterprises through a flexible policy of bank loan interest rates.

The contents of this decision by the Japanese ruling party seem not to be epochal. However, important is the fact that the Japanese ruling party has grasped the present economic situation of the country and has recommended these reinvigoration measures to the government in a timely manner.

Our ruling party has so far taken similar actions. But, the problem is how many realistic reinvigoration measures our ruling party has recommended to the government and how these measures have been reflected in the government economic policy. We have doubts about this.

Hasn't there been a trend in which the political parties, and the government party in particular, have come up with unworkable policies which are simply slogans and the government has ignored them as merely trifle ideas? Both the political parties and the government should reflect on this.

The government's economic reinvigoration measures announced on 18 May 1982 were ones mapped out and announced amid the great expectation of the people. With these new measures, the real property acquisition tax and the real property transfer income tax have been epochally decreased. However, it appears that these measures have failed to come to fruition.

In light of the economic trend so far, it has been proved that the economic reinvigoration measures made public on 18 May 1982 were not active and epochal ones but passive ones in a sense. Therefore, at this juncture, political parties should present their economic policies to remedy the present economic situation. Political parties should know that the economy is the basic requirement for maintaining the state.

Now is the time for political parties to present and reflect their good ideas in national economic policy. To do so, now is the time to change the atmosphere of political parties.

CSO: 4108/162

DAILY CALLS FOR TRUTH IN CURB LOANS CASE

SK020223 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 May 82 p 3

[Column: "Today and Tomorrow" by Nam Chung-ku, chief of the political desk]

[Excerpts] The Madame Chong stuff has been the order of the day for almost a month. With shrapnel going in every direction, damage is increasing. Its victims include not only the economy, but also the political situation.

What it has left in its wake--the depth of mistrust here and there and the thick clouds of suspicion hanging over them--cannot but be serious for us.

Since the eruption of the case, the prosecution office has several times announced the results of its investigation and the government has taken measures aimed at settling the dust created--only to make me more than a little annoyed. The prosecution office's announcements, in places, gave the impression that the investigation into the case has been directed more towards quieting public opinion than clearing suspicion. It must be acknowledged that the measures the government has taken, though having a shock effect, are short of meeting our expectations.

The people want the truth. They are anticipating something to quench their thirst for the truth. It must be noted that even at the general caucus of Democratic Justice Party lawmakers, some raised objections to the results of the cabinet reshuffle.

The people's eyes and ears are directed at the National Assembly. Though what conclusions the extraordinary assembly session might come up with remains to be seen, it is not desirable, as I often hear people say, that the session, as previous ones, is a foregone conclusion. If the ruling and opposition parties, preoccupied with justifying their stands, repeat the follies of yesterday, it will mean that the National Assembly itself denies its raison d'etre and we can hardly rise from the depths of mistrust.

I believe that only truth and honesty can settle the dust. The people will believe, when shown common sense. Only when the truth is disclosed without refraction and those who should assume responsibility take that responsibility, will we be free from the shackles of mistrust.

CSO: 4108/162

BRIEFS

DEEP-SEA MINERALS DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, 28 May [CHOSON ILBO]--The ROK Government plans to set up a committee for deep-sea development in an effort to secure various minerals in the 1990's, according to the Ministry of Energy and Resources. The projected committee will be composed of government officials, businessmen and scholars. Its first working-level meeting will be held on 4 June. [Text] [Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 28 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4108/164

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

'MORNING POST': CHINA TO HALT INDIRECT TRADE WITH SOUTH KOREA

Seoul DONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 May 82 p 2

[Article by Correspondent Pak Hung-wong in Hong Kong]

[Text] Quoting Chinese officials in Guangdong Province, China, an authoritative English Daily SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST reported on 26 May that China has started clamping down its indirect trade with South Korea through Hong Kong under the pressure of North Korea.

The paper also reported that China has recently taken an extremely cautious attitude toward its indirect trade with South Korea since reports on the issue were circulated abroad.

Disclosing that the Chinese government recently issued instructions that China's indirect trade with South Korea be clamped down, the MORNING POST said that such a thing occurred for the first time.

CSO: 4108/161

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' NOTES CHILDREN'S UNION ANNIVERSARY

SK060938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jun (KCNA)--Today is the 36th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Children's Union. On this occasion NODONG SINMUN carries an editorial headlined "Let Us Bring Up Children's Union Members to Be Reliable Reserves for the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche."

The editorial says in part: The Korean Children's Union which has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Saenal Juvenile Union and the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has covered a road of worthwhile struggle and brilliant victory under the leadership of the party.

The Children's Union members have made tireless efforts to learn from the glorious and brilliant childhood and youth of the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song to firmly prepare themselves as successors to the revolutionary cause of chuche and made a great contribution to socialist construction, following the example of members of the Workers' Party and the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

In the course of this worthwhile struggle the Korean Children's Union has been further strengthened into a glorious revolutionary organization of young guard members boundlessly loyal to the [words indistinct]. Today the members of our Children's Union are filled with the fiery determination to successfully carry forward the revolutionary cause of chuche.

To learn, work and struggle full of vigor and zeal, entrusting their all to our party and upholding it with loyalty, has become peculiar traits of our Children's Union members.

The Korean Children's Union has been firmly built up into a communistic [word indistinct] organisation of chuche type and all its members are reliably growing up as young communist revolutionaries. [Words indistinct] pride, joy and happiness of our party and people.

Noting that our revolution which has been constantly developed in depth demands the further strengthening of the [word indistinct] which children and youth, it calls for firmly preparing the younger generation to be reserves for the revolutionary cause of chuche.

In conclusion the editorial says: A new turn should be brought about in the work with children and youth to firmly prepare all members of the younger generation as militant reserves of the Workers' Party of Korea. Only then will our revolution be brilliantly carried forward and accomplished along the road of chuche.

CSO: 4120/282

LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY MARKING POCHONBO BATTLE

SK042238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Hyesan, 4 Jun (KCNA)--Baskets of flowers were laid before the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the bank of the Karim River in Pochonbo, the holy land of revolution, on 4 June, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the historic victory in the Pochonbo battle organized and commanded by him.

Present there were comrades Yim Chun-chu, O Peak-yong and Paek Hak-nim, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Yim Su-man, chief secretary of the Yanggang Provincial Committee of the WPK; Kim Nam-kyo, chairman of the Yanggang Provincial People's Committee; and other leading functionaries of the local party and government organs, economic organs, and working peoples organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army as well as working people and youth and students in Pochon County and KPA soldiers.

A basket of flowers was presented first in joint name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Then floral baskets were presented in the name of the local party and government organs, economic organs, working peoples organisations, scientific, educational, cultural and art, public health and press organs, KPA units, public security organs, industrial establishments, and cooperative farms.

Retrospecting with deep emotion the historic Pochonbo battle which brought the dawn of national resurrection in the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, the attendants wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who accomplished the historic cause of the liberation of the country by organising the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and leading it to victory and has built a powerful socialist state of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence on this land, holding high the revolutionary banner of chuche.

Floral baskets were also laid before the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the monument to the victory in the Pochonbo battle in Hyesan.

CSO: 4120/282

BRIEFS

POCHONBO BATTLE DATE MARKED--Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--People in Yanggang Province significantly commemorated the 45th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle. Youth and students from all parts of the province held a bonfire gathering on the evening of 4 June on the playground of the Pochon Boys Senior Middle School to mark the anniversary. The attendants expressed their firm determination to build up better the revolutionary battle sites and revolutionary historic sites and take good care of them and brilliantly inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions of our party, down through generations, deeply cherishing the great honour of living and working in the glorious land associated with the revolutionary history. A poem singing the Pochonbo battle was recited and vocal solos and choruses were performed and mass dances were danced. That day working peoples art circle members in Pochon County gave a performance at the county house of culture. [Text] [SK051158 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 5 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/282

LOCAL INDUSTRY MEETS DEMANDS FOR CONSUMER GOODS

SK071517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--A new upsurge in production is noted at the local industrial factories of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of day of local industry (7 June). A good many of them in different provinces have already announced their fulfillment of the first half-year plans. The local industrial factories in Sariwon City, Pyongsan County and Pakchon County have lifted their production efficiency more than 50 percent over last year's same period.

An energetic drive is under way to increase the variety of products and improve their quality. Entering this year, the local industrial factories in South Hamgyong Province have added 86 kinds of chemical goods to their production items to help towards the improvement of the people's living.

Our local industry has covered a course of fast progress under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, the supreme principle of whose activities is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a unique policy of building local industry at the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and has given wise guidance in developing large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale local industry in parallel.

The local industry depending on its own solid raw material base has made an uninterrupted advance in the production of mass consumption goods. Compared with a decade ago, its gross output value jumped 2.8 times, of which that of textile and clothing industries 5.2 times.

Over the last decade, the number of the local industrial factories has doubled and their technical equipment has gone up to a much higher level. The variety of the consumer goods has doubled and their production scale has expanded considerably in the period.

Now the local industry assumes more than a half of the nation's consumer goods production and it is a major source of the local budgetary revenue.

In all areas, the local industry fully meets all demands of the population for foodstuff and most of their needs for general merchandise.

CSO: 4120/282

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FACTORIES FULFILL 6-MONTH ASSIGNMENTS

SK071058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--The working people of our country are effecting a new upsurge in the production and construction, upholding the historic policy speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 14 April.

Many factories and enterprises in various domains of the national economy are carrying out the first half-year assignments ahead of schedule. The first half-year targets were hit over 1 month ahead of schedule at the February 8 Manpung, Mannyon and Kwangchon mines and many other units of the mining industry. The Inpyong mine raised the quality of crude ore two times by introducing a new excavating methods, while finishing the first half-year plan in all indices over 1 month and a half ahead of the set time.

During the period of carrying out its plan the Sinuiju coal mine increased coal output three times, tunnelling 1.4 times and pit concreting 1.5 times compared with the same period of last year.

The Hamhung and Songchon silk mills honoured their first half-year plans in all indices 2 months ahead of time by increasing the rotation number of spindles. The first half-year assignments have already been finished at the General Bureau of Land Transport and many railway stations by flexibly organizing concentric and specialized transports.

Yanggang Province carried out its first half-year plan at 102.2 percent as of 31 May and 103 factories and enterprises in North Hwanghae Province and many industrial enterprises in other provinces have also fulfilled their first half-year assignments.

CSO: 4120/282

ENGINEERING INDUSTRY ENSURES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK031523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--The engineering industry of Korea produces by itself machines and equipment needed for the development of the national economy. The machine builders are bringing about a new upsurge in production, upholding the historic policy speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 14 April.

In the last 1 month machine building plants across the country increased the production of compressors, motors and electric cars 2-2.5 times compared with the same period of last year and the production of excavators, pickup-stacking machines, rock drills and winches more than three times. The production of machine tools, tractors, trucks and farm machines also showed a substantial increase.

The Taean general heavy machine works has turned out many large-size generating installations and is now stepping up the production of ordered equipment for the construction of the Nampo lock gate power station and the Taechon power station and for grand nature-remaking projects.

While consolidating their production bases, the machine building plants are waging an energetic drive to introduce stamping and forging methods in production, thereby saving much steel and improving the quality of products.

The February 26 plant set up a forging-stamping shop and a mould production base with scores of presses and forging hammers. At this plant the proportion of stamping and forging in the serial production has now risen to 90 and 97.4 percent respectively.

The Chonchon rock drill factory has built up a stamping and forging base with a 250 ton crank press, 750 ton pneumatic hammer and many other equipment. As a result, it has raised the production efficiency 1.6 times and saved hundreds of tons of steel.

An upswing in production is also being effected at the Nakwon machine plant, the April 3 factory, the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory and other machine building plants.

The might of our engineering industry has markedly grown as a result of the modernisation of production processes and the further perfection of inner structure. Today the engineering industry of Korea produces various kinds of machine tools, heavy machines, rolling stock, farm machines, precision machines, automatic instruments and equipment for modern factories in different fields of the national economy.

CSO: 4120/282

CHEMICAL GOODS PRODUCTION UP SHARPLY

SK041038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jun (KCNA)--Entering this year, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has produced 1.5 times as much chemical goods as in the same period of last year. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that primary efforts should be directed to a drive for attaining the goal of the chemical industry this year so as to develop the light industry and agriculture at a fast tempo and raise the people's living to a higher level.

To thoroughly implement his teachings, the DPRK Government decided to increase investment in the chemical industry this year by 20 percent above last year. With a powerful nationwide assistance the workers and technicians in the field of the chemical industry are bringing about a new turn in the production of chemical goods as a whole including chemical fibres, chemical fertilizers, synthetic resins and subsidiary raw materials.

Now the production of vinalon and staple fibre has grown 1.8-2 times compared with the same period of last year. The production of vinyl chloride, polyethylene and other synthetic resins increased 1.2-1.8 times and that of caustic soda, sodium carbonate and other basic chemical goods 1.8-2 times.

In the field of the chemical industry the existing productive equipment has been well repaired and readjusted to ensure full capacity operation. Many chemical factories set up caustic soda and sulfuric acid shops to actively develop small and medium chemical industry.

Last year the large-scale expansion project of the July 7 chemical factory was stepped up and the construction of a sulfuric acid shop at the Hungnam fertilizer complex completed.

The February 8 vinalon complex successfully carried out projects for modernizing its carbide production process and a movilon factory, a chemical fibre production base of chuche, has been built in a matter of 1 year or so.

The modern chemical industry of our country, which has developed in a many-sided way with well harmonized organic and inorganic chemical industries, produces large quantities of various kinds of synthetic fibres, plastics, dyestuffs, paints, adhesives and basic and subsidiary chemical goods, to say nothing of chemical fertilizers and agricultural medicines, to meet the demand of the national economy by itself.

CSO: 4120/282

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NUMEROUS NEW MINERAL VEINS DISCOVERED

SK080822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--Sixty-five new mineral veins were discovered in the last 1 year according to data compiled at the Ministry of Natural Resources Development. Sixteen of them are fit for the development of new coal and ore mines. Among them are mineral veins of great economic value.

In this period a far greater amount of mineral reserves than in the last few years were secured. In particular, the Anju Geological Prospecting Corps concentrated efforts on securing deposits for the development of new coal mines along with the geological prospecting for opening up a wider prospect for the coal mines in the Anju district, a large-scale high calory coal production base. As a result, it secured over 10 times as much coal deposits as in the same previous period.

New fire-resistant materials which will greatly help attain the steel production target were also discovered.

The Inhung Geological Prospecting Corps found a big mineral vein, thereby opening up a bright prospect for the chuche-based industry.

The Central Physical Prospecting Corps conducted a comprehensive physical prospecting in a broad area covering 100 square kilometres, thus helping discover five big mineral deposits.

The Western District Iron Prospecting Corps surpassed 10 times the plan for securing mineral deposits by applying a new prospecting method.

Big successes were also achieved by the Sohung, Kyongsong, Sepo, Chonma and Songnae Geological Prospecting Corps.

CSO: 4120/282

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON MEETING HELD IN TOKYO

SK051557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Jun (KNS-KCNA)--The third meeting of the 12th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held at the Korean Hall in Tokyo over 27-28 May. Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

At the meeting Chairman Han Tok-su delivered a report "on consolidating successes gained in the 300-day patriotic innovation movement of loyalty and vigorously conducting all patriotic work including national reunification."

Referring to the grand celebrations held in the homeland on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader, the greatest jubilee of the nation, the reporter said: The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the immortal chuche idea and performed imperishable feats for the fatherland and the people, the age and mankind, covering the untrodden path of revolution full of trials through the indefatigable struggle for a long period spanning more than half a century.

The reporter pointed to the vigorous "300-day patriotic innovation movement" waged by Chongnyon to meet the significant holiday of April with high political enthusiasm and brilliant successes of work.

The reporter continued: The greates success gained through the "300-day patriotic innovation movement" was that the Chongnyon organization has been built up into a detachment of loyalty more firmly equipped with the chuche idea. Through this movement the functions and role of Chongnyon organs at all levels have been enhanced and its mass foundation strengthened still further.

Many successes have also been registered in the work for defending the democratic and national rights, said the reporter. He pointed to all the achievements made by Chongnyon during the patriotic innovation movement in expanding and developing the democratic national education, realising the overall application of special permanent residence and social ensurance system for the Korean citizens in Japan and wodening the road of their visit to the socialist homeland and trip to third countries.

During the period of the "300-day patriotic innovation movement" the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots took an active part in internal and external activities for national reunification and did a lot of work, the reporter noted, and stressed: All the successes achieved in this period of the movement are the shining fruition of the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

Referring to the tasks of Chongnyon and compatriots, the reporter stated: Strengthening the Chongnyon organization is a decisive guarantee for successfully carrying out the patriotic tasks of Chongnyon including the work of promoting national reunification.

The reporter called upon all the compatriots to rise as one in the fruitful struggle for fulfilling the tasks put forward in the historic policy speech of the respected leader to make this year when his 70th birthday was significantly celebrated as a great national jubilee shine as the most glorious year in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

In conclusion the reporter wholeheartedly wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

The report was followed by speeches.

The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/282

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

'PICTORIAL KOREA' FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

SK070445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Jun (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of "pictorial Korea" of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) was held on 4 June at the Korean Press Hall in Tokyo. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The meeting was attended by Han Tok-su, chairman, and Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the director of its propaganda department, leading personnel of organisations and enterprises under Chongnyon, the general director of "pictorial Korea" and its staff members and men of the press of Chongnyon.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a congratulatory speech at the meeting. He said that "pictorial Korea" has creditably performed its mission over the past 20 years, taking the chuche-based idea of the great leader on publication as the only guiding principle.

He stressed that the workers of "pictorial Korea" should consolidate the successes achieved in the past period and work in a more go-ahead way with an unshakable faith and a high sense of responsibility in conformity with the demand of the work of Chongnyon brought to a new higher stage in step with the grandiose struggle of the people in the homeland vigorously advancing, holding high the banner of the people's power and the three revolutions under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre and thus make this year shine as a year of most proud victory and glory in the history of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

A report was delivered at the meeting by Mun Tong-kon, general director of "pictorial Korea."

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/282

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS CHONGNYON GROUP--Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 2 June met the delegation of traders and industrialists in Saitama Prefecture under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Song Won-kun, vice-chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Present on the occasion was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [SK030430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 3 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/282

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS STUDY GROUPS--Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 4 June met and had a friendly talk with the Congolese delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Okotaka Ebale, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and general director of the National Education Ministry of the Congo, the delegation of the Portuguese group for the study of Kimilsongism headed by Fernando Manuel Catum Leiria, member of the Queluz, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism, and Aden Ali Bulle, head of the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia, now staying in our country. [Text] [Names of foreign visitors as received] [SK050910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 5 Jun 82]

MISSIONS ABROAD MARK KPA ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--Functions were held at DPRK missions abroad on the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army, according to reports. Banquets were recently arranged at the missions of our country in Madagascar, Burundi, India, Central Africa, the Congo, Peru, Nepal, Syria, Indonesia, Zaire, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Gabon, Zambia, Angola, Upper Volta, Algeria, Jamaica, Pakistan and Burma. Cocktail parties and film receptions were hosted at the DPRK missions in Togo, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Laos and Ghana, film receptions at the DPRK missions in Egypt and Malaysia and press conferences at the DPRK missions in Afghanistan and Austria. Photo exhibitions and film receptions were held at the missions of our country in the Sudan, Zimbabwe, the Yemen Arab Republic and Singapore and the DPRK permanent mission at the UNESCO in France and film receptions at the DPRK missions in Somalia, Syria and Guinea-Bissau. Present on those occasions were functionaries of political parties and public organizations and men of the press, military officers of the host countries and diplomatic envoys of different countries. At the UNESCO, representatives of various countries to it and its officials were present. The attendants wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [SK050848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 5 Jun 82]

MISSIONS MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY--Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--Functions were held recently at the DPRK missions abroad on the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports. Banquets, celebration meetings, press conferences, photo exhibitions and film receptions were held at the DPRK missions in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Yemen Arab Republic, Central Africa, Jamaica, Malaysia, Benin, Pakistan, Nigeria, Zambia, Tanzania, Austria, Portugal, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Singapore,

Mozambique and Thailand and the DPRK permanent observer mission in the UN office in Geneva and permanent missions at international organisations. On display in the halls were photographs showing the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his immortal revolutionary feats. The functions were attended by political and public figures and men of the press of the host countries, director general of the UN office in Geneva and general secretaries of the various international organisations and other representatives of international organisations. "The Great Leader Is the Father of the People" and "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem" and other Korean films were screened at the functions. All the attendants warmly congratulated the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life. [Text] [SK050347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 5 Jun 82]

KWP DELEGATION IN DENMARK--Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, arrived in Copenhagen on 29 May for a visit to Denmark, according to a report. It was met at the airport by Knud Heinesen, vice-chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and minister of finance, and Stin Kristensen, member of the Political Bureau of the Executive Committee and secretary in charge of international affairs of the party. Also present at the airport were Ambassador Yi Chol-sin and officials of the Korean Embassy in Copenhagen. The delegation left Helsinki on 29 May, concluding its Finnish visit. [Text] [SK042230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 4 Jun 82]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 4 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 3 June to France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the National Day of Seychelles. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your excellency, your government and people on the 5th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Seychelles on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. The Seychellois people under your correct leadership waged a vigorous struggle to firmly defend the sovereignty of the country and create a new life, resolutely crushing aggression, sabotage and subversive activities of imperialists and their stooges. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater advance in your future work for national independent development and building of a prosperous new society on the basis of successes already achieved. [Text] [SK041518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 4 Jun 82]

VISIT OF CANADIAN-RESIDENT KOREAN--Pyongyang, 29 May (KCNA)--Yu Chae-su, a Korean resident in Canada, who came here on 7 May for a visit to the homeland, left Pyongyang on 28 May by plane. He was seen off at the airport by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. During his stay in the homeland, Yu Chae-su visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected the Korean revolution museum,

the international friendship exhibition, the tower of the chuche idea, the Kim Il-song University, the Korean central history museum, the Korean art gallery, the Pyongyang students and childrens palace and other places. He spent a rest at the scenic spots of Mt Kumgang and Mt Myohyang, and appreciated the mass gymnastic display "the people sing of the leader," the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" and an acrobatic show. He met his relatives from whom he had been separated for scores of years owing to the division of the country. [Text] [SK290403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 29 May 82]

MISSIONS MARK CHONGNYON FOUNDING--Pyongyang, 4 Jun (KCNA)--Functions were recently held at the DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), according to reports. Film receptions were held at the DPRK missions in Nicaragua, Gabon, Algeria, Togo, Cameroon, Jamaica, Egypt, Nigeria, Sweden, India, Syria, Rwanda, Nepal, Tunisia, Pakistan, Madagascar, Portugal, Ethiopia, Ghana, Burma, the Sudan, Somalia, Mozambique, Benin, Zaire, Upper Volta, Afghanistan, Burundi, Zimbabwe, Malaysia, Iran and Lebanon and at the permanent mission of the DPRK at the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. A lecture was given at the mission of our country in Guyana and a press conference was held at the DPRK mission in the Congo. The functions were attended by political and public figures and men of the press of the host countries. The Korean films "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem," "We Are Grateful to the Socialist Homeland," "The Sun Shines Warm Here Too" and "The Land of Beautiful Scenery," etc. were screened there. [Text] [SK040820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 4 Jun 82]

KWP MESSAGE TO GDR PARTY--Pyongyang, 5 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on 4 June sent a message of condolence to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Upon hearing the sad news of the death of Comrade Albertt Norden who was active as member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany for many years, the message notes, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea expresses deep condolences to the CC of the party and the bereaved family of the deceased. [Text] [SK050414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 5 Jun 82]

CADRES EXPRESS CONDOLENCES--Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--Cadres of our country on 7 June called at the embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Pyongyang and expressed condolences on the death of Comrade Albertt Norden who was member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. A wreath in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was laid beneath a portrait of the deceased. Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, and Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Chae-suk, O Mun-han and other personages concerned observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased and signed the mourners book. Diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of various countries in Pyongyang also visited the GDR Embassy yesterday and expressed condolences. [Text] [SK080403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 8 Jun 82]

DANISH PREMIER MEETS KIM YONG-NAM--Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--Anker Henrik Joergensen, chairman of the Social Democratic Party and prime minister of Denmark, on 2 June met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on a visit to Denmark, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK070424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 7 Jun 82]

KWP DELEGATION ENDS EUROPEAN TOUR--Pyongyang, 7 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, returned home on 6 June by plane after visiting Finland and Denmark. It was met at the airport by Comrades So Chol and Hwang Chang-yop, and Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the KWP. G.A. Kriulin, Soviet ambassador to our country, was also present there. The delegation visited Denmark from 29 May to 4 June. During its stay the delegation of the KWP had talks with the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark. The Social Democratic Party of Denmark arranged a reception for the KWP delegation. The talks and reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. While staying in Denmark, the delegation toured Copenhagen, Esbjerg and Ribe and was invited to a reception given by the chairman of the Esbjerg City Committee of the Social Democratic Party and mayor. The delegation left Copenhagen on 4 June after concluding its visit to Denmark. It was seen off at the airport by Ejner Christiansen, member of the Political Bureau of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and its general secretary, and Stin Kristensen, member of the Political Bureau of the Executive Committee of the party and its international secretary. [Text] [SK070438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 7 Jun 82]

SPORTS DELEGATION RETURNS HOME--Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--The cultural delegation of our country headed by Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and arts, which has attended the meeting of ministers of culture of socialist countries held in Czechoslovakia, and Kim Yu-son, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee, who had attended the 85th general meeting of the IOC, returned home on 7 June by plane. A delegation of the Trade Unions International of Workers in the metal industry headed by its Secretary Waletin Goshinski and a delegation of professor and doctor of the Writers Union of Tunisia headed by Mohamed Laroussi Metoui, member of the parliament of the Republic of Tunisia and chairman of the Writers Union, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday for a visit to our country. [Text] [SK072221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 7 Jun 82]

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END

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' HITS U.S. PLAN TO SELL F-4D FIGHTERS TO S. KOREA

SK130436 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] According to an announcement by a spokesman for the U.S. Defense Department, the U.S. administration is scheming to sell to South Korea six F-4D Phantom fighters.

This is another maneuver to build up military strength. It is an aggressive, criminal act which will aggravate the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula. This shows that the United States is openly challenging peace, while at the same time it is advocating the peace.

Due to the U.S. schemes to provoke another war, this land has become a powderkeg that could be the site of a new war. The tense situation is being aggravated on the Korean Peninsula. A dangerous situation in which a war of northward invasion may break out at any moment is being created.

If the United States should ignite a war on the Korean Peninsula, it will face shame and defeat. The United States should immediately stop preparations for a northward war and withdraw its troops and all military hardware from South Korea.

CSO: 4108/167

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' NOTES ANTI-U.S. LETTER FROM OVERSEAS KOREAN

SK140820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 14 (KCNA)--An overseas Korean intellectual surnamed Kim sent a letter some time ago to a professor at Seoul University, his friend, in connection with the intensified anti-U.S. struggle among South Korean students and people, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Pointing to the fact that anti-U.S. slogans are bursting forth uninterruptedly and the anti-U.S. struggle is rapidly gaining in strength in South Korea, which was typified by the burning of the "American Cultural Centre," he says:

This is not a mere arson nor leaflet scattering, but an expression of the indignation and grievances pent up against the United States which has been occupying South Korea and forcing slavery upon its people for 37 years and the first cry of the awakened people. The flame that flared up at the "American Cultural Centre" was a torch announcing the start of an anti-U.S. struggle of new dimensions and the leaflets scattered were a declaration of war announcing the powerful anti-U.S. national salvation struggle of our people. The anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea is, indeed, a well-aimed national salvation struggle.

Stressing that only when they fight against the United States can they restore the occupied territory, realize the democratization of society and achieve the reunification of the country, he says: This is because the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea is the root cause of all misfortunes and hardships of our nation.

He further says:

The United States is neither the "liberator" nor the "helper." Its "aid" is a means of further subjugating our country and nation politically and economically.

In conclusion, he emphasizes: We should wage a more vigorous anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, clearly seeing that it is none but the United States that divides our country, obstructs reunification and impedes democratisation of society.

CSO: 4120/298

CHON ESCAPES SEVERAL ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS

SK151022 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[From the "Hour for the Men and Officers of the Armed Forces" program with announcer (Kim Chang-yun): "Chon Tu-hwan is Seized by Fear"]

[Text] Men and officers of the armed forces:

As is known to the world, attempts on the life of Chon Tu-hwan by military personnel have already been made 6 or 7 times since September 1980. An army captain shot at Chon Tu-hwan while he was touring Kwangju and another army officer attempted to assassinate Chon Tu-hwan when he was inspecting front lines. To cite a few recent cases: attempts on the life of Chon Tu-hwan were miscarried on 4 and 27 December last year and again on 25 January this year.

In the case of the attempted assassination on 25 January, a colonel, commander of the 30th battalion attached to the capitol corps, shot at Chon Tu-hwan in his Chongwadae office, but missed and Chon Tu-hwan's life was spared.

So on 30 March when he was watching the joint military exercise staged by South Korean and U.S. troops in a mountainous area southwest of Seoul, Chon Tu-hwan is said to have stayed in a specially built bunker, solid like a fortress, together with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. Even after a tight net of security guards surrounded the bunker and Chongwadae security guards armed with portable anti-tank rockets were positioned in places around the bunker, Chon Tu-hwan is said to have inspected the soldiers from behind bullet-proof glass.

For this reason, foreign news reports scoffed at Chon Tu-hwan, saying that he was surrounded by a specially tight security, unprecedented in foreign countries.

In fact, Chon Tu-hwan is fanning the fury of the people and not a few officers and men of the armed forces by his fascist suppression and murderous acts such as the Kwangju incident. He is also generating resentment

among the military for his maneuvers to make the army a private army, corruptions and irregularities and nepotism in military personnel administration.

The anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit on the part of those retired or relegated high-ranking officers and of the soldiers who are under their influence appears to be deepening along with the people's anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment.

Although No Tae-u, Kim Pok-tong and Yi Hui-sung have already been discharged from the army, their remnant forces within the army appear to have joined the anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces. So Chun-yol, now serving as commander of the first army corps is said to be in contact with Kang Yong-sik who retired after serving in the post of commander of the sixth army corps and director of the joint chiefs of staff to recruit the anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces in the third army corps.

What is more, distrust and irrevocable friction are said to exist between Kim Yun-ho, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff; Hwang Yong-si, army chief of staff and Pak Chung-tong, commander of the security command.

Needless to say, Chon Tu-hwan is trying to bring the military under his control by taking advantage of this friction.

Fearing that he might meet his end if any one of them joins anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces, he frequently urges the people, through screaming, to expel the ingrained factionalism and nepotism-consciousness.

No wonder people call him a night president who makes night tours only without giving prior notice and makes others read his speeches while he remains in a bullet-proof car wearing a bullet-proof vest. No wonder people say his days are numbered.

CSO: 4108/167

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS RAP CURB LOAN SCANDAL

SK111630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA)--Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea Yi Yong-su, chairman of the C.C. of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea Kim I-hun, chairman of the C.C. of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts Yi Ki-yong and chairman of the C.C. of the Korean Journalists Union Kim Ki-nam respectively published talks denouncing the base attempts of the Chon Tu-hwan group to conceal the truth of the "loan scandal" committed recently by it.

In their talks they said that the loan scandal is a large-scale swindle committed by the Chongwadae clan with the abuse of its privilege and a planned financial robbery perpetrated by Chon Tu-hwan himself through his relatives for securing political fund.

Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha whom the South Korean puppets are now widely advertising as the prime movers in the loan scandal are mere victims to the attainment of this political aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, they pointed out.

Noting that however desperately traitor Chon Tu-hwan may try to veil the truth of the scandal by setting in motion the henchmen of Chongwadae, he cannot conceal his true color as the real criminal, they said:

It is only too natural that even the South Korean "National Assembly" is asking if a "specific person" was involved in the "loan scandal," or not.

The scandal betrayed the seamy side and corruption of the South Korean society and the reactionary and anti-popular nature of the power-almighty military dictatorial system, they said, and stressed:

With the military terror rule of the Chon Tu-hwan group left alone, it is impossible to realize the democratization of society or do away with corruption and social vices.

CSO: 4120/298

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRC DAILY EXPOSES S. KOREAN CURB LOAN SCANDAL

SK111559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (KCNA)--The June 7 issue of the Chinese "PEOPLES DAILY" carried an article headlined "Chang Yong-cha Case--Scandal of South Korea" which discloses the big financial scandal in South Korea.

The article says:

The prime movers of the scandal are Chang Yong-cha, a relative of South Korean puppet President Chon Tu-hwan, and her husband Yi Chol-hui who is former deputy chief of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency.

The Chang Yong-cha scandal gave a serious shocking to the South Korean economy. But what is more important is that it exposed the darkness and corruption of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial rule.

All people demand a thorough probe into the scandal, directing a spearhead directly against the Chon Tu-hwan ruling group.

Even quite a number of "national assemblymen" consider that the scandal should be ascribed to the collusion between power and economy in addition to the ailment of South Korean economic structure.

Chang Yong-cha is a younger sister of the wife of Yi Kyu-kwang, uncle of Chon Tu-hwan's wife, director of the "Taehan Mining Development Company" and former "MP superintendent of the army headquarters." Chang Yong-cha, Yi Kyu-kwang and Chon Tu-hwan formed a dark triangle.

Chang Yong-cha had used Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Kyu-kwang as her political and economic backing in the whole course of the scandal.

Public opinion and public figures of all strata demanded that the backstage manipulator of Chang Yong-cha be made clear and the fact that part of money she misappropriated by fraud was used as a "political fund" of Chon Tu-hwan's "Democratic Justice Party" be thoroughly investigated.

Under the pressure of public opinion Chon Tu-hwan staged a ridiculous farce, reshuffling leading personnel of the "Democratic Justice Party," a ruling party, and "cabinet ministers."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique published "the final results of the investigation" in the name of the prosecution authorities and obstinately denied the involvement of political power in the case.

By so doing the Chon Tu-hwan clique attempts to lull the discontent of public opinion and wave off the peoples condemnation.

But public figures of South Korea are not going to sit idle.

Chon Tu-hwan has forcibly closed the door of investigation into the "background" of the Chang Yong-cha scandal by using his "Democratic Justice Partys" domination over the "National Assembly." But the scandal will become an active volcano influencing the political situation of South Korea.

CSO: 4120/298

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SECURITY COMMAND OFFICER 'EXECUTED' BY ROK SOLDIERS

SK150313 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 Jun 82

[News for the soldiers from the feature program "Hour for the Men and Officers of the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Anti-Chong Tu-hwan voices are being heard louder among the men and officers of the armed forces in connection with Chon Tu-hwan's curb market scandal.

Officers and soldiers at an army unit, hearing about the truth about the curb market scandal--a topic widely talked about in town--from Sgt. Choe who had recently visited his home in Seoul, are reportedly raising their voices condemning the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The ring has already committed irregularities in the course of the so-called investigation. Naming Chong Chi-kun, former prosecutor general, to the post of minister of justice is another attempt to keep committing irregularities even in the courts and to permanently bury in secrecy Chon Tu-hwan's involvement in the scandal. The truth will out. Chongwadae's black tail has already been exposed. Chon Tu-hwan's days are numbered. Not only will Chon Tu-hwan not be forgiven of his crimes, but also his U.S. master will before long leave him in a lurch as anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. sentiment grows.

The soldiers reportedly hate Chon Tu-hwan, saying things like this.

Soldiers in an army unit executed Lt. Yi of the security command, who was stationed in the unit and who used to run amok as Chon Tu-hwan's stooge. Lt. Yi, an officer of the security unit, was found dead under a bridge. Finding an anti-Chon Tu-hwan leaflet posted in the barracks of the unit, he was reportedly harrassing the soldiers who had participated in the student movement in the universities by rechecking their personnel files and examples of their handwriting.

Fearing public opinion, the authorities tried to say that Lt. Yi was drunk and fell to his death from the bridge. However, it is reported that the patriotic soldiers who hated him pushed him over the bridge.

At the news of Lt. Yi's death, the soldiers are reported to be relieved and said: Good. His death presages the end of Chon Tu-hwan.

CSO: 4108/167

OVERSEAS KOREAN SCHOLARS DISCUSS UNIFICATION IN GENEVA

SK170439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 17 (KCNA)--The 5th symposium of All Overseas Korean Scholars for National Unification was held in Geneva some time ago, according to a report.

The symposium was attended by more than 100 Korean scholars and compatriots from the United States, Japan, Canada, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark.

A keynote report titled "Let Us Achieve Democracy and Unification in Response to the Call of the Times" was delivered by Choe Ki-hwan, chairman of the "Council for the Building of Democratic Society of South Korea," an organization of Koreans in Switzerland, on behalf of the preparatory committee of the symposium.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Yi Ung-no, a Korean painter in France; Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council"; Yun I-sang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminyon); Sonu Hak-won, professor of Central Methodist University, the United States; and Yi Hwa-son, chairman of the "Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification in West Germany" who is a Korean pastor in West Germany.

Then congratulatory messages to the symposium from a number of Swiss personages and Koreans in different countries were read out at the symposium.

Taking the floor were Kim Un-ha, director and publisher of "SINHAN MINBO," a Koreans newspaper in the United States; Kuk Yong-kil, general secretary of the "Council of the Movement for Democracy in the Homeland" in the United States; Choe Ik-hwan, professor at Seattle Central Community University, the United States; Kim Chae-chin, a Korean resident in Japan; Chon Chung-nim, publisher of "NEW KOREA TIMES"; Kim Sun-hwan, a Korean resident in West Germany; Song Sok-chung, professor at Michigan State University, the United States; Kim Tong-su, professor at Norfolk State University, the United States; O Yong-ni, Korean resident in Japan; and Sonu Hak-won, professor at Central Methodist University, the United States.

Then the symposium was divided into sub-committee meetings and all the attendants actively participated in the discussion.

Unanimously pointing out that the aggression and intervention of outside forces is the main obstacle lying in the way of the reunification of the country, the speakers strongly demanded that the United States immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all its nuclear weapons.

They branded the Chon Tu-hwan cliques "unification proposal" as an entirely deceptive one for a permanent division of the country and for concealing its true color in engaging itself in fascist repression. And they held that the Chon Tu-hwan clique must promptly step down from "power" for the sake of democratisation of the South Korean society and national unification.

They were unanimous in saying that the country can be reunified only through dialogue and that to strive for its realization is an important task facing them.

The question of instituting "prize of peaceful unification" at the sixth symposium was entrusted to the secretariat of the preparatory committee of the symposium.

"Geneva Declaration for National Unification" was adopted there.

CSO: 4120/298

DPRK RALLY MARKS ANTI-JAPANESE STRUGGLE ANNIVERSARY

SK100431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 10 (KCNA)--The South Korean people of all walks of life should vigorously wage the massive anti-U.S. struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and nuclear and all other destructive weapons from South Korea, sweep away the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule and set up a genuine democratic government, declared Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

She said this in her report at a Pyongyang meeting held on June 9 to commemorate the 56th anniversary of the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration for independence.

The June 10 demonstration which was held on June 10, 1926, against the Japanese imperialists occupation of Korea and their brutal colonial rule was a massive anti-Japanese patriotic struggle to take back the lost dignity and sovereignty of the nation and achieve the independence of the country.

She said:

The earnest desires of the participants in the June 10 anti-Japanese demonstration for independence 56 years ago and our people have not yet been realised throughout the country and the South Korean people are still subjected to disgraceful colonial slavery.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have not only turned South Korea into a colony and a military base and are bringing unbearable misfortunes and sufferings to the people but also imposing the prolonged tragedy of national split upon our people, pursuing the "two Koreas" policy dead set against the reunification of Korea.

Availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression, the Japanese reactionaries have already made inroads deep into political, economic, cultural and military fields of South Korea. They are now supplying the South Korean puppets with weapons and helping them build the munitions industry. They have worked out even a plan to dispatch their "self-defence forces" to the Korean front in case of emergency.

Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor without an equal, is selling off the interests of the country and the nation, serving U.S. imperialism as well as Japanese reactionaries as their running dog.

The only way for putting an end to the division of the country and reunifying it is to realise the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

In conclusion she called upon all the Koreans at home and abroad to rise in the sacred struggle to found a confederal state, independent, democratic and peaceful.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

CSO: 4120/298

DPRK DAILY SCORES S. KOREAN STATEMENT ON LEBANON

SK130152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2323 GMT 12 Jun 82

[NODONG SINMUN 13 June commentary: "Puppets' Clumsy Trick"]

[Text] On 11 June a spokesman for the South Korean Foreign Ministry denounced Israeli aggression in Lebanon, clamoring about the need for peaceful settlement of all international disputes. The South Korean puppets' remarks denouncing Israeli aggression in Lebanon are nothing but sugar-coated words. It is known to the world that historically they have committed criminal acts against the Arab people in league with Israel under the aegis of the U.S. imperialists. Whenever the Israeli aggressors committed brigandish armed aggression against the Arabs, the South Korean puppets distorted the truth by saying that the Arab side was the first to provoke the wars, thus supporting the provocateurs. When Israel occupied a part of the Arab countries, they highly praised the aggressors by exalting the Israelis as heroes of the desert.

The South Korean puppets were the ones who planned to dispatch to Israel pilots and ground troops during the fourth Mideast war. No matter how suddenly the puppets may assume a different color, they cannot cover up their nature as supporters of the Israeli zionists. In recent days, the collusion between the South Korean puppets and Israel has been enhanced. While strengthening the military collusion with Israel, the South Korean puppets are jointly tapping resources to make nuclear arms.

It is clear that his is part of a scheme for a nuclear war staged by the U.S. imperialists.

It is ridiculous that they denounced the Israeli aggressors' acts of making inroads in Lebanon. This is very shameless hypocrisy. It is a really shameless gibberish for the truculent stooges of aggression, who are indiscriminately arresting and murdering the patriotic people in South Korea struggling to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression and to achieve national independence, to denounce someone else's aggression.

If they made such remarks denouncing the aggression from their heart, they should first denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are inflicting many misfortunes and much pain on the South Korean people and

are desperately blocking our country's reunification and should demand their immediate and unconditional withdrawal from South Korea.

Speaking of the puppets' absurd remarks about the resolution of international disputes through peaceful negotiations is also presumptuous. The South Korean puppets are the U.S. imperialists' faithful dogs. They are not qualified to discuss peace. They are warmongers who are executing aggressive schemes and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

According to the U.S. imperialist aggressive line, they are building up their military strength and increasing armaments, openly maneuvering for war by waging war exercises on the ground, in the sky and at sea almost daily and frequently committing provocative acts against us along the military demarcation line [Kunsan Pungyeson].

By so doing, they are turning South Korea into a dangerous setting for a new war. Upholding the U.S. imperialist aggressive line, the puppets are joining in their masters' war maneuvers. It is brazen-faced for them to babble about the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

The South Korean puppets are kicking up a racket by clamoring about peace in connection with the Mideast situation. This shows that they are trying to cover up their dirty nature as the enemy of nonaligned countries, including the Arab people, and to escape international isolation as well as to infiltrate the Third World countries to carry out the U.S. imperialist policy of destruction, plunder, division and alienation and to earn more dollars.

By covering up their criminal nature and enhancing their image in the global arena, the South Korean puppets are scheming to have the South Korean people see a vision and to quash their struggle spirit.

However they may try to slip on sheep's clothing, they cannot cover up their nature. The South Korean puppets are not the ones with which the independent countries of the world should deal.

No matter how a dirty imperialist puppet and war maniac like the Chon Tu-hwan clique may try to hide its true nature, it can deceive no one.

CSO: 4108/167

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES FINALIZE STRATEGIES FOR POLITICAL SUMMIT

SK160122 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] With the meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and leaders of the political parties opening today at Chongwadae, the three major parties actually finalized their respective strategies yesterday to obtain their aims in dealing with overall state affairs following the loan-bill scandal.

Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), consulted with party policy makers such as Rep. Chin I-chong, chairman of the Policy Deliberation Committee, on the concrete subjects his party would raise in the meeting.

The majority DJP has adopted a policy to concentrate on solving scandal-related problems in the Chongwadae get-together in an attempt to erase adverse factors that have stemmed from the scandal.

The first minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) confirmed yesterday its formula for the scheduled high-level meeting in the Executive Council. Party head Rep. Yu Chi-song said, "I will urge in the meeting with the president that the government should bare the whole truth about the financial scandal and call to account the ministers concerned additionally. Then, I will strongly request the lifting of the political ban on former politicians, the release of political prisoners and activation of the National Assembly and the press function, which are our party's consistent demands," he said. "I will do my best to have the summit provide a new turning point for the establishment of democracy on this soil," he added.

The members of the DKP Executive Council will hear the outcome of the Chongwadae talks from Rep. Yu in a meeting to be held shortly after the Chongwadae talks.

The second minority Korea National Party (KNP) put the final touches yesterday on its alternatives to cope with the situation, which its head Kim Chong-chol will suggest during the meeting with the chief executive. He discussed party strategy with key post holders--Reps. Sin Chol-kyun, secretary general, Yi Tong-chin, floor leader and Kim Yong-kwang, chief policymaker--at his home. Prior to the meeting, Kim met business leaders to hear from them about the current economic trends in the wake of the Yi-chang scandal. The KNP leader decided to put more emphasis on economic issues than on political problems in the three-party meeting.

CSO: 4120/296

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED--The Seoul Tongdaemun police arrested four students from Songgyungwan University Wednesday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. They are alleged to have scattered about 200 leaflets titled "Declaration for Democratization" from the roof of the five-story graduate school building on the school campus Monday, the police said. [Text] [SK140138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 May 82 p 8]

MORE STUDENTS ARRESTED--Chongju--Police here yesterday arrested six young people on charges of planning to hold antigovernment demonstrations at Chungbuk National University, Chongju University and Chongju Teacher's College. According to police, the six met at a bookstore in the city at around 6:15 p.m. Monday and shared printed materials with seditious contents they made. Police said the six planned to use the leaflets to instigate demonstrations by students at the universities and college. (YONHAP) [Text] [SK142335 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 May 82 p 8]

STUDENTS SENTENCED--Three students from Hankook University of Foreign Studies have been sentenced to 15 days in police jail by a summary court on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. [Text] [SK150025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jun 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/296

GOVERNMENT RAISES PRICES; MOVES TO STIMULATE ECONOMY

SK180919 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has decided to raise the prices of coal and coal briquettes--main fuel sources for Korean homes--by 2.2 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively, effective July 1, Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song announced Tuesday.

The home-delivery price of a 3.6-kg coal briquette in Seoul will rise from the current 153 won to 158 won. One U.S. dollar is worth about 720 won.

In a press conference, the country's top economic policymaker said that railroad fares will also be raised by five percent effective July 1.

The current intracity bus fare for adults will remain unchanged, but the fare for students will be raised from the present 60 won to 85 won effective June 1. The fare for working youngsters will be lowered from 110 won to 85 won.

There will be no changes in taxi fares or electricity charges. A possible shortage of funds for power source development, arising from the freezing of electricity rates, will be covered by rationalizing management and adjusting investment and inventory, Kim said.

The projected hikes in coal and public transportation charges will increase wholesale and consumer prices by 0.11 percent and 0.21 percent, respectively, Kim added.

In a separate move to stimulate the national economy, which has been plagued with a protracted recession, the government has decided to lower the capital gains tax rates for the acquisition of a home--both single family houses and apartments--from the current 15 to 35 percent to five percent across the board, according to Kim.

Other measures aimed at invigorating the construction business include a total capital gains tax exemption on a housing lot with the construction of a living unit of less than 25.7 pyong, a 30-percent acquisition and registration tax reduction for low-income peoples' living quarters of less than 27.5 pyong, and the expansion of housing loans from the present 5.3 million won to 7.3 million won for a 15-pyong living unit, one pyong is equal to 3.3 square meters.

The government will spend 200 billion won (277.8 million dollars) on provincial roads and other rural promotion projects, and release 220 billion won in special funds to support business activities by small and medium-sized enterprises.

The rebate rates of bills issued to small and medium-sized enterprises will be raised from the present 70 to 80 percent and an additional 100 billion won will be supplied to the National Citizens Bank to help ease the financial pinch facing those enterprises, Kim said.

CSO: 4120/296

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ANALYZED

Seoul KOREA NEWSREVIEW in English 8 May 82 pp 8-10

[Article: "N. Energy Plan Ambitious"]

[Text]

The power development programs in Korea have been implemented by KEPCO in parallel with the government's four consecutive five-year economic development plans, and the total generating facilities have been remarkably increased to 9,835 mw as of today, more than 27 times the total facilities existing in 1961, the year the First Power Development Program began. The annual growth rate of electricity demand has also increased to 18.5 percent to the average.

However, KEPCO has adjusted the annual growth rate of the demand for electricity down to an average of 11.1 percent for the Fifth Five-Year Economic & Social Development Plan period since they forecast a smaller demand due to the prevailing economic stagnation. A total of 8,500 mw facilities including 5 nuclear units will be commissioned during this period, thus KEPCO will have facilities generating a total of 17,571 mw by the end of 1986.

Since the majority of power plants to be built is nuclear, requiring more than 10 years of construction, the power development program of 10 years extends beyond the ordinary five-year economic development plan by an additional five years.

According to this plan, the average annual growth rate of the demand for electricity is expected to be 11.1 percent during the Fifth and Sixth periods, thus the total sales in 1991 will be 99,936 million kwh. The peak demand is expected to be the 19,733mw and total generating facilities will be about 27,000mw.

In order to secure those facilities, KEPCO has developed non-petroleum power plants as well as making maximum use of domestic energy resources. Oil-fired plants will not be projected; meanwhile, nuclear, coal-fired and hydro plants will be developed as alternative energy resources. Altogether, 12 nuclear units (10,629 mw) including 8 units in the process of being built, 8 units in the process of being built, 8 units of coal-fired plants (4,120 mw), 2 units of anthracite-fired (400 mw), 8 hydro (863 mw) and 2 pumped storage (1,200 mw) will be built and commissioned by 1991.

When this program is successfully accomplished, the ratio of oil-fired energy will be decreased from 74.2 percent in 1981 to only 14.6 percent in 1991.

In the meantime, a total of 4,171 km of 345 kv transmission lines together with 16,333 mw of sub-stations will be built throughout the country forming the 345 kv multiloop systems so that a smooth and flexible power transmission can be maintained.

In-house sub-stations and underground cables for transmission and distribution will be built at the maximum extent to protect the public from hazards and to promote city spectacles. For those facilities, a total investment of 21,600 billion won at the constant value of that of 1982 will be required during the upcoming 10 years.

Anthracite, the only available energy source as a fuel in Korea, is very poor in calories having a high content of ash. And yet, its stable supply can not be guaranteed because of the high priority in residential use.

Therefore, no more anthracite-fired plants will be built except Soehae Thermal (200 mwx2), which is being built. Accordingly, all new coal-fired

plants will rely upon imported bituminous coal for their fuel.

Use of bituminous coal has been relatively little as compared to other fuels because of difficult problems associated with air pollution, transportation and ash treatment, however, its use as a fuel for power plants is widely being implemented by many utilities around the world.

Its reserves are known as 640 billion tons, more than 4 times that of oil reserves and more importantly coal is scattered all around the world. In this regard, coalfired plants will not only be competitive in economics but also will contribute to the reduction of oil imports and diversification of energy sources.

KEPCO has had coal-fired plant projects since 1975 and currently Samchonpo Thermal (500mwx2) and Kojong Thermal (500mwx2) are being built to be commissioned in 1983 and 1984, respectively.

In addition to the above, four units of 500 mw coal-fired plants are projected in the Sixth Five-Year Power Development Program as a part of the non-petroleum power development policy.

Meanwhile, the existing oil-fired plants will be converted to burn coal. As a first step, Honam Termal Units 1 and 2 (560 mw) and Yosu Thermal Units 1 and 2 (500 mw) will be modified so that bituminous coal can be used in 1984 and 1986, respectively.

Thus, the ratio of coal-fired plants will be increased from 7.6 and 22.3 percent in 1991. In terms of power generation, the number of coal-fired plants will be over one fifth of the total by 1985, provided that Samchonpo Thermal Units 1 & 2 and Kojong Thermal Units 1 & 2 are commissioned by that time.

To cope with the coal requirements, long-term supplies will be secured by diversification through long-term purchase contracts and development imports. Also, a berth with a 50,000 ton capacity will be built at Samchonpo Thermal and a berth with a 110,000 ton capacity will be built at Kojong Thermal for exclusive use of imported coal by 1982 and 1983.

A study is being made on stockpiles of imported coal together with the countermeasures for environmental protection from air pollution.

The degree of energy dependence on imported energy has reached 70 percent due to the rapid increase of annual energy demand and the scarcity of domestic energy supply. Particularly, the heavy dependence on oil has resulted in the necessity for a nonpetroleum power development.

As alternative energy sources, nuclear and coal are the only ones available in the viewpoint of economics and technology although they have to be imported. The initial capital for nuclear energy is very high as compared to that of coal-fired plants, however, the total generating cost is lower because of much cheaper fuel costs, which is a very attractive and decisive factor in economic competition.

Nuclear technology is still going on, therefore, not only on nuclear safety but also on construction so that fuel costs will be reduced as technology develops here. Thus, KEPCO has studied all aspects of economics and energy strategies for nonpetroleum power developments in the mid-1970s, and then shifted the power development policy to a nuclear-oriented one.

The detailed nuclear development programs are as follow: During the Fifth program period, Nuclear Unit 2 (650 mw) and Unit 3 (678.7 mw) will be commissioned in 1983 and three additional units of the 950 mw class will be dedicated in addition to the Unit 1 which is under operation. In addition to the above, 3 units in the 950 mw class (units 8, 9 and 10) will be built from 1987 — 1989 and 4 additional units in the 900 mw class will also be built by 1991.

All together, 5 units (4,180 mw) will be commissioned during the Fifth period commissioned during the Fifth period and 7 units (6,450 mw) will be built during the Sixth period, thus the amount of nuclear energy will be increased from 6.0 percent of the nation's total energy in 1981 to 27.1 percent and 41.5 percent in 1986 and 1991, respectively. In terms of power generation, nuclear energy will generate over 40 percent in 1986 and 50 per cent in 1991 and the function of nuclear plants as a base load will be founded.

In order to implement a power development program based on nuclear energy, certain measures have to be established such as diversification of nuclear fuel suppliers by means of long-term contracts and development imports. The application of new codes and standards as well as strict quality controls and quality assurance will be implemented for nuclear safety. Intensive training for reactor operators

Nuclear Construction & Operation Status

Classification / Methodology		Location	Reactor	Capacity (MW)	Manufacturer: Reactor	Manufacturer: T/G	Commissioning
Turnkey	1	Kyong-Nam Kori	PWR	587	W.H (U.S.A)	G.E.C (U.K.)	78.4
	2	Kyong-Nam Kori	PWR	650	W.H (U.S.A)	G.E.C (U.K.)	83.12
	3	Kyong-Puk Wolsong	PHWR	678.7	AECL (Canada)	Parsons (Canada & U.K.)	83.4
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	Kyong-Nam Kori	PWR	950	W.H (U.S.A)	G.E.C (U.K.)	84.9
Non-Turnkey	6	Kyong-Nam Kori	PWR	950	W.H (U.S.A)	G.E.C (U.K.)	85.9
	7	Chon-Nam Yonggwang	PWR	950	W.H (U.S.A)	W.H (U.S.A)	86.3
	8	Chon-Nam Yonggwang	PWR	950	W.H (U.S.A)	W.H (U.S.A)	87.3
	9	Kyong-Puk Uljin	PWR	950	Framathom (France)	Alsthom (France)	88.3
	10	Kyong-Puk Uljin	PWR	950	Framathom ((France)	Alsthom (France)	89.3

and manpower development will also be conducted for the advancement of technology.

The electricity business is one of the typical facility industries and requires a large capital investment, therefore, it is almost impossible to self-finance an electric company. In order to raise funds for new facilities, foreign loans and domestic credits have to be secured therefore, good terms and conditions for loan financing is an essential factor for successful power development.

The total capital investment required for power facilities during the Fifth period is estimated at 9,300 billion won (at a constant value of that of 1982) including the advance payment for new projects to be implemented during the Sixth period, composing $4.3 billion as foreign currency and 6,200 billion won as local currency.

Classified by sectors, a total of 6.900 billion won is needed for power plants including $4.1 billion and 3,900 billion won as local currency. For transmission and the distribution sector, a total of 2,300 billion won is needed including $200 million as foreign currency and 2,200 billion won as local currency. Additionally, 100 billion won is needed in other sectors.

The Korean economy has been developed with rapid growth rate unprecedented throughout the world by accomplishing four consecutive Five-Year Economic Development Plans on the basis of every effort made by the nation to improve added values and potential capabilities of labors followed by the shortage of domestic natural resources.

1. Economic structures have been changed to industrialization, particularly accomplishing heavy industries throughout the growth and expansion of many new industries.

2. The degree of dependence of the national economy to the abroad has been deepened as the foreign capital inducement and the import of raw materials needed for high growth have been expanded together with the rapidly increased export.

3. Sudden change of employment patterns followed by increased labors and the level of technology have been improved drastically.

As a result of continuous high growth, national economy has been much improved showing the GNP growth of 4.9 times from 3 trillion won in 1961 to 14.8 trillion won in 1981 by constant value of 1975. Thus, 8.3 percent of an average annual growth rate of GNP has been recorded during the last 2 decades and per capita GNP has been increased from $82 in 1961 to $1,636 in 1981 by the same constant value.

Meanwhile, the Korean economy, which has been kept on the growth under the difficult worldwide circumstances since the first oil crisis in 1973, has been struck with big impact

at the second oil crisis in 1979 and has been slowed down from the second half of 1979.

To make matters worse, the poor harvest resulting from a cold summer in 1980 has played a role of minus 6.2 percent GNP growth compared to the previous year.

The gradual recovery of the national economy was seen in 1981, however, it is forcasted that recovery will be delayed due to worldwide stagnation.

Electricity business is a tractor of modern industries and a fundamental backbone supplying energy to all industries. Thus, the electricity business in Korea has supported our national economy to grow effectively and has taken a leading role in promoting culture and civilization of our life even under the many difficulties encountered during the repeated oil crisis.

The electricity business has been implemented by the government with top priority in executing the First Five Year Economic Development Plan and as a result, power restriction was banned on April 1, 1964 by commissioning Pusan Thermal Units 1 & 2, making an epoch in the electricity business.

Since then, electrification was deemed necessary to improve the living standard and incomes for rural and fishery areas. On Aug. 28, 1964, the National Assembly has proposed a motion and then a Special Law Concerning Rural Electrification was enacted and finally became effective by Dec. 30, 1965.

The Electrification Project has been actively expedited in parallel with the Saemaul (New Community) campaign started in early 1970s so that by 1980 a complete electrification throughout the country had been successfully finished except the areas where electrification was impossible (for 56,500 houses).

To cope with the increased power transmission between area more effectively, 345 kv extra high voltage transmission system was adopted so that the existing 154 kv Sin-Yosu Line (189.3 km of Yosu Thermal — Sin-Okchon) was upgraded to 345 kv permanently.

The first Nuclear Unit 1 was loaded of its initial fuel in April 1977 and the first criticality was achieved on June 19. ●

CSO: 4120/284

LOCALIZATION PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL GOODS REPORTED

Seoul KOREA NEWSREVIEW in English 8 May 82 p 11

[Article: "Key Goods to be 'Korealized' by '86"]

[Text]

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has worked out an ambitious localization plan of the country's key strategic industrial items under which the local content ratio of machinery, electronics and electrical items is projected to reach somewhere between 90 and 100 percent by 1986.

The ministry officials said last week that an average of 40 percent in local content ratio of such products at present should be boosted to more than 90 percent in order to remain competitive in international markets.

A total of 38 items are targets of the intensified localization projects, according to the ministry.

The power plant facilities to which a growing importance is being attached by the government in particular for instance, their average local content ratio will be boosted to 68 percent in terms of value by 1986 from the current 36.7 percent, they said.

The Koreanization ratios of bulldozers and tractors, meanwhile, will be increased to 90 percent uniformly by 1986 from the present 50 and 40 percent respectively, they disclosed.

Among other items whose localization ratios are to be increased to 90 percent or more by 1986 are washing machines (from 89 percent to 100 percent), refrigerators (from 91 percent to 100 percent), electronic watches (from 65 percent to 100 percent), tape recorders (from 80 percent to 100 percent), color TV sets (from 78 percent to 98 percent).

CSO: 4120/285

BRIEFS

DOMESTIC INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT--Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)--South Korea's domestic industrial investments are expected to increase this year after declines in 1980 and 1981, it was learned here Monday. A survey conducted by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) predicted that 150 major South Korean businesses in 29 industries will invest a total of 3,028.3 billion won (about 4.18 billion U.S. dollars) in industrial facilities this year, up 6.1 percent from the corresponding figure last year. The projected increase compares with an 11.9-percent decrease in 1980 and a 1.5-percent decrease in 1981. The FKI survey also showed that the electric industry plans to boost facility investments 44.4 percent over last year, while the primary metal industry is expected to increase 1982 facility investments by 45.8 percent. In addition, the machine and textile industries will invest 12.3 and 13.7 percent more in facilities, respectively, than last year. However, the investments of the construction and transportation sectors in 1982 are expected to decline by 51 percent and 67 percent, respectively, according to the FKI. The private economic organization predicted that the average working ratio of industrial facilities in the surveyed companies will increase to 77.5 percent this year, up from 76.1 percent in 1981 and 74.3 percent in 1980. The FKI recommended that the government take measures to encourage domestic facility investments, including shorter depreciation periods of equipment, a lower taxation policy related to investments, corporate tax cuts and the stabilization of interest and exchange rates. [Text] [SK310130 Seoul YONHAP in English 0029 GMT 31 May 82]

ROK-JAPAN OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION--Seoul, 1 Jun (YONHAP)--Korea and Japan will resume joint exploration for offshore oil along the continental shelf between the two countries, an energy-resources ministry official said Tuesday. The exploration will begin with a seismic survey of the fifth submining zone of the joint development area along the continental shelf. The survey will be conducted by the Japanese oil rig "Kaiyo-Maru," the official said. Nippon Sekiyu, the Japanese concessionaire to the subzone, recently informed its Korean counterpart Texaco Korea that its long negotiations with Japanese fishermen over fishing operations in the subzone will be concluded shortly and that the seismic survey will begin June 17 to select a promising drilling site. Korean and Japanese concessionaires agreed earlier this year to conduct

seismic surveys in the fifth and seventh subzone and to drill one shaft in the fifth subzone. The joint project, the third of its kind since 1980, is in line with a 1974 binational agreement. During the past two years, the two countries have bored three shafts in the joint development area but have failed to discover commercially exploitable oil deposits. [Text] [SK010126 Seoul YONHAP in English 0117 GMT 1 Jun 82]

ECONOMIC GROWTH--Seoul, 3 Jun (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is expected to register a six-percent growth this year, one percentage point below the original target, the state-run Korea Development Institute (KDI) said Thursday. The KDI projected the growth rate for the first half of this year at four percent, and forecast that the economy will emerge from the doldrums during the latter half to attain a 7.5 percent growth. Among reasons cited for the rosy prospects were the expected recovery of the U.S. economy and a subsequent increase in Korean exports. According to the economic think tank, wholesale prices would rise 6.2 percent and consumer prices 8.4 percent this year, due mainly to stable prices of raw material imports, including crude oil. The KDI said exports this year would reach the original target of 23,800 million U.S. dollars, while imports would be reduced by 2,300 million dollars from the initial estimate of 27,900 million dollars, again owing to stabilized prices of imported resources. This, according to the KDI, would result in an international trade deficit this year of 1,800 million dollars and a current account deficit of 3,100 million dollars. [Text] [SK031402 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 3 Jun 82]

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY INVESTMENT--Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)--The government plans to invest 32.3 billion won in the precision chemical industry over the next five years to strengthen the competitiveness of Korean-made commodities, business sources said Monday. (One U.S. dollar is worth about 735 won.) The plan will improve the chemical industry structure, where the precision chemical industry accounts for only 21.6 percent of the chemical sector while the petrochemical industry constitutes 47.7 percent. The government investment in the precision chemical industry will increase its share to 35 percent and improve the production system of medium products in the industry. Of the total capital to be invested, 68 percent will be raised by the government and the remainder from private sectors. Under the plan, 26.9 percent of the capital will be channeled into the agricultural chemicals industry, followed by the medical field with 19.2 percent. [Text] [SK070206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 7 Jun 82]

AIR ROUTES WITH BRITAIN--Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)--South Korea and Britain initialed an agreement on aviation routes during bilateral aviation talks in Seoul Thursday and Friday, the Foreign Ministry here announced Saturday. The announcement said that Director General of the International Organizations and Treaties Bureau of Korea's Foreign Ministry Chang Man-sun and British Assistant Secretary H.M.G. Stevens of the Civil Aviation International Relations Division of the Department of Trade represented their respective governments at the Seoul ceremony. The treaty establishes an air route linking Seoul and London with negotiable intermediate points, and formally approves the Seoul-Hong Kong route with a stopover in Taiwan, which is now operated under a memorandum of understanding between Korea and the United Kingdom. A ministry official said that the document will be formally signed in June when all necessary procedures are completed, and will take effect at that time. [Text] [SK150759 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 15 May 82]

UNCLAIMED $340,000 PROBED--Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)--The prosecution has launched an investigation into the 340,000 U.S. dollars left unclaimed at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport, and suspects that a passport forgery ring and illegal emigration brokers are involved. The money, contained in two suitcases, was seized by the Seoul customs officials last Thursday after an x-ray scanning detector found the suitcases were stuffed with cash and traveler's checks. No one claimed the suitcases at the airport. The prosecution said Tuesday that three of the 103 passports used to exchange the money were bogus, and that the traveler's checks lacked signatures. The prosecution also said that Yi Yong-chin of the Korea Overseas Development Corporation, the man who exchanged 60,000 dollars worth of traveler's checks at a branch of the Korea Exchange Bank, was found to be a nonexistent person. The owners of the three false passports claimed they did not give their passports to anyone, according to the prosecution. The prosecution is also questioning the bank officials involved in the exchange of the foreign currencies contained in the suitcases. The suitcases contained 87 one thousand dollar traveler's checks, 2,525 one hundred dollar bills and 10 fifty dollar bills. [Text] [SK150312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 15 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/296

BRIEFS

EARLY SUMMER VACATION--The Education Ministry made clear yesterday that the report of early summer vacations for major universities in Seoul was not true and there would be no change in their basic academic schedules. According to concerned officials at the ministry, only sophomore students at major schools, including Seoul National, Korea and Yonsei Universities, will take their term and exams earlier than originally scheduled to avoid overlapping of their front-line tours with the exam schedule. Sophomore students at some schools are required to undergo training at front-line army bases for a week as part of military training courses. However, the officials said summer vacations for the schools would start at a date between July 7 and 12 as originally scheduled. [Text] [SK040209 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jun 82 p 8]

STUDENTS BANNED--The Ministry of Education will not allow individual college students or students of unregistered circles to participate in services for communities beginning this summer vacation. In its recent instruction to colleges and universities, the ministry advised the school authorities to conduct students' community service under the supervision of college deans or university presidents. It said only those students who are members of registered circles will be able to participate in the community services during this summer vacation. Any service programs in rural or fishery communities or in night schools by individual students or unregistered circle members will not be allowed. The ministry also encouraged the schools to conduct, if necessary, on-the-spot training of students of engineering or agricultural colleges in rural communities during the summer vacation in order to encourage more students to take part in community services. Records in students' achievements during the community service programs may be considered for credits, the ministry said. [Text] [SK080220 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jun 82 p 8]

WARNING ON JAPANESE-TYPE ENCEPHALITIS--A nationwide warning against a Japanese-type encephalitis was issued yesterday by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. The measure immediately followed the appearance of culex mosquitoes, known as the main source of the summer disease, in the southern provinces. The culex mosquitoes--smaller in size than ordinary mosquitoes and red in body--made their appearances this year about 12 days earlier than last year, the ministry spokesman said. The mosquitoes were found yesterday in three southern areas Kimhae, Kyongsang Namdo; Kwangju, Cholla Namdo and Wanju, Cholla Pukto. The ministry also ordered provinces and cities to take thorough precautionary steps against the possible outbreak of summer epidemics. The Japanese-type encephalitis, with a high rate of fatality and severe after-ill effects, is symptomized by high fever and headaches, ministry officials said. Severe cases of the disease fall into a coma accompanied by convulsions, during the critical period of the disease, they noted. The ministry advised every household to take precautionary measures ty inoculating their children between three and five years of age against the disease. Last year a total of 194 people were stricken by the disease, of whom nine died, they said. [Text] [SK150037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Jun 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/296

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NATION TO HOST '84 PACIFIC COOPERATION CONFERENCE

SK090206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)--South Korea will host the 1984 Pacific cooperation conference, a meeting of government officials, scholars and businessmen from Asian and Pacific nations, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

According to the spokesman the conference's Bangkok meeting last week of delegates from 12 Asian and Pacific nations including South Korea decided that Jakarta will host the 1983 meeting and Seoul will be the venue in 1984.

Korea was represented in Bangkok by So Kyong-sok, ambassador at large of the Foreign Ministry, Kim Ki-hwan, director of the state-run Korea Development Institute, and Prof. Han Sung-chu of Korea University.

The Bangkok meeting also elected former Korean Prime Minister Nam Tok-u and seven others to the conference's Standing Committee, dubbed the "Pacific Wise Men's Club."

The Pacific Cooperation Conference primarily aims at promoting economic cooperation among Pacific countries. Officials here said the forum could serve as a starting point for the eventual formation of a Pacific community, which has been advocated in some quarters of academic and government circles in countries of the region.

South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan proposed an annual summit meeting of 11 Pacific nations to Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser during the latter's official visit here last month. The 11 nations are Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, the United States, and the five ASEAN countries--Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

CSO: 4120/296

BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT VISITS CEMETERY--Seoul, June 8 (YONHAP)--Zaire's visiting President Mobuto Sese Seko visited South Korea's national cemetery Tuesday where he laid a flower wreath before the monument of fallen soldiers. Following the visit, Mobutu was awarded an honorary doctorate of politics by Seoul National University, and later in the day, Mobutu will inspect an agricultural products processing plant. The Zairian president will also attend a Tuesday dinner party hosted by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, the presidential mansion. Mobutu arrived in Seoul Monday for a four-day visit at the invitation of President Chon. [Text] [SK080308 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 8 Jun 82]

TAIWAN BROADCASTING GROUP--Seoul, 11 May (CNA)--President Chon Tu-hwan of the Republic of Korea received visiting President of the Broadcasting Corporation of China Chiang Hsiao-wu at Chongwadae this morning. During their 30-minute meeting, they had exchanged views on matters of common concern. Chiang was accompanied by ambassador Ding Mou-shih while meeting with President Chon. Chiang arrived in Seoul Monday for an eight-day visit at the invitation of Korean Minister of Education Yi Kyu-ho. Chiang made a courtesy call on Minister Yi Kyupho and Chon Chiang-hwan, secretary general of the new community movement headquarters Tuesday morning. Chiang and his entourage also called on Korean Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo, Secretary-General of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Kwon Chong-tal and visited Munhwa (Culture) Broadcasting Company in the afternoon. [Text] [OW111021 Taipei CNA in English 0956 GMT 11 May 82]

BCC PRESIDENT MEETS LEADERS--Seoul, 17 May (CNA)--Chiang Hsiao-wu, president of Broadcasting Corporation of China [BCC], Monday afternoon paid a courtesy call on Korean Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun. Chiang arrived in Seoul May 10 for an eight-day visit at the invitation of Korean Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho. During his visit in the Republic of Korea, Chiang had been received in audience by President Chong Tu-hwan, met with Minister Yi Kyu-ho, Secretary General of the New Community Movement Headquarters Chong Chung-hwan, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Kwang-pyo, Secretary-General of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Kwon Chong-tal, Minister of Defense Chu Yong-pok. He was awarded with the Medal of Police Cooperation by Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u when he visited the Korean Home Affairs Ministry. The BCC president received warm reception and hospitality during his visit in Korea. Chiang and his entourage left for Taipei Monday evening. [Text] [OW171055 Taipei CNA in English 1034 GMT 17 May 82]

INDONESIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT--Indonesian Defense Minister Muhammad Jusuf arrived in Seoul yesterday for a four-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Chu Yong-pok. He was accompanied by the chiefs of three armed services of the Southeast Asian nation. He is scheduled to have talks with Chu tomorrow and other senior government officials to seek ways of stepping up bilateral cooperative bonds. [Text] [SK160113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 82 p 8] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)--Indonesia's visiting minister of defense, Army Gen Mohammad Yusuf, met with his South Korean counterpart Chu Yong-pok Monday to discuss military affairs of mutual concern, an official at the Defense Ministry said. Yusuf, who arrived in Seoul Saturday for a four-day visit at Chu's invitation, will pay a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan, tour the frontline area and visit several industrial complexes. He is accompanied by a 17-member entourage, including Army Chief of Staff Gen Poniman, Chief of Naval Operations Adm Waldejo Sugito, and Air Force Chief of Staff Gen Ashadi Tjahyadi. [Text] [SK170148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0122 GMT 17 May 82]

ECUADORIAN VICE FISHERIES MINISTER--Seoul, May 14--Ecuador's vice minister for fisheries Tuly Loor Argote paid a courtesy call on South Korea's Administrator of the National Fisheries Administration Kim Chong-su Friday in Seoul to exchange views on matters of mutual concern, including cooperation on fisheries projects. The Ecuadorian official also visited the Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association to study Korea's ocean fisheries program. Argote arrived in Seoul Thursday for a four-day visit at the invitation of Kim. During his stay here, he will meet with South Korean officials and tour industrial sites. [Text] [SK180302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 14 May 82 SK]

SAEMAUL SEMINAR--Suwon, Korea, May 17--Ghana's Secretary for Rural Development and Cooperatives Julius Kwaku Ankomah, Vice Secretary Joe Kwasi Amoako and 101 other foreigners from 15 countries arrived at South Korea's saemaul (new community) leaders institute Monday in the provincial capital of Suwon, 30 km south of Seoul, for a one-week study program. The 14 other countries dispatching participants to the seminar from May 17 to May 22 are the United States, Malaysia, Colombia, Qatar, Kuwait, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Nepal and Pakistan. The trainees will study the theory of the saemaul movement and ways to introduce the movement into their home countries. They will lodge and board together at the institute during the program, and will also inspect exemplary saemaul village nearby. The saemaul campaign was launched more than 10 years ago under the leadership of the late president Pak Chong-hui to rehabilitate poverty-stricken farm villages. Last year, the Suwon Institute gave its first education to foreigners to 43 Thais, and then oriented a number of people from other foreign countries, including the Middle East. The movement now plans to train even more foreigners in order to meet the increasing foreign interest in the country's rural development campaign. [Text] [SK108302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 17 May 82 SK]

NEW ROK ENVOY TO SINGAPORE--The government yesterday appointed Kim Kyong-chol, director general for information and culture of the Foreign Ministry, as ambassador to Singapore, succeeding Yi Sang-ok who has been transferred to the Foreign Ministry proper. A graduate of the College of Political Science and Law at Yonsei University, Kim served as consul in Los Angeles and counselor at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo before he became chief of the Bureau of Information and Culture last September. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 82 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4120/293

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

NEW IMPORT LIBERALIZATION MEASURES ANNOUNCED

SK310250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 31 (YONHAP)--The Korean Government Monday liberalized the imports of 167 items and added 25 others to the list of import-restricted commodities, boosting the import liberalization rate from the present 74.7 percent to 76.6 percent.

The government also increased the export liberalization rate from the current 76.7 percent to 79 percent by reducing the number of export-restricted commodities from 236 to 212.

According to the July 1, 1982-June 20, 1983 terminal trade policy notification announced by the commerce-industry ministry, the 167 restriction-free import items will be those which are deemed to have equal international competitiveness with domestically produced ones, or those whose import restriction gives no practical benefits to Korean-made products.

They include 9-inch and smaller black-and-white TV sets, machine parts for the confectionery industry, some man-made fibers, and diamond and precious stones for industrial use.

The 25 import-restricted items include arthoxylene, toluene, 1,600-horsepower or smaller diesel engines, copper ingots and other flexible copper products and filters.

Import restriction on these items is necessary to protect fledgling Korean petroleum products, to prevent the production of low-quality gasoline, and to support the operation of some industries under the government's heavy and chemical industry investment realignment program, a ministry official said.

Goods which the government regards as necessary to help stabilize domestic prices and the supply-and-demand situation will continue to be imported freely, regardless of the terminal trade policy notification, the official said.

Imports of foreign-made cosmetics and other beauty products will be gradually liberalized beginning in the second half of next year, and fully liberalized by the end of 1986, he said. Agars, canned meat and rice cake are among the 25 export-freed commodities.

CSO: 4120/283

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

CHON URGES EXPLORATION OF REMOTE EXPORT MARKETS

SK110059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called on elder businessmen to exert redoubled efforts to tide over the present economic hardship while exploiting overseas export markets in such remote areas as the African continent.

Exchanging talks with them over a luncheon at Chongwadae, the chief executive remarked that "it is true the world economy as well as the national economy are in difficult situations, but the government will surely overcome them." He asked them to cope with the difficult economic situation of today with "firm belief and confidence."

In addition, the nation's big business firms are asked to extend positive support to help develop small and medium industrial concerns, he said.

Exploitation of overseas export markets in advanced countries is important, but as much effort should be exerted for the exploitation of markets in remote areas of the world, the president said. He noted that the government of the Fifth Republic has endeavored to expand the nation's export activities with emphasis placed on the increase in industrial productivity, technical renovation and the promotion of quality control.

Among the 21 participants at the luncheon were Kim Yong-wan, former chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI); Yi Pyong-chol, chairman of the Samsung group; Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the FKI; Pak Yong-hak, chairman of the Dainong group; Ku Cha-kyong, chairman of the Lucky group; Cho Chung-hun, chairman of the Hanjin group; Yang Chong-mo, chairman of the Kukje (ICC) Corp., Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Sin Pyong-hyon, chairman of the Korean Traders Association.

CSO: 4120/293

BRIEFS

NONESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IMPORT--Seoul, June 4 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will increase its surveillance of imports to restrict the presence of nonessential foreign commodities beginning next month, a commerce-industry ministry official said Thursday. The official said the move is necessary because of the increasing inflow of nonessential goods since the first import liberalization measure in 1975. Under the current policy, he said only banned items are listed, and anything not on the list is assumed to be liberalized. However, many unclassified items enter the country in large amounts. The official noted that this trend, if unchecked, will continue because the government has liberalized imports of an additional 167 items effective next month, raising the import liberalization rate to 76.6 percent. He said the imports of these items should be strongly restricted, apart from terminal trade policy, in consideration of the country's international payments position, its industrial structure and its consumer patterns. [Text] [SK040450 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 4 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/283

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO CHAD--Pyongyang May 20--Kim Son-sik was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Chad, according to a decree of the DPRK Central People's Committee. [Text] [SK210024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 20 May 82 SK]

THANKS TO FILM STUDIO--Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--Newsreel "Korean News" No 1,500 was issued by the Korean Documentary Film Studio. Its first number was made in December 1948. Over the last 30 odd years the staff of the Korean Documentary Film Studio vividly and quickly reflected the realities of the country and systematically recorded the struggle of our party in their newsreels. Upon the issue of "Korean News" No 1,500, the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of thanks to the staff of the Korean Documentary Film Studio. It notes with high appreciation that in the course of the manufacture of "Korean News" they have actively encouraged our proples struggle to accelerate the revolution and construction and created precious wealth to be handed to the posterity down through the history of our party. [Text] [SK091539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 9 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/297

BRIEFS

LARGE-SIZE DRILLING MACHINE MANUFACTURED--Pyongyang May 27--The Yongsong machine-building complex in Korea has manufactured a 300-mm large-size boring machine. It is an efficient large machine tool capable of drilling holes of different sizes and shapes and doing combined processing to a precision degree of one-one hundredth on the surface of an installed big material belonging to the category of the main body of the large-size machine tool and ordered equipment. Its operation highly automated, this drilling machine will be greatly helpful to the production of precision, large-size and high-speed machines. The Yongsong machine-building complex plays a big part in the production of large machine tools and ordered equipment. Some time ago the complex manufactured a 70-metre all-purpose extra-large gantry planer. [Text] [SK010445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1540 GMT 27 May 82 SK]

NEW TYPE ELECTRIC CAR--Pyongyang May 29--Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea produced a new type electric car. This high-powered electric car is faster than other electric locomotives in speed. In consideration of the geographical conditions of our country with a steep gradient, it is sufficiently equipped with liberation reduction devices to remove vibration and shock. The electric car is highly dependable thanks to the strong capacity of its brake and automatic operation system. The workers and technicians of the factory manufactured by themselves over 180,000 parts and elements of 14,000 kinds which require high precision to build the electric car in five months. The factory produces many "pulgungi" electric locomotives every year, greatly contributing to the railway electrification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 29 May 82 SK]

CSO: 4120/294

BRIEFS

RECEPTION FOR NNSC SWISS MEMBER--Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)--Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, gave a reception on the evening of June 10 for Major General Otto Bornhauser, outgoing Swiss member of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, and its newly-appointed member Major General Peter Niederberger. Present at the reception together with the Swiss members were the member of the Chinese peoples volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, staff members of the CPV liaison office, and the members and staff members of the Czechoslovakia, Poland and Sweden to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission. Speeches were made at the reception. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK110812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 11 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/294

N. KOREA/GEOGRAPHY

'KCNA DESCRIBES SAMJIYON REVOLUTIONARY SITE

SK152352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)--A large number of visitors are these days coming to the Lake Samji, the holy land of revolution, from all parts of the country.

In summer the lake walled in the thick growth of trees against the background of Mt. Paekdu is as beautiful as a picture.

According to historians view, this natural lake came into being by the eruption of a volcano in the Cenozoic age. Originally, there had been a river.

Torrents of lava which poured forth from the volcano of Mt. Paekdu buried the river and turned it into the lake as we see it today.

As there are three lakes in a line, they are called the Lake Samji (three).

The water of the lake with its bottom and surroundings covered with pumices is crystal clear. The lake with its sandy beach presents the exquisite beauty of nature.

Azalea is in full bloom late in May and early in June, adding to the beauty of the scenery.

Today the lake is widely known not only as a place of scenic beauty but also as a holy land of revolution.

On May 21, 1939, in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, leading the main force of the Korean peoples revolutionary army, had a brief rest there on his march toward the Musan area.

That day guerrillas drank their fill of clean water of the lake and women guerrillas inhaled the smell of azaleas in beautiful bloom, feeling the scent of the homeland to their hearts content and hardening their firm determination to defeat brigandish Japanese imperialism and liberate the country as early as possible.

A statue of the great leader was erected by the lake, the historic battle site of revolution, and the grand Samjiyon monument, the Samjiyon revolutionary museum with a floor space of 3,700 square metres and the Samjiyon monument to revolution were built there under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre.

The childrens pavilion, the collegians pavilion and the working peoples pavilion as well as the excursionists hall and rest homes made their appearance around the lake for the conveniences of visitors.

Besides, there are in Samjiyon County the Samjiyon Students and Childrens Palace with a floor space of 4,800 square metres and the Samjiyon skiing ground with a total extension of 54 kilometres.

The Lake Samji, the holy land of revolution, greatly serves to educate the working people in our partys revolutionary traditions.

CSO: 4120/297

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

NEW TERRORIST TACTICS AGAINST SOUTH KOREA

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 2 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Correspondent Pak Hwa-chin in Tokyo: "North Korean Puppets Issue Anti-South Korea Terrorist Directives"]

[Text] Quoting a reliable source which has close access to leading personnel at Chongnyon [General Association of Korean Residents in Japan], TONG-IL ILBO reported on 2 June that anit-South Korea operational policies pursued by North Korean puppets have been strengthened by allowing more direct and destructive methods.

According to the same source, Kim Chong-il (son of Kim Il-song) issued 3-pronged anti-South Korea operational policy to Han Tok-su, chairman of Chongnyon, when the latter visited Pyongyang not long ago. This operational policy is designed to disturb public sentiments and to create social turmoil through the destruction of both industrial and public facilities in South Korea. The newspaper further noted that what concerns us most is the fact that North Korean puppets intend to train and infiltrate a "second Mun Se-kwang" into South Korea and to touch off another incident similar to the recent incident involving the firebombing of the U.S. culture center in Pusan.

The change in North Korea's anti-South Korea operational tactic was confirmed in a closing address delivered by Han Tok-su at the 3d session of the Central Committee of the 12th Chongnyon which was held from 27 May through 28 May. In it, Han quoted Kim Chong-il as directing that: 1) "It is impossible to achieve national unification through solidarity activities, such as flower-viewing picnics; 2) mailing letters and documents to South Koreans alone is inadequate; and 3) contact with South Koreans without any definite objectives, like entertaining with food and drink, is not desirable. More active anti-South Korea operations should be carried out in the future."

Han Tok-su stated: "We should make contributions to the question of national unification in a more realistic, positive way."

According to the newspaper which quoted the same source, the new anti-South Korea operational policies which were presented by North Korea to Chongnyon are: 1) Training of infiltration-operatives; 2) establishment of operation centers; and 3) employment of direct sabotage for destruction. Following are

the detailed contents of anti-South Korea operational directives issued by North Korean puppets.

1) Training of Infiltration-Operatives

Infiltration-operatives will be selected from among members of delegations which Chongnyon sends to North Korea. Those thus selected will undergo training in North Korea and will be sent to South Korea after returning to Japan.

2) Establishment of TrainingCenters

Training centers will be set up in Japan to serve those who are educated and trained in North Korea. In addition to the already existing training centers under the Chongnyon organizations, five or six more training centers will be set up throughout Japan to be utilized for the infiltration-operatives. Chongnyon will assure direct operational and financial responsibility of these centers.

3) Employment of Direct Sabotage for Destruction

The most urgent task facing North Korea and Chongnyon is to destroy South Korea from within. It is also to create social turmoil and to disturb public sentiments. Operatives who are infiltrated into South Korea will exert their utmost efforts to carry out the activity of destroying both industrial and public facilities in South Korea.

CSO: 4108/166

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM KOREANS IN JAPAN

SK160452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received letters from Koreans in Japan. The letter from a meeting held to hear a report from the group of Koreans in Japan which had visited the homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song says that the celebrations of his 70th birthday were a world-wide grand political festival unprecedented in human history which was held amid the warm blessing of the whole nation and the world people.

The letter from the second meeting of the 12th Central Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan says: Proud of having greeted the 70th birthday of you the great leader with high political enthusiasm and shining success in their work, the Korean youth in Japan are filled with fighting spirit and confidence to keep the red flower of patriotism in full bloom on the road indicated by you and the glorious party centre.

Letters also came to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song from the ceremony for the completion of the hall of the Aomori prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in celebration of his 70th birthday, the inaugural ceremony of the memorial hall of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Choson University, the meeting celebrating the 30th anniversary of the reissue of "Choson Sinbo," the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of "Pictorial Korea," the third meeting of the 20th council of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and the second meeting of the 18th Central Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan.

The letters unanimously wished the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/297

BRIEFS

SPORTS GAMES--The opening ceremony was attended by kindergarten children, primary, middle and high school boys and girls and students of Choson University, players selected at organs of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) at all levels and compatriots in Japan, more than 5,000 all told. Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, made a speech and the representative of players expressed their resolution there. The opening ceremony was preceded by a grand parade in the stadium celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. Nine events including track and field and football matches were held at 22 stadiums. [Text] [SK170512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 13 May 82 SK]

CHONGNYON EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 29--A delegation of educational association functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Nam Kyu-chin, vice-chairman of the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on May 28 for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegation arrived in Wonsan yesterday morning by the ship "Samjiyon." The 37th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Chong So-yong, chief of a section of the financial department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, also arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [SK010445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 29 May 82 SK]

CHONGNYON RELAY GROUP--Pyongyang May 20--The relay group for conveying a loyal letter of the 700,000 Koreans in Japan headed by Pak Il, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the troupe of Korean artists in Japan headed by Kim A-pil, director of the cultural department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of Korean sportsmen in Japan headed by Choe In-wa, chairman of Korean Sports Federation in Japan, and the group of Korean journalists in Japan headed by Yi Sun-ung, section chief of the propaganda department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon left Wonsan on May 19 by the ship "Mangyongbong" after visiting the homeland to congratulate the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. They left Pyongyang earlier. [Text] [SK210024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 20 May 82 SK]

CSO: 4120/294

FOREIGN GROUPS CELEBRATE KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK150449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 15 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 15 (KCNA)--Celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song were recently held in many countries, according to reports.

They were held at the Patan District Committee of the Nepal Peace Committee, the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, in Damascus of Syria and Beirut of Lebanon, at the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea, groups for the study of the Chuche idea in Sierra Leone, the Information Ministry of the Republic of Ghana, the Khartoum, Sudan, Workers Trade Unions Federation, the Factory No 614 of Somalia, the Venezuelan Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, the Ecuadorian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, in Georgetown of Guyana, at the Eduardo Selva Hospital in Nicaragua, the Finnish Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the Swiss Committee of African, Middle East and Latin American Students for Supporting Koreas Reunification and the group for the study of the Chuche Idea of the Latin American students studying in Geneva, the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, in Trondheim of Norway and Turku of Finland.

Portraits of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song were placed on the platforms.

The celebrations were attended by functionaries of party and government bodies and public organisations, members of organisations for the study of the Chuche idea and members of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and people of all strata of the relevant countries.

Letters to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the celebrations.

The letter adopted at the celebration sponsored by the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea says:

The 70 years of you respected leader comrade President Kim Il-song are shining brilliantly for your greatest contributions to the revolution and human history.

Your glorious and brilliant revolutionary history is a history of warm love and devoted service for the people and a history of a proud struggle for the victory of the cause of Chuche in Korea and the whole world.

We attendants at the celebration stressed that the 70 years of you the great leader who has led the Korean people to brilliant victory has been a course along which you, possessed of distinguished wisdom and penetration, have carried the immortal Chuche idea to materialisation.

We also declared with pleasure that your revolutionary idea is a flawless scientific doctrine indicating the strategy and tactics of the revolution and an idea with its own unique system.

With the founding of the Chuche idea mankind became possessed of a most powerful ideological and theoretical weapon, immortal revolutionary doctrine which ensures the successful accomplishment of the cause of national, class and human liberation.

The letters wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/297

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WFDY CONGRESS DEMANDS U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

SK160427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)--"Statement on Korea" was adopted at the 11th congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth [WFDY] which was recently held in Prague, according to a report.

The statement says:

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea must be immediately realised in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

We demand that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea, the interference of U.S. imperialism be ended and the United States accept unconditionally the just proposal of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

We vehemently denounce the South Korean puppet cliques policy of depending on foreign forces and their so-called "unification proposal" and demand that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique step down from power at once as demanded by the entire people and students at home and abroad.

We express powerful support to and solidarity with the South Korean students in the just struggle for the democratisation of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and demand that Kim Tae-chung and other unreasonably arrested democratic figures and students be released at once.

The congress called upon the progressive youth organisations of the whole world to constantly extend firm support and solidarity to the Korean people and students in their struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4120/297

PRC DENOUNCES ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

SK170822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, June 16 (KCNA)--The government of the Peoples Republic of China on June 15 issued a statement strongly condemning Israel's invasion of Lebanon, according to a XINHUA report.

Recalling that Israel flagrantly launched a large-scale military invasion into Lebanon on June 4, the statement says:

At present, Israel is continuing to expand its acts of aggression under the camouflage of declaring a cease-fire and is pressing towards the urban area of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon.

The Israeli authorities, in brazen violation of the principles of international law, are carrying out naked aggression against a sovereign Arab state in a premeditated attempt to wipe out the resistance forces of the Palestinian people, thus committing another crime against the Arab people and seriously worsening the situation in the Middle East. The Chinese Government and people express utmost indignation at and strongly condemn this Israeli act of aggression.

At a time when Israels frenzied invasion of Lebanon is being condemned by the people of various countries unanimously, the U.S. Government has openly used its veto power in the United Nations to obstruct the Security Council from adopting a draft resolution condemning Israel for its refusal to withdraw its troops. The United States should be condemned for abetting and supporting Israel in its aggression.

The Chinese Government has always held that Israel must withdraw from the Arab territories occupied since 1967, that the Palestinian people must regain their national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination and the right to establish a state; and that there must be a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East question. We firmly support the Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian armed forces and people in their just struggle to resist Israels aggression and safeguard their national rights. Israel must abide by the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, stop its aggression against Lebanon immediately and withdraw all its troops from Lebanon unconditionally.

We sincerely hope that the Arab countries and people will unite closely in a common struggle against the enemy. We call on all the peace-loving and justice-upholding countries and people to join their efforts to stop Israels aggression, support the just cause of the Arab people and maintain peace in the Middle East.

CSO: 4120/297

SOLIDARITY MEETING SUPPORTS ARAB PEOPLES STRUGGLE

SK110450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)--A solidarity meeting supporting the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples fighting against the Israeli aggressors armed invasion was held at the Chollima House of Culture on June 10. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The meeting was addressed first by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Palestine Committee of Friendship and Solidarity.

Pointing out that with the active encouragement and backing of U.S. imperialism, the Israeli aggressors started a large-scale armed attack on the whole area of southern Lebanon and Palestinian bases in Lebanon on June 6 This brigandish aggression by the Israeli aggressors is a grave violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and a desperate attempt to stamp out the revolutionary cause of Palestine.

We resolutely condemn the Israeli aggressors' armed invasion against the Arab peoples and strongly demand that the Israeli Zionists immediately stop their war of aggression and withdraw from all the occupied Arab land at once.

The Korean people, together with the peace-loving people of the world, will as ever stand firm on the side of the Arab peoples fighting against imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

Speaking next, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang Muhammad Ahmad Salamah Khalil said:

The Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation with Comrade Yasir 'Arafat as its chairman greatly value solidarity extended by the Korean people in the grim period when they are heroically fighting against the Israeli aggressor troops patronized and supported by U.S. imperialism.

He declared that the Palestinian people would continue their struggle till victory in the spirit of fighting in reliance upon their strength and with the active support and encouragement of the brotherly friends.

He noted with great pride that the great leader and the dear leader gave the Palestinian people much aid despite the intensified machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and the vast tasks of the revolution and construction.

He continued: We will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people till the day when the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded and Korea reunified under the leadership of respected Marshal Kim Il-song, a friend of the Palestinian people and the leader of the world revolution.

Long live the respected great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!
Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, successor ro the revolutionary cause!
Long live Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, a fighter.

The meeting adopted a letter of solidarity to Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and Vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Sang-chun.

Invited there were charge d'affaires ad interim of the Algerian Embassy Abdelfettah Laredj [as received] and an official of the Peoples Bureau of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Pyongyang.

CSO: 4120/294

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATIONS RETURN--Pyongyang May 29--The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yong-ik, vice-minister of the Ministry of Public Health, returned home after attending the 35th general meeting of the World Health Organization. The Korean Trade Union delegation also returned home after attending the 33d meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trade Unions International of Metal Workers held in Bulgaria and the 12th Congress of the Mongolian Trade Unions. [Text] [SK010445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 29 May 82 SK]

LSWYK DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC--Pyongyang May 26--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Pak Chong-son, vice-chairman of its Central Committee flew back home on May 25 after visiting China. A delegation of university professors of Egypt headed by Prof. and Dr M. Kamal Akaad, vice-president of the Tanta University of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane. J.C. Azoopard, president of Vittoriosa District of the Malta Labour Party and chief of the Vittoriosa District group for the study of the chuche idea, Manik Lal Shrestha, vice-chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, the professors delegation of the Alborg University, Denmark, headed by Hans Gullestrup, president of the Institute of the Social Development and Planning of the Alborg University, and the Czechoslovak diving selection left here for home yesterday after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 26 May 82 SK]

SOCIALIST, JAPANESE DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang May 19--The delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences headed by A.S. Khokhlov, deputy chief secretary of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; the Soviet movie delegation headed by M. A. Filatov, party secretary of the Soviet State Cinematographic Committee; the delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Viatko Bojadziski, member of presidentship of the Federal Conference of the USYY; the delegation of RUDE PRAVO, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Jan Hrobar; Shuhachi Inoue, deputy director general of the Board of International Institute of the Chuche Idea; the delegation of the Seiwa Shipping Company, Ltd., Japan, headed by Yoshio Hara, general manager of the company; and Takumi Hanamuro, president of the Shindaido Shipping Company, Ltd., Japan, left Pyongyang on May 18 by air after visiting our country. [Text] [SK210024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 19 May 82 SK]

U.S. COMPATRIOT DEPARTS--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Ko Sin-ha, a compatriot in the United States, left Pyongyang on June 1 by air after visiting the homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, and his relatives. [Text] [SK020505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 2 Jun 82]

U.S. COMPATRIOT ARRIVES--Pyongyang June 2 (KCNA)--Han Tae-kyu, a Korean residing in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on June 1 by air for a visit to the homeland. He was met at the airport with warm compatriotic feelings by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. [Text] [SK020509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 2 Jun 82]

ROMANIAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang June 2--A photo exhibition was held in Pyongyang on June 1 on the centenary of the birth of Nicolae Titulescu, a Romanian diplomat, under the sponsorship of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association. Present on the occasion were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the association, and personages concerned and working in the city. Ambassador Constantin Iftodi and officials of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang were also invited. [Text] [SK030107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Jun 82 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION RETURNS; CSSR DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang June 1--A delegation of the Union of Agricultural Working People of our country headed by Yi Chong-won, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, returned home on May 31 by air after attending the Sixth Congress of the Cuban National Small Peasants Society. On the same day, a delegation of the press department of the Foreign Ministry of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by its director Gustav Smid, and a Czechoslovak national judo team arrived in Pyongyang by air. [Text] [SK030107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 1 Jun 82 SK]

THAI, ZIMBABWEAN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang June 2--A Thai sports delegation headed by Anu Romyanond, secretary of the National Olympic Committee of Thailand, arrived in Pyongyang on June 1 by air. The Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee hosted a party for the delegation at the Ongnyu Restaurant in the evening. A delegation of the Zimbabwe Chuche Idea Study Group headed by C.R. Musiwa, chief cultural officer in the Ministry of Education and Culture in the Republic of Zimbabwe, returned home by air on the same day. [Text] [SK030107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 2 Jun 82 SK]

MONGOLIAN ENVOY'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Pyongyang June 1--Ts. Demiddagva, Mongolian ambassador to our country, called a press conference on May 31 at his embassy on the occasion of the first anniversary of the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the 61st anniversary of the victory of the Mongolian people's revolution. The press conference was attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang and press officials of different embassies and correspondents of various countries in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK030107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 1 Jun 82 SK]

KWP GROUP TO CHINA--Beijing June 3 (KCNA)--Comrade Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met the friendship visiting group of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Yong-sok, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party

of Korea and director of a department of the party Central Committee, on June 3 at the Great Hall of the people in Beijing, according to a XINHUA report. Present on the occasion were Qiao Shi, head, and Qian Liren, deputy head, of the International Liaison Department of the CC, CPC, and Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China. A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK04226 Pyongyang KCAN in English 2209 GMT 4 Jun 82]

MONGOLIAN BOOKS--Pyongyang, June 5--Books were presented to the Grand People's Study House from the Mongolian National Mass Library. Mongolian ambassador to our country Tsebeengombyn Demiddagba conveyed the books to the Grand People's Study house on June 2. [Text] [SK070159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 4 Jun 82 SK]

DPRK, THAI DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, June 6--The delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by its Vice-Minister Kim Hyong-u, which had visited Togo and Benin, and the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Nam Chae-hwan, which had attended the 14th Congress of the Dimitrov Young Communists League of Bulgaria, returned home on June 5 by plane. The Thai sports delegation headed by Anu Romyanond, secretary of the National Olympic Committee of Thailand, left here yesterday after visiting our country. [Text] [SK070159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 6 Jun 82 SK]

DPRK FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, June 5--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces hosted a film reception on June 4 on the 45th anniversary of the victory in the historic Pochonbo battle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Invited there were the military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Lieutenant General Chong Chang-yol and officers of the Korean People's Army were present. The attendants appreciated the Korean feature film "The Invisible Fortress." [Text] [SK070159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 5 Jun 82 SK]

CHONGNYON TRADERS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, June 5--A delegation of young traders and industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) in Tokyo headed by Pak Kum-man, deputy chief director of the Arakawa, Tokyo, Association of Traders and Industrialists of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on June 4 by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK070159 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 5 Jun 82 SK]

FINNISH, BURMESE MEDIA HAIL FEATS--Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)--A Finnish paper and the BURMESE NEWS AGENCY published articles introducing the imperishable revolutionary feats of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In an article titled "The Chuche Idea in Korea and Comrade Kim Chong-il" the Finnish paper ROVISALAINEN said: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is carrying on the revolution on the basis of the chuche idea. The chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song is being successfully embodied by the dear leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Chong-il. The BURMESE NEWS AGENCY reported that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is "the eternal sun of the nation" and "the lodestar of the nation." Today the South Korean people not only respect and revere President Kim Il-song but also boundlessly revere the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the eternal sun of the nation, it said. [Text] [SK101011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 10 Jun 82]

PORTUGUESE NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the national day of Portugal. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the Korean people extend felicitations to the Portuguese people on their national day. It further says: The Republic of Portugal is striving to develop friendly relations with many countries of the world on the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference. Korea and Portugal opened diplomatic relations in April 1975. It marked an important landmark in deepening understanding and developing friendship between the two peoples. Today the friendly relations between Korea and Portugal are developing in mutual interests. The Korean people will, in the future, too, strengthen and develop friendly relations with the Portuguese people in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace. The author of a MINJU CHOSON article declares: The Korean people wish the Portuguese people new success in their work for the prosperity and development of the country. [Text] [SK101550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Jun 82]

GREETINGS TO AUSTRALIAN CP--Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on June 4 to the 27th Congress of the Australian Communist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea greets the 27th Congress of the Australian Communist Party and extends heartfelt salute, through the congress, to the Central Committee and the entire members of your party. We believe that your party congress will greatly contribute to the development and strengthening of the party and to the struggle for democracy in society. Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two parties will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, we take this opportunity to heartily wish your congress big success in its work. [Text] [SK110012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 10 Jun 82]

SCIENCE DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang May 13--The scientific and technical delegation of our country headed by Kim Chang-ho, chairman of the State Commission on Science and Technology, returned home on May 12 by plane after attending the meeting of chiefs of the scientific and technological commissions of developing countries held in India. [Text] [SK170512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 13 May 82 SK]

SOVIET MARITIME DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 14--The delegation of the Khabarovsk Maritime Provincial Branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by S.V. Grigorievich left here on May 13 by plane for home. [Text] [SK170512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 14 May 82 SK]

YUGOSLAV SOCIALIST YOUTH DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 15--A delegation of the Union of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia headed by Vlatko Bojaziski, member of the presidentship of the Federal Conference of the USYY, arrived in Pyongyang by plane on May 14. [Text] [SK170512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 15 May 82 SK]

TANZANIAN CHUCHE DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 15--A Tanzanian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by E.S. Mushi, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Dar-es-Salaam National Education College of Tanzania, arrived here on May 14 by plane. The delegation of the Giduba

Recording Corporation for Art Performance of Italy left here for home yesterday by plane after visiting our country. [Text] [SK170512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 15 May 82 SK]

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY BODY DELEGATION--Pyongyang May 15--A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organisation headed by its Director General Arpad Bogsch arrived in Pyongyang on May 14 by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology and chairman of the Invention Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and personages concerned and Filip Marusic, resident representative of the liaison office of the United Nations Development Programme in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK170512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 15 May 82 SK]

UGANDAN PAPER ON KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--The Ugandan paper "The Equator" dedicated a full page to special write-ups to the birthday of the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il. In an article titled "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is a Great Thinker and Theoretician Who Has a Thorough Grasp on the Immortal Chuche Idea," the paper introduces the ideological and theoretical feats performed by the dear leader. Noting that the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il has grasped the great Chuche idea through his energetic pursuits and the practice of the revolutionary struggle, it stresses that he is a great thinker and theoretician who is enriching the treasure-house of the Chuche idea by his brilliant intelligence and outstanding ideological and theoretical activities. [Text] [SK091526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 9 Jun 82]

MESSAGE TO PORTUGESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 9 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on June 9 sent a message of greetings to Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, on Day of Portugal. The message says: I extend warm felicitations to you and to your government and people on the occasion of Day of Portugal. Believing that the friendly relations between our two countries will expand and develop further still, I take this opportunity to wish prosperity to your country and success to you in your work. [Text] [SK091548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 82]

KWP DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 10 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, left Pyongyang on June 9 by plane for a visit to Libya. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and staff members of the Peoples Bureau of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK100014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 9 Jun 82]

AMBASSADOR TO NIGER APPOINTED--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--Pak Kye-yol was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Niger, according to a decree of the Central Peoples Committee of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK112207 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 11 Jun 82]

AMBASSADOR TO NIGER--Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--DPRK ambassador to Niger Kim Yong-yong on June 9 paid a farewell call on Seyni Kountche, head of state and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Niger, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his sincere greetings to the great leader. He warmly congratulated the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday and wholeheartedly wished him a long life in good health. Hoping that Korea would be reunified at an early date independently and in a peaceful way, without foreign interference, he expressed support to the Korean peoples cause of national reunification. He expressed the belief that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and Niger will grow stronger and develop in the future. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK152254 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 15 Jun 82]

KOREAN RESIDENT FROM U.S.--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--Mr Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland" in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on June 11 by plane for a visit to the homeland. He was warmly met at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots; Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and Yim Tae-chun, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. Mr Cha Sang-tal had an emotion-charged meeting with his relatives at the airport. [Text] [SK120347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 12 Jun 82]

CPRF FETES OVERSEAS KOREAN--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland arranged a party at the Ongnyu restaurant on the evening of June 11 for Mr Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland" in the United States, on a visit to the homeland. Present at the party were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots; Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and Yom Tae-chun, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. Chairman Ho Chong-suk and Mr Cha Sang-tal made speeches at the party. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and legendary hero, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the grandeur and prosperity of the country. The party proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. [Text] [SK120410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 Jun 82]

REPLY FROM SUDANESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 12 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the May revolution of the Sudan. The reply message dated June 6 reads: Your cordial message of congratulations on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the glorious May revolution is highly appreciated. Please accept, your excellency, our best wishes for your sound health and for the progress and prosperity of your people. [Text] [SK121509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 12 Jun 82]

FINNISH OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on June 9 sent a message of greetings to Kalevi Kivisto upon the latters reelection as chairman of the Finnish Peoples Democratic League. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea extends warm congratulations to you on your reelection as chairman of the Finnish Peoples Democratic League at its congress. Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our party and your league will continue to develop favourably in the future, we take this opportunity to sincerely wish your league and you new successes in the future work for the fulfilment of the tasks put forward by your congress. [Text] [SK130936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 13 Jun 82]

POLISH ENVOY'S MEETING--Pyongyang, 13 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on June 12 met and had a talk with Polish ambassador to Korea Leon Tomaszewski who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK130938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 13 Jun 82]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA--Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, left here yesterday by air for a visit to Bulgaria to attend the celebrations of the centenary of the birth of G. Dimitrov. The delegation was seen off at the airport by comrades So Chol and Hwang Chang-yop, and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon Chun-kuk. Also present at the airport were Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy and Ambassador G.A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy here. [Text] [SK132212 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Jun 82]

EQUATORIAL GUINEA LEADER MEETS ENVOY--Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, chairman of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, on June 8 met Yi Chong-chong, ambassador of our country to Equatorial Guinea, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey warmest greetings of the Equatorial Guinean people and his own to the great leader. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on

the occasion was the foreign minister of Equatorial Guinea. [Text] [SK132214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 13 Jun 82]

ENVOY MET IN GUINEA-BISSAU--Pyongyang, 14 Jun (KCNA)--Victor Saude Maria, vice-president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the provisional government of Guinea-Bissau, on June 5 met Sim Chae-tu, DPRK ambassador to his country, according to a report. The prime minister said that the visit of Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and president of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, to Korea for congratulating the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday marked a very important milestone in the development of the relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea. Guinea-Bissau will as in the past, so in the future, further strengthen and develop her friendly and cooperative relations with the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and invariably support the just policies of the Workers Party of Korea and the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he declared. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK140450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 14 Jun 82]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--Eugenio Anguiano Roch, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on June 15 by train. [Text] [SK151550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 15 Jun 82]

BANGLADESH PAPER'S ARTICLE--Pyongyang, 15 Jun (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Bangladesh paper "HOLIDAY" published an article introducing the noble communist virtues of the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il, carrying his portrait. In the article titled "True Communist with Noble Human Love for the People" the paper said: Korea has successfully solved the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause. The Korean people hold in high esteem the dear leader secretary Kim Chong-il who is possessed of outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues, is boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause of the leader and is carrying the cause of Kimilsongism to accomplishment. Secretary Kim Chong-il was born into a patriotic and revolutionary family which has devoted its all generation after generation to the just cause of the freedom and liberation of the people. From his childhood he had noble sentiments and love for the country and people. With a deep love for the people secretary Kim Chong-il regards it as his important duty to go to factories and farm villages in local areas, to say nothing of Pyongyang, and acquaint himself with the lives of the people down to details, always directing deep concern to them and thinking how to lessen the labour of President Kim Il-song. He is a modest and simply, true leader of the people who shares weal and woe with them. [Text] [SK151543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 15 Jun 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--Han Tae-kyu, a Korean residing in the United States, left here yesterday by air after visiting the homeland. While staying in the homeland he visited Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas. He also called at

his native village to have an emotional reunion with his family and relatives from whom he had been separated for scores of years. [Text] [SK160421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 16 Jun 82]

MALAGASY PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on June 8 met Kim In-ho, DPRK ambassador to the country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader comrade President Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK160453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 16 Jun 82]

ZIMBABWEAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES ENVOY--Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, on June 10 met Yi Won-kuk, DPRK ambassador to the country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey warmest greetings of his own and the Zimbabwean people to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction over the very favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Zimbabwe and Korea. Declaring that the Zimbabwean Government and people unconditionally and actively support the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he hoped that the Korean reunification cause would be accomplished at an early date. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK160455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 16 Jun 82]

BULLETIN PUBLISHED--Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--The bulletin "Era of Chuche" No 4 was published in Lebanon on May 21, according to a report. It carries an article titled "The Great Father of the People" together with a photograph of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song among children. Printing a photograph of the great leader delivering a report on the work of the Central Committee at the historic 4th congress of the Workers Party of Korea, it publishes an article titled "Wholeheartedly Wish the Respected Leader President Kim Il-song Long Life in Good Health." It also contains articles headlined "The Respected President Kim Il-song is the Great Strategist Leading the Korean Revolution to Victory," "The Peoples Praises of the Leader," "President Kim Il-song: The Great Military Strategist Who Defeated Two Imperialisms" and "Voices of World People and Progressive Public Circles." It carries a photograph of foreign friends placing a basket of flowers before a portrait of the great leader and a photograph introducing a Pyongyang metro station. [Text] [SK170429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 17 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/297

PICTURE ALBUM OF KIM IL-SONG PUBLISHED

SK161546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 16 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, June 16 (KCNA)--The picture album "On the Road of Friendship and Unity" showing the external activities of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song was recently brought out in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French and Spanish by the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

The album is divided into the parts of Asia, Africa, Europe, Americas and Oceania.

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song laid down the foreign policy of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic with independence, friendship and peace as its basic idea and is energetically conducting external activities to successfully implement this policy.

The great leader met a large number of party and state leaders, prominent figures of the five continents of the world, which marked an important occasion in developing friendly and cooperative relations between our country and their countries.

He visited different countries of Asia, Africa and Europe, strengthened unity and cooperation with many countries striving for independence and thereby made a great contribution to the development of overall international relations and the cause of peace and security all over the world.

Thanks to the independent foreign policy of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the republic put forward by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song and his energetic external activities, today the international relations of our country have been greatly expanded and the international solidarity with our revolution has strengthened as never before.

Our country has established diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries of the world including socialist and non-aligned countries and are expanding and developing economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation with almost all countries of the world.

Our country has joined over 150 international organisations including international democratic organisations, solidarity organisations and U.N. organisations.

Carried in the album is a photograph of the great leader President Kim Il-song in his study.

Also carried there are hundreds of photographs showing the great leader receiving party and state leaders of countries of the world including China (1958 and 1975), Mongolia (1956), Viet Nam (1958 and 1964), Indonesia (1964 and 1965), Syria (1974), Algeria (1974 and 1975), Madagascar (1976 and 1978), Zambia (1980), Guinea (1979 and 1980), Mozambique (1978), Togo (1974 and 1981), Cuba (1966), the Soviet Union (1980), Yugoslavia (1975 and 1977), Romania (1975, 1978 and 1980), Bulgaria (1973), Czechoslovakia (1973), the German Democratic Republic (1977), Albania (1956) and Malta (1975) and prominent political and public figures of numerous countries of the world.

The album prints a photograph of the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il meeting with Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, on the platform of the Kim Il-song Square where a demonstration of Pyongyang working people was held in celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea and its sixth congress.

There are also photographs showing foreign progressive personages deeply studying the immortal Chuche idea and gifts to the great leader from party and state leaders and personages of various countries of the world.

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END

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28 June 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 223

KULLOJA, No. 2, February 1982

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28 June 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 223

KULLOJA, No. 2, February 1982

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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THE GLORIOUS KOREAN WORKERS PARTY IS AN EVER-VICTORIOUS GREAT PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 2 Feb 82 pp 2-13

[Text] The glorious Korean Workers Party is a great guiding force which goes forward confidently to chart the road ahead for the times and the revolution, assuming full responsibility for the destiny of our people and the future of the fatherland.

Our party, leading the Korean revolution, has walked the one road of glorious struggle and forward movement, and in the process, has strengthened and developed into a steely party possessing ever-victorious might and combat strength, into the most authoritative and dignified revolutionary party.

Our party, which has brilliantly embroidered its long history with great victory, has entered the period of a new turnaround in its own development today.

The glorious party of ours, unfurling a bright blueprint for the attainment of the chuche cause and a grand plan for a revolutionary turnaround, is now sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

By the tested guidance and resolute struggle of our party for attaining the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the entire party and the whole society are filled to overflowing with ever higher revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor, and new miracles and innovations are happening in all areas of revolution and construction. Never before in our people's history of millennia has there been a time when the glory of our fatherland has shined as brilliantly as today.

Our people in the heyday of unprecedented national growth and prosperity under the tested leadership of the party are today confidently hastening the arrival of an even brighter future for our revolution with an infinite pride and self-esteem.

Deeply convinced through their own experience in life that none but our party is the genuine guide leading the people's destiny, our people are fighting on with total loyalty along the one road of revoluttion the party teaches.

For our people, it is an unsurpassed glory and the most sacred duty to go forward following the leadership of the party possessing ever-victorious might.

Because of the presence of the great party leading revolution and construction only along the one road of victory, because of the presence of the people forever loyal to the party, the ultimate victory of the chuche cause charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is firmly guaranteed.

All of our party members and working people, deeply engraving in their hearts the inifinite national pride and revolutionary self-esteem of fighting revolution under the tested leadership of the party, loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, shall go forward to even more stoutly fight for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

(1)

The glorious Korean Workers Party is a great party founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and still receiving the sagacious leadership of the leader.

The party of the working class is founded and led by the leader, and is the weapon of revolution for realizing the leader's thought.

The KWP is a great revolutionary party which has been ceaselessly strengthened and developed under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has come to possess invincible might.

Today our party is displaying its pride as the tested general staff of the Korean revolution, as the most authoritative and dignified revolutionary party leading revolution and construction along the ever-victorious one road under the banner of the great chuche ideology.

That our people have become able to go forward confidently toward the communist future following the guidance of this great party is altogether because of the leadership they receive from the respected and beloved leader Comrade KimIl-song, loyally revering the leader.

The greatness of our party is the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the dignity our party possesses is unthinkable apart from the absolute authority of the leader.

That the greatness and might of the party of the working class are guaranteed by the leader has to do with the decisive role the leader performs in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The correct leadership of the leader is an important guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks. Only when the people receive the correct leadership of the leader can they score brilliant achievements in revolution and construction and walk the straight road of victory."
("A Collection of Documents on the Visits of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Foreign Countries," pp 66-67)

A peerless leader champions the interests of the working class and the masses of people, and is the supreme leader who organizes and leads the struggle of the masses of people for the realization of independent stand and attitude.

The will and demand of the masses of working people are synthesized by the leader of the working class, and the masses of working people only under the leadership of the leader can defend their position as the masters of nature and society and correctly perform their role as historymakers.

The leader of the working class organizes and leads in a unified way all activities aimed at realizing the interests and demands of the masses of people.

The leader founds a party uniting the working class and advanced elements of the masses of people, and through the party organizes and leads all struggles of the masses of people.

Therefore, the highest glory and happiness of the working class and the masses of people is loyally attending a peerless leader, a great leader.

Only under the leadership of a peerless leader can the working class and the masses of people energetically launch the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks with a genuine revolutionary party of their own.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who has founded our party and has strengthened and developed it into a mighty, militant party.

The entire history of the revolutionary activity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is brilliantly embroidered with his energetic struggle and sagacious leadership aimed at founding an ever-victorious party and strengthening and developing it.

Multilayer barriers and trials had stood on the road ahead for the struggle to found a mighty revolutionary party in our country. The great leader who has brilliantly attained the historic cause to found an ever-victorious party, clearing all the barriers at the helm, is the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Based on his organizational ideological preparations for party founding made amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth after liberation precise party construction guidelines to suit the mature demands of our developing revolution, and beating back the obstruction machinations of all kinds of class enemies, factional elements, and sectionalists by his indefatigable, energetic struggle, brilliantly attained the historic cause of party founding.

The founding of our chuche-oriented party was the brilliant fruition of the arduous struggle and effort of the respected and beloved leader over a long period of time to create a vanguard unit of the revolution, and the birth of a great guiding force shouldering the lofty mission to attain our revolutionary cause to the end.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, personally shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and the people, all the heavy burdens of revolution, in the course

of leading the awesome historic tasks presented by our revolution, set it forth as the most cruical task to strengthen and develop ours into an ever-victorious steely party, and has put great efforts into it.

The KWP is a great revolutionary party which has been ceaselessly strengthened under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has come to possess invincible might.

The journey in which ours has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party has been a prideful travel in which the chuche-oriented party construction guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have been brilliantly embodied in party work and party activity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodying the chuche party construction thought and theory, has strengthened and developed the KWP into an ever-victorious steely party.

In the unique theory and guidelines established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for chuche revolutionary party construction are comprehensively enunciated all questions ranging from the party construction principle, the method of thoroughly organizing the party ranks, the partywide guidance for revolution and construciton, to the party work system and work method. These became the basic guiding principle of strengthening and developing ours into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating the chuche theory and guidelines for building a revolutionary party of a new type and brilliantly embodying them, has turned our party into a great guiding banner leading the Korean revolution to victory.

The party of the working class is a weapon of struggle correctly leading the masses of working people and guiding revolution and construction to victory. In particular, for the party of the working class which has come to power, there is no work more important than organizing and leading the task to establish a new system and build a new society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sagaciously led the way in making our party from the first day of its founding ceaselessly enhance its militant functions and role in discharging its heavy duties as the party in power responsible for all the large and small questions of the country and the destiny of the people. Such revolutionary leadership has been the decisive factor in strengthening the might of our party in every way, and a source of invincible strength which has made ours grow up into an ever-victorious party capable of thoroughly defending and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause.

Every victory and achievement emblazoned on the road of founding, strengthening, and developing our party has all been scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. So it is that our people consider it the highest glory, the greatest pride to regard our party founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song synonymous with the revered name of the great leader.

Because it loyally attends the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and receives the sagacious leadership of the leader, the glory of our party shines and it has a history of prideful victory.

Truly, because of the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, genius of the revolution and the great ideotheoretician, there is the KWP, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean people; and because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the leader, the KWP has been able to strengthen and develop itself into an invincible party.

So it is that our party puts it up front as the greatest duty, as the supreme task to loyally revere forever generation after generation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for whom our people have waited for thousands of years in their history.

Ours is a revolutionary party forever faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is the revolutionary stand and stern will of our party to loyally uphold the lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and lead party members and working people along the one road the leader teaches. All the tasks and activities of our party are directed at attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the clearest and cleanest of loyalty and at defending and attaining to the end the chuche cause charted by the leader. Faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the starting point of our party in establishing all lines and guidelines and an indeflectible principle in organzing and leading the struggle for the realization.

Setting forth the revolutionary guidelines for further deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system within the party with a view to forever defending its revolutionary character as the party founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has pulled this task onto a new higher level.

With the task of establishing the unitary ideology system deepened under the sagacious leadership of the party, the whole party has come to be filled to the brim with only one ideology, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought.

All party members regard it as their revolutionary duty to live and fight on with the clearest and cleanest of loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and hold that as their unwavering revolutionary creed.

Our party is leading the way in ceaselessly deepening the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party with primary emphasis on enhancing faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus all party members are working and living, engraving faithfulness to the respected and beloved leader as a firm creed in their hearts, and the whole party has come to be filled to overflowing with the revolutionary ethos of dynamically moving forward along the road the leader teaches.

All party members have grown up into quintessential elements of the revolution inifinitely faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the whole party has been consolidated into the ranks of the clearest and cleanest of loyalty is precisely where our party's great achievement compiled in the struggle for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause is.

Thus ours is a revolutionary party forever loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and infinite faithfulness to the leader is becoming the very core, the starting point of our party's activity.

Loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and going forward following the leadership of the leader is where the greatness of our party as the most energetic and dignified party is, where the source of its ever-victorious might is.

(2)

Ours is a great party holding the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding principle and struggling for the realization.

Today the high authority and glory the KWP holds, the greatness of our party, are unthinkable apart from the greatness of the chuche ideology.

The socialist, communist cause is a historic struggle which, holding as the guiding principle the revolutionary thought of the leader who has first charted the road of revolution, is aimed at scoring its comprehensive victory. This cause is led and moved forward victoriously by the party of the working class.

In order that the party of the working class may attain the socialist, communist cause, it must have a scientific and revolutionary guiding thought most precisely reflecting the demands of the times and the aim of the masses of people.

The guiding thought of the party of the working class is the basic characteristic determining the character and might of the party.

The glorious KWP is the tested general staff of the Korean revolution holding the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding principle and victoriously leading revolution and construction under its banner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today the chuche ideology has become the immutable guiding thought of our party, the most correct guiding principle for all of our revolutionary struggle and construction tasks." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 504)

The great chuche ideology is the most scientific, revolutionary world view and a militant banner leading the revolutionary cause of the working class to its ultimate victory. In it are comprehensively, profoundly enunciated the theory, strategy and tactics for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation of our era.

Ours is a chuche-oriented party holding the great chuche ideology as the guiding thought and leading revolution and construction based on it.

Our party's high glory and dignity, and its invincibility and might precisely lie in that our party is being guided by the immortal chuche ideology.

The great chuche ideology is the basic thought constituting the cornerstone of our party construction, party work, and party activity. Apart from the chuche

ideology it is impossible to speak about the intrinsic characteristics of our party construction and party activity, about the greatness of our party and its combat might as the guide of the masses of people.

Our party, holding it as the basic question influencing the times and destiny of the revolution to protect and defend the chuche ideology, has stoutly struggled over a long period only along the one road of victory the chuche ideology teaches.

What has made it possible for the Korean revolution to walk always the one road of brilliant victory even in the most difficult and complex environment precisely lies in that our party has thoroguhly embodied the chuche ideology in revolution and construction. Chuche is the life of the Korean revolution and the source of the strength guaranteeing the victory of our revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

As a result that our party, setting forth under the banner of the chuche ideology a precise line and guidelines in each stage of the developing revolution, had brilliantly carried them through, our people had been able to chart a new road to the democratic revolution and socialist revolution, and have been able to admirably solve all the difficult and complex questions arising in the struggle for economic construction and in socialist, communist construction. Thus our people have been able to practice self-reliance with their right minds in any environment, however complex, and dynamically move revolution and construction forward along the one road of ceaseless upsurge without the slightest failure or twist and turn.

Our party is now commanding at the helm a new historic march toward attaining our revolutionary cause to the end under the banner of the chuche ideology. Thus our revolution, which has been charted under the banner of the chuche ideology, has come to usher in the most glorious period in its development.

That our party, summing up the historical experience of the Korean communist movement over half a century and reflecting the mature demands of our developing revolution and the unanimous aim of the entire people, has set forth the guidelines for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology constitutes an epochal event of tremendous significance in the development of our revolution and in the political life of our people.

The guidelines for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology clearly illuminate the general direction and method of building the communist society with the chuche ideology, which is the most correct guiding thought for the revolution and construction of our era, held as the unitary guiding principle. These great guidelines are a great struggle banner, a militant program our party has put up front in order to thoroughly defend the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche ideology, glorify it for ten thousand generations to come, and win its ultimate victory. With the guidelines set forth for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, our people have come to have a militant program which they will be holding up to the end to attain the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and dynamically move forward, confidently seeing the bright future of communism. Thus, infinitely brilliant prospects are now being unfurled on the road ahead for our revolution which is into the 1980's after the 1970's which was a period of a new great turnaround in the attainment of the chuche cause.

In this land a new great revolutionary upsurge and the heyday of national growth and prosperity are being unfurled amid the majestic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, and the history of our party is being emblazoned with unprecedented immortal feats.

Never before in the long history of our people has there been a time that the position of our fatherland and nation has been so enhanced as today with the chuche ideology brilliantly embodied.

Having made it possible for our Korea to glorify forever from generation to generation the glory and dignity as the fatherland of the chuche ideology is where the great historic service rendered by our party is.

The achievements and rich experiences scored by our glorious party in the course of leading the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology to victory constitute priceless resources firmly guaranteeing the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

The high authority and glory of our party as a great vanguard unit taking the lead in charting the bright future of mankind following the chuche banner precisely lie in admirably attaining the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Because of striving to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, our party is victoriosuly charting the unique road of building a society where the chuche ideology will have been comprehensively embodied, the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized. It is here where the high glory and pride of our party struggling with the great chuche ideology held as the unitary guiding principle is.

(3)

The KWP is a great party which has achieved firm unity and solidarity based on one ideological will.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The party's unity of ideological will is our life, the decisive guarantee for all victories." ("On Building the Korean Workers Party," Vol 2, p 660)

Unity and solidarity is the source of the party's combat strength and might, the decisive guarantee for all victories.

The party of the working class, only if it achieves firm, viable unity and solidarity, can display its might to the hilt as an organized unit of the working masses and acquit itself fully of its mission to the end.

The might of the party is politicoideological might, and the basics here are achieving the unity and solidarity of the whole party based on one ideological will.

The party, only if it is solidly united into one organized political force, can become a powerful vanguard unit courageously clearing the road ahead for the revolution.

Our party, putting it up front as a basic question bearing on the destiny of the party, the destiny of the revolution to realize unity and solidarity based on one ideology and defend and strengthen it, has always directed great efforts to this task, and has launched a resolute, ceaseless struggle to achieve genuine unity and solidarity. In the process, the unity of ideological will of the entire party and the whole society breathing and moving in unison based on the chuche ideology has been realized, and unity and solidarity based on infinite faithfulness believing and following none but their party and their leader has come to be achieved.

The unity and solidarity of our party is by no means something that has been achieved handily in an environment of plain sailing.

This is a precious gain won amid a long, arduous, formidable struggle.

The unity and solidarity of our party struck its roots amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle and has been thoroughly defended and consolidated like bedrock amid the difficult and complex struggle to beat back the destruction machinations of the imperialists and all kinds of opportunists and revolutionarily remake nature and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, from the first day of the founding of the party regarding it as a vital question bearing on the life or death of the party to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party, has sagaciously led the struggle for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the party.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the KWP had liquidated the filth of historical factionalism and, by energetically organizing and conducting the two struggle, tightly bonded together, to uproot the revisionists and bourgeois elements who had been hiding within the party and their ideological venom and to arm party members and working people with the immortal chuche ideology, has thoroughly established the unitary ideology system of the party among them and has more solidly consolidated the unity of ideological will partywide.

In particular, the decade of the 1970's from the Fifth Party Congress to the Sixth Party Congress shines as a new historic period in which the party's organizaitonal ideological cornerstone has been more solidly consolidated on a higher level.

Our party, by setting forth the guidelines for conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology and energetically launching the struggle to carry them through, has been able to more solidly consolidate the cornerstone of the party like bedrock and extraordinarily strengthen the politicoideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of the entire party.

Our party, by basically improving party work to suit the demands of the guidelines for conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology,

has energetically pushed the task forward on a new higher level to thoroughly organize the party ranks and the revolutionary ranks.

Through the struggle to convert the entire party to the chuche ideology our party ranks have been thoroughly organized into the ranks of genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries holding the chuche ideology as a firm world view, and faithfulness to the great leader and the party as the first and foremost life, into the revolutionary ranks of loyalty going forward to fight to the end for the ultimate attainment of our revolutionary cause.

As a result that party work has been basically improved and the combat strength of the party extraordinarily enhanced with the conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology energetically pushed forward, the ties between the party and the masses have come to be strengthened more than at any time.

Today all of our party organizations are moving with vim and vigor among the masses, and wherever the party organization is on the move, the spirit of the party is always pulsating. Through the party organization the people are with the party and feel the spirit of the party in the activity of the party organization.

As the combat strength and role of party organizations are enhanced, the entire party and the whole society have come to be filled to overflowing with steely will to firmly believe and follow none but their party and their leader and loyally uphold the leadership of the party and the leader, and the unity of ideological will and revolutionary soldiarity of the whole party and the entire people have come to be consolidated like bedrock.

For our party and people, it is a great pride and glory to have achieved this great unity and soldiarity.

It is because the party ranks and the revolutionary ranks have achieved airtight unity and solidarity based on one ideology that our party is mighty and our revolution is making a long drive taking advantage of victory.

(4)

Ours is a mature, tested party which has attained great leadership art and gained rich experiences amid the arduous revolutionary struggle.

The road the KWP has walked has by no means been plain sailing. It has been a formidable struggle journey clearing an arduous path laden with trials.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party has been further tempered and tested in the course of a difficult, complex struggle to lead revolution and construction, and strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary party." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 103)

The greatness and might of the party come to be formed and highly displayed amid the arduous struggle to break through barriers. Only the party which has overcome

arduous and complex trials can become a great party possessing the invincible might and leadership art of leading the revolutionary cause along the one road of straight victory.

The road our party has walked has been a travel of tough struggle unprecedented in history in terms of its arduousness and complexity, and every step along the road has been permeated with bloody struggle.

Ours has come to grow up into a revolutionary party which has attained ever-victorious might and leadership art in the course of breaking through the most arduous and formidable hardships of revolution never before experienced by anyone.

It is because of the presence of our party's tested leadership that our people have always been able to win victory in every battle on the road of the trials-filled revolution.

The sagacious leadership of our party has been the basic source which has enabled the party to ably, intrepidly lead any task, however difficutl and complex, and its might has been proved positively to the hilt amid the fierce class struggle and practice of awesome creation and construction.

Ours is a revolutionary party which above all possesses the high leadership art of resolving on its own all the difficult tasks arising in the arduous and complex revolutionary struggle.

The road our party has walked to build a new society, a new life, assuming responsibility for the destinies of the fatherland and the nation has been an unfamiliar path along which everything has had to be resolved for the first time.

All the tasks that confronted our party in building a new society were such complex ones that could never be resolved by extant formulas and propostiions or the experienced already gianed; they were the kind of questions that could be satisfactorily solved only if the tasks were resolved in our style based on our self-dependent convictions and judgment.

Our party from the first days of leading revolution and construciton has firmly maintained the principle of carrying out all tasks with its own strength, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of fortitude under the banner of self-reliance.

Our party has carried out all the struggles on the principle of self-reliance, be it the struggle to build a new society immediatley following liberation, the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction and the socialist revolution, or the struggle for socialist construction. No matter how many things were in short supply, no matter how difficult it was, our party has firmly led the people along the road of self-dependence and self-support, and has victoriously charted the road to socialism, communism, with the banner of self-reliance held higher as more multilayer barriers and trials stood in the way. In the process, ours has been strengthened and developed into a revolutionary party which possesses the steely will of going forward to solve difficult and complex questions arising in revolution and construction with a strong revolutionary principled spirit and

launching power, into an energetic and dignified party which goes forward confidently without the slightest wavering to chart the road it has chosen.

Ours is also a great party possessing the matchless leadership art of energetically pushing ahead with all tasks as an all-party, all-people movement, always relying on the strength of the masses of people amid arduous struggle.

Our party, which goes forward to fight holding the great chuche ideology as a firm guiding thought, is tightly maintaining the revolutionary stand to carry out all revolutionary tasks, firmly believing in the masses of people and relying on their strength.

Our party, every time it encountered barriers in revolution and construction, has firmly believed in the high revolutionary fervor and inexhaustible creativity of our people who have risen up in building a new life tightly grasping their destinies in their own hands, and has overcome them, holding discussions with the masses and mobilizing the strength and wisdom of the masses.

The great revolutionary upswing and the chollima movement in our country's socialist construction are the brilliant fruit of the tested leadership of our party which, positively inspiring the revolutionary fervor and inexhaustible creativity of the masses of people, actively pushes aside the trials and barriers standing in the way of the forward movement and leads revolution and construction to a great upsurge.

Our party, by energetically launching the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the Three Revolutions Teams movement to suit the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, has caused a new turnaround to occur in all areas of ideology, technology, and culture, and ceaseless miracles and innovations to happen in socialist construction. Today with the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes dynamically launched under the leadership of our party, all branches, all units have produced production innovators and heroes in large numbers, and collective feats adorning the workers party era are happening one after another.

Life shows that the mass leadership method of our party pushing ahead with all tasks as a mass movement firmly believing in the strength of the masses of people is indeed the powerful method of most energetically organizing and mobilizing the masses of people in revolution and construction.

The tested leadership of our party is being manifested in that it pushes all tasks forward boldly, aggressively, always setting high goals in revolution and construction and setting forth appropriate slogans capturing the hearts of the masses.

Essentially, revolution tolerates no stagnation and marking time, however slight, and demands a ceaseless forward movement and upsurge.

Our party, which has attained tested combat strength amid formidable struggle, tightly maintains the firm stand to boldly push ahead with all tasks, always setting high goals.

The struggle goal our party sets with a view to stepping up revolution and construction contains a farsighted plan and a high demand which are normally unimaginable. But none of the tasks set forth by our party have been given up halfway or have failed to bear great fruit. This demonstrates our party's resolute power of practice.

By the sagacious leadership of our party which, setting forever higher goals and applying grand strategy, launches all tasks daringly with extraordinary revolutionary launching power, today an unprecedented upsurge is being generated in all areas of our country's socialist construction and a great change is occurring in the historic task of remaking the economy and culture in accordance with the demands of chuche. Thus our country's might has been solidly consolidated into the invincible in all the political, economic, and cultural areas, and our people are enjoying to their hearts' content an independent, creative life no prior generations have ever enjoyed.

Ours has grown up and strengthened into a mature, tested party which has compiled rich experiences and precious achievements amid the formidable struggle to victoriously chart the road ahead for socialism, communism, shouldering all the heavy burdens of revolution and construction.

Our party, which has charted an unfamiliar road in the forefront of the times, has gone through a lot of exceptionally difficult trials, but has gained priceless experiences that cannot be traded for anything.

No sooner had our party been founded than it began victoriously leading the revolution in many stages, beginning with the building of a people's administration and regular armed forces, and has led the tasks in all areas such as the political and economic, scientific and educational, art, and military areas. And it has fought a formidable modern war as well as an incisive class struggle against the class enemies within and without. In the process, our party has compiled rich, many-sided struggle experiences which will make it possible to successfully carry out whatever difficult tasks arising in revolution and construction such as party construction and state construction, mass organization construction, economic and cultural construction, and has come to have the most correct guiding theory, strategy and tactics capable of leading the revolutionary cause to its ultimate victory.

In the course of carrying out complex revolutionary tasks our party has also ceaselessly perfected the mass leadership method and gained precious experiences in leadership art.

In the course of breaking through the flames of the arduous and long struggle of braving the formidable rainstorm in modern history our party has come to attain the universal mass leadership art of resolving everything, firmly believing in the strength of the masses of people and relying on their strength and wisdom. The tested leadership art our party has attained is becoming the source of inexaustible strength capable of overcoming whatever multilayer obstacles standing in the way of forward movement and leading our revolution to its ultimate victory.

A long time has passed since the party of the working class entered the stage of history but history knows of no such powerful revolutionary party as the KWP which

has braved the windstorm of such arduous and formidable struggle and has compiled such rich experiences and achievements of immortal significance in revolution and construction.

Truly, ours has been strengthened and developed into the most mature party which only knows victory and forward movement, free from vacillation in the face of whatever trials and barriers and unwavering amid whatever raging storms, into the most tested party which, always full of confidence, leads revolution and construction only along the one road of victory.

So it is that the KWP enjoys the absolute support and trust of the revolutionary people of the world as a mature, tested great party. For our people's pride and self-esteem of fighting revolution following the leadership of such great party, there is no comparison.

(5)

Ours is a party with an infinite future, confidently charting the future of the revolution.

It arises as the most crucial question in charting the destiny of the nation and the future of the revolution that the people should have a revolutionary party with an infinite. This is so because the future of the revolution depends on the future of the party. The long history of the communist movement shows that when the party confidently moves forward toward a bright tomorrow, the people can go forward, filled to overflowing with faith and fighting spirit, to attain the revolutionary cause to the end.

The future of the party and the revolution is essentially a question as to how to carry forward and attain the leader's cause. It is the most crucial question bearing on the victorious forward movement of the communist movement and the destiny of the revolution to correctly solve this question.

In order that the party of the working class may become a party with an infinite future which goes forward to attain the leader's cause to the end, it is imperative to go forward to thoroughly consolidate the party's organizational ideological cornerstone, brilliantly carry forward the party's revolutionary tradition, and tightly grasp to the end the revolutionary guiding thought set forth by the leader.

Our party has been directing keen attention already from long ago to carrying out this sacred task and has brilliantly solved all questions arising in this connection.

Our party, holding it as the supreme mission to carry out this sacred task, is now energetically organizing and leading the task for the realization. All activities and practical struggle of our party are invariably aimed at firmly defending and attaining to the end the chuche cause charted and still being led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party is now energetically launching the task to thoroughly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of defending its character as the chuche revolutionary party founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"A major achievement scored in party work in the period under review is that the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of attaining our revolutionary cause to the end and of strengthening and developing ours forever into a chuche party has been solidly consolidated." (Ibid., p 103)

The basic mission of the party of the working class lies in attaining the leader's cause, the socialist, communist cause.

In order that the party of the working class may defend its character as a party founded by the leader and correctly accomplish its historic mission, it is imperative to thoroughly lay the party's organizational ideological cornerstone and ceaselessly enhance its combat strength and leadership functions.

The task to thoroughly consolidate the party's cornerstone organizationally, ideologically is a sacred task to thoroughly establish an orderly work system and a revolutionary discipline capable of dyeing the entire party one color with the leader's thought and of firmly realizing the leadership of the party for revolution and construction and to strengthen and develop the party into an invincible revolutionary party capable of attaining to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, the socialist, communist cause. Accordingly, only by ceaselessly deepening the task of strengthening the party's cornerstone organizationally, ideologically, will it be possible, even as time passes and change of generations takes place, to consolidate and develop it into the leader's party forever and attain generation after generation to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

Our party, viewing it as the basic principle of building a revolutionary party, as the decisive guarantee for the victory of the revolutionary cause to thoroughly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone, has ceaselessly deepened this task to suit the new demands of the developing revolution.

With the party's guidelines brilliantly carried through for conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology, only the chuche ideology is firmly prevailing within our party, and the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of attaining the revolutionary cause to the end has come to be consolidated like bedrock more than at any time.

Today our party ranks have been thoroughly organized into the ranks of chuche-oriented revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader. The entire party members, holding the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward the line, decisions and directives of the party, are highly displaying the revolutionary ethos of thoroughly carrying them through, whatever the environment. Thus within our party have come to be thoroughly laid the politicoideological foundations capable of firmly insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction, thoroughly embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought and leadership.

Our party, by brilliantly carrying forward and developing its glorious revolutionary tradition, is admirably accomplishing its historic mission for attainment of the chuche cause, firmly defending its character as the chuche-oriented party.

The revolutionary tradition is the historical roots of our party and a cornerstone for the ages for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Our party, presenting the question of carrying forward the revolutionary tradition as a vital question influencing the destiny of the party and the revolution, is sagaciously leading the way in thoroguhly protecting and defending the purity of the revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in brilliantly carrying forward and developing the tradition.

It is the basic condition for resolutely continuing the chuche bloodline of our party and revolution to defend the purity of the revolutionary tradition.

Our party, inheriting the glorious revolutionary tradition, the purity intact, which was established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, is ceaselessly adding luster to it.

Because our party is sagaciously leading the struggle to brilliantly carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition, today the chuche revolutionary tradition is being comprehensively embodied in all areas, and our people's revolutionary cause, with this as the cornerstone, is energetically moving forward.

In the slogan set forth by our party "production, study, and life--all in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" are graphically contained the determination and intent of the party to comprehensively embody the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in revolution and construction, in all aspects of social life. Through the struggle to carry through this militant slogan the historical roots of our party are continuing to be thoroughly nurtured, and the burning loyalty and indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed amid the anti-Japanese flames are being thoroughly embodied in the work and life of party members and working people.

By the sagacious leadership of our party which is going forward to brilliantly embody the shining anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, firmly defending its purity, all the precious revolutionary heritages created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song day in, day out of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are today blossoming in full bloom, radiating even more radiant rays, and our revolutionary cause is dynamically moving forward along the one road of straight victory.

To go forward, tightly grasping as the guiding principle the revolutionary thought of the leader who has founded the party, constitutes the basic condition for the party of the working class to forever defend its character as the leader's party.

The party of the working class, only by going forward to thoroughly protect and brilliantly embody the leader's thought, can attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

Our party, tightly grasping the great Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought as the guiding principle, is sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought is the unitary guiding principle of our party leading our revolutionary cause along an ever-victorious road. Therefore, it constitutes a crucial quesiton bearing on the destiny of our

party and revolution to thoroughly protect and brilliantly embody the great Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought.

Our party, holding it as the basic principle of its activity to struggle for the ultimate victory of the great Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought, is directing all efforts to it.

Our party, by thoroughly protecting and defending, deepening and developing the great Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought which is the system of the thought, theory, and method of chuche and by going forward to brilliantly embody it in revolution and construction, is brilliantly glorifying the greatness of the leader's revolutionary thought.

Amid the historic struggle to convert the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of strengthening and developing ours forever into a chuche revolutionary party has been thoroughly consolidated and the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition further developed and enriched, and the great Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought has come to be still better embodied in all areas of revolution and construction. Precisely because of such historic struggle it has been possible that the future of the revolution in our country has become even more infinite and that brighter prospects have been unfurled on the road ahead for the fatherland and the people.

The past decade of the 1970's was a historic decade filled to the brim with events of deep significance indeed in strengthening and developing our party and attaining the chuche cause by carrying through the guidelines for conversion of the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology. In the decade have more comprehensively been embodied the plan and intent of our party for attaining the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's cause. Thus has come to happen an epochal turnaround in our party construction and attainment of the chuche cause.

The historic Sixth Congress of the KWP, pridefully summing up the brilliant victory and achievement scored in our party work and attainment of the chuche cause in the 1970's, has unfurled bright prospects for attaining our revolutionary cause to the end. Through the Sixth Party Congress it has been energetically demonstrated before the whole world that our party has grown up and strengthened into a great guiding force capable of attaining the chuche cause to the end. This constitutes the greatest victory in strengthening and developing the Korean communist movement and our party, and the brilliant realization of the urgent desire so fervently cherished by the entire people and the whole nation.

Our people's revolutionary cause charted early on in the Paektu forests has walked the one road of victory and glory, breaking through all kinds of trials and barriers under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of our party, and on this road our people have consolidated the foundation for the ages for the completion of the Korean revolution.

But our people have yet to clear a far and rugged road and must ceaselessly continue the revolutionary struggle.

Today we are faced with the crucial task, loyally upholding the grand militant program unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Party Congress, to bring about a new turnaround in attaining the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, realize the reunification of the fatherland, and energetically hasten the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause.

Only by loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and going forward following the guidance of the party can our people not only successfully carry out the Korean revolution but positively contribute to the world revolution and the international cause of the working class.

Deeply engraving in our hearts the infinite pride and self-esteem of fighting revolution under the leadership of the party, loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom the revolutionary people of the world so respect and adore, we must stouty struggle, giving our all, for the attainment of the chuche cause.

All party members and working people, as Korea's young communists early on attended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song loyally, indeflectibly, whatever the adversity, must acquit themselves forever of their loyalty to the respected and beloved leader wherever, whenever.

It is a firm guarantee for attaining the chuche cause to the end to ceaselessly move forward following the guidance of the party.

All party members and working people, holding the firm viewpoint and stand that they know none but our party, whatever winds may blow, must go forward to dynamically fight following the tested leadership of the party in the future just as in the past.

It is the most precious gain won for attaining our revolutionary cause generation after generation to the end that the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party has been consolidated like bedrock.

Putting it up front as a strategic task which we must perpetually grasp in party construction to continue to thoroughly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party, we must continue to energetically push ahead with the task to further consolidate the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the party ranks based on the chuche ideology and establish an orderly work system and a revolutionary discipline capable of firmly insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

In this way we must go forward to unchangingly defend the KWP's chuche character and strengthen and develop our party into a revolutionary vanguard unit forever striving to attain the chuche cause to the end.

There will always be only victory and glory on the road ahead for our people moving forward ceaselessly for the sake of a just cause under the leadership of our glorious party which goes forward dynamically to hasten the ultimate victory of communism, loyally attending the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great pioneer of the chuche cause.

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CONVERSION OF THE WHOLE SOCIETY TO THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY IS OUR PARTY'S GREAT PROGRAM FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE CHUCHE CAUSE

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[Article by Kim Chung-nin]

[Text] The Korean revolution, which has walked the one road of victory and glory clearing formidable trials, has entered a new higher stage in its development, and is more dynamically moving forward amid an unprecedented upsurge.

On this road of majestic historic march our fatherland is into the heyday of growth and prosperity unprecedented in our long national history, and our people are confidently hastening the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

It is because of the program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and because of the presence of the matchless, tested leadership of the party for the realization that we are scoring a prideful victory in the struggle to remold people and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology and that infinitely bright prospects have been unfurled on the road ahead for our people bent on completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, whose correctness and vitality have been proved positively to the hilt through the prideful realities of our country, already has firmly captured our people's hearts and is becoming a great revolutionary banner ceaselessly encouraging and inspiring them to attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

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The program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a great program for the attainment of the chuche cause.

The revolutionary cause of the masses of working people for socialism, communism is a historic cause for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of social beings.

A great cause calls for a great program. Without a clearly defined goal and a precise struggle method there can be no goal-conscious activity; and without a great program no great cause can be attained.

From the first day they entered the stage of history and launched into the struggle for their independent stand and attitude, the working class and the oppressed masses have called for a correct struggle program.

"The Communist Manifesto" proclaimed before the world for the first time in the early period of the revolutionary struggle of the working class by their peerless leaders, Marx and Engels, was an immortal banner that illuminated the road ahead for the working class and the oppressed masses of the whole world. At the time the working class and its vanguard parties, holding this program as the guiding principle and drawing a mental picture of communism, launched the struggle to break the shackles of capitalism.

The revolutionary struggle of the masses of working people which has come a long way through long and bloody struggles, has come to usher in a new historic era, a new age of sovereignty. As they are into our era, the masses of working people, who used to be forsaken and oppressed outside history in bygone days, are independently, creatively working out their destinies, entering the stage as the masters of the world, and already in many countries of the world socialist, communist construction has come to arise as an immediate practical question.

The era of independent stand and attitude wherein the masses of working people have entered the stage as the genuine masters in command of hsitory, has presented it as an urgent historic task to enunciate a communist program for the first time to suit the new era.

Our party, by setting it forth as the party's militant program to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology based on a scientific analysis of the historical experience of our revolution which has been charted and moved forward under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology and of the demands of the times, has given a correct answer to this crucial and urgent question presented by the times and revolution.

That the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology has been set forth by our party has become a great historic event in the revolutionary struggle of the masses of working people for indepndent stand and attitude.

With the program set forth for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, the revolutionary cause of the masses of working people for realizing independent stand and attitude has come to have a revolutionary program consistent with its intrinsic nature and mission.

The program enunciated by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a great program and an immortal revolutionary banner for the ultimate attainment of the chuche cause.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is above all a communist program for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The revolutionary cause of the working class for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people can ultimately be attained only by converting the whole society to the chuche ideology." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 30)

Communism is the ideal of mankind, and building the communist society is the ultimate objective of the revolutionary cause of the masses of working people. The communist society, the ideal of mankind, is a society where all kinds of enslavement and constraint trampling the independent stand and attitude of social beings will have been liquidated and the independent demands of the masses of working people will have been completely realized.

The struggle for communism can successfully be carried out only by a scientific revolutionary thought comprehensively reflecting the independent aim and demand of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is a man-centered world view and a great theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The immortal chuche ideology provides comprehensive answers to all questions arising in national liberation and class liberation, socialist and communist construction, which are aimed at realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

By the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, have come to be scientifically enunciated the intrinsic demands of the communist society and the law of the realization, the thought and theory, mental and moral features of the people who will be living in the communist society, the social relations and mode of activity which will be prevailing in the communist society, and the revolutionary journey of communist construction and the strategy and struggle guidelines which must be firmly maintained during the journey.

Therefore, only by holding the chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle and thoroughly embodying it in revolution and construction is it possible to successfully realize the communist society, remolding people and society to suit the independent aim and demand of the masses of working people and occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of communism.

The chuche ideology is a powerful weapon which makes it possible to win straight victory without any tilting or twist and turn in the struggle to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a revolutionary program for carrying out the task on the highest stage of the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, dyeing the society one color with the chuche ideology.

Independent stand and attitude is the basic demand of man intent on living independently, creatively, casting off all kinds of enslavement and constraint.

In order to build the communist society, completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it is imperative to thoroughly dye all areas one color with the chuche ideology, not just any one part of society or any one individual aspect of social life.

The history of mankind is precisely a history of struggle of the masses of working people for independent stand and attitude. Independent stand and attitude which is the inherent nature of man is formed and developed sociohistorically, and the struggle of the masses of working people for the complete realization of independent stand and attitude, too, is conducted through a long historical course.

In this historical course of struggle the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people expand and develop and their social position and role, too, get ceaselessly enhanced.

As they are into the socialist society where exploitation and oppression have been liquidated, the masses of working people have at last come to occupy the position as the genuine masters of society and perform the role as the masters. This constitutes a historic turnaround in the long and arduous struggle of the masses of working people for the realization of their independent stand and attitude.

But this is not to say that just because the socialist system has been established, the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized. With the establishment of the socialist system the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been realized but there will still be remaining the task to completely liberate them from the constraints of outdated ideas, from the constraints of nature.

Therefore, if the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is to be completely realized, it is imperative, along with remaking the outdated social system, to liberate all people from the constraints of outdated ideas and turn them into genuine communist social beings possessing an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities, and provide the socioeconomic, material and cultural conditions for the masses of working people to enjoy an independent, creative life to their hearts' content as the masters of nature and society.

The task on the highest stage in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people comes to be ultimately realized only by converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is a broadest revolution, an incomparably incisive and thorough revolution encompassing all members of society and all aspects of social life. This is a struggle to turn all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries possessing the loftiest ideomental features and highest qualifications and completely provide the conditions of an independent and creative life for the masses of working people, basically remaking all aspects of social life in accordance with the demands of chuche.

By the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology the struggle for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the

masses of working people has come to enter a new higher stage and a powerful theoretical and practical weapon capable of realizing the building of the ideal society of mankind has come to be provided.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is also a great program for carrying forward from generation to generation and attain the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause, the chuche cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The struggle to model the whole society after the chuche idea is a sacred struggle for ultimate completion of the revolutionary undertaking of chuche pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea. The revolutionary undertaking of chuche is a historic undertaking which must be continued generation after generation to completion." (Book "Let Youth Become Trustworthy Inheritors of Chuche Revolution," p 5)

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a difficult and complex historic cause which is accompanied by awesome change and incisive class struggle, and a long-term task which is realized through arduous struggle over many generations.

Therefore, in order to attain the revolutionary cause of the working class, it is imperative to carry forward generation after generation until attainment the cause of the leader who has first charted the road of revolution. Depending on how the leader's revolutionary cause is carried forward and attained the future of the revolution will be determined and the destiny of the masses of working people influenced.

The leader's revolutionary cause is, in a word, a struggle to realize the leader's revolutionary thought.

When one goes forward to realize the leader's revolutionary thought to the end, thoroughly defending it, the leader's cause, the revolutionary cause of the working class, will come to be brilliantly attained.

Our revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a cause to realize the chuche ideology, the chuche revolutionary cause.

The program set forth by our party to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is precisely a great revolutionary program to protect and defend generation after generation and completely realize the revolutionary thought, the immortal chuche ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, pioneer of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a majestic declaration of the chuche character of our revolution struggling with the chuche ideology held as a firm guiding principle, and a great blueprint that has illuminated the bright road to the ultimate victory of the chuche ideology.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology set forth by our party is a continuation of the process of conversion to the chuche ideology which has been charted under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a struggle on a higher stage for the attainment.

The conversion to the chuche ideology in our country began from the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the immortal chuche ideology and charted the chuche revolutionary cause.

From the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song positioned himself at the helm of the Korean revolution, personally shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and the people, the conversion of our revolutionary ranks to the chuche ideology began; from the time the leader founded our party the conversion of our party to the chuche ideology began; from the time the leader led the building of a new society the conversion of our society to the chuche ideology began.

The entire process of our revolution launched under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been none other than a process of conversion to the chuche ideology.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a struggle to realize the immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a struggle to dye people and all aspects of social life one color with the chuche ideology. Accordingly, this is a direct continuation, comprehensive deepening and development of the process of conversion to the chuche ideology which has been launched under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a higher stage for the attainment.

All this bespeaks that our party's struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a struggle to carry forward from generation to generation and ultimately attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

With the program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, our revolution has come to have an immortal revolutionary banner for carrying forward generation after generaiton until attainment the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause and has become able to dynamically accelerate the historic march toward the ultimate victory of the communist cause with a clearly defined goal and precise method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause, the chuche revolutionary cause is being brilliantly carried forward and developed by our party which, setting forth the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and opening up a new higher stage for our revolution, has brightly illuminated the road to its ultimate victory.

The stern will of our party to realize the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology graphically shows the lofty faithfulness of our party to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The process of carrying forward the leader's revolutionary cause generation after generation until attainment is a process of the party of the working class and the people acquitting themselves forever of their loyalty to their leader. How to carry forward and attain the leader's revolutionary cause most intensively expresses faithfulness to the leader.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is an immortal revolutionary program to firmly carry forward generation after generation and ultimately attain

the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and as such, it personifies our party's faithfulness to the leader on the loftiest plane.

In this immortal program is contained the rock-hard conviction of our party to forever loyally revere and attend, with infinite loyalty, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, pioneer of the chuche cause, and move forward along the one road of chuche, breaking through all trials, however formidable.

In this is also embodied the lofty will of our party to make our people demonstrate their pride as a great people forever loyally attending and following the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, turn our society into a people's paradise where the farsighted plan of the respected and beloved leader will have been brilliantly realized, and glorify our country as the fatherland of chuche which forever prospers.

Truly, because of the program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, the chuche revolutionary cause in our country has been able to walk a prideful road resplendent with victory and glory, and in the future, too, it can win its ultimate victory only under the sagacious leadership of the party.

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A great program gets realized only under a matchless leadership.

The program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, because of its correctness and vitality, has unfurled a brilliant reality in this land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In its essence, the revolutionary undertaking of the working class is the revolutionary undertaking of the party. The revolutionary undertaking of chuche in our nation has progressed along a path of victory, glory and pride under the leadership of our party, and likewise in the future it will be only through the leadership of the party that it is finally completed." (Ibid., p 7)

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a great revolution moving forward toward communism and a very difficult task. This historic task can be brilliantly realized only by the sagacious leadership of a great party leading revolution and construction along the one road of victory.

Our party, setting forth the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, is sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

To correctly define and firmly maintain the basic principle of the successful realization of the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is an important question influencing its success.

To resolve everything in our style, thoroughly establishing chuche in revolution and construction and firmly maintaining the independent stand and the creative stand is the basic principle our party invariably puts up front in leading the struggle for the realization of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is an unfamiliar task and a path to walk for the first time in history. This is a struggle to build socialism, communism in Korea and a struggle to realize the freedom and happiness of our people.

Only by firmly maintaining the independent stand in revolution and construction is it possible to thoroughly realize the independent demand and aim of our people and successfully carry out the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology as well. Again, only by thoroughly embodying the creative stand in revolution and construction is it possible to successfully solve all the difficult and complex questions arising for the first time in the struggle for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology to suit our specific conditions, relying on the strength of our people.

Our party, always putting it up front as the life of our revolution, as a key question influencing the destiny of the nation to firmly establish chuche, is going forward to solve all questions arising in converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, thinking out and judging them with its own head, and is stepping up the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks with its own strength on the principle of self-reliance.

Our party, conducting in our style the task of indoctrinating and remolding people for turning all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries as well as the task of economic and cultural construction in our style, is going forward to build the chuche-oriented economy and chuche-oriented culture.

Firmly maintaining the independent stand and the creative stand and solving in our style all questions arising in revolution and construction is where the basic characteristic of the leadership of our party leading the struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology to brilliant victory is, where an important guarantee for its victory is.

Our party has also comprehensively enunciated the strategy and tactics and the struggle method which must be strictly adhered to in the struggle to successfully attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

To set forth a correct line and guidelines in each period of the developing revolution is an important question arising in the struggle to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. Only if there are precise strategy and tactics and struggle guidelines set forth as the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks deepen and develop, is it possible to correctly orgnize and mobilize the masses of people.

Our party, by graphically enunciating precise strategic and tactical guidelines and struggle methods based on a scientific weighing of the urgent demands of the masses of people and realistic possibilities in each period of the developing revolution, is leading the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology to brilliant victory.

The strategy and tactics and struggle guidelines our party sets forth in each period of the developing revolution are scientific and revolutionary strategy and tactics and struggle guidelines giving the most precise answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the task to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party's strategy and tactics and struggle guidelines have had their correctness and truth positively proved to the hilt in revolutionary practice, and are becoming a militant banner energetically encouraging and inspiring the whole party and the entire people to attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

To have provided a powerful ideotheoretical weapon which must be tightly grasped in the struggle to attain the socialist, communist cause to the end and extraordinarily enriched the treasure chest of the chuche ideology constitutes another immortal achievement compiled by our party in the struggle to carry forward and attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guidelines for conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology and the struggle for carrying them through have important significance in the leadership of our party to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology is for comprehensively attaining the conversion of the party to the chuche ideology which began from the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the party and is a lofty task to strengthen and develop ours into a flawless chuche-oriented party.

Our party, lucidly enunciating that the task of converting the entire party to the chuche ideology is essentially a task to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system within the party and firmly insure the leadership of the party, is leading the way in energetically pushing ahead with the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party and insuring the leadership of the party with a tight grip on it as the main line of party construction.

As a result of the struggle energetically launched for conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology, all party members are being solidly prepared as chuche-oriented revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, and party construction and party activity are being conducted with a touch of freshness thoroughly based on the thought, theory, and method of chuche, and the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of strengthening and developing ours forever into a chuche-oriented party has come to be firmly consolidated.

With the party, which is the heart of society and the driving force for revolutionarily remaking society, strengthened organizationally, ideologically, and its combat functions and leadership role extraordinarily enhanced, it has become possible to more energetically infuse, through our party, the chuche-type blood, nutrient of the chuche ideology, into the whole society. Thus has come to be provided a firm guarantee for successfully realizing the political leadership of our party for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Defining the conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology as the precondition, as the key to the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology in leading the struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause is where the sagacity of our party's leadership is.

How to define the basic method of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is one of the important questions arising in the struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause.

Our party, defining the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the basic method of realizing the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, is sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

To give firm priority to the ideological revolution over all other tasks and put great efforts into it constitutes an important part of the content of the leadership of our party for indoctrinating and remolding party members and working people into chuche-oriented communist social beings.

Our party, presenting it as an important duty of party ideological work to bring up people as fervent chuche-oriented revolutionaries, is organizing and leading the way in broadly, deely launching the ideological indoctrination task with primary emphasis on indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader, indoctrination in the unitary ideology, and in making all members of society step up their own revolutionization through the practical struggle to live a strong organizational life and carry out revolutionary tasks.

Human remolding, ideological remolding can be successfully carried out only if the struggle is energetically launched to implant the advanced thought of the working class in people and at the same time uproot the outdated ideas.

Our party, deeply analyzing the law of the process of ideologically remolding people, has set forth ideological battle as a powerful method of ideological revolution.

As ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle have been organically bonded together and ideological battle energetically launched wherein ideological remolding task is conducted by the method of lightning battle, intensive offensives, annihilation battle, a basic turnaround has come to occur in all aspects of people's ideological viewpoint and mode of thinking, work attitude and mode of activity, work method and work habit.

The leadership of our party for human remolding, ideological remolding work, by going forwrd to solve with priority the question of the thought of people, the subject of the remaking of society, based on the principle that the basics of revolution and construction are the thought of people and that everything is resolved by ideological consciousness, constitutes a brilliant model of tested leadership which has brought about a ceaseless revolutionary upsurge in the attainment of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party, vigorously launching the technological revolution and the cultural revolution, is also energetically organizing and leading the task to completely remake all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects, in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

That the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism are being thoroughly consolidated in our country with the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy energetically pushed forward shows well the sagacious leadership of our party for building a highly developed socialist economy with our strength, our technology, our resources, and ceaselessly pulling our science and technology onto the advanced level of the world.

Our party, setting it as the most important goal of the cultural revolution to intellectualize the whole society, is remaking culture in accordance with the demands of chuche, and in particular, enunciating a unique thought on communist anthropology and leading the film revolution, opera revolution, drama revolution to brilliant victory, is bringing about a great revolutionary turnaround in all areas of literature and arts.

Success or failure of the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks depends in large measure on how the party of the working class inspires the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of people, who are the masters of revolution and construction and in direct charge of them.

To set forth a correct struggle slogan in each period of the developing revolution and set the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of people in motion toward its realization is the invariable guidelines our party firmly maintains in mass leadership.

Our party, always precisely reflecting the urgent demands of the developing revolution and the aim of the masses of people and setting forth a revolutionary struggle slogan energetically encouraging and inspiring our people to the attainment of the chuche cause, is positively orgnaizing and mobilizing party members and working people in the struggle for its realization.

The militant slogans set forth by our party "ideology, technology, and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche!" and "production, study, and life--all in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" stoutly capturing the hearts of the masses of people because of their correctness, are energetically calling them to ceaseless innovations and leaps forward.

To initiate a new mass movement to suit the demands of the developing revolution and go forward to energetically launch it occupies an important place in the leadership of our party for remaking nature, society, and social beings in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

The movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes which our party has initiated and is leading, are a mass march movement in new higher form which, putting it up front as its direct struggle goal and task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, goes forward to realize it.

With the mass movement energetically launched in all branches, at all units of socialist construction under the sagacious leadership of our party, unprecedented innovations are happening in human remolding work and in economic and cultural construction, and the struggle of our people to occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of communism is being energetically pushed forward on a new higher level.

It is the characteristic native to the matchless leadership of our party to daringly formulate operational plans of all tasks, boldly launch them, and aggressively push ahead with the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology with extraordinary revolutionary launching power.

Our party, viewing socialist construction not as a simple process of economic job performance but as a process of battle and grasping the speed battle as the basic form of battle for socialist construction, has set forth the revolutionary guidelines for dynamically pushing ahead with socialist construction, and creating an admirable model of the speed battle and timely generalizing it, has caused a dynamic march of the speed battle to be launched countrywide.

Thus by the matchless leadership of our party the whole party and the entire people have come to launch in unison into the historic all-out march movement toward remaking ideology, technology, and culture in accordance with the demands of chuche, and miad this majestic march people, society, and nature are changing out of recognition.

Today under the radiant rays of the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology the astounding changes being brought about by human remolding work and nature remaking projects and the monumental creations adding luster to the commanding appearance of the fatherland are becoming a graphic symbol energetically demonstrating the sagacity and invincible might of our party's leadership.

Truly, our party's leadership which has energetically led the struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology constitutes the source of invincible strength for bringing about great changes glorifying the workers party era, and it is precisely here where the decisive guarantee for leading the chuche cause to its ultimate victory lies.

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The sagacious leadership of our party for realizing the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology has created a great reality.

Through the struggle to realize the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology under the sagacious leadership of our party a new great turnaround is being brought about today in all areas of revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By leading the masses of people and energetically stepping up the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--our party has won a brilliant victory in socialist construction." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 1)

With the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--energetically pushed forward, an epochal change is occurring in the ideomental features of our people and new leaps forward and innovations are being ceaselessly achieved in all areas of socialist construction.

The brilliant victories and prideful achievements being scored in revolution and construction are precious fruits of the sagacious leadership of our party on the road of the historic march toward realizing the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The achievement scored in the struggle to realize conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology under the leadership of our party lies above all in that a basic turnaround has occurred in people's ideomental features.

In order to remake the whole society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, it is imperative above all to remold people themselves into chuche-oriented genuine social beings. Human remolding is essentially ideological remolding, and people's ideomental state constitutes the criterion for determining society's face.

As a result of the brilliant embodiment of the communist human remolding guidelines set forth by our party, all members of society are being thoroughly prepared as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries holding the immortal chuche ideology as the unitary world view and infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader as the first and foremost life.

The clearest and cleanest of loyalty to the party and the leader is the loftiest ideomental feature of our party members and working people.

Today loyalty to the party and the leader is becoming our people's rock-hard creed, firm ideological will.

Our people, who have together with the party walked the arduous yet rewarding road of revolution and construction, infinitely trust and follow our party, and entrust all their destinies completely to the party.

All of our party members and working people, embracing the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party as the absolute truth, are displaying an infinite sacrificial spirit in the struggle for the realization.

This is the greatest change which has occurred in the ideomental features of our people and is becoming an important factor bringing about great leaps forward in the revolutionary struiggle and construction tasks.

All of our party members and working people have thoroughly armed themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and none but the chuche ideology is prevailing societywide.

Today the chuche ideology is becoming the firm world view of our party members and working people and the unitary guiding principle of their thinking and practice.

That apart from our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, it is possible neither to live nor to fight revolution is becoming a creed of our people in struggle and life today, and party members and working people are thinking and acting only in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology wherever, whenever.

The prideful reality wherein the whole country is seething with the enthusiasm of loyalty with the entire party and the whole society filled to the brim with the chuche ideology and the ranks of unsung heroes ceaselessly growing, graphically shows the height of our people's lofty ideomental features.

That the entire people are solidly united around the party and the leader with one mind, with one will and struggle to carry through the line and policy of the party, jumping into fire and water is the proud feature of our society today.

The basic turnaround which has occurred in people's ideomental features is the result of the sagacious leadership and energetic struggle of our party which has given priority to ideological work over all other tasks and has put great efforts into it.

Having brought up all party members and working people as communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader and having pulled our people's ideomental features onto the loftiest plane is where one of the great achievements scored by our party on the road of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is.

With the struggle energetically launched under the sagacious leadership of our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, a great turnaround has also occurred in socialist economic and cultural construction.

To positively push the technological revolution and cultural revolution forward and remake the economy and culture in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology constitutes the main task arising in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people in our country where the socialist system has been established and the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people has been realized.

Amid the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology our economy and culture are being remade and developed even more in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Our socialist economy has ceaselessly grown up at a very high rate of speed, and its self-reliant nature and chuche character have been extraordinarily strengthened.

With the rewarding struggle for creation and construction energetically launched under the tested leadership of our party, the enormous Six-Year Plan was fulfilled as much as 1 year 4 months ahead of schedule, and today a breakthrough is being scored in the Second Seven-Year Plan. Again, with the fire of automation ignited by our party alaze throughout the country, history is being made in the technological revolution aimed at completely liberating people from difficult and backbreaking labor.

Our country's economy is demonstrating its commanding appearance as a socialist self-reliant national economy ceaselessly developing at a high rate of speed, unshaken by any worldwide economic unevenness, and is today accelerating its dynamic march toward the new peak of the grand 10 majro prospective targets.

By the tested leadership of our party a great achievement has also been scored in socialist cultural construction.

As a result of the brilliant embodiment of the chuche-oriented education thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the unique education guidelines of our party, an eochal turnaround has occurred in socialist education work and our country is brilliantly shining truly as "a country of study" and "a country of education."

With literature and arts blossoming and developing, the heyday of chuche-oriented literature and arts has come to be unfurled in our country, the likes of which have never been seen in the cultural history of mankind.

With the blossoming in full bloom of the revolutionary literary art thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the chuche-oriented literary art guidelines of our party, there have occurred the film revolution, opera revolution, and drama revolution on the heels of one another and they are bearing full fruits in all areas of literature and arts and our people's life is always filled with revolutionary optimism in a great flower garden of chuche literature and arts.

That the heyday of revolutionary literature and arts has been ushered in in our country is the prideful fruit brought by our party's chuche-oriented literary art guidelines and our party's energetic guidance for the embodiment, and precisely herein lies one of our party's immortal achievements which has contributed to socialist, communist cultural construction.

What occupies the most important place in the achievement scored in the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is that the organizational ideological cornerstone capable of carrying through our revolution to the end and strengthening and developing ours forever into a chuche party has been thoroughly consolidated.

To strengthen the party organizationally, ideologically and thoroughly lay its cornerstone constitutes the decisive guarantee for attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist, communist cause to the end.

Only by thoroughly laying the party's organizational ideological cornerstone capable of firmly realizing the thought and leadership of the leader is it possible to strengthen and develop the party forever into the leader's party even as time passes and change of generations takes place, and attain the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, to the end generation after generation.

The task of laying the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party, which constitutes the basic question in attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, has come to be brilliantly realized by the energetic struggle of our party.

The unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the party ranks centered around the party and the leader based on the chuche ideology have been further consolidated, and with the establishment of an orderly work system and a revolutionary discipline capable of firmly insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction, our party's organizational ideological cornerstone has been consolidated more thoroughly than at any time.

As a result of the party's organizational ideological cornerstone consolidated like bedrock, our party's combat strength and might have been extraordinarily strengthened, and the Korean Workers Party has come to have a firm guarantee for forever defending its chuche character and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause to the end. This bespeaks that in our country the basic question influencing the destinies of the party and the revolution has been brilliantly solved.

Truly, the process of the struggle under the tested leadership of our party to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology has been a brilliant process in which the KWP has been strengthened and developed into a genuine chuche-oriented party, and a journey of glory which has unfurled bright prospects on the road ahead for our party and our revolution.

On the road of the majestic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology our party has scored great achievements in all areas of revolution and construction.

Because of the historic achievements scored in the struggle to realize the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, our party's authority and prestige has been incomparably enhanced.

Today among the south Korean people and overseas compatriots, too, absolute trust in and adoration of our party are rising with each passing day, and they are more dynamically launching into the sacred struggle for democracy and fatherland reunification, looking up to our party as the guiding star of fatherland reunification.

The revolutionary people of the world who are aiming for independent stand and attitude, too, as they infinitely respect and highly praise our party which is going forward to brilliantly carry forward and attain the chuche revolutionary cause, cannot help marveling at the brilliant realities unfurled in our country under the sagacious leadership of our party.

Indeed on the road of the glorious struggle to realize the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology our party has compiled immortal achievements which will long shine in history.

Our people, who have deeply learned the greatness of our party with all their hearts through personal experience in life, are filled to overflowing with the infinite glory and pride of receiving the leadership of the great party capable of brilliantly attaining the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and are entrusting altogether to our party the future of the revolution as well as the destiny of the nation.

To loyally uphold our party and be infinitely faithful to the leadership of the party is the decisive guarantee for brilliantly realizing the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

Only by the tested leadership of our party is it possible to thoroughly embody the thought and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song partywide, societywide and successfully attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, moving revolution and construction forward as intended and wished by the leader.

We must register a decisive advance in the historic struggle to reunify the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date, loyally upholding the militant program set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Party Congress and to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, winning the complete victory of socialism in the near future.

We who have grown up in the gracious bosom of the party and go forward to add luster to the incomparablly precious political life under the party's guidance by the hand, must acquit ourselves fully of our revolutionary duty as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries by sacrificially struggling, giving our all, with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, on the road of glory of realizing the great program set forth by the party.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people moving forward loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the leadership of our glorious party, and there will always be none but victory and glory on our road ahead.

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THE INVINCIBLE UNITY AND SOLIDARITY OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY RANKS CENTERED AROUND THE PARTY AND THE LEADER

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[Article by Yon Hyong-muk]

[Text] Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party is today leading to brilliant victory the majestic historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and on this road of glory our fatherland and people are ushering in the heyday of unprecedented great growth and prosperity.

One of the precious heritages among the immortal achievements scored by our party in the course of the rewarding struggle to brilliantly carry forward and attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that it has brilliantly realized the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader and has thoroughly consolidated it into the most solid and viable.

The unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people united airtight around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party is becoming the source of the invincible strength of the forever victorious party of ours and a mighty motive power of our revolution for the attainment of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

To resolutely protect and thoroughly defend the great achievement of our party which has brilliantly realized the steely politicoideological unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader is the lofty duty of all party members and working people and a firm guarantee for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

(1)

To achieve and ceaselessly consolidate and develop the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks is the demand of the law of the struggle for the victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist, communist cause and a crucial political task facing the party of the working class leading the revolution.

In order that the party of the working class may win the victory of the socialist, communist cause which is accompanied by an incisive class struggle and awesome social change, it must strengthen and develop the might of the revolutionary ranks in every way, realizing the unity and solidarity of the masses of working people who are the subject of the revolutionary movement.

The history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class, the history of the communist movement is a history of an arduous and formidable struggle to achieve the unity and solidarity of the party and the revolutionary ranks.

The revolutionary practice of our era wherein the position and role of the masses of working people on the stage of history have been unprecedentedly enhanced and the revolutionary struggle of the working class is under way broadly and deeply on a worldwide scale, has urgently called for founding a correct thought and theory capable of realizing the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks on a new foundation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, starting from a scientific analysis of the character and intrinsic nature of the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks and of its important position and tremendous role in the struggle for victory of the revolution, has set forth an outstanding thought for realizing the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered on the leader of the revolution and based on the unitary guiding thought of the party, and by leading the struggle for the realization to victory, has given the most precise answer to the urgent question presented by the times.

Our party, carrying forward the precious tradition of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks achieved amid an arduous and formidable struggle under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is going forward to further consolidate and develop it to suit the demands of the new stage of our developing revolution wherein conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front.

The thought for achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader is shining as an immortal achievement compiled by our party on the historic road of attaining the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Just as a man without a head is as good as dead and cannot live up to his role as a man, our party cannot conduct activity without a sagacious guidance department, the Party Central Committee, and apart from the guidance of the party, our people cannot live one day or take on step forward." ("On Socialist Literature and Arts," p 148)

If the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks is to be achieved, there must of necessity be an organizational center and ideological foundation, and a mental and moral base.

An organizational center and ideological foundation, and a mental and moral base are indispensable preconditions for achieving the genuine unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

To achieve the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader is the decisive guarantee for realizing steely unity and solidarity.

Organizational unity and solidarity is the basic requirement of the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, and it can be admirably realized only when there exists an organizational center which synthesizes the will and interests of the masses and unites the masses into monolithic ranks. The center for unity is the basic core which tightly bonds the entire ranks into one force. Just as a social being without a brain is unthinkable, there can never be an organizational unity without a center. With no center for unity, the ranks cannot be solidly united into one organized force. The solidity and invincible vitality of unity depend altogether on how the center for unity is.

The center for the organizational unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks is the leader and the party of the working class.

In order that the masses of working people such as the working class may achieve unity and solidarity, they must be awakened in terms of class and there have to be a revolutionary nucleus and organization. Such factors essential to getting the masses of working people organized are provided by the leader, and the leader unites the masses of working people into one political force, making them action-conscious and organized.

The leader also is the organizer of the revolutionary ranks who founds the party and other revolutionary organizations and unites the broad masses into organization, and the supreme leader of the revolution who leads the whole body of dictatorship pf the proletariat. Leaderless, the masses cannot be organized into one political force nor is it possible to insure unity of action.

The party of the working class is political staff realizing the thought and leadership of the leader and a guiding force for the masses of working people such as the working class. The thought and leadership of the leader are realized by the party.

Just as an army without general staff cannot win victory in battle, without the party which is political staff realizing the thought and leadership of the leader it is impossible to unite the masses of working people into one unified force nor is it possible to win victory in the revolutionary struggle.

Therefore, the leader and the party which goes forward to carry forward and attain the leader's revolutionary cause constitute the organizational center for the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, and to unite centered around the party and the leader constitutes the decisive guarantee for achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

To achieve unity and solidarity centered around the party and the leader is also the basic demand for insuring the rock-hard unity of ideological will and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

To solidly nnite in terms of ideological will is another part of the basic demand of the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, a demand that can be

realized only when there exists a guiding thought of the revolution which has synthesized the law of the course of history and the urgent demands of the times, the unanimous aim and aspiration of the masses of people.

It is none other than ideological consciousness which governs people's action and in consequence, only when people hold a revolutionary ideological consciousness can they successfully move the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks forward.

Ideological consciousness governs the objective and character, direction and method of man's action. Only if people hold the same thought and objective, can they unite themselves into one body of ranks, and the genuine unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks lies precisely in the unity of ideological will. Different thoughts lead struggle and action to different objectives and directions, and in consequence, it is impossible to achieve the unity of ideological will and action, and disunity becomes unavoidable.

Inasmuch as achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks is a task to unite people holding ideological consciousness, it cannot be achieved without its ideological foundation, a guiding thought. Organizaitonal unity of the revolutionary ranks presupposes the unity of ideological, and again, on that foundation alone can be successfully realized.

The unitary ideological foundation of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks is the revolutionary thought of the leader, the unitary ideology of the party.

In the revolutionary thought of the leader and the embodiment, the line and policy of the party the overall goal and direction of the revolution and strategy and tactics for the prosecution are graphically enunciated, the aim and demands of the party and the working class and the masses of people are synthesized, and the spirit of the times is personified. Therefore, the masses of people come to embrace the thought of the leader and the embodiment, the line and policy of the party as the most correct, turn them into their own firm creed, and hold them as the unitary ideological foundation of unity and solidarity.

Consequently, the revolutionary thought of the leader, the unitary ideology of the party constitutes the unitary ideological foundation of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks which unites the whole party and the entire people into a single political force based on one ideological will, and to unite centered around the party and the leader constitutes the basic requirement in achieving the unity of ideological will and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

To achieve the unity and solidarity of the whole party and the entire people centered around the party and the leader is a firm guarantee for insuring the moral and ethical unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

Only if organizational and ideological unity and moral and ethical solidarity are bonded together, is it possible to realize the genuine unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader.

The ideomental base of moral and ethical unity and solidarity is faithfulness to the party and the leader engraved in the heart as a revolutionary creed and ethics.

The party and the leader are the benefactors and teachers who bestow everlasting political life on people and give them the reward and happiness of living as revolutionaries. The destiny of the masses of working people such as the working class is charted by the party and the leader and guarantted by the leadership and oversight of the party and the leader. From this, people come to engrave in their hearts as revolutionary ethics their faithfulness of absolutely following and upholding the party and the leader, and firmly observe revolutionary ethics toward the party and the leader, whatever the adversity.

At the base of the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader there comes to be such ideological feeling, loyalty to te leader and the party, which bonds together the leader and the masses of people, and because of this, the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks comes to be the loftiest.

The leader and the party of the working class thus become the unitary organizational center for the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, a center for unity and solidarity providing its ideological foundation and mental and moral base.

Therefore, to achieve the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader is the unitarily correct road to making it truly solid and viable, and constitutes the decisive guarantee for thoroughly organizing the revolutionary force.

The thought of our party for achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader is a great thought which most precisely embodies the theory on the leadership role the party plays in realizing the principle of a revolutionary leader view and the thought and leadership of the leader.

Because it also firmly defends and ceaselessly consolidates and develops the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks achieved by the leader, it graphically reflects the revolutionary will of our party to defend and carry forward the leader's cause generation after generation until attaining it.

By the unique thought and guidelines of our party a revolutionary road to realizing the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks on the highest standard has come to be illuminated and a firm guarantee for protecting and defending the party and the leader and attaining the leader's cause to the end provided.

Truly, the thought and guidelines of our party for achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader are a programmatic principle and a great revolutionary banner which the party of the working class must perpetually grasp.

(2)

The more than one-half-century-long history of the Korean revolution which has moved forward under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been a glorious journey of our party and people for independence, sovereignty, and socialist, communist construction and at the same time, a brilliant history of having achieved, consolidated and developed the rock-hard unity and solidarity of

the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader amid an arduous revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party, by steadfastly struggling to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party from the first day of its founding, has firmly established the unitary ideology system within the party and realized the bedrock unity and solidarity of the whole party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 263)

To look back, the early communist movement in bygone days had been torn asunder on acclunt of the machinations of opportunists of all colors such as the factional flunkeys, and precisely because of that, the Korean revolution had had to go through bitter failures, twists and turns from its infancy.

Clearly seeing through such criminal machinations perpetrated by the opportunists against the preceding Korean communist movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song already in the first days of charting a new road ahead for the Korean revolution presented it as a vital question determing the destiny of the revolution to oppose all kinds of opportunism such as factional flunkeyism and achieve the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, and victoriously led the struggle for the realization.

Having led the historic cause of fatherland restoration to brilliant victory, achieving the bedrock unity and solidarity of the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks during such formidable period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle when the destiny of the Korean revolution had hung in the balance, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by sagaciously organizing and leading the struggle for the realization of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks from the first day our party embarked on building a new society, has at last achieved the historic task of completely realizing the unity and solidarity of the party and the revolutionary ranks.

The incorrigible opportunists such as the factional elements and flunkeys who had remained in the Korean communist movement, as our party was founded and began leading the building of a new society, raised their heads again and ceaselessly plotted to achieve their ugly counterrevolutionary objectives, splitting the party and the revolutionary ranks. As internal and external situations became difficult and trials confronted our party, the machinations of the factional flunkeys became even more extreme. Under such conditions it became an urgent historic task facing our party and revolution to achieve the unity abd solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, crushing the machinations of the longtime factional flunkeys.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, putting forward the unique thought precisely at such a juncture for establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, sagaciously led the struggle of our party to achieve the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

What provided a new turnaround point in the struggle of our party to achieve the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks was the August 1956 plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as he was personally organizing and leading the antifactional struggle during that historic period, led the way in conducting the two struggles tightly bonded together, the struggle to liquidate the antiparty, counterrevolutionary elements and eliminate the lingering venom of their ideas and the struggle to establish the unitary ideology system of the party partywide and societywide.

On the other hand, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thoroughly exposing and crushing the machinations of the antiparty, counterrevolutionary elements through the great revolutionary march movement aimed at bringing about a great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, organized and led the way in consolidating like bedrock the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

Because of the presence of such sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even under such multifaceted conditions our party was able to win brilliant victory in the incisive antifactional struggle and strengthen and develop the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks on a new politico-ideological foundation.

Thus our party resolutely crushed the counterrevolutionary machinations of the factional flunkeys who had come out to challenge the party, taking advantage of the complex circumstances at home and abroad, and liquidated the historically hardened factional filth in a clean sweep, uprooted the bourgeois and revisionist elements who had come out to oppose the party, spreading revisionism and bourgeois ideas, semifeudal Confucian ideas, and the lingering venom of their ideas, and firmly realized the politicoideological unity of our revolutionary ranks based on the immortal chuche ideology.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean communist movement, on the basis of having completely liquidated all kinds of opportunist ideological currents such as factionalism for the first time in its history of development, has come to firmly realize the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader, and the politicoideological unity and solidarity of the party and the people in our country has come to be thoroughly consolidated into the most solid and viable unity and solidarity unprecedented in history.

In the journey of our party's sacred struggle to defend and strengthen the invincible unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks the decade of 1970's shines as a decade of glory filled with new victories and events of deep significance.

Our party has energetically organized and led the struggle to protect and defend from generation to generation the immortal achievements compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the historic struggle for achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks and to further consolidate and develop them to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Setting forth the revolutionary guidelines for more thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party on the new stage of the developing revolution wherein the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front, our party has sagaciously led the way in conducting this

task with central emphasis on strengthening the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader and launching it with primary emphasis on nurturing their faithfulness to the great leader.

Our party has put main efforts into making the unity and solidarity of the party and the masses of people not some kind of a business performance union prompted by a sense of obligation in terms of a convenant but the unity and solidarity in terms of ideological will based on the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a combination in terms of lofty moral ethics based on infinite faithfulness to the leader and the party. To make the party members and working people united in terms of ideological will, in terms of moral ethics, centered around the party and the leader--precisely this is the revolutionary policy our party is invariably maintaining in the struggle to develop the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks onto a new higher stage and solidify it.

Based on having comprehensively analyzed and summed up the historical experience and lesson of the communist movement, our party has also directed keen attention to firmly insuring the politicoideological unity of the revolutionary ranks, the purity intact, and defending it from generation to generation.

It graphically shows the sagacity of the leadership of our party that it has led the way in establishing the firm stand among party members and working people to protect and defend the party and the leader politicoideologically and with their lives, in making the entire party and the whole society filled to the brim only with the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and in launching an uncompromising struggle, brooking no subversive ideological elements, no opportunist tendencies.

The sagacity of the leadership of our party in protecting and defending the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks lies in that it has defined this task as an important part of the content of carrying forward the leader's cause and has led the way in protecting, consolidating, and developing from generation to generation the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader.

The process in which the revolutionary cause charted by the leader moves forward and gets attained is a process of achieving the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks and winning its victory, relying on their united strength and a process in which it develops based on the precious revolutionary achievements and experiences scored by the leader. Therefore, in order that the party may attain the leader's cause to the end, it must go forward throughout the period of its activity to resolutely defend and thoroughly consolidate from generation to generation the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, part of the precious achievements scored by the leader.

Failing to defend the unity and solidarity achieved by the leader, the party will come to degerate and the leader's cause will come to be interrupted. Only by resolutely defending the unity and solidarity of the party from generation to generation is it possible to strengthen and develop the party forever as the leader's party possessing invincible strength, brilliantly carry forward and attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

Our party, by sagaciously organizing and leading the struggle to protect and defend the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, has consolidated like bedrock the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party for defending the chuche character of our party and attaining the chuche cause generation after generation to the end.

With this sound organizational ideological cornerstone laid, a firm guarantee has come to be provided for resolutely defending from generation to generation the unity and solidarity of the party achieved by the great leader through an arduous struggle and further strenthening and developing it.

Because of the presence of such sagacious leadership of our party permeated with infinite faithfulness to the leader's cause and a revolutionary principled spirit, the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks has come to move onto a new higher standard and has come to be consolidated into invincible unity and solidarity capable of attaining the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party our revolutionary ranks have been transformed into a monolithic organized body where they are united as one centered arouhd the party and the leader, into a unified body of ideological will bonded with the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as its ideological cornerstone, into an organic body in terms of moral ethics where the whole society is solidly united based on inifinite faithfulness to the party and the leader. This means that the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks is most solid, possesses invincible might, and is displaying eternal vitality.

The entire party and the whole society are filled to the brim with the chuche ideology and they have become a pure body of ideological will of all party members and working people thinking and acting in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, a crystallization of loyalty where they are solidly united based on revolutionary convictions and ethics intent on carrying out the revolution to the end, unswervingly following the great leader and the party--precisely this is the true face of the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks and the source of its invincible might.

Our party and people, because they have achieved this great unity and solidarity, are resolutely protecting and defending and brilliantly carrying forward and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, unshaken in the slightest whatever winds may blow within the international communist movement and however complex the situation may be, and are proudly demonstrating the glory and dignity of chuche Korea before the whole world.

The revolutionary ranks of loyalty which consisted of no more than several score communists of a new generation at the dawn of our revolution when it took its first step under the banner of sovereignty, have today grown into a large unit several thousands, nay, several millions strong and are resolutely carrying forward the chuche cause--this is the highest glory and infinite pride of our party and people, a great event that will shine long for ten thousand generations to come.

There is no force in this world that can stand in the way of the forward movement of our revolutionary ranks united airtight around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

(3)

The invincible unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and further consolidated and developed by our party is the greatest unity and solidarity without parallel in the more than one-century-long history of the revolutionary struggle of the communists struggling with the banner of unity held high.

The unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks is the most solid unity and solidarity with the greatest vitality standing airtight centered around the party and the leader based on the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the loftiest unity and solidarity based on the clear and clean loyalty of the entire party members and working people to the great leader and the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today the unity and solidarity of our party have reached a new higher level. The entire party stands airtight centered around the Party Central Committee and solidly united in ideological will on the basis of the chuche ideology." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 104)

The unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader has moved onto a new higher standard today in terms of its solidity and vitality.

That the leader and the party and the people have achieved a harmonious whole is becoming an important characteristic of the invincible unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks.

Because the convictions of the people that they can neither live nor be happy apart from the party and the leader and the stern will of our party that it is possible to conduct neither revolution nor construction apart from the people have been bonded into one, our party and people are becoming one unified body of ideological will that no force can break.

The harmonious whole of the party, the leader, the people--this is the invincible unity and solidarity that can be seen only in our country where there are the great leader, the great party, and the revolutionary people infinitely loyal to the party and the leader. It is because of the presence of such great unity and solidarity which is protected, defended, and carried forward from generation to generation that our party is mighty, our fatherland is strong, and the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and the unending growth and prosperity of the nation are firmly guaranteed.

The party and the leader trusting the people; the people trusting and following only the leader and the party; and the leader, the party, and the people, becoming one, going forward in unison for the attainment of the chuche cause--it is here where the greatness of the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks is, where its invincible vitality is.

What makes the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks the most solid and viable lies above all in that it has been achieved centered around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

The solidity and invincibility of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks depend on the greatness of the leader and the party constituting the center for unity and solidarity. Apart from the leader and the party the solid unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks is absolutely unthinkable nor is it possible to speak about its invincible might.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the great leader who, early on personifying the uncommon wisdom, matchless leadership art, and noble communist character no one else has ever held and with a profound revolutionary theory and awesome revolutionary practice, has charted the chuche revolutionary cause and has been and is still leading it sagaciously, and the affectionate father of the people who is brilliantly embroidering the entire journey of the long revolutionary struggle with his warm love for the people.

Our party is a great guiding force which, loyally attending the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, goes forward to brilliantly carry forward and attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the leader, and the standard bearer of the revolution leading our people to a bright communist future.

The destinies of our party and revolution, our fatherland and people, have been charted and developed by the great leader and our party, and their future, too, because of the presence of the leader and the party, is bright and splendored.

Just as the young communists of a new generation had united themselves into the ranks of loyalty that no force could break, loyally revering the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the center for unity and solidarity in the period when the Korean revolution was being charted for the first time, today our party members and working people have formed themselves into invincible revolutionary ranks dynamically moving forward united airtight around the party and the leader, trusting and following only the great leader and our party.

Today our revolutionary ranks have been thoroughly organized into the ranks of genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries who hold faithfulness to the party and the leader as the first and foremost life and the chuche ideology as a firm world view. Our party members and working people, absolutely espousing the great leader's revolutionary thought, are struggling for the relaization with total dedication of body and mind.

Indeed, the fact that loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center for unity, the whole party and the entire people have been solidly united as one around the Party Central Committee constitutes the decisive factor determining the solidity and everlasting vitality of the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks.

What makes the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks the most solid and viable also lies in that it has been achieved with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought as its unitary ideological foundation.

The degree of solidity and vitality of the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks is also determined by its ideological foundation. Only the unity and solidarity based on a great thought guiding the times and the revolution can have invincible might.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought is the most correct guiding thought of revolution and construction leading the revolutionary struggle of the people of our era to victory, and the scientific and revolutionary world view the communist social beings must possess.

In the Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought which is the monolithic system of the thought, theory, and method of chuche, the independent demands and interests of the people of our era are most broadly and deeply reflected, and the law and basic method of the revolutionary struggle for the realization are synthesized.

The unitarily correct guiding thought which will be leading our people's revolutionary struggle and construction tasks for socialism, communism to victory is only the great Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought. Going forward with the Comrade Kim Il-song revolutionary thought held as the guiding principle is where a firm guarantee for winning the ultimate victory of the chuche cause is.

Our people, who have learned by experience this precious truth as a creed, just as day in, day out of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle Korea's communists had resolutely protected and defended the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and achieved unity and solidarity under its banner, are carrying out revolution and construction holding this great thought as the unitary guiding principle today too and based on it, are in solid unity and solidarity in terms of ideological will. The great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is truly the basic factor which has turned the ideology into a monolithic body of ideological will of our revolutionary ranks to breathe and act based on one thought.

Why the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks is the most solid and viable is because it is rooted in the absolute loyalty and lofty revolutionary ethics of our people infinitely adoring and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in their infinite trust in our party.

Infinite loyalty and revolutioanry ethics to the party and the leader is the lofty ideological feeling of the genuine communists and a mental source guaranteeing the solidity and vitality of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks. The unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, only when achieved with such lofty ideological feeling as the mental base, can become lofty and pure unity and solidarity unchangeable, whatever the adversity.

Fiery loyalty and revolutionary ethics to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the loftiest ideological feeling and revolutionary conscience which began striking deep roots in our people's hearts from that day they began loyally attending as the sun of the nation the respected and beloved leader for whom they had waited five millennia in the history of the fatherland and have been consolidated day in, day out of the indomitable fight and rewarding struggle following the leadership of the leader.

This lofty ideological feeling and revolutionary ethics of our people's are being soundly continued as infinite loyalty to our party on the historic march route toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our people are convinced through real life that the bosom of revolution to which they could entrust altogether the destinies of themselves and their future generations is only the bosom of the party and that our party alone is the great guiding star confidently leading the people to a bright future and providing the growth of the fatherland and the prosperity of ten thousand generations to come.

Our people's infinite adoration of and absolute trust in our party have become transformed into a will, a creed in the course of the journey of glorious struggle indicated by the party, clearing together with the party the road of trials and sharing joys and sorrows alike.

All of our party members and working people, absolutely supporting and protecting the line and policy of our party, are struggling, giving their all, for the realization. Today our people are filled to the brim with fiery resolve to protect and defend our party politicoideologically and with their lives and share destiny with the party, whatever the storm and trial.

Fiery loyalty and revolutionary ethics to the party and the leader deeply rooted in our people's hearts constitute precisely the basic factor which has turned the great leader and our party and people into one organic body that nothing could separate.

The unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks, precisely because it is rooted in absolute loyalty and revolutionary ethics to the party and the leader which have been turned into such a creed, has been able to become the most solid and viable possessing invincible might that nothing could break or pull down.

The fact that the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks has become the most solid and viable unity and solidarity is absolutely unthinkable apart from the fact that it is the unity and solidarity which has been achieved amid the flames of the revolutionary struggle and consolidated in the course of breaking through the trials of the revolution.

The unity and solidarity of our party and people is the greatest unity and solidarity which has been historically formed and its invincibility and might have been tested and proved to the hilt amid the flames of an arduous and formidable struggle.

The struggle of the Korean communists and people for unity and solidarity has been a struggle to defend the party and the revolution by armed force in the showdown battle with the ruthless and evil imperialists, a struggle to insure the purity of ideological will of the ranks against the cunning, wicked and treacherous machinations of all kinds of class enemies and factional flunkeys bent on destroying the revolutionary ranks from within, a most complex struggle to unite the entire people as one under the difficult conditions stemming from the division of the country.

The unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader is great unity and solidarity which struck viable roots amid the bloody

battle of an awesome underground revolutionary struggle and an arduous armed struggle and a modern war and consolidated and developed into the invincible amid the ceaseless forward movement of rewarding creation and construction.

Truly, united in chuche ideological will centered around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, bonded with fiery loyalty and revolutionary ethics to the party and the leader, and consolidated amid the flames of the formidable revolutionary struggle is where one of the main parts of the ground that the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks is the most solid unity and solidarity with the greatest vitality, is.

The invincible unity and solidarity of our party and people centered around the party and the leader has displayed to the hilt and is still displaying great vitality in our people's arduous and complex revolutionary struggle and in the course of unprecedentedly incisive and awesome social changes.

It is because of the presence of the invincible unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks solidly united around the great leader and the party in terms of ideological will, in terms of moral ethics, that our party and people even under the difficult conditions of such multilayer arduous trials and formidable barriers have been able to resolutely beack all kinds of counter-revolutionary machinations of the enemies, firmly defend and dynamically move our revolution forward.

It is because of the presence of this great unity and solidarity around the party and the leader that we have been able to successfully carry out the incisive social revolution in two stages and the historic task of socialist industrialization in the short span of a mere 14 years, and are today embroidering a history of great miracle and creation astounding the people of the world in the struggle to realize the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

The invincible vitality of the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks solidly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party is also being displayed to the hilt in the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche idoelogy.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is an incisive class struggle to basically liquidate all kinds of outdated and reactionary ideas and an awesome creative task to remake all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of chuche. This difficult and complex task which is accompanied by an incisive class struggle and social change is also being successfully carried out by the might of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks solidly united around the party and the leader.

As a result of the struggle energetically launched under the tested leadership of our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, a basic turn-around has occurred in our people's ideomental features, and monumental creations for the ages glorifying the workers party era are being erected one after another everywhere in the country and the face of the country is changing every day. Ideology, technology, and culture are being remade in accordance with the demands of chuche amid the flames of an all-people communist mass movement--this prideful reality graphically shows the might of unity and solidarity of our party and people.

All these prideful achievements being scored on the historic march route toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology are the brilliant fruition of our party's sagacious leadership and the precious fruit brought by the invincible might of the revolutionary ranks solidly united around the party and the leader.

The unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks achieved and viably consolidated by the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of our party will be everlasting as will be the bright future of our party and revolution.

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Our struggle has yet to be completed and we are still on the road of revolution. The road of revolution we have to walk is still far and arduous.

Today we are faced with the heavy yet glorious duty to energetically hasten the ultimate attainment of the chuche cause following the leadership of the glorious party.

In order to attain generation after generation to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all party members and working people, solidly united around the party and the leader, must thoroughly consolidate our revolutionary ranks and make them even more invincible.

Let us resolutely defend the politicoideological unity of the whole party and the entire people centered around the party and the leader--this is an important slogan we must unswervingly hold aloft today as ever.

Most important in defending from generation to generation and adding luster to the politicoideological unity of the whole party and the entire people is resolutely protecting and defending politicoideologically and with our lives the party and the leader, the center for the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks.

The struggle to even more thoroughly consolidate and add luster to the invincible unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader is a sacred task to protect and defend the leader and the party and defend, carry forward and develop the immortal achievements scored by the leader and the party.

A long time has passed since our revolutionary cause was charted in the Paektu forests and we began loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the center for unity and solidarity. In step with the passing times, the course of history, the revolution in our country has come a long way, and everything--society, social beings, and nature--has changed and change of generations is also taking place.

Even as the revolution moves forward and change of generations takes place, the center for unity and solidarity can never change.

The great leader and our party are always the firm center for the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks.

Holding the revolutionary creed to believe none but our leader, our party and maintaining the unswerving stand and posture to resolutely protect and defend the party and the leader, whatever the adversity, we must go forward to consolidate airtight the politicoideological unity and purity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

To firmly insure the leadership of our party is an important requirement in resolutely protecting and defending, consolidating and developing from generation to generation the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only with the leadership of the party firmly insured is it possible to preserve the purity of the chuche ideology intact and achieve the unity in ideological will and action of the party ranks." (Ibid., p 111)

The revolutionary cause of the working class is essentially the revolutionary cause of the party. The revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist, communsit cause is a difficult and complex task and a historic task that is continued from generation to generation, a task which is accompanied by awesome creation and change and an incisive class stuggle, in charting a path never before walked by anyone. In order that the masses of people may attain this historic cause to the end, they must receive the sagacious leadership of the party and must be solidly united around the party.

The chuche revolutionary cause in our country has walked under the leadership of our party a prideful road emblazoned with victory and glory, and in the future, to, only by the leadership of our party can it be attained ultimately.

Our party, because of the immortal achievements it has compiled before history and mankind, is a great party commanding absolute authority no one else can even come close.

The road of loyally upholding the leadership of our party and fighting on solidly united around the party is none other than the road of glory to loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

Just as it is impossible to think about the glory-filled past and present of our revolution apart from the great leader, the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause is unthinkable apart from the tested leadership of the glorious party of ours.

Regarding it the highest glory, the most sacred duty to strengthen the party and loyally uphold the leadership of the party, we must go forward to fight even more stoutly in order to insure the high authority and prestige of the party in every way and thoroughly consolidate the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader.

In order to strengthen our party and successfully realize the leadership of the party, we must continue to soundly lay its organizational ideological cornerstone.

Tightly grasping it as the basic question bearing on the destiny of the party and the revolution to continue to thoroughly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party and defend and strengthen the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader, we must always direct great efforts to this task.

To establish partywide and societywide the strong organizational discipline of moving under the unitary leadership of the Party Central Committee is one of the important conditions for insuring the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks. Apart from the unitary guidance of the Party Central Committee it is impossible to insure the unity of ideological will of the revolutionary ranks nor is it possible for the entire party to become a monolithic organized body moving in unison. We must strive to make thoroughly prevail a steely discipline whereby the entire party and the whole society under the unitary guidance of the Party Central Committee move in unison, unconditionally embrace and thoroughly carrry through all the guidelines the party sets forth.

Important in strengthening the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader is thoroughly arming party members and working people with the unitary ideology of our party, the chuche ideology.

The immortal chuche ideology is the most precise guiding thought of our revolution and the unitary ideological cornerstone of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks. For our party, there can only be the chuche ideology and the kind of unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks we deisre is none other than the unity and solidarity based on the chuche ideology.

Only by firmly insuring the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks based on the chuche ideology is it possible to defend the chuche character of our party unchangeably as ever and go forward to courageously break through difficult barriers and trials confronting the party and the revolution, without vacillation.

Further strengthening indoctrination in the chuche ideology, we must make all party members and working people hold the chuche ideology as a firm creed, think and act in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, and further strengthen the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the revolutionary ranks based on the unitary ideology of the party, the chuche ideology.

Important in resolutely defending and adding luster to the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks is ceaselessly strengthening the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks based on infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader.

If the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks is to become really genuine and solid unity and solidarity, it must become a union in terms of moral ethics based on infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader.

Infinite loyalty to the party and the leader is a lofty ideological feeling which has been formed based on having deeply learned by experience amid practice of the revolutionary struggle the greatness of the party and the leader and the sagacity of their leadership and the achievements scored by the party and the leader, and which has been consolidated into revolutionary convictions that there is nothing that cannot be done on the road of following the leadership of the party and the leader.

To loyally revere, protect and defend the party and the leader, turn the leader's thought and the party's guidelines into a creed, and thoroughly carry through the leader's teachings and the party's decisions and directives is the basic demand of faithfulness to the party and the leader and the basic condition for realizing the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

By continuing to push ahead with indoctrination in faithfulness among party members and working people, we must resolutely defend, ceaselessly consolidate and develop from gneeration to generation the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader on the basis of faithfulness to the party and the leader engraved in the heart as a revolutionary creed and ethics.

Without the ideological struggle there could be no absolute guarantee for insuring the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

Historical experience shows that failing to thoroughly eliminate in a timely manner the elements obstructing the unity and solidarity of the party, they could gradually grow and cause grave harm to the party and the revolution.

By launching a timely, uncompromising struggle against the slightest phenomenon or expression gnawing at the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, we must thoroughly defend and further strengthen the politicoideological unity and purity of our revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader.

The unity and solidarity of our party and people centered around the party and the leader is the most precious gain of the revolution won with blood over a long period and a powerful driving force pushing our revolutionary cause to its ultimate victory.

For our party members and working people, there is no greater rewarding and loftier duty than defending, strengthening and developing this great unity and solidarity.

All party members and working people must understand well through what arduous struggle the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks has been formed, protected and defended and in the future just as in the past, must go forward to resolutely protect this unity and solidarity like the apple of the eye.

Continuing to hold aloft the great unity and solidarity banner that was held high from the very moment we hailed the leader of the revolution, the banner of revolutionary solidarity based on the chuche ideology, we must go forward to fight more stoutly for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Invincible is the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks solidly united around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and there will only be victory and glory on the road ahead for our party and people.

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TO GO FORWARD TO DEEPEN INDOCTRINATION IN THE UNITARY IDEOLOGY IS THE FIRM GUIDELINES OF OUR PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 2 Feb 82 pp 37-46

[Article by Yi Ch'an-son]

[Text] Our party, the organizer and inspirer of all victories of our people, has compiled with its tested leadership immortal achievements before the fatherland and the people, history and mankind.

Today our people take intense pride in the great achievement of our party which has unfurled the heyday of national growth and prosperity in this land, leading the unprecedentedly arduous Korean revolution to victory.

One of the most important achievements compiled by our party in attaining the chuche cause is that, setting forth the revolutionary guidelines for indoctrinating all members of society in the unitary ideology of the party and brilliantly embodying them, the party has scored a great success in the task of bringing up communist social beings.

With indoctrination in the unitary ideology deepened under the sagacious leadership of our party, a basic turnaround has come to occur in the ideomental features of our people, ceaseless miracles and innovations have come to happen in socialist construction, and all party members and working people, holding high loyalty to the party and the leader, have come to stoutly fight on for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The greatness and vitality of the guidelines for deepening unitary ideology indoctrination have been proved positively to the hilt in our revolutionary practice, and they are being ever more highly displayed with each passing day.

Energetically launching the ideological revolution with a tight grip on the revolutionary guidelines of our party for strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination is where a firm guarantee for bringing up all members of society as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and energetically advancing the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is.

Further strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination to suit the demands of the new higher stage of the developing revolution, we must thoroughly establish the

unitary ideology system of the party among party members and working people and firmly insure the leadership of the party, and go forward to register a greater advance in attaining the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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To improve and strengthen ideological work is one of the basic questions arising in party construction and party activity of the working class.

Ideological work is a basic duty of the party of the working class. The party of the working class, always directing keen attention to ideological work, must make the broad masses action-conscious, and by the method of positively setting their revolutionary fervor in motion, must solve all questions.

Therefore, to energetically launch ideological work constitutes an important guarantee for strengthening the party organizationally, ideologically and enhancing its leadership role, and mobilizing the masses and advancing the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause.

Particularly important to the party of the working class in launching ideological work is how to determine its direction and content.

Essentially, the direction and content of ideological work come to be set in different ways depending on the character and mission of the party, the revolutionary duty and struggle task facing the party, and the ideological consciousness level of working people, and they come to be ceaselessly improved as the revolution deepens.

Therefore, if the party of the working class is to firmly defend its revolutionary character and correctly embody its strategic demands in ideological work, the party must precisely enunciate the direction and content of ideological work and thoroughly adhere to them from start to finish. Only then is it possible to aggressively launch ideological work toward a correct goal throughout the period of the developing revolution and insure uniformity and consistency in ideological work. Thus it will become possible for ideological work to positively contribute to resolving the party's strategic tasks.

By putting unitary ideology indoctrination up front as the first and foremost task of ideological work and setting forth the guidelines for ceaselessly deepening it, our party has provided a guiding principle capable of most precisely solving this crucial question which has priority significance in thoroughly conslidating the party's organizational ideological cornerstone and bringing up communist social beings.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The first and foremost task facing the department of party ideological work is strengthening indoctrination work aimed at establishing the unitary ideology system of the party. Strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination, party organizations must strive to thoroughly arm all party members and working people with the revolutionary thought of our party and make them hold boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," pp 116-117)

What is called unitary ideology indoctrination is, in a word, ideological indoctrination work to establish the untiary ideology system of the party. Put another way, it is ideological indoctrination work to make the entire party and the whole society filled to the brim with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, which is the unitary ideology of our party.

Unitary ideology indoctrination is a task occupying the first and foremost place in our party's ideological work, and to strengthen it constitutes an indispensable requirement in attaining the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, the decisive condition for its successful attainment.

To strengthen unitary ideology indoctrination is first of all the intrinsic demand of party construction for strengthening the party organizationally, ideologically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The entire party thoroughly arming itself with the chuche ideology and all party members positively upholding the leadership of the party is where the source of the invincible might of our party is, where the decisive guarantee for all of our victories is." (Ibid., p 105)

The party of the working class holds it as its duty to realize the leader's thought and leadership. In order that the party of the working class may defend its revolutionary character as a party founded by the leader and attain to the end the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, the party must hold the leader's thought as its guiding thought and based thereon, achieve the unity and solidarity of the party ranks.

One thought, the leader's revolutionary thought, unitarily prevailing partywide and the party ranks having achieved leader-centered unity and solidarity in terms of ideological will is precisely where the organizational ideological solidity and invincible might of the party of the working class is, where the true road of its everlasting life as a revolutionary party founded by the leader lies.

The glorious Korean Workers Party is general staff of the revolution struggling to hold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as its guiding thought, brilliantly realize the thought and leadership of the respected and beloved leader, and attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

Within our party, there is only one thought and absolutely no other thought can be tolerated.

Our party's unitary ideology is the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, and the unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks is unity and solidarity in terms of ideological will solidly united on the basis of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology.

If any thought running counter to the leader's thought in the slightest is tolerated within the party or if the party, failing to achieve unity and solidarity based on the leader's revolutionary thought, is unable to go forward tightly grasping the leader's revolutionary thought as its unitary guiding principle, then such party

will be unable to defend its revolutionary character as a party founded by the leader and in the end, torn asunder, will be unable to sustain its very existence.

Therefore, in order that the party of the working class may acquit itself fully of its lofty mission of realizing the leader's revolutionary thought and leadership, it is imperative to dye the party one color with the leader's thought. Only then will it be possible to strengthen the party organizationally, ideologically and thoroughly consolidate its cornerstone, and ceaselessly strengthen and develop it into a revolutionary party going forward to attain the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, to the end.

The task of consolidating the party's organizational ideological cornerstone which has such important significance in revolutionary party construction and party activity starts above all with ideological work to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, unitary ideology indoctrination, and through it, comes to be brilliantly resolved.

Unitary ideology indoctrination, by thoroughly arming party members with the immortal chuche ideology and making them nurture infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, makes the party filled to the brim with only one ideology, the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and makes the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the party ranks based on the chuche ideology consolidated like bedrock. Thus it enables our party to firmly defend and add luster to its revolutionary character as the chuche-oriented party founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and lead to victory the struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

To strengthen unitary ideology indoctrination is also a basic demand flowing from the basic mission of party work to bring up party members and working people as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By further strengthening indoctrination in the policy of the party and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among working people and by solidly arming them with the unitary ideology of our party, the chuche ideology, we must see to it that all working people are turned into genuine red soldiers of the party, communist revolutionaries, who carry through the line and policy of the party to the end, resolutely maintaining revolutionary integrity, whatever the adversity." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 364)

The basic mission of ideological work lies in revolutionarily indoctrinating and remolding people. This being so, if the party of the working class is to score success in ideological work, it must launch ideological indoctrination work to suit the demands of the law of the formation of ideomental features and qualifications which communist revolutionaries must possess. If people are to attain the features and qualifications of the communist revolutionary, they must thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche revolutionary world view and at the same time deeply engrave loyalty to the party and the leader in their hearts. This is so because people's revolutionary world view and faithfulness to the party and the leader constitute the basic core, base, which governs all their other mental and moral traits and qualifications and makes them highly displayed.

Unitary ideology indoctrination is ideological indoctrination work which makes them personify most flawlessly on the highest plane the world view and basic traits which the communist revolutionaries must possess.

Unitary ideology indoctriantion, first of all by arming people with the immortal chuche ideology, makes them hold the most correct world view.

The great chuche ideology is a man-centered world view based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, and as such, it scientifically elucidates the position and role of man in the world and provides the most correct understanding of the world, the revolutionary viewpoint and stand of thinking and acting with man placed at the center.

Only by thoroughly arming themselves with the chuche ideology can people hold the correct revolutionary viewpoint and stand of remaking nature and society and become the genuine communist revolutionary possessing the lofty mental and moral features the socialist, communist society demands.

Unitary ideology indoctrination, having the chuche revolutionary world view firmly established for people, makes them grow up into the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary who possesses the lofty specific ideomental characteristics of holding the chuche ideology as a rock-hard creed and thinking and acting only in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Unitary ideology indoctrination not only makes people hold the chuche world view but makes them attain the revolutionary traits they must possess as the chuche-oriented communists.

Infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader is the most basic trait which genuine revolutionaries, chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, must possess.

This is so because faithfulness to the party and the leader determines the value of communsit revolutionaries and governs their ideomental and moral features. Only if he deeply engraves faithfulness to the party and the leader in his heart, the communist revolutionary comes to regard more preciously than his physical life his political life which the leader bestows on him and the party adds luster to, and comes to struggle, with total dedication of body and mind, for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the fatherland and the people. The communist revolutionary, only when he warmly engraves in his heart absolute, unconditional faithfulness to the party and the leader, can turn the leader's revolutionary thought into his firm world view, into his rock-hard creed and attain the resolute working class stand and revolutionary principled spirit, lofty communist morality and people-oriented character.

Unitary ideology indoctrination, by thus nurturing infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, performs a great role in preparing people as the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary personifying on the highest standard the features and qualifications which the communists must possess.

To go forward to deepen unitary ideology indoctrination is also a most glorious task to successfully attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, which is the overall duty of our revolution.

The guidelines of the party for strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination are unique guidelines which have enunciated how to solve the basic question of ideological indoctrination work to suit the demands of the realities wherein the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front.

To convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is a historic task to dye all aspects of social life one color with one thought. In order to successfully carry out this great task, ideological work must positively contribute to dyeing the whole society one color with one thought. Put another way, ideological indoctrination work must be focused on making our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, unitarily prevail societywide.

Unitary ideology indoctrination makes our party's ideological indoctrination work deepened so as to make it possible to successfully realize the intrinsic demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, i.e., remolding social beings and remaking society in accordance with the demands of chuche.

Unitary ideology indoctrination precisely makes it possible to successfully push ahead with the struggle to energetically step up the human remolding task and indoctrinate and bring up people as chuche-oriented communist social beings and at the same time, positivley push the task forward to remake all areas such as the economic and cultural areas in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, as well.

Our party's unitary ideology indoctrination guidelines make it possible for all party members and working peopel through chuche ideology indoctrination and faithfulness indoctrination to highly display their loyalty to the party and the leader in attaining the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Infinite loyalty to the party and the leader being highly displayed among party members and working people, and their revolutionary awareness and fervor to devotedly struggle for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause constitute a basic guarantee for stepping up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The guidelines enunciated by our party for deepening unitary ideology indoctrination have great significance in strengthening our revolutionary ranks politicoideologically and winning the ultimate victory of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

With the guidelines set forth for deepening unitary ideology indoctrination it has become possible to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system partywide and ceaselessly strengthen and develop ours into a revolutionary party of the chuche bloodline, into an ever-victorious party possessing invincible might.

By the revolutionary guidelines of our party for deepening unitary ideology indoctrination the direction and content of party ideological work for establishing the unitary ideology system of the party have come to be graphically enunciated, and in the course of the struggle to embody them it has become possible to make only one ideology, the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly prevail within the party and even better embody the demands of the thought, theory, and method of chuche in all areas of party construction and party sctivity.

Thus the KWP, more thoroughly organized into the loyal ranks of chuche-oriented communsit revolutionaries, has become able to go forward to consolidate its organizational ideological cornerstone like bedrock.

The guidelines for deepening unitary ideology indoctrination have great significance in carrying forward from generation to generation and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause.

With the guidelines set forth by our party for deepening unitary ideology indoctrination, the specific ideomental characteristics of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and the law of their formation have been more graphically enunciated and party ideological work has come to be launched energetically, to suit them. In the course of strengthening party ideological work with primary emphasis on unitary ideology indoctrination has come to be highly displayed among party members and working people the revolutionary ethos to hold the chuche ideology as the unitary world view, regard infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader as the first and foremost life, and work and live only as the chuche ideology teaches.

As all party members and working people are prepared as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and faithfulness to the party and the leader is highly displayed among them, the task of remaking all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects has come to be successfully pushed forward.

By the guidelines enunciated by our party for deepening unitary ideology indoctrination has come to be opened up a wide road to consolidating like bedrock the politicoideological unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks centered around the party and the leader and a firm guarantee has come to be provided for more energetically advancing the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Indeed the guidelines enunciated by our party for deepening unitary ideology indoctrination constitute another immortal achievement that has provided a powerful ideotheoretical weapon for the struggle to victoriously attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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Our party, setting forth the unique guidelines for tightly grasping unitary ideology indoctrination as the basics of ideological work, has sagaciously led the struggle for the embodiment.

The airtight unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks based on infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader and the ranks of loyalty into which the entire party and the whole society are growing up today are the result of ideological work, unitary ideology indoctrination work, energetically launched by our party among party members and working people.

The decade of the 1970's is a brilliant one occupying an important place in the leadership of our party for strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination among party members and working people and preparing them as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

In this historic period our party, based on a scientific analysis of the urgent demands of the party and the developing revolution and of the state of ideological work, has sagaciously led the way in particularly deepening unitary ideology indoctrination by bringing about a basic turnaround in party ideological work.

The most improtant thing in the leadership of our party aimed at strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination is that the party, enunciating for the first time the revolutionary principle which must be maintained in establishing the unitary ideology system of the party, has sagaciously led the way in energetically launching ideological work based on it.

Ideological work, unitary ideology indoctrination aimed at establishing the unitary ideology system of the party must be ceaselessly continued as long as the party exists, and this is an important task that must be more deepened, the more the revolution moves forward and develops. Therefore, it is imperative to continue to pull onto a higher standard and deepen generation after generation the task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party in all areas of party work and party activity.

Our party, based on a profound analysis of the position and role of the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party in converting the whole society to the chuche ideology and of the historical experience of our revolution and the international communist movement, has set forth a scientific and revolutionary principle capable of thoroughly establishing partywide and societywide the unitary ideology system of the party.

The revolutionary principle of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is a powerful weapon which makes it possible to firmly guarantee the ultimate victory of our revolutionary cause, bringing up the entire party members and working people as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and strengthening the politicoideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of our party and revolutionary ranks in every way. This revolutionary principle, by defining infinite faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the most basic character of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary and comprehensively enunciating the basic demands of faithfulness to the respected and beloved leader, illuminates the straight road to bringing up people as genuine communist revolutionaries.

With the revolutionary principle of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party set forth, it has become possible to energetically launch unitary ideology indoctrination among party members and working people with a definite goal and direction and clearly defined criteria and successfully insure the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party on the highest standard.

Truly, that our party has enunciated the revolutionary principle of establishing the unitary ideology system constitutes a great service that has made immortal contributions to energetically launching ideological indoctrination work to suit the basic line and overall task of the party and soundly laying the party's organizational ideological cornerstone.

To have correctly defined the content of ideological work to suit the demands of the developing realities and to have made provisions for energetically launching

ideological indoctrination work occupies an important place in the leadership of our party for strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today formalism has disappeared in our party ideolgical work, and the content and method of ideological indoctrination have basically improved. Party ideological work is being conducted in width and depth with primary emphasis on indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the revolution, indoctrination in the unitary ideology, with mobility in close combination with the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," pp 107-108)

The character of ideological work is intensively reflected in the content of ideological work, and the qualitative standard of human remolding is determined by the content of ideological indoctrination. Therefore, in order that the party of the working class may strengthen ideological work in a manner consistent with its mission and interests of the revolution and successfully conduct human remolding work, it is imperative to correctly define the content of ideological indoctrination and ceaselessly improve it.

Our party, directing keen attention to correctly establishing the content of ideological indoctrination in each period, each stage of the developing revolution, has ceaselessly deepened it; and as it was into the 1970's when it did put it up front as a militant slogan of the party to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, the party defined afresh the content of unitary ideology indoctrination to suit it and thoroughly enunciated the principled demands and methods arising in embodying it.

Thus has been graphically enunciated the content of unitary ideology indoctrination with primary emphasis on indoctrination in the chuche ideology, indoctrination in faithfulness, indoctrination in the policy of the party, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, and it has become possible to ceaselessly deepen and develop ideological work to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

The basic content of unitary ideology indoctrination enunciated by our party constitutes a most energetic means to indoctrinate all party members and working people to deeply learn by experience the intrinsic nature and content of the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, its greatness and creativity, its correctness and vitality, and bring them up to think and act only in accordance therewith.

Only when strenghening indoctrination in the chuche ideology and indoctrination in faithfulness, indoctrination in the policy of the party and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, which constitute the basic content of unitary ideology indoctrination, is it possible to nurture absolute loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party among party members and working people and make them go forward under the leadership of the party and the leader to attain our revolutionary cause from generation to generation to the end.

In strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination, where our party has put great efforts has been into energetically launching indoctrination in the chuche ideology

and making all party members and working people hold the chuche ideology as a revolutionary creed. As a result that our party has led the way in deepening indoctrination in the principle of the chuche ideology and substantially conducting the task to systematically, comprehensively study the original texts of the immortal classical works and teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it has become possible to bring about a new turnaround in the task to ceaselessly infuse chuche nutrient into the entire party and the whole society and thoroughly arm party members and working people with the chuche revolutionary world view.

Indoctrination in the policy of the party and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition constitute important parts of the content of our party ideological work aimed at deepening unitary ideology indoctrination.

Only if indoctrination in the policy of the party and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition are substantially launched, is it possible to thoroughly arm party members and working people with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the policy of the party, and let the Paektu revolutionary spirit reign supreme partywide and societywide.

With a view to strengthening indoctrination in the policy of the party and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition our party has attached great significance to establishing an orderly indoctrination system and having ideological indoctrination work launched in various forms and by various methods closely linking it to revolutionary practice. Thus the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of the party have come to be transmitted to the base level without a hitch, and all party members and working people have come to highly display a revolutionry spirit in carrying through the policy of the party.

In unitary ideology indoctrination, where our party has directed particular attention has been to leading the way in nurturing infinite loyalty to the party and the leader among party members and working people with primary emphasis on indoctrination in faithfulness.

Faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a basic principle running through all activities of our party.

Our party has deepened indoctrination in faithfulness by setting forth various kinds of revolutionary guidelines for making the entire party and the whole society filled to overflowing with faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by leading the way in having them thoroughly carried through.

Indoctrination in faithfulness plays a big role in establishing the revolutionary leader view among party members and working people and making them engrave faithfulness to the party and the leader in their hearts as their firm revolutionary creed, as their lofty revolutionary ethics.

Our party, correctly combining indoctrination in faithfulness with indoctrination in principle, indoctrination in character, indoctrination through living examples of faithfulness, has made all parts of ideological work conducted in close combination with indoctrination in faithfulness. Thus the entire course of party ideological work has come to be permeated with and thoroughly subordinated to indoctrination in faithfulness.

With the content of unitary ideology indoctrination correctly defined in this way by our party, it has become possible to launch the work of bringing up communist social beings through goal consciousness and firmly insure uniformity and consistency in all areas of ideology work.

The contents of unitary ideology indoctrination enunciated by our party comprehensively contain the basic demands of ideological work arising in indoctrinating and remolding people the communist way, and they illuminate the precise road to revolutionarily launching ideological indoctrination work among party members and working people to suit the mission and objectives of the party.

Precisely herein lies the great service of our party which has made it possible to go forward to bring about a revolutionary turnaround in ideological work.

To establish an orderly system of ideological work and provide strongholds and means of ideological indoctrination has been one of the important measures our party has taken in order to strengthen unitary ideology indoctrination.

The success or failure of ideological work after its direction and content have been set, depends on how to launch and push ahead with ideological work.

No matter how correctly the direction of ideological work has been set and no matter how admirably its content has been established, if an orderly ideological work system capable of making it reach all party members and working people as intended is not properly established and the means and strongholds capable of energetically launching ideological work are not thoroughly organized, then it is impossible to enhance the efficacy of ideological work and score success in human remolding work.

Therefore, in conducting ideology work the party of the working class must always direct keen attention to thoroughly establishing a propaganda and indoctrination system and organizing the means and strongholds of indoctrination.

Our party, establishing an orderly system of transmitting the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, has led the way in precisely transmitting and timely driving home the teachings of the respected and beloved leader and the guidelines of the party set forth in each period. At the same time, it has led the way in organizing an indoctrination network and a lecture network covering all branches, all units, and making one and all, enrolled in the networks, systematically and deeply study the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, the glory-filled history of the respected and beloved leader and the brilliant revolutionary tradition of the party.

Thus with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of our party driven home precisely without delay from the center to every corner of the base level, the entire party and the whole society have come to breathe and move like one organic body in accordance with the thought of the respected and beloved leader and the intent of the party, and unitary ideology indoctrination has come to be conducted steadfastly all the time wherever party members and working people live and work.

Our party has directed particular attention to thoroughly organizing powerful strongholds and means with a view to more broadly and deeply conducting unitary ideology indoctrination in a manner consistent with the mission and content of ideological work.

Our party, reflecting the earnest desires of our people, has energetically led the way in respectfully organizing on the highest standard the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites permeated with the great revolutionary history and struggle achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and "Museum of Comrade Kim Il-song Revolutionary Artifacts" and "Comrade Kim Il-song Revolutionary Thought Study Room," strongholds of indoctrination in the unitary ideology of the party.

Thus in our country, everywhere from Pyongyang, capital of the revolution, to Wangjaesan, northernmost point of the fatherland, have been admirably organized historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites, museums of the revolution and musems of revolutionary artifacts, such as the Great Open-Air Museum in the Paektu Mountain district encompassing the whole of the Poch'onbo and Samjiyon areas, the lands of history, and indeed the whole country has been transformed literally into one great hall of unitary ideology indoctrination.

Unitary ideology indoctrination for party members and working people, relying on such powerful strongholds and means, has come to be conducted more broadly and deeply in various forms and by various methods, and turned around firmly as live indoctrination work with high efficacy and great influencing power.

At present our party members and working people, with "Comrade Kim Il-song Revolutionary Thought Study Room" as a stronghold, are substantially launching various kinds of activities such as the study of the works and teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policies of the party and seminars on them, lectures and training courses, meetings to announce memoirs and authentic records of noble character, and efficacy struggle meetings; and through surveys of and field trips to the glorious historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites graphically embroidered with the glory-filled revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader and permeated with the fatherly leader's noble communist character and great benevolent solicitude and concern, they are thoroughly preparing themselves as revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the party and the leader.

Our party, initiating the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes and sagaciously leading it, has also caused the whole society to seethe with warm enthusiasm of loyalty to the party and the leader, and miracle and innovation to ceaselessly happen in all areas of revolution and construction.

With the energetic launching under our party's sagaicous leadership of ideological work, unitary ideology indoctrination, aimed at bringing up chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, a basic turnaround has occurred in the ideomental features of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"There is no such great party, no such great people in this world as in our country where all people, thoroughly armed with the unitary ideology of the party, are solidly united around the party and move in unison at the command of the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 459)

As a result that our party has energetically launched ideological indoctrination work with a grip on unitary ideology indoctrination as the main line, the unitary ideology system of the party has come to be established partywide and societywide more firmly than at any time.

Today all of our party members and working people, holding the immortal chuche ideology as a firm world view, are ever more highly displaying the ethos of thinking and acting in accordance with the thought, theory, and method of chuche.

All party members and working people, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as the unitary guiding principle, are dynamically fighting on for its comprehensive victory.

Our people regard it the highest glory and pride to engrave the chuche ideology as a firm creed in their hearts and thoroughly carry through, on the principle of absolutism and unconditionality, the line and policy of the party, the brilliant embodiment of the chuche ideology.

Through the process of deepening unitary ideology indoctrination the degree of warmth of loyalty of party members and working people to the party and the leader has come to rise higher than at any time, and the politicoideological unity and revolutionary solidarity of the party and the masses of people have come to be ever more solidly consolidated.

Today's reality wherein unsung heroes, who have worked with loyalty solely for the sake of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party without seeking any honor or reward, emerge ceaselessly and the movement to learn from them is energetically under way partywide and societywide, is altogether the precious fruition of the energetic leadership of our party which has deepened unitary ideology indoctrination with a grip on indoctrination in faithfulness to the party and the leader as the main line.

Our people, who through their personal experience have learned with all their hearts the greatness and immortal achievements of our party, infinitely trust and follow our party with an indeflectible revolutionary creed, entrusting all their destinies to the party.

Today, the party trusting the masses of people, the people following the party, and the party and the masses of peple, becoming one, dynamically fighting on is the revolutionary face of our society.

Our people are filled to the brim with a firm resolve to protect and defend our party politicoideologically and with their lives, whatever the storm and trial, and acquit themselves fully of their loyalty on the one road of revolution unswervingly following the party.

Nothing can break the invincible unity and solidarity of the party and the masses of people, which is becoming an inexhaustible source of strength that enables

our revolution to break through whateever storms and trials and make a long drive taking advantage of victory.

In the course of the deepening unitary ideology indoctrination a basic turnarlund has happened in our people's work habit and way of life as well.

All of our party members and working people are steadily working, giving their all, whether or not anyone looks, solely for the sake of the interests of the party and the revolution, for the sake of the interests of society and the people, and are highly displaying revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness in carrying through the policies of the party. Again, our party members and working people, as befits the country fighting revolution, as befits the people of the era of struggle, are revolutionarily working and frugally living, and are dynamically moving forward always filled to overflowing with hope and faith.

With a great change taking place in our people's ideomental features and work habit, an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge has come to happen in all areas of socialist construciton and awesome monumental creations proudly demonstrating the chuche era have come to be erected majestically everywhere throughout the country.

All these achievements constitute an energetic demonstration of the correctness of the guidelines of our party for strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination and of the sagacity of the leadership of our party for embodying the guidelines.

Today when the struggle to convert the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front, we are faced with the important task to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party among party members and working people and firmly insure the leadership of the party, strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination more than at any time.

Party organizations, loyally upholding the guidelines of the party for strengthening unitary ideology indoctrination, must more energetically launch ideological indoctrination work aimed at thoroughly arming party members and working people with our party's revolutionary thought. In this way they must thoroughly arm party members and working people with the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party and prepare them as genuine communist revolutionaries who always think and act in accordance therewith, holding infinite loyalty to the respected and beloved leader and the party, as indomitable revolutionary fighters who go forward to fight, giving their all, for the attainment of the chuche cause.

To conduct unitary ideology indoctrination closely linking it to revolutionary practice is the invariable guidelines our party firmly maintains.

Faithfulness to the party and the leader must be manifested in the practical struggle to carry through the policies of the party.

Party organizations, by energetically pushing ahead with unitary ideology indoctrination closely linking it to revolutionary practice, must make all party members and working people thoroughly carry through to the end the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party on the principle of absolutism and unconditionality. In this way they must make the

speed battle march more energetically launched in all areas of revolution and construction and ceaseless leaps forward and innovations happen everywhere in the country.

If success is to be scored in ideological work to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, it is important to energetically launch the ideological struggle to eliminate the dregs of outdated ideas running counter to the unitary ideology of the party.

The task to dye people's thought one color with the chuche ideology is inevitably accompanied by the struggle to oppose outdated ideas.

Therefore, against phenomena runnign counter to the unitary ideology of the party, even if they are not big, it is imperative to make an issue of them and thoroughly eliminate them, launching a timely, uncompromising, resolute struggle.

Increasing the demands made of ideological indoctrination work, we must uproot the dregs of outdated ideas from among party members and working people and thoroughly arm them with the revolutionary thought of our party.

In this way we must strive to prevent any outdated ideological element running counter to the great chuche ideology from seeping into our inside, make the entire party and the whole society filled to the brim with the party's unitary ideology, the chuche ideology, and thoroughly defend its purity.

It is imperative to thoroughly oppose formalism in unitary ideology indoctrination.

Essentially, inasmuch as ideological work is a task to remold people's thought, formalism is capital anathema to ideological work and there is nothing more harmful than formalism in ideological work.

Therefore, it is imperative to substantially launch unitary ideology indoctrination and make all party members and working people thoroughly arm themselves and their succeeding generations with the revolutionary thought of our party and acquit themselves forever of their loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

The revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the immutable guiding principle, an ever-victorious revolutionary banner of our revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

One and all, by thoroughly arming themselves with the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and stoutly fighting on for its ultimate victory, shall go forward to step up the struggle for the attainment of our revolutionary cause charted in the Paektu forests.

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THE CORRECT GUIDANCE OF PARTY LIFE IS THE KEY TO PARTY WORK

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[Article by Mun Song-sul]

[Text] Our party, brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented party construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and registering a great advance in all areas of party work and party activity, has compiled immortal achievements.

The past decade of the 1970's is a prideful historic decade which has seen a great revolutionary turnaround occur in our party work and a basic change take place in the party life of party members.

Our party, setting forth the revolutionary guidelines for correctly guiding the party life of party members to suit the demands of the conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology, has sagaciously led the struggle for the realization.

With an orderly party life guidance system set up and a revolutionary party life ethos established by the energetic and tested guidance of our party, the organizational sense and disciplinary spirit of party members have been strengthened and the combat strength of party organizations has come to be extraordinarily enhanced.

Thus party work is being conducted more vibrantly and the face of our party has come to be basically renewed.

The brilliant achievement scored in party work under the sagacious leadership of the party constitutes a precious resource for the strengthening and development of our party and the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

All party organizations and functionaries, by continuing to thoroughly carry through the guidelines of our party for strengthening the guidance of the party life of party members, must further enhance the might and combat strength of the party.

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To correctly guide the party life of party members and ceaselessly improve and strengthen it is one of the principled questions arising in revolutionary party construction and party work of the working class.

Party work begins with work with the mass of party members, and the success of party work is influenced by how work with them is conducted.

Work with the mass of party members is realized through the guidance of the party life of party members. Therefore, party work can be successfully conducted, in the final analysis, only when the guidance of the party life of party members is correctly insured.

The historical experience of revolutionary party construction of the working class shows that only if party organizations strengthen the guidance of the party life of party members is it possible to qualitatively consolidate the party ranks and constantly enhance the combat strength of the party, otherwise the organizational sense and displinary spirit of the party will be paralyzed and it will become impossible to firmly insure the organizational ideological purity of the party ranks.

The guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for correctly guiding the party life of party members are being brilliantly embodied and further developed and enriched by our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The key to party work lies in correctly guiding the party life of party members, and the foundation of party construction, too, precisely lies in strengthening the party life of party members. Only by strengthening party life is it possible to have the party spirit of party members tempered and their vanguard role enhanced in revolution and construction and to successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks before us." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 515)

The guidelines for grasping it as the key to party work to correctly guide the party life of party members are matchless guidelines set forth based on a scientific analysis of the intrinsic nature of revolutionary party life and the principled demands of party construction.

Party life is the organizational life, political life of party members, and revolutionary activity to discharge the duty of party members in terms of party rules and regulations.

Apart from the work of strengthening the party organizational ideological life of party members there could be no party work, no party activity. Even though party members are advanced elements of the class who have joined the party ranks, acknowledging the program and rules and regulations of the party, if they do not conduct their party organizational ideological life attached to one of the party orgnaizations, to suit the demands of the rules and regulations, such party will become unable to correctly carry out its mission as an organized unit. Just as all organic bodies can sustain their life force by the ceaseless activities of their cells, the party, too, only if the party life of each and every party member constituting the party is strengthened, can become a revolutionary party possessing invincible might.

The party life of party members, only if the guidance of party organizations is firmly insured, can be strengthened, and to correctly guide the party life of party members is the key which makes it possible to go forward to successfully solve all questions arising in party work.

To correctly guide the party life of party members is above all an important requirement in thoroughly bringing up all party members as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the great leader and the party and organizing the party ranks into invincible ranks.

The ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist, communist cause, depends in large measure on how the party ranks are strengthened. To consolidate the party ranks is an important question arising in party construction and party work.

Qualitative consolidation of the party ranks is significantly determined by the qualitative state of party members who constitute the party. Only when all party members are thoroughly prepared as wholesome quintessential elements of the revolution in politicoideological terms, can the party strengthen itself into a revolutionary and militant organization and correctly carry out its mission as an organized vanguard unit of the working class.

In order to bring up party members as quintessential elements of the revolution, chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, it is imperative to strengthen party organizational ideological life among them and make them ceaselessly temper their party spirit.

Party spirit is infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader. It is the lofty revolutionary spirit of devotedly struggling for the sake of the party and the leader and of struggling to carry through the line, decision, and directive of the party, jumping into fire and water.

For our party members who, vowing to share destiny with the party, have embarked on the road of struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, party spirit is a specific innate characteristic of theirs.

Apart from faithfulness to the party and the leader, party spirit, the high title and glory of membership of the authoritative, dignified Korean Workers Party are unthinkable.

The party spirit of party members comes to be tempered only through revolutionary party life.

Party organizational life is the school of revolutionary indoctrination which indoctrinates party members based on the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of our party, and organizes and mobilizes them. The party member, through his party organiztion's systematic guidance and regular indoctrination, comes to firmly establish the chuche revolutionary world view and go forward to ceaselessly nurture his organizational sense and disciplinary spirit, an important characteristic of the genuine communist.

The party member in the course of his party organizational life comes to make self-criticism and criticize other people's shortcomings, and in the process, comes to receive stimulation in large measure, and train and temper himself.

If party organizational life is to be turned into a school of revolutionary indoctrination, a blast furance of ideological tempering, it is imperative to correctly insure the guidance of the party life of party members.

Only by commendably conducting the guidance of the party life of party members is it possible to systematically indoctrinate and lead party members and bring them up as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader, and thoroughly organize our party ranks into invincible combat ranks.

Thus, correctly guiding party life, because it brings up party members as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, constitutes an important guarantee for thoroughly organizing the party ranks into a unit of quintessential elements of the revolution.

To correctly guide party life is also an important requirement in firmly insuring the unity and solidarity of the party ranks based on the unitary ideology system of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Most important in strengthening the party is establishing the unitary ideology system partywide and on this basis, continue to firmly insure the unity and solidarity of the party ranks." (Ibid., p 510)

To firmly realize the unity and solidarity of the party ranks based on the unitary ideology system of the party is the basic principle of revolutionary party construction of the working class and the decisive factor in all victories.

It is in the nature of law that for a party which has failed to achieve unity and solidarity based on one ideological will, there will always arise subversive ideological elements or opportunist tendencies. Therefore, such party cannot thoroughly unite the masses around itself nor can it insure unified leadership for revolution and construction.

The party of the working class, only if it firmly realizes genuine unity and solidarity based on the unitary ideology system of the party, can insure the purity of the party ranks, and strengthen and develop itself into an ever-victorious revolutionary party.

The unity of ideological will and solidarity of the party ranks based on the unitary ideology system of the party can be successfully realized when the party life of party members is correctly guided.

Our party members, through the process of energetically conducting their organizational ideological life under the guidance and assitance of the party organization, come to thoroughly arm themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, the party's guiding thought and ideological cornerstone of unity and solidarity, and think and act in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

The unity and solidarity of the party ranks based on one ideological will, when underpinned by a steely revolutionary discipline, becomes solid and viable unity and solidarity.

Party life, because it makes all party members live in accordance with one set of discipline and organizational principle, attached to the party organization, makes

a strong revolutionary discipline thoroughly established within the party where they think and act in accordance with the great leader's thought and the party's intent and move in unison under the unitary leadership of the Party Central Committee.

Unity and solidarity of the party comes to be successfully realized only amid the struggle to oppose all kinds of morbid ideas running counter to the unitary ideology of the party.

To strengthen party life guidance constitutes an effective method which enables party members to timely beat back the infiltration of all kinds of morbid ideas running counter to the unitary ideology of the party and further strengthen and develop the unity and solidarity of the party based on the unitary ideology system.

Only if party life guidance is commendably conducted can party members sharply analyze on the partywide principle all questions arising in work and life and resolutely struggle against the dregs of all kinds of outdated ideas gnawing at the unity and solidarity of the party, and firmly insure the purity of the party ranks.

Thus, to strengthen the guidance of the party life of party members constitutes an important guarantee which makes it possible to thoroughly defend, further strengthen and develop the unity and solidarity of the party ranks based on the unitary ideology system.

To correctly guide the party life of party members also constitutes an important demand for making it possible to strengthen the combat strength of the party, enhancing the vanguard role of party members, and successfully carry out the revolutionary task facing the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only if each party member without exception plays the vanguard role in revolution and construction, can the leading and guiding role of our party be properly insured." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 2, 2d impression, p 512)

The vanguard role of the party member is one of the important conditions for enhancing the combat strength and might of the party. When all party members who constitute the party, positioning themselves at the forefront of the masses, correctly discharge their duty and responsibility, it is possible to enhance the combat strength of the party and energetically push ahead with revolution and construction.

Party members are the most reliable nuclear strength and vanguard fighters of our revolution. It is none other than our party members who are in charge and masters of the task to strengthen the combat strength of our party and thoroughly realize the leadership of the party.

The vanguard role of the party member is not something that is achieved spontaneously. The vanguard role of party members comes to be enhanced through the process of their positive participation in revolutionary organizational life and ceaselessly receiving the guidance and assistance of the organization.

Party organizational life makes party members, deeply engraving in their hearts the priceless title and glory of their party membership, admirably perform their sacred duty and role wherever, whenever.

Therefore, to correctly guide the party life of party members has tremendous significance in making them perform the vanguard role among the masses by living in accordance with the demands of the rules and regulations of the party and admirably carrying out party assignments.

Experience shows that party members, when party organizations commendably guide their party life, become the vanguard fighters moving forward in the forefront of the masses at all posts and work sites and that when the vanguard role of party members is enhanced in all branches, at all units, they can work ceaseless miracles and innovations in socialist construction.

Thus, to correctly guide the party life of party members is a firm guarantee to thoroughly organize the party ranks with quintessential elements of the revolution, consolidate like bedrock the unity and solidarity of the party, and enhance the vanguard role of party members.

The unique guidelines of our party for correctly guiding the party life of party members constitute the guiding principle for party organizations and party functionaries in developing overall party work with a tight grip on the key to party work.

(2)

Our party, enunciating the unique guidelines for correctly guiding the party life of party members, has sagaciously organized and led the struggle for the realization.

Our party, above all setting it forth as the basic principle, basic direction of party life guidance to establish the unitary ideology system of the party among party members, has led all party organizations to guide party life on this basis.

The party of the working class, inasmuch as it holds it as its duty to realize the thought of the leader who has founded the party, must conduct all of party work and activity based on the leader's thought. Only then can it thoroughly defend its revolutionary character as the party founded by the leader and admirably perform its mission and role as the vanguard unit of the revolution.

Starting from the basic principle of revolutionary party construction, the party of the working class must guide the party life of party members, necessarily grasping it as the main line to establish the unitary ideology system of the party.

If the party neglects or weakens in the slightest the task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party among party members, it cannot thoroughly organize the party as a vanguard organization of the revolution.

Only if we hold it as the main line to establish the unitary ideology system of the party in guiding the party life of party members, can we prepare them as genuine communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal solely to the party and the leader in any environment, however difficult, and defending our party's bloodline, the purity intact, as the chuche-oriented party, ceaselessly enhance the combat strength and leadership power of our party.

Our party, setting it forth as a basic question in party life guidance to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, has directed keen attention to this task, and has deepened onto a new higher level the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party, by comprehensively enunciating the principled matter that must be tightly grasped in establishing the unitary ideology system of the party to suit the new demands of our developing revolution for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, has provided a firm guarantee for making it possible for all party organizations and party members with a clearly defined direction and method to conduct party life correctly on a new higher standard.

The principled matters enunciated by our party in establishing the unitary ideology system of the party constitute a powerful weapon for making it run through party life guidance from start to finish to establish the unitary ideology system of the party and for making the party life of party members conducted thoroughly adhering to it.

Thus the guidelines of our party for going forward to tightly grasp it as the main line of party life guidance to establish the unitary ideology system of the party constitute matchless guidelines which make it possible for all party organizations to energetically launch party work, party activity to suit the intrinsic demands of the chuche-oriented party and most successfully carry through the basic line of revolutionary party construction.

To enhance the view of the party organization is one of the principled matters our party invariably maintains in the guidance of the party life of party members.

To enhance the view of the organization is to hold the viewpoint and attitude to love the party organization and approach it with dignity, hold the party's interests dear and thoroughly abide by the party organization, and consciously strive to receive the guidance and control of the organization.

To hold a correct viewpoint, stand and attitude toward the party organization is a precondition for wholesomely, commendably conducting party life.

Unless one correctly holds the view of the party organization, one cannot establish a conscious party life spirit nor can he acquit himself fully of the revolutionary duty of the party member. Only if one holds a correct view of the organization can one work and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization and go forward to glorify his political life to the end. Therefore, to make party members hold a correct view of the organization arises as a principled demand in party life guidance.

Our party has directed keen attention to strengthening partywide guidance so that all party members may open up their true hearts to their party organization and work out all questions and live thoroughly abiding by their party organization.

Our party's meticulous guidance aimed at enhancing the view of the organization constitutes an important factor which makes it possible to make the functionaries and party members, holding it as an indeflectible iron rule of life to positively

participate in party organizational life, and sharing life and death with the party, fight on forever loyally along the one road of revolution.

Truly, the guidelines of our party for enhancing the view of the party organization constitute the guiding principle of making party members approach the party organization with dignity and go forward to glorify their political life, consciously participating in party life.

The new party life system enunciated by our party has important significance in the leadership of our party for correctly guiding the party life of party members.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party has taken the epochal step to establish a new party life system with a view to strengthening the party life of party members." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 107)

To properly establish the party life system is one of the important questions arising in substantially guiding the party life of party members.

Only if an orderly party life system is established is it possible for party organizations to focus their main efforts on party life guidance and go forward to correctly organize and guide party life as intended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and wished by our party.

Our party, developing the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas party life spirit creatively to suit today's realities, has thoroughly established partywide a new party life system aimed at bringing up party members as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

The guidelines for regularizing, habituating party life constitute an important part of the content of the new party life system established by our party.

To strive to make party life regularized, habituated, is a positive party life guidance method to enhance the view of the organization among party members and establish among them the revolutionary ethos to work and live always under the guidance and assistance of the party organization without interrupting party life.

Only if the party member works and lives always abiding by the party organization and goes forward to continue ideological training and organizational tempering under the ceaseless guidance and assistance of the party organization and the mass of party members, can he sustain and glorify his priceless political life and admirably attain the politicoideological features of the chuche-oriented revolutionary.

Our party, establishing a life regularization system such as individual study and collective study, lecture meeting, has led all party members to make it a way of life, a habit of life to faithfully participate in it without exception.

As a result that the task of regularizing party organizational ideological life has been substantially launched among party members in accordance with the guidelines set forth by our party, a conscious party life spirit has come to be more highly displayed among them.

Thus the guidelines set forth by our party for regularizing, habituating party life, by thoroughly establishing the revolutionary life ethos of party members to continue party organizational ideological life without interruption in accordance with the standards of party life established within the party, are matchless guidelines turning the party into a militant, vibrantly moving party.

Carrying forward and developing the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas party life summation system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party has also provided a new party life summation system consistent with the demands of the developing realities.

The new party life summation system is a most superior party life summation system which makes it possible to strengthen the party life of party members.

With a revolutionary party life summation system provided, party organizations have become able to establish a conscious party life spirit among party members and ceaselessly improve the standard of party life for them and timely formulate guidance measures to strengthen the organizational ideological life of party members. And party members, instead of leaving attended the shortcomings and deficiencies that have surfaced in work and life, have become able to timely straighten them out and go forward to thoroughly prepare themselves as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries possessing a high ideological spirit and organizational character.

Thus the new party life summation system is becoming an energetic means which makes it possible to ceaselessly improve the standard of party life, establishing a conscious party life spirit among party members and revolutionarily tempering them in the blast furnace of ideological struggle.

To conduct the party life of party members closely linking it to the prosectuion of revolutionary tasks is one of the important guidelines our party puts up front in party life guidance.

The party of the working class is a political organization to fight revolution, and to energetically step up revolution and construction is a lofty mission the party shoulders.

The struggle objectives and mission of our party lie in attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, realizing the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Therefore, party work and party activity from start to finish must be subordinated to even better carrying out revolutionary tasks facing the party, and to that end, the party life of party members must be conducted closely linked to the discharge of their assigned revolutionary duties.

To strengthen party life is not the end in itself but its objectives lie in making all party members, tempering their party spirit and faithfully carrying out their assigned revolutionary taks, thoroughly carry through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the policies of the party. There could be no party life per se, divorced from the prosectuion of revolutionary tasks.

What is called the party life of our party members is none other than the revolutionary struggle to carry through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party.

Only if party life is tightly bonded with the prosecution of revolutionary tasks can our party members correctly perform their glorious duty and role as the genuine revolutionary soldiers of the party and the leader.

Our party, by setting forth the revolutionary guidelines for tightly bonding together party life and the prosecution of revolutionary tasks, has made it possible for party organizations to conduct the guidance of the party life of party members with primary emphasis on successfully carrying out the revolutionary duties at hand.

Today all of our party organizations are tightly bonding the guidance of party life such as the summation of the party life of party members with the prosecution of revolutionary tasks and are also conducting the evaluation of people based on the progress in the prosecution of revolutioanry tasks.

Through the process of conducting party life closely linking it to the prosecution of revolutionary tasks our functionaries and party members, deeply aware of their heavy responsibility and role, are displaying high revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness in production and construction.

The guidelines of our party for conducting party life tightly bonding it with the prosecution of revolutionary tasks are revolutionary guidelines which make it possible to conduct party life with primary emphasis on making assigned revolutionary tasks carried out still better, overcoming both of the two tendencies of slighting the prosecution of revolutionary tasks emphasizing regularized life alone or neglecting party organizational ideological life giving excessive prominence to the importance of carrying out revolutionary tasks.

Where our party has directed keen attention in guiding the party life of party members has been to leading the way in strengthening the combined operations of the organizational department and propaganda and agitation department of party committees while enhancing the role of their organizational departments.

With the role of organizational department enhanced and the linkages between organizational department and propaganda and agitation department becoming closer in overall party work and party activity, the guidance of the party organizational ideological life of party members has come to be substantially conducted.

Thus with our party comprehensively enunciating principled matters arising in the guidance of the party life of party members and sagaciously leading the way in successfully carrying them through, all party organizations have become able to revolutionarily guide the party life of party members with a clearly defined goal and a precise method.

The sagacious measures set forth by our party with a view to correctly guiding the party life of par y members and the rich experiences gained in carrying them through constitute a theoretical and practical weapon for successfully solving all questions arising in party life guidance, and the guiding principle which must be strictly adhered to in revolutionary party construction.

Truly, that the question of party life guidance which has principled significance in party work and party activity has been comprehensively elucidated by our party

constitutes an immortal service that has made a great contribution to the development of the revolutionary party construction and party work of the working class.

(3)

Under the sagacious leadership of our party a new turnaround has occurred in the party life of party members, and the might and combat strength of the party have come to be enhanced more than at any time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"A conscious party life attitude has been established among party members and the standard of party life has improved by far." (Ibid., p 107)

The change which has occurred in the party life of our party members is above all that among party members the ethos of conscious party life has been thoroughly established and their standard of party life by far improved.

Today all of our party members regard it the most sacred duty, high glory to participate in party life, and it is becoming their firm life ethos to voluntarily, faithfully particiapte in party organizational life.

Our party members, regarding the party organization as a motherly bosom, work and live thoroughly abiding by the organization, and are carrying out their assignments from the organization indeflectibly with a high revolutionary awareness. It is of their own accord, not by the coercion or expostulation of anyone that they participate in organizational life, revolutionarily temper themselves, live every minute by the organization, and through organizational life glorify the precious title of the revolutionary.

All party members from the veteran party members to the young party freshmen who have just joined the party ranks work and live always abiding by the party organization--precisely this is the revolutionary view of the party organization and party life ethos held by our party members.

The party life standard of party members, too, has by far improved.

Today our party members, holding the glory and pride of being members of the glorious Korean Workers Party, are conducting party life on a high standard in accordance with the principled demands of the establishment of the unitary ideology system of the party, and are ceaselessly tempering themselves. Putting it up front as the first process of party life to nurture loyalty to the party and the leader, they are conducting all tasks and life, and in the process, they are preparing themselves as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

It shows well the correctness and vitality of the guidelines of our party for correctly guiding party organizational life that all party members have become able to sincerely attend and follow the party and the leader with the clearest and cleanest of loyalty and go forward to resolutely fight only on the one road of revolution the party teaches.

Another big turnaround which has occurred in the party life of party members is that a strong discipline and revolutionary order have been established among them more thoroughly than at any time.

The discipline of our party is a voluntary discipline and a most solid, viable discipline.

All of our party members regard it the most sacred duty to observe the revolutionary discipline and order established within the party and are voluntarily observing it.

Thus has come to be established within our party a steely discipline whereby the entire party moves in unison under the leadership of the Party Central Committee. It is the prideful face of our party today that all party organizations move like one organic body on the principle of democratic centralization and the entire party members are working and living in accordance with the established order and standards.

It is one of the big changes which has taken place in party life under the sagacious leadership of the party that the vanguard role of our party members in revolution and construciton has been extraordinarily enhanced.

Our party members with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader are highly displaying the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality in carrying through the guidelines, decisions and directives of the party.

Today all party members, embracing the line and guidelines of the party, the decisions and directives of the party as the absolute truth, are thoroughly carrying them through.

To display infinite devotion and sacrifical spirit and stop at nothing until carrying through to the end the line and guidelines set forth by the party and the leader is our party members' revolutionary work habit and lofty character.

The vanguard role of party members is being graphically manifested in energetically stepping up socialist construction.

Our party members, clearly understanding their position and role in production and construction, are scoring a breakthrough in difficult and backbreaking work every time it arises, taking the lead and putting their shoulders to it ahead of others.

Thus with party members in all branches, at all units energetically stepping up production and construction, becoming the standard bearer of the rank, the bugler for assault forward, ceaseless miracles and innovations are happening on all fronts of socialist construction.

As a result that under the sagacious leadership of our party the guidance of party life has been improved and a revolutionary turnaround has taken place in the party life of party members, the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party has been further consolidated like bedrock and the might and combat strength of the party has come to be extraordinarily strengthened.

With a revolutionary party life ethos thoroughly established among party members, the leadership of the party is being admirably insured partywide and societywide.

Because our party is sagaciously leading our revolution, the revolutinanry struggle and construction tasks are moving forward at an uninterrupted high rate of speed on a new higher level.

Revolutionary vigor pulsating partywide and all tasks being conducted spiritedly, vibrantly--precisely this is the face of our party and the work habit of our functionaries today.

The past decade of the 1970's shines as a prideful decade in which under the sagacious leadership of our party a great advance has been registered in the party life of party members and a basic turnaround has been brought about in all areas of party work. During this decade ouu party, by ceaselessly deepening the guidance of the party life of party memers to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology, has thoroughly organized our party ranks into chuche revolutionary ranks and has strengthened the might and combat strength of the party in every way.

Through the struggle to convert the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology our people's revolutionary cause is energetically moving forward on a new higher stage.

In order to firmly insure the leadership of the party for revolution and construction to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology and successfully carry out the task of enhancing the might and combat strength of the party, party organizations must go forward to further strengthen the guidance of the party life of party members.

Most important to party organizations in strengthening the guidance of party life is making all party members positively participate in party life, properly holding the view of the party organization.

Only by correctly guiding party life so that they may hold a high view of the organization is it possible to make party members faithfully particiapte in party life, constantly temper themselves politicoideologically, and keep adding luster to the precious title and glory of party membership to the end.

Party organizations must direct keen attention to making all party members, with a proper understanding of the party organization, approach it with dignity and work and live positivley abiding by the party organization.

In order to enhance the party members' view of the party organization, it is important to strive to make them understand well the demands of the party rules and regulations and the standards of party life, and thoroughly observe them.

Party organizations, strengthening the study of the party rules and regulations among party members, must strive to make one and all clearly understand the duty of the party member contained therein and hold it as the firm standard of their life.

To regularize party life is an important demand arising in the guidance of the party life of party members.

Party organizations must strengthen partywide guidance so as to make all party members, with a correct viewpoint and stand toward regularization life, voluntarily, faithfully participate in regularization life such as study meetings and lecture meetings.

In particular, party organizations, by improving the standard of party life summation to suit the demands of the new party life summation system established for them by our party, must lead party members not to repeat the deficiencies that have surfaced in party life.

An important task arising in correctly guiding party life is making all party members conduct party life closely linking it to the prosecution of revolutioanry tasks.

The infinite faithfulness of party members to the party and the leader must be manifested in the prosecution of revolutionary tasks.

Party organizations must strengthen partywide guidance so as to make all party members with a heightened awareness of their basic duty carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks without fail.

Party organizations must thoroughly establish among party members the principle of absolutism, unconditionality, in carrying through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, and ceaselessly increase the demand made of them to execute precisely and in a timely manner the duties assigned them by the party.

To enhance the role of the party cell has important significznce in strengthening the guidance of the party life of party members.

The party cell is the work and life base of party members. Only by enhancing the role of the party cell is it possible to strengthen the revolutionary indoctrination and organizational tempering of party members and bring them up as genuine revolutionaries.

Party cells, grasping it as the first and foremost task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, must continue to strengthen the guidance of the party life of party members.

Ceaselessly deepening the guidance of the party life of party members is where an important guarantee for enhancing the might and combat strrength of our party in every way is, where the true road which makes it possible to energetically push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, enhancing the vanguard role of party members, lies.

All party organizations, by loyally upholding and admirably carrying through the guidelines of our party for correctly guiding the party life of party members, shall thoroughly organize the party ranks, enhance the militant might of the party, and hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY TURNAROUND THAT HAS TAKEN PLACE IN OUR PARTY WORK METHOD

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 2 Feb 82 pp 56-66

[Article by So Yun-sok]

[Text] Today the entire party members and working people cannot hold back an infinite feeling of respect and adoration toward the party as they look back with deep emotions on the great leadership of our party which has scored an immortal achievement which will go down in history, ushering in the heyday of unending growth and prosperity of our fatherland with mellow, tested leadership, and are firmly reaffirming their resolve of loyalty to stoutly fight on for the attainment of the chuche cause, loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the guidance of the party.

Our party has ceaselessly enriched the treasure chest of the chuche ideology with its energetic, tested leadership, and has scored an immortal achievement in the struggle for the strengthening and development of the party and the victorious forward movement of the socialist, communist cause.

What occupies an important place in the immortal achievement scored by our party is the new revolutionary turnaround it has brought about in the party work method by further deepening and developing and briliantly embodying the chuche party construction thought and theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our party, by precisely enunciating the importance of thoroughly establishing the chuche party work method in converting the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology and by ceaselessly improving and strengthening the party work method, has sagaciously led the way in defending the character of the chuche-oriented party both in name and fact in the party work method as well.

Through the struggle to embody the theory on the chuche party work method, ours has been further strengthened and developed into an invincible party victoriously moving forward breaking through whatever storms and trials, into a militant party ceaselessly moving forward and struggling always filled to overflowing with vibrant, revolutionary vigor, into the chuche revolutionary party confidently going forward to attain our revolutionary cause.

The guidelines of our party which have concretized, deepened and developed the theory on the chuche party work method founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, already have had their correctness and invible vitality eloquently proved through pracctice.

All party organizations and functionaries, by more tightly grasping the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the guiding principle of the party and by thoroughly embodying the chuche party work method which is being carried forward and developed by our party, must demonstrate the might of the chuche-oriented party to the hilt and hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

(1)

The question of the party work method is an important question of principled significance in the party construction, party activity of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"One of the important questions arising in building a party of the working class is establishing a revolutionary party work system and work method." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 264)

The party of the working class must have not only a revolutionary guiding thought but also a correct leadership method, party work method.

After the line and policy of the party are precisely formulated, how successfully they are carried through depends on the work method and habit of the functionaries.

However precise the line and policy of the party, unless a correct party work method is established it is impossible to firmly insure the revolutionary leadership of the party for the masses nor is it possible to correctly organize and mobilize the broad masses of people in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

The awesome revolutionary cause to change nature and society is attained by the creative struggle of the masses of working people in the millions. The masses of working people are the subject of history and power for social development. But this does not mean that the masses of working people will spontaneously come to observe the stand of the master of nature and society and acquit themselves fully of the role of the master.

In order to make the masses of working people energetically push ahead with revolution and construction, maximally displaying their inexhaustible creative strength with a firm awareness as the masters of revolution and construction, the party of the working class must lead the masses of people with a correct work method.

The historical experience of the international communist movement shows well that if the party of the working class fails to establish a correct leadership method, party work method, even though it has a correct struggle program and goal, the party will be committing the error of leftist or rightist tendencies and will become unable to satisfactorily carry out its mission.

To ceaselessly develop the party work method arises as a more urgent question as the revolution deepens.

As the revolution deepens and society moves forward, revolutionary remaking and changing becomes more incisive, the scope of the masses participating in the mass movement and the revolutioanry struggle grows bigger, and their consciousness, too, comes to be more heightened.

Only if the party of the working class goes forward to ceaselessly improve and perfect the work method as the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks deepen and develop, can it firmly insure its leadership for the masses to suit the realistic demands and correctly organize and mobilize the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the masses of people toward the attainment of one goal.

The demands of our party and of the developing revolution on a new higher stage where the struggle is up front for conversion of the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology present it as an urgent question to bring about a basic improvement on mass leadership, brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented party work method founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Conversion of the entire party to the chuche ideology represents a new higher stage in the development of our party.

To say to convert the entire party to the chuche ideology bespeaks to turn all party members into genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and conduct party construction, party activity thoroughly based on the thought, theory, and method of chuche.

To convert the entire party to the chuche ideology is a lofty task to defend and glorify to the end the revolutionary character and mission of ours as a chuche-oriented party.

If our party is to defend to the end its character and mission as a chuche-oriented party, it must go forward with a tight grip on the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as its guiding thought and not only quantitatively strengthen the party ranks, bringing up all party members as quintessential elements of the revolution infinitely loyal to the leader but conduct party construction and party activity from start to finish based on the great-leader-style work method.

Only by holding the work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who marked the beginning of the chuche revolutionary cause, as a prototype and by defending it, the purity intact, and brilliantly embodying it is it possible to go forward to defend the revolutionary character of the chuche-oriented party to the end. Only then is it also possible to more thoroughly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party, dyeing the entire party one color with the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the thought, theory, and method of chuche, and ceaselessly strengthen its leadership role. Thus even as time passes and change of generations takes place, our party can thoroughly defend its chuche character.

To ceaselessly improve the party work method arises as an important question in brilliantly realizing the guidelines for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology as well.

The historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a long-term task that has to be carried out from from generation to generation, a very difficult and complex task. This cause can be victoriously attained only by embodying the chuche work method along with the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Only by embodying the traditional chuche party work method is it possible to make the masses of people observe the stand of the

master and fully perform the role of the master in the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology. Only then is it also possible to correctly solve, relying on the strength and wisdom of the masses, whatever difficult and complex questions arising in converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, and go forward to successfully attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

Truly, to improve the party work method constitutes a crucial quesiton of principled significance in party construction and party activity, and one of the basic questions bearing on the destiny of the party and the revolution.

(2)

Our party, setting it forth as one of the principled questions arising in strengthening and developing the party and attaining the revolutionary cause to establish a revolutionary work method partywide, has brilliantly solved it to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

The entire period in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory has been a journey of glory in which he, personally creating the communist mass leadership method and brilliantly embodying it in all tasks, has made history by performing the miracle and change of the century in this land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating the truth of chuche in the early days he embarked on the road of revolution that the master of the revolutionary struggle is the masses of people and that only if the masses of people rise up is it possible to win victory in the revolution, has created the chuche-oriented revolutionary work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method energetically inspiring the masses to struggle.

The Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a revolutionary and people-oriented work method based on the profound principle of the chuche ideology, and as such, it is the traditional work method of our party which makes the masses of people observe their stand as the masters of revolution and construction and fully perform their role as the masters. Precisely it is here where the intrinsic revolutionary nature of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method comprehensively embodying the demands of the immortal chuche ideology and of the revolutionary mass line, is.

In the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method are enunciated all the demands of the revolutionary work method embodying the immortal chuche ideology and are synthesized the rich experiences of the revolutionary work method gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the long period of the arduous, bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

It is because of the presence of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that our party has been able to strengthen and develop itself into the glorious chuche-oriented party possessing the brilliant revolutionary tradition of a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work habit, and energetically organize and mobilze the masses of people from the first day of its founding in the rewarding struggle to build a new society.

The Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method was and is being ceaselessly deepened and developed in the course of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song leading the post-liberation anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction to victory.

That the great Comrade Kim Il-song created the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method to suit the new realistic demands of socialist construction constituted an epochal turning point in deepening and developing the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, the work method of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and the Ch'ongsan-ri method are our party's traditional revolutionary mass line conretized and developed to suit the new reality of socialist construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 298)

The Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method is our party's chuche-oriented work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method concretized and further developed to suit the new reality of socialist construction.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song creating the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method and leading the way in energetically launching the struggle to generalize it partywide, indeed a new turnaround came to occur in the party work method.

As the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method was embodied, the bureaucratic work method, which had long been a great obstacle to our party work, was overcome and party work came to be turned around as work with people, and a new revolutionary upswing came to occur in all areas of socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary mass leadership method, the chuche party work method is being brilliantly carried on and comprehensively embodied by the energetic guidance of our party.

Our party, setting forth the guidelines for bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in the work method, has sagaciously organized and led the struggle for the realization.

The decade of the 1970's occupies an important place in the leadership of our party to improve the party work method.

Our party took epochal measures to bring about a new revolutionary turnaround in the party work method in the period from the Fifth Party Congress to the Sixth Party Congress.

The revolutionary measures taken by our party to bring about a revolutionary turnaround in the party work method were, in a word, to uproot the conventional work method, which had long been obstructing the development of party work, and comprehensively establish the chuche party work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the past period the conventional work method, persisting in our party over the years, had obstructed the development of party work. Our party, energetically launching the struggle to improve the party work method, has thoroughly eliminated the old bureaucratic work method and comprehensively established the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas stle work method." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 109)

The new historic condition that the cause for conversion of the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front has presented it as an important question to thoroughly embody the demands of chuche in the work method as well, just as in all other areas.

In the past period the outdated framework and the conventional work method spread by the antiparty factional elements who had sneaked into our party were a longtime root cause of still seriously obstructing party work. Under such conditions, to straighten out the work method and work style of the functionaries became an important question arising in the strengthening and development of our party and the victorious forward movement of the chuche cause. How to resolve this historic task was a crucial question bearing on whether or not our party could defend its revolutionary character as the chuche-oriented party, whether or not it could continue to energetically move our revolution forward and successfully win its ultimate victory.

Starting from its firm determination to attain to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enhancing the party's combat strength in every way, our party set forth the revolutionary guidelines for thoroughly establishing the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method partywide and has sagaciously led the struggle for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party is firmly maintaining the principle of embodying the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method in improving the party work method." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 275)

The guidelines of our party for thoroughly establishing the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method partywide are matchless guidelines which make it possible to thoroughly smash all kinds of outdated frameworks and conventional work methods such as bureaucratism, formalism, expedientialism still remaining among functionaries and bring about a basic turnaround in party work, and revolutionary guidelines which make it possible to substantially carry through the great Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method and militantly conduct party work with a touch of freshness and vigor. They are also sagacious guidelines providing a firm guarantee for successfully attaining the historic cause for conversion of the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party, by thoroughly establishing the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method partywide, has led the way in strengthening and developing the Korean Workers Party into a flawless chuche-oriented party totally embracing not only the thought and theory but even the method of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in making a vibrant, militant work method free from senility and stagnation always firmly prevail within the party.

Important in the leadership of our party for establishing the chuche work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method partywide was thoroughly establishing a new party work system.

The party work system is the form and order of organizing and launching party work and party activity. The party work method is realized through the party work system. Accordingly, to properly set up the party work system is a principled demand arising in improving the party work method.

Our party, setting it forth as one of the basic methods for thoroughly embodying the chuche party work method to properly set up the work system, has comprehensively enunciated the principles and methods arising in establishing a new work system.

Our party has energetically led the way in ceaselessly improving and strengthening the work system with primary emphasis on firmly insuring the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

That the entire party and the whole society move in unison under the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes the basics of our party work system.

To establish the work system within the party where it moves under the unitary leadership of the leader is the basic principle of party construction and a vital question in strengthening and developing the party. Without thoroughly setting up the work system of establishing the unitary leadership of the leader within the party the party cannot satisfactorily perform its combat functions and leadership role as general staff of the revolutioin.

Our party has thoroughly set up the orderly work system of timely, precisely driving home the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the policies of the party among party members and working people and has solidly established the strong revolutionary discipline and order partywide of unconditionally accepting and thoroughly carrying through the teachings of the leader and the guidelines of the party.

Our party has also sagaciously led the way in firmly establishing the party work system whose basics are work with people.

What is called the system whose basics are work with people is a work system to thoroughly unite the cadres, party members, and the masses around the party and the leader and organize and mobilize them in the prosecution of revolutionary tasks.

To establish a work system whose basics are work with people flows from the intrinsic nature of party work whose targets are people, and as such, is a principled question in realizing the demands of the chuche ideology for thinking out everything with people at the center and gearing it to serving people.

Party work is essentially organizational political work to indoctrinate and unite the cadres, party members, and the masses around the party and the leader and organize and mobilize them in carrying through the policies of the party.

Only when thoroughly establishing partywide a work system whose basics are work with people is it possible to step up revolution and construction based on heightened

political fervor and awareness of the masses of people who are the masters and driving force of revolution and construction, and make the entire party become combat ranks moving as one organic body.

Setting it forth as an important means of ceaselessly improving and strengthening the party work method to establish a system of work with people from its first day of leading revolution and construction and party work as a whole, our party has energetically struggled for the realization. In particular, to have thoroughly established a base-level guidance system constitutes an important measure taken in the leadership of our party to successfully embody the chuche party work method.

The base-level guidance system established by our party is a system of substantially helping the base-level functionaries on the basis that the functionaries of party committees at all levels, always going down to the base level, concretely ascertain and grasp the state of affairs. This work system is the most revolutionary work system which, with higher units going to the lower units and ceaselessly expanding the targets of work with people, makes it possible to indoctrinate all members of society by the method of one person indoctrinating and moving ten who in turn indoctrinate and move a hundred who in turn indoctrinate and move a thousand, and so on.

Our party, by making all functionaries go down to the base level on a routine basis in accordance with such revolutionary system and help the base-level functionaries for a specific period of time, has caused a new turnaround to be brought about in substantially conducting base-level guidance.

In addition, the sagacious leadership of our party which, setting forth the guidelines for thoroughly establishing the system for the collective guidance of party committees, the guidelines for substantially helping the base level on condition of grasping the whole, the guidelines for strengthening interdepartmental, intersectional combined operations and cooperative operations of the party, has led the way in successfully embodying them in party work and party activity, has become an important factor in bringing about a turnaround in establishing the chuche aprty work method.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party has come to be established within the party a propaganda and agitation work system along with an orderly organizational guidance work system. Thus today in our country functionaries and party members and working people, one and all enrolled in indoctrination and lecture systems, are ceaselessly preparing themselves as chuche-oriented revolutionaries.

Establishing partywide and societywide an unprecedentedly revolutionary work system and conducting work with people on a high standard is where the sagacity of the leadership of our party is.

What has been important in its leadership to establish partywide the chuche work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method is also that our party has energetically led party organizations and party functionaries in conducting party work in accordance with the demands of the Anti-Japnaese Geurrillas work method, the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method.

To go down to the base level and heuristically teach and help the masses is an important demand of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method.

Without going down to the base level it is impossible to hear the opinions of the masses, understand the state of affairs, and formulate measures to push work forward.

Our party has paid keen attention to making all party functionaries routinely go down to the base level, acquaint party members and working people with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the policies of the party, and solve pending questions, promoting their creative positiveness.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party has come to be thoroughly established among the functionaries the work method to go in deep among the masses, strapping knapsacks as did the commanding personnel of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas and heuristically teach them and energetically inspire them to carry through the policies of the party.

To give priority to political work in all tasks constitutes the basic work method of the communists.

Party work which organizes and mobilizes people in the revolutionary struggle cannot score success by order or directive alone but can be successfully insured only by political work aimed at inspiring the heightened political awareness and creative wisdom of the masses who are the masters and driving force of revolution and construction.

If the functionaries were to work by the method of dictation and commandism, not by the political work method, they could not stir the hearts of the masses and positively encourage and inspire them to carry through the policies of the party.

Our party has energetically led all functionaries in aggressively launching substantive political work striking chords among the masses, to suit the standards and concrete conditions of the targets.

Today our functionaries, be they party functionaries or administrative functionaries, are one and all positively struggling to work by the partywide method, the political method. They are striving to drive home the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party among the masses even faster, still better, and are energetically launching political propaganda, economic agitation in various forms and by various methods by the side of a machine, by the side of a field, by the side of a ship.

To have made them launch all tasks with a touch of freshness without standing on ceremony and formality is one of the important measures taken by our party to establish the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method.

Party work is creative work with varying targets. People, the targets of party work, have different politicoideological preparedness levels and abilities, different character and liking, and their revolutionary posts are also different. Again, their assigned duties are different and so are their work conditions and environments. This being so, party work cannot be tied to one framework nor can it be conducted in a stereotyped way.

Our party has led all functionaries to always launch work substantially, neither overmephasizing form nor clinging to the outdated framework when conducting work.

To have made the functionaries establish the revolutionary work ethos of daringly launching all tasks and militantly pushing ahead with them constitutes an important part of the content of the leadership of our party to bring about a new turnaround in the party work method.

On the road of revolution ahead for the communists always arises a difficult and enormous task. Therefore, the communists who make history in the forefront of the times must boldly think in whatever tasks they understake and daringly launch them.

Only if work is daringly launched with a high goal set from the outset, can the masses of people vigorously launch into the struggle with an exuberant fighting spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm and conduct work spiritedly. If the functionaries should launch work on a handicraft scale, timidly weighting this and that, the masses would become unable to display their creative positiveness, losing courage and faith. Therefore, the party functionaries, always blueprinting work with extensive advance preparations and channeling lightning battle, annihilation battle, instead of launching work timidly on a handicraft scale, must aggressively, daringly push ahead with work.

Our party has made all functionaries set high goals in whatever tasks, clearly understanding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of the party and with the revolutionary enthusiasm and work desire to unconditionally carry them through, and has led the way in establishing the revolutionary work habit of decisively pushing ahead with any matter, once planned. Thus among our party functionaries has come to be thoroughly established the militant and revolutionary work attitude of carrying out their assigned revolutionary tasks always with surging vigor and enthusiasm, boldly blueprinting all tasks and daringly launching the operations.

To have made all party organizations and functionaries launch work with a concrete methodology has important significance in the leadership of our party to establish the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method.

To establish a correct methodology constitutes a principle that must be observed in any work. Moreover, inasmuch as party work is in itself a creative task, it cannot be properly conducted unless a correct methodology is established.

To say to establish a methodology in revolutionary practice means to seek out ingenious ways capable of attaining the objectives even better, still faster, rationally utilizing the given conditions and possibilities.

Only if the guidance functionaries have a correct methodology can they blueprint work to suit people's standards and preparedness levels, work conditions and environments, and go forward to ably organize and command it.

Should the functionaries work without a correct methodology and ingenious ways, however high their subjective desires, they could not score success in work.

Our party, defining it as a principle which must be observed in any work to establish a correct methodology, has enunciated the requirements in establishing the methodology of party work such as necessarily giving a methodology simultaneously

with revolutionary duties when party functionaries assign tasks to base-level functionaries. And it has taught all functionaries the inegenious ways one by one to seek out a concrete and scientific methodology to suit the conditions and state of affairs of each task, whatever work they may be conducting, and apply it to all tasks.

In particular, our party has taught the functionaries all the questions arising in establishing the work method such as: not to lose sight of the overall task even as tightly grasping the main line; absolutely not to go to the extreme even as always strongly observing the principle; project prospective tasks even as performing immediate tasks at hand until bringing them to a conclusion; timely seek out and generalize the positive even as strunggling against negative phenomena without missing any of them. Thus our functionaries have become able to go forward to boldly plan and ably command all tasks always with a correct methodology.

What has been important in the leadership of our party to establish partywide the chuche party work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, is that it has energetically launched the ideological struggle to uproot the outdated work methods and habits from among the functionaries.

To embody the revolutionary work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, is a process of an incisive struggle to straighten out the ideological viewpoint of the functionaries, not some kind of a job performance question.

The outdated work methods and habits rooted in outdated, backward ideas cannot be corrected handily nor could they be overcome by indoctrination and struggle conducted a couple of times. The outdated work methods and habits remaining among the functionaries can be overcome only through an incisive ideological struggle along with ceaseless ideological indoctrination.

As a result of the ideological struggle energetically launched to uproot the outdated work methods and habits in loyal response to the revolutionary guidelines of ideological battle set forth by our party, a basic turnaround has occurred in the ideological viewpoint and work habit, work attitude of the functionaries and all kinds of outdated work methods and habits among them such as bureaucratism, formalism, expedientialism, have come to be thoroughly eliminated.

Today our functionaries are becoming genuine people's faithful servants always working and living together with the masses, and are militantly, revolutionarily launching all tasks, as befits functionaries of the party fighting revolution and waging struggle.

Truly, the sagacious leadership of our party flawlessly personifying the chuche party construction thought has become a firm guarantee which has made it possible to improve the work method of the functionaries and score prideful success in party work and party activity.

(3)

The sagacious leadership of our party to establish the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method partywide has thoroughly established a revolutionary work system and work method within the party and has renewed the face of the party even more.

The gretat leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"With the embodiment of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas style work method in party work as a wgole, the face of the party has changed afresh and so has the party work attitude fundamentally. A revolutionary vigor vibrant partywide and all tasks conducted spiritedly, vivaciously are the face of our party and its work attitude today." (Book "Summing Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 109)

As a result of the struggle energetically launched to establish the traditional Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method have come to be solidly established a revolutionary work system and discipline capable of firmly insuring the party's leadership partywide and societywide. This is a precious success of important significance in extraordinarily strengthening the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the party ranks based on the chuche ideology and thoroughly insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

With a revolutionary work system and a steely discipline established within the party, the unitary ideology system of the party has come to be established among party members more thoroughly than at any time and the unity and solidarity of our party to advance onto a new higher standard. The entire party has come to be united airtight around the Party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in solid union in terms of ideological will based on the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology.

Again, among party members has come to be thoroughly established the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally accepting and carrying through the decisions and directives of the party to the end. Today party organizations at all levels and party members, accepting the line and guidelines of the party, the decisions and directives of the party as the absolute truth, are precisely carrying them through without the deflection of a fraction of an inch.

A steely discipline and a revolutionary order have come to be firmly established partywide. Within our party has been thoroughly established the ethos of all party organizations moving as one organic body on the principle of democratic centralization and of all party members working and living in accordance with the established order and standards of action. Thus our party ranks have been further strengthened into the cyrstallization of loaylty of all party members thinking and acitng in accordance with the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the intent of the party, into invincible combat ranks possessing a firm organizational ideological cornerstone capable of indeflectibly carrying forward and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause. This means that in our country the basic question bearing on the destiny of the party and the revolution has been brilliantly solved and as such, represents the most brilliant victory scored in our party construction.

With a new revolutionary turnaround occurring in the work method, the outdated framework of party work has been smashed, and all party organizations, having come to be deeply rooted among the masses, are moving with vim and vigor among them. Wherever there are the masses, the party organization is moving, and wherever there is the party organization, the spirit of the party is always pulsating--this is the prideful face of our party and our society today.

With a new revolutionary turnaround occurring in the party work method and the kindred ties between the party and the masses strengthened, our party is enjoying absolute support and trust from the entire people. With the chuche party work method brilliantly embodied and a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work habit prevailing partywide, our people are always feeling with all their hearts the warm guiding hand of the party. Our people deeply and firmly believe through their life experience that none but our party is responsibly leading their destiny of not only today but also tomorrow, and their hearts are burning with the one mind of forever acquitting themselves fully of their loyalty on the road the party teaches. Truly for our people, our party is the beacon of hope and the pillar of support for their minds. Apart from the party it is possible neither to live nor to be happy--this today is the revolutionary will and creed of our people which has taken its place deep in their hearts. It is precisely because of this that today the loyalty of our people forever loyally fighting on following the guidance of the party is so warm and the unity of our revolutionary ranks so airtight. Again, it is because of this that our party is adding luster to its glory and dignity as the chuche-oriented party going forward from generation to generation to brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

Thus it is the great fruit of the basic turnaround which has taken place in the party work method under the sagacious leadership of our party that the KWP is today enjoying absolute trust and respect as an authoritative, invincible vanguard unit energetically leading the chuche revolutionary cause, as a motherly party to which party members and the people are altogether entrusting all their destinies.

By going forward to further consolidate and ceaselessly strengthen the precious achievement scored under the sagacious leadership of the party in the struggle to establish the party work method in the past period, we must enhance the leadership role and combat strength of party organizations in every way and energetically hasten the chuche cause.

Today our party and people are faced with the glorious and cruicial task to brilliantly attain the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, further stepping up the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks following the revolutionary line set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

In order to successfully carry out this enormous revolutionary task facing us, it is imperative to further strengthen the party and enhance its leadership role in every way. To that end, it is imperative to go forward to ceaselessly improve the party work method to suit the demands of the developing realities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... we must ceaselessly improve the method of party work. Only by ceaselessly improving the method of party work is it possible to successfully carry through the lines and policies of the party and thoroughly unite the broad masses around the party." (Ibid., p 123)

To ceaselessly improve the party work method constitutes an important guarantee for further enhancing the combat strength of the party and firmly insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

Most important in ceaselessly improving the party work method is thoroughly arming oneself with the revolutionary leadership theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and positively learning from and thoroughly embodying the work method created by the leader, the leader-style work method.

The revolutionary leadership theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carried forward and developed by our party is the unitary guiding principle which must be strictly adhered to at all times in ceaselessly improving and perfecting the party work method, and the shining mirror of the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work habit which the genuine communists must necessarily learn from.

All of our functionaries, systematically and comprehensively studying the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party for properly establishing the party work method, must thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche mass leadership theory and must positively learn from the lofty example of the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work habit, the practical example of which was personally set by the respected and beloved leader, and which is being ceaselessly carried forward and developed by our party.

To strengthen the ideological struggle to overcome the outdated work methods and work habits is one of the important methods to comprehensively establish the chuche party work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method partywide.

The work method and work habit are an expression of thought, not a question of the work abilities or character of the functionaries, and the outdated work methods are rooted in outdated ideas.

To properly establish the work method and habit of functionaries is unthinkable apart from the ideological struggle to eliminate the outdated work methods and habits. The process of establishing a revolutionary work method is none other than a process of ideological indoctrination to properly establish a new work method and habit, a process of the ideological struggle to eliminate the outdated work methods and habits.

We must ceaselessly launch the struggle to thoroughly overcome all kinds of outdated work methods and habits and establish a revolutionary work method and people-oriented work habit.

What the party in power must always guard against in the work method and habit is throwing the weight of the party around and playing at bureaucratism, subjectivism.

Ours is a motherly party, and the party functionaries are faithful servants serving for the sake of the people.

Our party functionaries who are people's faithful servants have nothing to do with a bureaucratic work method.

Our party functionaries who have emerged from among the masses of people and who must faithfully serve for their sake, must always approach the masses with magnanimity and broadmindedness and conduct all tasks by the method of explanation and persuasion.

Another important method to thoroughly establish the chuche party work method, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, is decisively improving the political job performance standard of all functionaries. People come to see, listen, and embrace as much as what they know. Empty in heads and short on abilities, functionaries naturally come to cling to the wrong methods and habits.

If functionaries are to learn by experience the chuche party work method, which holds incomparably rich and profound contents and high demands, and ably embody them in practice, it is imperative to ceaselessly improve their political job performance qualifications. Only by attaining real abilities underpinning fiery loyalty, high enthusiasm and qualifications, firm ideological preparedness and able organizational skills all together, can the functionaries admirably perform their duty and role as commanding personnel of the revolution.

Our party functionaries, deeply bearing in mind that if their abilities and standards are low, they could not keep up with the demands of the party and the rapidly developing realities, must steadfastly strive to improve their political job performance standard.

All functionaries, studying more than anyone else, must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the line and guidelines of the party, and not only making themselves well versed in the knowledge of their branch but earnestly learning economic knowledge and science and technology, must nurture abilities capable of satisfactorily guiding economic work.

In this way going forward to further improve their work method and habit to suit the demands of the developing realities, our party functionaries must energetically inspire all party members and working people to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The struggle to thoroughly establish the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method partywide is a glorious task to attain the chuche cause to the end, comprehensively carrying forward and developing the leadership method of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

All party functionaries, by energetically launching the struggle to thoroughly embody the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method partywide, must acquit themselves fully of their duty as revolutionary soldiers loyal to the chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

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THE LEADERSHIP OF OUR PARTY IS THE DECISIVE GUARANTEE FOR THE VICTORY OF SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 2 Feb 82 pp 67-77

[Article by Kim Hwan]

[Text] Our country's socialist economic construction, which has dynamically moved forward along the one road of victory illuminated by the great chuche ideology, has entered a new higher stage.

With the chuche-oriented line and guidelines for socialist economic construction brilliantly embodied, the self-reliant national economy has been consolidated one notch firmer and the national economic might incomparably strengthened. Today our people are energetically launching the struggle to lay sound material and technical foundations consistent with the militant program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and commensurate with the completely victorious socialist society.

The brilliant achievements scored by our people in the struggle for socialist economic construction and today's prideful realities are altogether the precious fruits of the tested leadership of our party.

By setting forth a unique thought and guidelines for socialist, communist construction and sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization our party has opened up a period of a new great upsurge on the road of attaining the chuche cause and has compiled immortal achievements that will shine for centuries to come. Apart from the tested leadership of our party the great victory of socialist construction and the happy life of our people or a brighter future are absolutely unthinkable.

Dynamically moving forward following the sagacious leadership of our party is precisely where the decisive guarantee for scoring great success in socialist economic construction and hastening the attainment of the chuche cause is.

I

Socialist economic construction is a rewarding task to provide an independent, creative happy life for the masses of working people.

What thoroughly underpins the independent life of working people in material terms is precisely economic construction. The economy constitutes the material cornerstone

of social life. It is through economic construction that the socialist, communist material and technical foundations are soundly laid and the material guarantee capable of liberating working people from backbreaking labor and satisfying their needs in life is created. Unless socialist economic construction is stepped up, it is impossible to completely liberate the masses of working people from the constraints of nature and amply insure an affluent, civilized life for them. Therefore, to commendably conduct socialist economic construction constitutes a sacred revolutionary task to provide an independent, creative life for the masses of working people.

In order to energetically step up socialist economic construction, it is imperative to firmly insure the leadership of the party for economic work. Only by thoroughly insuring the leadership of the party for socialist economic construction is it possible to go forward to successfully occupy the material fortress of communism and brilliantly carry out the historic task of providing a truly independent, creative life for working people.

Our party is the organizer, guide of all victories of our people. Our party, setting the precise direction and method of quickly developing all areas of revolution and construction such as human remolding and society remaking, economic construction and cultural construction, sagaciously leads the whole party and the entire people toward the realization.

The success or failure of our country's socialist economic construction depends on how the leadership of our party is insured. The leadership of our party is the decisive guarantee for the victory of socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The success of revolution and construction entirely depends on the leadership role of the party, and to strengthen party leadership is the decisive guarantee for winning victory in revolution and construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 88)

Our party, setting forth socialist construction as one of the most important revolutionary tasks, is sagaciously organizing and leading the struggle for the realization. It is by our party that basic questions arising in socialist economic construction are precisely elucidated, the struggle of the broad masses of producers gets organized, and a guarantee for further improving economic work is provided. Apart from the leadership of our party it is impossible to move socialist economic construction one step forward.

The leadership of our party above all makes it possible to firmly maintain a precise line and guidelines for socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction is not a simple technical job performance task but a sacred task to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. It is a difficult and complex task to occupy the material fortress of communism, charting an unfamiliar path, and an awesome task that can be carried out only through an arduous struggle over a long period.

If this difficult and complex task is to be successfully carried out, there have to be a clearly defined goal and a precise line. If a correct line and guidelines

are not set forth for economic construction, there will be tiltings of various kinds because of failure to insure consistency in terms of policy, and it will become impossible to satisfactorily carry out the historic task of laying socialist, communist material and technical foundations.

This crucial question arising in socialist economic construction can be satisfactorily solved only by the leadership of the party of the working class. It is the party which precisely enunciates the basic direction and method of socialist economic construction and it is also none other than the party which directly organizes and guides the struggle for the realization. It is by the party that various kinds of complex questions arising in economic work are precisely analyzed and assessed, the line and guidelines which must be firmly maintained in economic construction are set forth and the methods of the prosecution are comprehensively enunciated.

Our party, based on a scientific analysis of the demands of the law of socialist, communist construction and of the specific realities of our country, always sets forth a unique economic construction line and guidelines, and sagaciously organizes and leads the struggle for the realization.

The economic construction line and guidelines our party sets forth are the unitary guiding principle of economic construction reflecting the unanimous aim and aspiration of the entire people. In our party's economic construction line and guidelines are comprehensively enunciated all the theoretical and practical questions arising in successfully carrying out socialist economic construction, from the objectives and basic direction of economic construction to the principle and method which must be invariably maintained in economic work. In them are clearly set forth not only the general target to quickly develop the overall natioial economy in each period, each stage of socialist economic construction but also the specific tasks which all branches, all units of the people's economy must carry out and even the methodology for the realization.

Our party's economic construction line and guidelines, because of their correctness and uniqueness, enjoy the absolute support of our people, and positively encourage and inspire the broad masses to the rewarding struggle for socialist economic consruction.

All this clearly shows that the leadership of our party is indeed the basic factor in energetically pushing socialist economic construction forward. It is precisely here where the immense significance of the leadership of our party is, where the major ground that it constitutes the decisive guarantee for the victory of socialist economic construction is.

The leadership of our party also constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to postively step up economic construction to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist economic system.

The socialist economy is a large-scale economy based on public ownership of the means of production and modern technology, and a highly organized economy where all economic activities are conducted on a planned basis. In the socialist economy where all branches and production units of the people's economy are closely interlinked, absolutely no spontaneous, no unplanned elements are tolerated. That all people work collectively and move according to plan constitutes an important characteristic of the socialist economy.

In order to conduct economic work to suit such intrinsic demands of the socialist economy, it is imperative of necessity to strengthen the centralized, planned guidance of the state and based on it, highly promote the initiative of local districts. The more the economy grows in scope and the more the linkages between the branches and production units of the people's economy become complex, the more it arises as an urgent demand to correctly combine the centralized, palnned guidance of the state and the initiative of local districts.

In socialist economic construction, an important method to thoroughly insure the centralized, planned guidance of the state and highly promote the initiative of local districts lies in strengthening the leadership of the party. The correct leadership of the party, enhancing the role of state economic organs, insures the centralized, planned guidance for economic work, and maximally promoting the sense of responsibility and initiative of local districts, makes it possible to energetically step up overall national economic construction.

Our party is political staff which directly organizes and guides all the struggles of our party for socialist, communist construction.

Our party puts great efforts into making state economic organs ceaselessly improve economic management so as to make it possible to establish a strong discipline and order in economic work in a manner consistent with their mission and highly promote the initiative of local districts. By the sagacious leadership of our party has been established the Taean work system, the most superior economic management system consistent with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, and a new industrial guidance system has been set up for thoroughly carrying through the Taean system. The systems created by our party, the Taen work system and the new industrial guidance system for realizing the work system, are a powerful weapon which makes it possible to embody the revolutionary mass line and the principle of scientific nature in economic management and correctly combine the centralized, planned guidance of the state and the intiative of local districts.

Our party also goes forward to strengthen partywide guidance so as to make successfully solved difficult and complex questions arising for the first time in economic construction, maximally and effectively mobilizing and utilizing the resources of men and materiel on a societywide basis. By the sagacious leadership of our the economic foundations already laid and existing production potentialities come to prove their worth even more and a sound guarantee is created for bringing about ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in socialist economic construction.

Apart from the sagacious leadership of our party it is impossible to manage and operate the economy to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist economic system and energetically step up overall national economic development.

The leadership of our party also constitutes a firm guarantee for enhancing the revolutionary fervor of the producer masses and generating a ceaseless upsurge in economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... in the socialist society, only if all working people, carrying through the mass line under the leadership of the party, work in a manner befitting the master, is it

possible to successfully manage and operate the economy." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 3, p 41)

In the socialist society, the decisive factor in energetically inspiring the development of productive forces is the heightened revolutionary fervor of the masses of working people. The masses of working people are the masters of socialist production and management and are in direct charge of them. The strength and wisdom of the masses of working people are inexhaustible, and if these are correctly organized and mobilized, it is possible to brilliantly carry out any economic construction task, however difficult and complex. Their revolutionary fervor heightened, the masses come to devote all their wisdom and talents to economic construction and positively launch into improving economic management and developing technology.

It is the intrinsic superiority of the socialist system that all working people work displaying revolutionary fervor. In order to step up socialist economic construction, further enhancing the fervor of working people, it is imperative to continue to strengthen political work among them. Only by briskly launching political work is it possible to make working people more action-conscious and organized in their struggle for socialist construction and bring about a ceaseless upsurge in production and construction, highly promoting their strength and wisdom.

Our party is a tested leader who goes forward to successfully carry out the enormous economic construction task, solidly uniting the broad masses of producers around the party and the leader.

Our party, by giving firm priority to political work, work with people, highly promotes an attitude befitting the master of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance among working people and positively organizes and mobilizes them in the prosecution of economic work. It is by the sagacious leadership of our party that the masses of working people come to display their revolutionary fervor to the hilt in socialist economic construction and come to devotedly struggle to admirably carry out the economic task at hand, overcoming barriers and bottlenecks.

Our party, also setting in motion base-level party organizations and mass organizations, positively leads the broad masses to temper themselves amid the rewarding struggle for production and construction and truly serve the party and the revolution.

This bespeaks that only under the leadership of our party is it possible to go forward to win brilliant victory in socialist economic construction, maximally promoting the strength and wisdom of the broad masses of working people.

Historical experience clearly shows that the sagacious leadership of the party is indeed the decisive guarantee for the victory of socialist economic construction. It is the precious truth proved through practice that the economy, when it is not receiving the correct leadership of the party, comes to move in a circle and is unable to avoid twists and turns in the struggle for socialist economic construction.

It is only under the sagacious leadership of our party that our people have been able to step up socialist economic construction at an uninterrupted high rate

of speed and basically renew the face of the country, building a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy.

Today's realities wherein the struggle is energetically under way to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology call for further strengthening the leadership of our party for socialist economic construction.

To convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is a sacred task to not only turn all members of society into chuche-oriented communist social beings but remake all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural aspects in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology. This is an awesome task unprecedented in history in terms of its depth and width and a great revolutionary task to hasten the arrival of the bright communist future.

The historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology can be brilliantly attained only under the sagacious leadership of our party. Our party is the guiding force which, directly setting forth the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, is leading the struggle for the attainment, at the helm. Only by firmly insuring the leadership of our party is it possible to build ahead of schedule the communist society, the ideal society of mankind, thoroughly remolding man, society, nature in accordance with the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology presents a very high demand in the economic construction area. In order to successfully carry out the task to remake the economy in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, it is imperative to decisively strengthen the leadership of our party for economic work.

When the leadership of our party is firmly insured, it will be possible to brilliantly occupy the material fortress of communism, further stepping up economic construction to suit the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and admirably realize the communist principle of "each according to his abilities; to each according to his needs," completely liberating working people from backbreaking labor.

Truly, the sagacious leadership of our party is the source of invincible strength for the victory of socialist economic construction and the decisive factor which makes it possible to brilliantly attain the historic cause to liberate the masses of working people forever from the constraints of nature and amply provide an independent, creative life for them.

2

In our country, the entire journey of the struggle for socialist economic construction has been a prideful travel shining with the sagacious leadership of our party and a history of feats embroidered with great victory.

Our party, always setting it forth as one of the important tasks of socialist economic construction to provide an independent, creative life for the masses of working people, has energetically led the struggle for the realization.

Our party, above all graphically enunciating the intrinsic nature of partywide guidance for socialist economic construction, has sagaciously led all party organizations to energetically push ahead with economic work.

An important question which the party must solve with priority in leading socialist economic construction is precisely enunciating the intrinsic nature of partywide guidance. Unless this question is correctly solved, it is impossible to precisely enunciate the principle of partywide guidance for economic construction and the method of its realization and ultimately, it will become impossible to victoriously move socialist, communist construction forward. Experience shows that the success of socialist economic construction comes to be influenced depending on how partywide guidance for economic work is realized.

Our party, by most precisely enunciating the intrinsic nature of partywide guidance for economic construction, has provided a guiding principle capable of scoring brilliant success in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Partywide guidance for revolution and construction is political guidance, policy-oriented guidance. Party organizations must exercise partywide guidance for revolution and construction by the methods of explaining and driving home to party members and working people the policies of the party and energetically setting the masses in motion for the realization, of planning and formulating organizational work for realizing the policies of the party and regularly summing up the progress in the execution, and of taking timely action to correct the deficiencies that have surfaced." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Commitee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," pp 119-120)

Partywide guidance for socialist economic construction is essentially political guidance, policy-oriented guidance.

To say that the party guides economic construction in political terms, in party policy-oriented terms, bespeaks of leading economic work to suit the party policy-oriented demands, of energetically pushing it by the partywide method, the political method. Put another way, it means to timely and precisely set the work direction of economic organs so as to make them thoroughly carry through the economic policy of the party, and plannign and coordinating organizational political work, to positively lead the functionaries and working people to highly display revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness in the struggle for socialist economic clnstruction.

The guidelines of our party for guiding socialist economic construction in political terms, in policy-oriented terms constitute a programmatic principle which enables party organizations to positively push economic work forward to suit their mission.

The party is a political guidance organ.

Party organizations hold it as their important mission to lead economic construction to victory, setting the work direction of administrative economic organs and highly promoting the revolutionary fervor of the functionaries and producers. This means none other than that the party must guide economic work in political terms, in policy-oriented terms.

Only if party organizations correctly insure political guidance, policy-oriented guidance for economic work, can they satisfactorily carry through the economic

policy of the party and develop production and construction at an uninterrupted high rate of speed, enhancing the role of the functionaries of administrative economic organs and working people. If party organizations were to take over administrative work, they would be unable to satisfactorily perform their role as the political guidance organ nor could they lead the masses in carrying through the economic policy of the party. Suould this come to pass, party functionaries could neither commendably conduct internal party work nor correctly exercise partywide guidance for administrative economic work. When, thoroughly doing away with taking over administrative work and strengthening political guidance, policy-oriented guidance, party organizations precisely set the work direction of adminstrative economic functionaries and plan and coordinate organizational political work, they can timely overcome tiltings and shortcomings that may surface in production and construction and also admirably carry out any economic task, however difficult.

Our party, based on having enunciated the intrinsic nature of partywide guidance for socialist economic construction, has organized and led party organizations to correctly lead economic work.

Our party, above all by defining the party committees at all levels as the supreme guidance organ of the relevant unit and by leading the way in thoroughly realizing the collective guidance of the party committee, has firmly insured partywide guidance for socialist economic construction.

The leadership of the party for economic construction is realized significantly through party committees at all levels. Therefore, in order to successfully carry out economic work, strengthening the leadership of the party, it is imperative to put priority efforts into enhancing the role of the party committee.

The basic method to enhance the role of the party committee lies in strengthening collective guidance. Collective guidance is the most superior guidance method which makes it possible to admirably carry through the policy of the party, making the party committee clearly set the direction of work, precisely organize assignments, and plan and coordinate the work of grasp and guidance.

By thoroughly organizing party committees with functionaries high in loyalty to the party and the leader and prepared in terms of political job performance, able technicians and nuclear workers and by leading the way sagaciously in strengthening collective discussion, our party has opened up a wide road to decisively enhancing the role of the party committee.

With party committees thoroughly organized it has been possible to thoroughly insure the democratic centralization system in party work and go forward to further improve economic work, enhancing the role of party organizations. As a result that the collective guidance of party committees has been insured and political work substantially conducted, all branches, all units of the people's economy have been able to further rationalize economic management, timely and precisely setting the direction and method of admirably carrying through the economic policy of the party, and positively push overall national economic construction forward.

What has important significance in strengthening partywide guidance for socialist economic construction is the policy set forth by our party for bonding together party work and economic work.

This policy set forth by our party is a sagacious policy based on a scientific analysis of the objectives and duties of party work and a programmatic guiding principle which must be anvariably adhered to in partywide guidance for economic construction.

The objectives of party work lie through and through in even better carrying out the revolutionary tasks facing the party. Why the party strengthens its ranks in organizational ideological terms and unites the masses around the party is not the end in itself but its objectives lie in stepping up revolution and construction.

One of the important tasks facing the party of the working class which has come to power, is none other than commendably conducting economic construction. Apart from economic work there could be no party work as it goes. Success in party work must necessarily be manifested in the practice of socialist economic construction, and to that end, it is imperative to bond together party work and economic work.

To say to bond together party and economic work bespeaks to subordinate party work to the prosecution of economic work and thoroughly underpin economic work in partywide terms. Put another way, it means to go forward to conduct party work completely unified with economic work, with a tight grip on the task of thoroughly preparing all cadres and party members as quintessential elements of the revolution and at the same time on the the task of carrying through the economic policy of the party.

In order to bond together party work and economic work, our party has correctly led party organizations to pay attention to economic work and thoroughly maintain the stand of assuming full responsibility for the economic work of the relevant unit. At the same time, it has sagaciously led cadres and party members to conduct party life, closely linking it to the prosecution of the economic task and conduct party work with primary emphasis on carrying out the economic task.

Thus the tendencies to separate party work and economic work and emphasize either one of them to the neglect of the other have been thoroughly overcome, and party work has come to be conducted completely unified with economic work and the success of party work has come to be manifested more clearly through economic work.

What occupies an important place in the leadership of our party for bringing about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist construction is that, setting forth sagacious guidelines for economic construction, it has energetically led the struggle for the realization.

Setting forth precise guidelines for economic construction to suit the new environment wherein the national economy grows incomparably in scope and the standard of technical provisions rapidly rises, our party has opened up a wide road which makes it possible to improve the management and operation of the people's economy and further step up profuction and construction.

The guidelines for the speed battle graphically prove the sagacity of the leadership of our party intent on making new leaps forward and innovations ceaselessly happen in socialist economic construction.

The speed battle is the policy set forth by our party and as such, is the basic battle form of socialist construction pushing ahead with all tasks lightning quick. The speed battle, viewing socialist, communist construction as a process of battle and organizing and launching all tasks to suit it, makes it possible to score the highest success, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in the shortest period of time. To insure on the highest standard the quality of the revolutionary task performed, even as disposing of it quickly with an all-out mobilization of all forces brooking no delays--this is the intrinsic characteristic of the speed battle set forth by our party.

The speed battle set forth by our party is the most correct policy reflecting the intrinsic demands of the socialist society where everything develops at an uninterrupted high rate of speed, and the revolutionary aim of our people intent on hastening the arrival of the bright communist future at the earliest possible date. Precisely it is here where the immense significance of the speed battle policy is, where the source of its invincible might is.

By the revolutionary guidelines for the speed battle the mutual relationship between speed and quality has been elucidated for the first time and the guiding principle of further stepping up socialist construction has come to be provided.

There had been tendencies in no small measure until the recent past to think that speed accelerated, quality could not be insured, and quality insured, speed could not be accelerated. The speed battle has eloquently proved that when, overcoming precisely such conservative, passive views, people go forward to work on a revolutionary, positive stand, it is possible to insure both a high rate of speed and quality simultaneously on all fronts of socialist construction.

Our party, defining it as the key to launching the speed battle to set people's thought in motion, has sagaciously led all branches, all units to put priority efforts into highly promoting the revolutionary fervor and initiative of working people. At the same time, it has quickly raised the standard of technical provisions for the people's economy, stepping up the technological revolution, and planning and coordinating organizational guidance work, it has energetically led the way in translating the heightened revolutionary fervor of working people into substantial production achievement.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party the correctness and invincible vitality of the guidelines for the speed battle have been clearly manifested through practice, and a great productive upsurge has happened in all areas of socialist economic construction.

The guideline for energetically launching propaganda of the economic policy of the party and economic agitation is one of the important guidelines set forth by our party for stepping up socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations, by briskly launching party economic policy propaganda and economic agitation, have energetically inspired party members and working people

to realize the party economic policy, and positively served to insure the victory of the great socialist construction battle." (Ibid., p 108)

Propaganda and agitation for carrying through the economic policy of the party are important ideological tasks to thoroughly arm party members and working people with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, and positively organize and mobilize them to carry them through.

If propaganda of the economic policy of the party is a form of ideological work to make party members and working people deeply grasp, in terms of principle, the quintessence and content of the economic policy of the party and the method and task of the prosecution, economic agitation is a form of ideological work to enhance the revolutionary spirit of the masses and inspire them to carry out the revolutionary task at hand. Therefore, in order to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction, it is imperative of necessity to strengthen economic agitation along with propaganda of the economic policy of the party. Only by briskly launching party economic policy propaganda and economic agitation is it possible to energetically encourage and inspire the masses to struggle for socialist construction and, highly promoting their revolutionary fervor and creative initiative, make the whole country filled to overflowing with revolutionary fervor and militant vigor.

Our party, strengthening economic policy propaganda, has led party members and working people to launch in unison into the struggle to carry through the party policy, deeply understanding its correctness, and in particular, has put great efforts into strengthening economic agitation.

Our party, by leading the way in aggressively launching economic agitation in various forms and by various methods with a total mobilization of all propaganda and agitation means on every battlefield of socialist construction, has energetically called party members and working people to mass heroism and collective innovation and has gone forward to bring about a revolutionary upsurge in economic construciton, relying on the strength and wisdom of the masses.

As a result of propaganda and agitation briskly launched with primary emphasis on resolving the matters planned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and intended by the party, we have been able to satisfactorily solve various difficult and complex questions arising in socialist economic construction and bring about ceaseless miracles and innovations in production and construction.

The guidelines for thoroughly realizing the demands of the Taean work system and planning and coordinating economic organizational work, the guidelines for regularizing, standardizing enterprise management, the guidelines for daily production and financial summation of the work team--all of them are sagacious guidelines set forth by our party for stepping up socialist economic construction. These guidelines of our party are displaying immense vitality in transforming the heightened revolutionary fervor of working people into substantial production achievement and organizing and conducting management activity more scientifically, more rationally.

Thus our party, ceaselessly setting forth new guidelines to suit the developing realities, has made it possible to improve economic guidance and enterprise management and score a prideful success in continuing to step up overall national economic construction.

The sagacity of the leadership of our party for socialist economic construction lies in bringing about ceaseless innovations and leaps forward in all branches, at all units of the people's economy by always setting a bold goal and a revolutionary slogan and daringly launching work.

Socialist economic construction is a long-term task which can be satisfactorily carried out only through a complex struggle in many stages. If this enormous task is to be admirably carried out, it is imperative to timely set a clearly defined goal and miligant slogan striking chords among the masses and go forward to break through the barriers encountered, with one's own strength, boldly launching work. Without setting a precise struggle goal and slogan it is impossible to positively call the broad masses to the rewarding struggle to conquer and remake nature, and what is more, with a passive, handicraft work attitude, it is impossible to achieve a high rate of speed in economic construction.

Our party, always examing all questions arising in socialist economic construction with an eye oriented in creation and innovation, has timely set a bold struggle goal and revolutionary struggle slogan, and has sagaciously led the way in boldly launching work and disposing of the task at hand in short order.

The struggle goals and slogans which our party sets forth, because they thoroughly embody the basic interests of the revolution and the unanimous aim of our people and because they are firmly based on the realistic possibilities of socialist economic construction, dynamically capture the entire people's hearts, and energetically encourage and inspire them to positively launch into the struggle for the realization, with faith in tomorrow.

Our party, every time it encounters barriers and bottlenecks in socialist economic construction, scores a breakthrough by frontal attack and energetically leads party members and working people to attain to the end the goal, once established with its mind set to it.

The prideful achievements scored in our country's socialist economic construction bespeak well the sagacity of such leadership of the party.

Our party, by directly initiating many battles such as the historic "70-day battle" and sagaciously organizing and leading all party, all country, all people to the successful prosecution, has successfully relaxed the strained links and performed great leaps forward and miracles in socialist economic construction, and energetically demonstrated the superiority of our country's socialist system and the might of the self-reliant national economy.

Today under the sagacious leadership of our party our people, by briskly launching the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes in all branches and at all units with the revolutionary slogans of "ideology, technology, and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche!" and "production, study, and life--all in manner of

the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" held high, are bringing about ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in the majestic all-out march movement to realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

Truly, the journey of our people's struggle for socialist economic construction eloquently shows the sagacity of the leadership of our party and energetically proves the invincible might of our people moving forward under the leadership of the party.

Invincible is the struggle of our people who receive the tested leadership of our party sagaciously leading socialist economic construction.

3

Our party, which is leading the chuche revolutionary cause to brilliant victory, has scored immortal achievements in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By leading the masses of people and energetically stepping up the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--our party has won a brilliant victory in socialist construction. The Six-Year Plan laid down by the Fifth Party Congress was admirably fulfilled ahead of schedule, and in the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan too, many achievements have already scored." (Ibid., p 1)

Great leadership brings brilliant victory and prideful fruit.

By the mellow, tested leadership of our party have been achieved in our country's socialist economic construction numerous great successes and miracles infinitely stirring people. As a result of the party economic policy thoroughly carried through under the leadership of the party, the great socialist construction battle has been energetically launched, a revolutionary upswing has happened in all branches of the people's economy, and the national economic might has been incomparably strengthened.

The most brilliant achievement our party has scored in socialist economic construction is having developed the people's economy at an extraordinarily high rate of speed.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party our industry has been develping at an uninterrupted high rate of speed even under conditions that the national economy has been growing in scope every day and the productive linkages between the branches and units of the people's economy have become complex and close.

Our heroic working class and working people infinitely loyal to the party, by dynamically launching, with ever higher vigor of the speed battle, the struggle to step up socialist economic construction, achieved a new higher rate of speed far in excess of the speed of average annual increase in industrial production projected in the Six-Yerar Plan and scored the prideful achieement of fulfilling the Six-Year Plan as much as 1 year and 4 months

ahead of schedule in terms of total volume of industrial production, and are also overfulfilling every year the enormous task of the Second Seven-Year Plan projecting a very high rate of speed of production development.

Thus our industry, which had grown at the speed of annual average of 12.8 percent in the 1960's when the historic task of socialist industrialization was in full swing, grew at the astounding speed of 15.9 percent per year in the 1970's, and the total volume of industrial production grew by leaps and bounds.

The high speed of economic development has been firmly maintained not only in the industrial branch but in the agricultural branch as well.

Generally, a mere 2-3 percent annual increase in agricultural production is regarded a big achievement, but our country, working the miracle of the century to increase grain production by 30 percent in one year, 1974, occupied the grain height of the Six-Year Plan as much as 2 years ahead of schedule. Continuing to increase agricultural production, overcoming the extreme effects of the cold front and thoroughly carrying through the chuche farming method, we commendably conducted farming last year and reaped prodigious bumper crops.

At a time when economic unevenness sweeps the world and many countries experience grave raw materials shortags, fuel shortages and food crisis, agricultural crisis, such high developmental speed achieved in our country's socialist economic construction constitutes an energetic demonstration of the might of chuche Korea and bears vivid testimony to the sagacity of the leadership of our party. This also constitutes the decisive blow to the erroneous views that the more the economy develops, the slower the speed of production growth becomes and to the imperialists vilifying and slandering the socialist system, and a great demonstration of the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system.

One of the important achievements scored in socialist economic construction under the sagacious leadership of our party is that the self-reliant national economic foundations have been consolidated more thoroughly and that prideful monumental structures glorifying the workers party era have been erected in large numbers.

Our people's economy which has been dynamically moving forward following the line of construction of the socialist self-reliant national economy has had its might further strengthened in recent years by the sagacious leadership of the party.

By the matchless leadership of our party existing factories and enterprises have been improved and expanded and their standard of technical provisions has been by far raised, and heavy industry factories and light industry factories complete with modern facilities have been built in large numbers. With the struggle energetically launched to realize total automation in loyal response to the guidelines of the party, the automation of the major production processes by means of closed-circuit television and remote control in the heavy industry segments such as the metal industry, chemical industry, and cement industry has been successfully pushed forward, and industrial production capacities have grown incomparably. Again, with the construction completed in a short period of the large-size, long-distance belt conveyor lines of the Unnyul Mine and the Komdok Mine and of the large-size ore concentrate tansmission pipe between

Musan and Ch'ongjin, the production foundations of the extractive industry have been further strengthened and sound resources have been provided which make it possible to register an epochal advance in the struggle to conquer and remake nature.

Our party, energetically calling party members and working people to the struggle for chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, has more solidly laid the socialist material and technical foundations and has incomparably strengthened the national economic might. With the struggle deepening to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy, a big achievement is being scored in strengthening the self-reliant nature and chuche character of the national economy and improving its standard of technical provisions, and in placing production and management on new scientific foundations.

As a result of having thoroughly built a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy under the sagacious leadership of the party, today we are satisfactorily filling all the material needs arising in developing the economy and improving the standard of living for the people, on our own, with our own strength and technology, our own resources. Because it has a powerful self-reliant national economy our country as a dignified socialist state is developing relations with other countries, and our country's international prestige is rising higher with each passing day.

Not only has the national economic might been strengthened, great monumental creations to hand down to ten thousand generations to come have been erected in large numbers.

By the energetic guidance of our party going forward to write a new chapter of history of creation and construction and build a people's paradise in this land of the fatherland have been built in Pyongyang, capital of the revolution, modern Nakwon Street in a mere one-half year or so and Ch'anggwang Street of majestic splendor in the short period of a little less than a year. Today the numerous buildings which have renewed the face of the capital and evoke people's admiration, such as the Mansudae Art Theater and the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, Ch'anggwangwon Maternity Hospital, Pingsang Kwan [?Hall of the Ice] and Ch'ongnyu Kwan [?Hall of the Clear Stream], and the Great Hall of People's Study, are great monumental creations of our era produced precisely amid the dynamic march of the speed battle.

Such achievements of having admirably erected in so short a period of time great buildings to hand down to ten thousand generations to come are things that can only be created by our party which has great courage and revolutionary launching power, things that can only be achieved by our people united airtight around the party and the leader with one ideological will.

An important achievement scored by our party in socialist economic construction is having further improved the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

The farsighted plan and lofty will of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song intent on providing the happiest life for all of our people are being made to bear the most admirable fruit by our party leading the chuche cause to brilliantly victory.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party today our people have become a happy people enjoying an affluent, civilized life altogether free from worry of any kind. As under the guidance of the party modern dwellings and cultural welfare facilities are extensively built in the urban and rural areas and a great turnaround occurs in the production of consumer goods, the standard of living for our people has advanced onto an even higher plane. With a nationwide television network successfully completed and the introduction of piped water service and bus service to the rural areas realized, the distinctions of living standards and living conditions between the urban and rural inhabitants also have been by far lessened.

This prideful reality of today wherein a ceaseless advance is registered in socialist economic construction and people's living standard improves by leaps and bounds energetically proves the sagacity of the leadership of our party.

Our people through their life experience in stepping up socialist economic construction under the sagacious leadership of the party even more firmly believe that our party is the organizer and guide of all victories and that only when moving forward along the road the party teaches will there be a brighter future.

That is why our people are altogether entrusting all their destinies to the glorious party possessing invincible leadership art and power and are filled to overflowing with a fiery resolve to go forward from generation to generation to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, following the leadership of the party. The entire people are solidly united around the party with one mind, with one will, and struggle, jumping to fire and water to carry through the line and policy of the party--precisely this is the prideful face of our society.

Today our people are energetically struggling to successfully occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the sixth congress of our party and more immediately, to fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

There are only victory and glory promised for our people going forward to step up socialist economic construction under the tested leadership of the party.

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THE GREAT LEADER SHIP THAT HAS LED THE REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE AND ARTS TO BRILLIANT VICTORY

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[Article by Yi Ch'ang-son]

[Text] With literature and arts brilliantly blossoming and developing following the chuche-oriented literary art line of the party, our country is in the heyday of the chuche arts. Never before in the millennia of our people's history has there been a time like today when literature and arts have beautifully blossomed demonstrating the resourcefulness and dignity of the nation and bestowing on people the reward of genuine living.

This great change in the domain of literature and arts is the precious fruit of the sagacious leadership of our party which has led the revolution in literature and arts to brilliant victory.

Our party, early on unfurling a farsighted plan for bringing about a revolution in literature and arts, has sagaciously organized and led the struggle for the realization. In the process, our literature and arts, defending and carrying forward, the purity intact, the glorious revolutionary literary art tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have brilliantly blossomed and developed into the genuine literature and arts of our era, the socialist, communist literature and arts.

The great victory of the revolution in literature and arts and the heyday of the chuche arts--indeed this is one of the brilliant achievements scored by our party and as such, gives an infinite sense of national pride and self-esteem to party members and working people.

(1)

The policy for bringing about a revolution in literature and arts is one of the unique policies set forth by our party.

Our party, by setting forth early on the policy for bringing about a revolution in literature and arts, clearly illuminated the road to building a new chuche literature and arts called for by the times and the revolution, the communist literature and arts.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Literature and arts are an energetic means of indoctrination to improve working people's mental and moral features and cultural standard and inspire them to struggle and innovation." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 41)

Revolutionary literature and arts are an energetic means of indoctrination held in the hands of the party of the working class. They occupy an important place in the ideocultural life of working people and perform great functions as a driving force for the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks. The farther people are freed from the constraints of nature and the more socialist, communist construction deepens, the bigger the demand for literature and arts grows.

Our party, by setting forth sagacious guidelines for developing literature and arts in each period, each stage of the developing revolution and thoroughly carrying them through, has made literature and arts brilliantly blossom to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

The guidelines of our party for a revolution in literature and arts are the most correct guidelines based on a profound analysis of the inevitable demand for the devellpment of a socialist, communist literature and arts and of the law of the developmental course.

After the victory of the socialist revolution arises before the party and state of the working class the task to comprehensively build the communist literature and arts.

In order that the party and state of the working class may successfully build genuine literature and arts energetically serving the socialist, communist construction cause, it is imperative to basically remake and innovate literature and arts to suit the revolutionary aim and demand of the working class, thoroughly eliminating the outdated legacies of every kind in all realms of literature and arts which had been designed to suit the palate and feeling of the exploiting class in bygone days.

Socialist, communist literature and arts are precisely the literature and arts which the working class and its party struggling for socialist, communist construction build and create. For the struggle of the working class and its party to build a new communist literature and arts there is nothing to be gained from the outdated literature and arts designed to suit the palate and feeling of the exploiting class. The legacies of the outdated literature and arts, even though formed in a long historical course, are absolutely unacceptable, as is. The working class must revolutionarily remake literature and arts to suit its class character and idea. Therefore, a revolution in literature and arts is one of the important tasks which the party and state of the working class in power must necessarily carry out in the course of building socialism, communism.

It has arisen as an even more urgent demand in our era to bring about a revolution in literature and arts.

Ours is a glorious era of chuche, an age of independent stand and attitude. In our era the masses of working people have for the first time history entered the stage as the masters of their own destinies, and are going forward to work out their destinies independently, creatively. It has become an unstoppable trend of the times that under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology the masses of working people struggle to protect independent stand and attitude and take to the road of anti-imperialist sovereignty.

The literature and arts of this new historical era must become literature and arts intrinsically distinct from the literature and arts of preceding eras, the chuche literature and arts energetically reflecting the demands of the times and the aim, the independent life, the creative life of the masses of people in an era of fighting revolution with the great chuche ideology held as the guiding principle.

The chuche literature and arts are literature and arts consistent with the aim of the masses of working people who have become the masters in command of their own destinies and a new revolutionary literature and arts representing the present time and the communist future.

In order to build the chuche literature and arts, the communist literature and arts, it is imperative to bring about a revolutionary change aimed at completely sweeping away the legacies of the old society in the domain of literature and arts and remaking them in accordance with the demands of chuche. This means that a revolution in literature and arts constitutes an indispensable requirement in developing literature and arts to suit the demands of the chuche era and the aim of the masses of people.

The guidelines of our party for a revolution in literature and arts also precisely reflect the demands of the new higher stage of our developing revolution.

Our party, setting it forth as a militant program, as the overall duty of our revolution, to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, is energetically accelerating the historic march toward the realization. Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a new higher stage of the struggle for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause and a great revolution moving forward toward communism under the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology.

The role literature and arts must play in the struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is very big.

If literature and arts are to be made to satisfactorily perform their militant functions and role in the attainment of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, it is imperative to bring about a revolution in literature and arts. Only then can literature and arts positively serve the tasks to bring up all members of society as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and remake all areas of society in accordance with the demands of chuche.

Our party has comprehensively enunciated the historical inevitability of a revolution in literature and arts and the basic questions which must be solved in the revolution.

As enunciated by our party, the revolution in literature and arts is an incisive class struggle in the ideocultural area to build a new chuche literature and arts, overturning the outdated in all the realms of content and form, creative system and creative method.

Important to the revolution in literature and arts is above all bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in the contents of literature and arts.

The ideological content is the basic factor determining the character and value of literature and arts. Works of literature and arts, if not wholesome in ideological content even though fresh in artistic form, are utterly useless in indoctrinating the masses. Works of literature and arts, only if good in ideological content, can help people establish their revolutionary world view and admirably perform their role as an ideological weapon genuinely serving the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

In particular, the literature and arts which the masses of working people, who have become the masters in command of their destinies, will be enjoying, must thoroughly embody the chuche ideology in their contents. Only then is it possible to truthfully reflect in all works of literature and arts the typical life of social beings struggling to protect independent stand and attitude.

To solve the question of artistic form along with the ideological content constitutes one of the basic questions that must be solved in the revolution in literature and arts.

The characteristic of an admirable work of literary art lies in the lofty content and tested form flawlessly unified. Only a work where content and form are properly combined can strike sympathetic chords among people and genuinely serve in their ideological character indoctrination. Literature and arts, if unsuitable in form to the people's ideological feeling and national characteristics even though fresh in content, cannot evoke interest and in the end, come to be forsaken socially. Therefore, literature and arts of our era, thoroughly eliminating all kinds of outdated framkeworks out of step with the times, must attain a new form which the masses of working people can love and readily understand. To bring about a revolution in literature and arts, by firmly turning them around as literature and arts admirably embodying the demands of the times and the aim of the masses of people, also makes it possible to successfully solve the question of form of literature and arts, along with the ideologial content.

One of the basic questions in the struggle for a revolution in literature and arts is bringing about a revolutionary turnaround in the creative system and creative method.

To correctly establish the creative system and creative method is a firm guarantee for the development of literature and arts. Only by establishing a scientific, revolutionary creative system and creative method is it possible to score admirable success in the creation of literature and arts, thoroughly embodying the leadership of the party in the task of literature and arts and maximally promoting the creative wisdom and talents of writers and artists.

Thus the guidelines of our party for a revolution in literature and arts are unique guidelines comprehensively enunciating the intrinsic nature and major

tasks of the revolution in literature and arts based on a profound analysis of the basic factors determining the character and value of literature and arts and their mutual relationships and the factors operating in the development of literature and arts.

It indeed constitutes a historic event that has opened up a new road of a turnaround in the development of our literature and arts that the guidelines have been set forth by our party for a revolution in literature and arts.

This is so because above all with these guidelines set forth it has become possible for the literary art thought and theory enunciated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to be brilliantly embodied.

Apart from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented literary art thought the blossoming and development of our literature and arts and their revolutionary role are unthinkable.

The guidelines set forth by our party for a revolution in literature and arts make it possible to brilliantly carry through, in all the realms of content and form, creative system and creative method of literature and arts, the principled demand for thoroughly embodying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's literary art thought and guidelines. This has clearly set the direction and task of construction of the chuche-oriented literature and arts and the method of the prosecution and as such, constitutes an important factor which makes it possible for our literature and arts to admirably attain their chuche-oriented features. Precisely it is here where an important part of the ground that the guidelines of our party for bringing about a revolution in literature and arts has caused a new turnaround to be brought about in the struggle for construction of the chuche literature and arts is.

The guidelines of the party for bringing about a revolution in literature and arts have also opened up a new higher stage in defending and brilliantly carrying forward and developing the chuche revolutionary literary art tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The glorious revolutionary literary art tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the historical roots and cornerstone for the ages of our literature and arts that have marked the beginning of the chuche-oriented literature and arts.

The guidelines of the party for a revolution in literature and arts illuminate the road of defending, carrying forward and developing precisely the revolutionary literary art tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and making our literature and arts thoroughly realize the demands of chuche in content and form, creative system and creative method,along their revolutionary bloodline. Thus the struggle to build the chuche literature and arts which began from the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has come to further deepen onto a new higher stage to suit the demands of the developing realities, and a great turnaround has come to happen in all areas of literature and arts.

The guidelines set forth by our party for a revolution in literature and arts also have immortal significance in creating a model of the literature and arts of

our era, the chuche era, and building the kind of literature and arts consistent with the socialist, communist society.

As it is into our era, socialism, communism is winning on a worldwide scale and its power of influence is growing stronger with each passing day. This has urgently called for creating a revolutionary model in the domain of literature and arts, too, and for clearly showing the genuine superiority of the socialist system and dealing a decisive blow to the reactionary ideological culture of every kind and opportunistic literary art currents.

With the guidelines set forth for bringing about a revolution in literature and arts we have become able to hold aloft the signal fire of the struggle to build the chuche literature and arts demanded by our era and go forward to energetically launch the prideful struggle to create a model of the communist literature and arts.

Truly, the guidelines enunciated by our party for a revolution in literature and arts are a matchless literary art program which has made it possible for our literature and arts to completely attain the features of the communist literature and arts, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's literary art thought as the guiding principle and brilliantly carrying forward and developing the chuche revolutionary literary art tradition, and an immortal militant banner which has made it possible to innovate for the first time all areas of literature and arts.

(2)

Our party has led the revolution in literature and arts to brilliant victory with uncommon and tested leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party, precisely analyzing and judging existing situation in each stage, has laid down correct lines and guidelines and dynamically struggled for the realization." (Ibid., p 1)

Most important in the leadership of our party for the revolution in literature and arts is that it has uniquely solved the theoretical and practical questions arising in the task of literature and arts, holding the chuche principle as the basic cornerstone.

The revolution in literature and arts is an unprecedentedly awesome task to make the chuche literature and arts fully blossom and develop and a historic task which must chart an unfamiliar path.

In the course of carrying out the revolution in literature and arts various kinds of new theoretical and practical questions arose. Our party, holding the immortal chuche ideology as the unitary guiding principle, has organized and led the task to uniquely solve these questions.

Our party, by enunciating new guidelines and principles for building the socialist, communist literature and arts in the course of leading the revolution in literature and arts with the chuche principle as the cornerstone, has established the theory on our-style literature and arts.

What occupies the pivotal place in our party's unique literary art theory is the theory on the chuche anthropology, the communist anthropology which has scientifically enunciated the intrinsic nature of the socialist, communist literature and arts and the principles of their creation.

In order to correctly b uild the socialist, communist literature and arts, it is important above all to correctly enunciate their intrinsic revolutionary nature and principles of creation.

The scientific elucidation of the intrinsic nature and the principle of creation of the socialist, communsit literature and arts has been possible by the immortal chuche ideology alone, the man-centered philosophical world view.

Our party, enunciating that the socialist, communist literature and arts based on the great chuche ideology are the chuche anthropology, a new communist anthropology, has comprehensively elucidated their intrinsic nature and their principles of creation.

The chuche anthropology enunciated by our party is a new communist anthropology.

Embodying the immortal chuche ideology and giving prominence to the masses of people as the masters of revolution and constuction, as the masters of the world and showing that the great strength capable of shaping history and working out their destinies with their own hands resides in them is precisely where the intrinsic revolutionary nature of the chuche anthropology, the communist anthropology is.

The communist anthropology is an anthropology giving artistic answers to the question of independent social beings, to the question of protecting independent stand and attitude. By the communist anthropology has been illuminated the road to portraying the masses of people as the masters of everything, as the basic factor resolving everything, and artistically, correctly clarifying their lofty ideomental features and the great truth of the revolutionary struggle.

Indeed the theory advanced by our party on the chuche anthropology, the communist anthropology is a unique thought that has flawlessly elucidated the intrinsic nature and demands and method of portrayal of the communist literature and arts of a new type consistent with the demands of the chuche era, and a programmatic principle that has brightly illuminated the road to creating revoutionary literature and arts genuinely serving in the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party, in advancing the theory on the communist anthropology, has comprehensively enunciated, with a view to brilliantly embodying it, the communist creative theory. What occupies the most important place here is the theory on seed.

As enunciated by our party, what is called the seed of a work of lierature is the ideological core of life where the basic question the writer wants to say is, where the framework into which the elements of portrayal will be striking roots is.

That the seed, the basic core determing the life of a work, has been discovered constitutes a historic event of epochal significance indeed in the development of literature and arts of mankind.

People have known until now aesthetic categories such as subject matter, theme, thought, etc., but not what it is that makes all these unified organically in a body of life called a work. By the seed theory set forth by our party the basic core of a work has come to be enunciated for the first time and an ideotheoretical weapon capable of admirably creating a new anthropology with a clear grip on the seed amid the realities and enunciating the chuche ideology based thereon has come to be provided.

Our party has also monolithically systematized numerous unique theories with a view to remaking, in accordance with the demands of chuche, every type and form of literature and arts such as the chuche-oriented film art theory, the "Sea of Blood" style revolutionary opera theory, the "Songhwangdang" style revolutionary drama theory, and the thoughts and theories on the construction of the chuche literature and arts such as the speed battle theory, the theory on the guidance system and guidance method of the task of literature and arts.

The unique literary art thoughts and theories enunciated by our party are the great literary art thought, literary art theory of our era comprehensively embodying the immortal chuche ideology. This is an encyclopedic literary art theory which has monolithically systematized the chuche literary art thought and theory, and a revolutionary literary art theory which has been established in the course of the revolution in literature and arts and whose invincible vitality has been proved through creative practice.

Our literature and arts, by thoroughly abiding by these great literary art thoughts and theories, have been able to chart the road of rapid development and advance onto a high plane with no tiltings, no twists and turns.

What has also been important in the leadership of our party for the revolution in literature and arts is that always with a tight grip on the central link and focusing strength on it, it has created an exemplar at one unit, at one link and on the heels of it, it has brought about innovations at other units, at other links and has led literature and arts as a whole to a great creative upsurge.

Film art is a composite art encompassing many areas of literature and arts such as liteature, dramatic presentation, picture taking, actors play, music, and fine arts. In particular, film art is strong in appealing power like an editorial of the party newspaper and a powerful means of mass indoctrination performing a dynamic role in each stage of the revolutionary struggle.

Our party, based on a scientific analysis of such characteristics and cognition indoctrination role of film art, has set it forth as one of the basic principles which must be strictly adhered to in the revolution in literature and arts to focus firepower on film art, score a breakthrough, and generalize the achievement in literature and arts as a whole, and has energetically organized and led the struggle for the realization. Thus a great ideological turnaround has happened in the film branch and the revolutionary tradition of our film art has come to be established.

Our party, by creating an exemplar in the film branch and based on the experience, turning the Mansudae Art Troupe into a model unit, has brought about a new leap forward in the creative activity of music and dance and on the heels of it,

firing up the opera revolution, drama revolution, fine art revolution, and acrobatic revolution, has caused a great revolutionary turnaround and creative upsurge to happen in literature and arts as a whole.

What our party has invariably maintained in leading the revolution in literature and arts is the principle of the speed battle.

The speed battle in the domain of literature and arts is the basic form of battle which makes it possible to score the highest creative success in the shortest period of time. Only by launching the speed battle is it possible to successfully produce an ideoartistically excellent work, improving the quality of the work and accelerating the pace of production of the work simultaneously.

Under the sagacious leadership of the party the principle of the speed battle was already brilliantly embodied during the film revolution and a model was created in the course of cinematizing the immortal classical work "The Fate of a Member of the Self-Defense Team," and "The Paektu Mountain Creative Staffers Work Style" came to be established. "The Paektu Mountain Creative Staffers Work Style" is a new communist creative work habit established under the guidance of the party, and what constitutes its core is infinite faithfulness to the great leader and the glorious party.

In guiding the revolution in literature and arts our party has also firmly maintained the principle of tightly bonding together policy-oriented guidance and portrayal guidance.

Our party has led the way in conducting the task of making arrangements for creative works in such a way as to positively serve in the resolution of matters intended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and always making the writers and artistis proceed to produce creative works, quickly embracing the policies of the party. Our party has led the way in solving complex questions which are encountered in the production of works always with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policies of the party as the measuring stick.

None of the successful works produced by our writers and artists are thinakble apart from the guidance of the party. Our party, providing energetic guidance even for those works which had failed to bear fruit on account of the ideoartistic immaturity of the creative staffers, has made them turned into successful works.

Our party, starting from the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, has given firm priority in all tasks to the work of indoctrinating the writers and artists, always holding work with people as the basics with a tight grip on it throughout the period of leading the revolution in literature and arts to victory.

The party, trusting and preserving the writers and artists, has led them to forever add luster to the political life bestowed on them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our party has set forth the sagacious guidelines for turning the process of creative work into a process of revolutionization, working classization while ceaselessly launching the ideological battle with a view to bringing up

each and every one of the writers and artistis as the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary and leading them to the communist society.

For the writers and artistis, the process of creative work and the process of revolutionization are mutually inseparable. Therefore, the guidelines of our party for turning the process of creative work into a process of revolutionization constitute the most scientific and realistic guidelines that suit not only the basic demand of revolutionization but also the intrinsic nature of creative works of revolutionary literature and arts.

Under the guidance of the party the struggle has been energetifally launched to realize the unique guidelines, and the writers and artists, setting the goal to live, work, and struggle like their revolutionary leading characters throughout the course of creative work, have made efforts through goal consciousness; as a result, their ideomental features and way of work have changed out of recognition.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party the writers and artists have not only grown up and developed onto a new higher level in politicoideological terms, in terms of artistic skills but their ranks have constantly expanded and strengthened.

Our party, putting it up front as a crucial task to train reserve artists while organizing and leading the revolution in literature and arts, has sagaciously led the way in brilliantly carrying through the guidelines for chuche-oriented art education.

As art education organs have been thoroughly organized into breeding centers, reliable bases for the training of reserve artists and as the content and method of art education and its guidance have improved, distinguished actors and actresses have come to grow up in large numbers from among the younger generation.

In the course of realizing the guidelines and plan of the party for popularizing literature and arts, for turning the whole country into a nation of art, talented artists have also grown up in large numbers from among working people such as the workers and peasants, and the task of producing creative works of literature and arts has come to be briskly launched everywhere throughout the country. This has been of great significance indeed in victoriously carrying out the revolution in literature and arts.

Our party has also directed keen attention to amply providing material and technical conditions so that the writers and artistis may make their artistic talents blossom to their hearts' content.

Under the guidance of the party movie studios have been organized into great palaces of film art complete with admirable technical provisions and location sites capable of fulfilling any production assignment, however difficult, and modern theaters such as the Mansudae Art Theater and movie theaters have been established in large numbers.

Amid the meticulous guidance and constant concern of the party the revolutionary fervor and artistic talents of our writers and artists have come to displayed to the hilt and brilliant victory scored in the revolution in literature and arts.

Truly, the leadership of our party for victory of the revolution in literature and arts shines as a journey of glroy in which a brilliant period of the chuche arts blossoming and bearing prideful fruit has been ushered in in our country.

(3)

Under the sagacious leadership of our party our literature and arts are in the heyday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"With our party's chuche-oriented literary art thought and unique literary art guideline brilliantly embodied, one great revolutionary turnaround has occurred in all areas of literature and arts, and many works of literature and arts high in ideoartistry such as revolutionary films, revolutionary operas, revolutionary dramas, and revolutionary novels have been produced. Today our literature and arts are admirably fulfilling their mission as a textbook of life, a weapon of struggle, which revolutionarily indoctrinates party members and working people and energetically inspires them creative labor and building of a new life. Truly the decade of the 1970's was the heyday of chuche arts that our literature and arts billiantly blossomed and developed consistent with the party's chuche-oriented literary art line." (Ibid., p 22)

The people loyally attending the great leader and loyally upholding the tested leadership of the party come to glorify history with the change and miracle of the century. The course of the revolution in literature and arts once again energetically proves through practice this immutable truth of the developing revolution.

With the guidelines for the revolution in literature and arts brilliantly carried through under the sagacious leadership of the party, a revolutionary turnaround has occurred in all areas of literature and arts and works of literature and arts high in ideoartistry have been produced in large numbers.

The most important achievement scored in the course of the revolution in literature and arts is that the immortal classical masterpieces created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle have been re-created on a high ideoartistic plane through many forms of literature and arts.

The immortal classical masterpieces personally produced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are the prototype, brilliant model of the chuche-oriented literature and arts.

In the course of carrying out the revolution in literature and arts under the leadership of the party the writers and artists have admirably re-created the immortal classical masterpieces created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the principle of strictly adhering to the original works and correctly bringing to life the characteristic of the adapted works in terms of form. Thus our people have become able to vividly see the immortal classical masterpieces such as the "Sea of Blood," "Flower Girl," "The Fate of a Member of the Self-Defense Team," "An Chung-kun Shoots Ito Hirobumi," "Songhwangdang" through artistic

canvases in many forms such as film and opera, drama, novel. This is a prideful achievement that has carried forward and developed from generation to generation the revolutionary literary art tradition, placing in the first and foremost place, as the archetype of our literature and arts, the model classical works which marked the beginning of the chuche-oriented literature and arts.

An outstanding achievement scored in the domain of literature and arts under the leadership of the party is that the historic task to broadly and deeply portray the glory-filled revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been realized on the loftiest plane.

Portraying the leader of the working class is the most glorious task arising in the construction of the communist literature and arts. Our party, putting this task up front as an urgent task in the construction of the chuche literature and arts, has sagaciously led the way in having the success of the revolution in literature and arts synthesized in it. Thus our literature and arts have come to proudly present before the world many monumental works which, respectfully placing the revered image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on a most brilliant artistic canvas, have portrayed the glory-filled revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader.

Monuments erected in historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revoutionary sites such as the Mansudae Hill in Pyongyang, capital of the revolution, and Samjiyon and Wangjaesan, and feature films "The Fire That Engulfs the World," "A Story of the First Armed Ranks," "Paektu Mountain," "The Star of Korea, and many revolutionary works in the library of "An Immortal History" such as full-length novels "The Year 1932," "Hardship March," "On the Foothills of Paektu Mountain," "The Tumen River District," "Formidable Battle Zone," and "Springtime at a Base" are becoming energetic means to make our party members and working people broadly understand the glory-filled revolutionary history and immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and indoctrinate them in faithfulness to the leader.

Thus, by respectfully placing the immortal image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation, the legendary hero, in the works of literature and arts and by portraying on a lofty plane the uncommon wisdom, matchless leadership art, and noble communist character of the leader, our literature and arts have become the chuche literature and arts where the unitary ideology system of the party has been thoroughly established. This is the brilliant realization of the important and urgent historic task which no one has been able to solve up to now and is an auspicious thing of deep significance which has rendered a great service in the attainment of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, making come true the earnest desire and expectation of our people intent on loyally revering and following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song until sun and moon disappear.

Our literature and arts have also scored innovative achievements in creating the archetype of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary, brilliantly embodying the thought on the communist anthropolocy enunciated by the party.

Our literature and arts have produced works on diverse themes in large numbers, depicting the archetype of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary struggling,

giving his all, for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the fatherland and the people. Works such as feature films "To the End of This World," "Eagles of the Mountaintop," "Road of the First Trip," "The Nameless Heroes," "The Fourteenth Winder," and full-length novels "Exuberant Sunflowers," "Pyongyang Time," "New Springtime," "The Water of Life," and poem "My Fatherland" which have adorned the great flower garden of our literature and arts, are becoming the textbook of life, a weapon of struggle which thoroughly arms our party members and working people with the chuche revolutionary leader view, a revolutionary life view, and energetically calls them to the struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our literature and arts have made a great change not only in their ideological contents but also in their art forms.

Our party, by sagaciously leading the struggle to create and develop new art forms to suit the demands of the times and the ideoaesthetic feelings of the masses of people, has unfurled a new era of revolutionary film, revolutionary opera, revolutionary drama, and revolutionary novel and opened up a wide road to making literature and arts in all forms blossom and develop in our style.

Today our film art is demonstrating its pride as the chuche-oriented film art most admirably reflecting in unique form and by a unique method the ideological feeling and aim of the people of the era of revolution, of the era of struggle.

The new "Sea of Blood" style revolutionary opera occupies a preeminent place in our developing literature and arts. This is our-style new opera altogether different from conventional operas because of its unique forms such as holding as its content the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and introducing songs turned into cholka form and pangch'ang in diverse forms, the art of a three-dimensional revolving stage, the beautiful and elegant national dance and the organic combination of multiochestras. Indeed this constitutes a historic event which has opened up a new era in the world history of opera art, smashing the old opera tradition over the centuries.

With the creation of the "Songhwangdang" style revolutionary drama under the guidance of the party, a new achievement has been scored in the drama branch. Thus our drama has thoroughly insured truthfulness in portrayal performance, comprehensively introduced the art of a three-dimensional revolving stage, and blossomed and developed into new revolutionary drama eclectically combined with music. With the birth of the "Songhwangdang" style revolutionary drama, drama art has come to embark on a new road of development.

Music and dance, fine arts, acrobatics, too, are clearly showing their distinctions with socialist contents in national form.

Our songs and music are enjoying great love from the people because of the many impressive and famous tunes which the more you listen, the more your like; and the dances, by bringing to life the national rhythm to suit modern aesthetics, are showing a lofty, elegant world of life. Works in new forms, produced with famous tunes and folk songs composed under the sagacious leadership of our party, such as our-style orchestra, our-style chorus and orchesteal music, and

narrative music and dance, music and dance epics, emit fragrance all their own, forming distinctive features in the opulent flower garden of literature and arts.

Our fine arts have developed afresh based on Korean-style paintings and are showing our people's admirable talents in all areas such as sculpture, mural, industrial art, and handicraft.

The chuche acrobatics, by completely removing the vestiges of the old acrobatics which used to satisfy the bizarre, vulgar taste of the exploiting class and by attaining new contents and forms, is becoming an energetic means to indoctrinate working people in terms of physical culture, in terms of ideological feeling.

In this manner our literature and arts, making great strides in their development onto a new higher stage, are making great contributions to enriching the treasure chest of the culture of mankind.

The innovative achievement scored in the struggle to build the chuche literature and arts under the sagacious leadership of our party also lies in the chuche-oriented creative system and creative method admirably provided. With all kinds of outdated creative systems and creative methods thoroughly elimianted and our-style creative system and creative method comprehensively established in the course of the revolution in literature and arts, the leadership of the party has been firmly insured in the task of literature and arts, and all creative functionaries have become able to responsibly carry out their creative production and activity of literature and arts in their positions with a stand and attitude befitting the master, revolutionary camaraderie, and collectivist spirit. The establishment of our-style creative system and creative method represents a precious achievement of crucial significance in vigorously producing works of revolutionary literature and arts and stepping up the development of the chuche-oriented literature and arts.

The chuche literature and arts which have blossomed in full bloom by the unique literary art guidelines and sagacious leadership of our party are today bringing about a new turnaround in the mental and moral features of our party members and working people and are energetically encouraging and inspiring the struggle of our people to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

With the popularization of literature and arts realized under the sagacious leadership of our party working people everywhere are making their artistic talents blossom in full bloom and are enjoying literature and arts to their hearts' content. The entire people, young and old, throughout the country have become the genuine creators, enjoyers of literature and arts, and literature and arts have become a genuine textbook, a weapon of struggle inseparable from their life.

Our chuche literature and arts, going acrosss the continents and oceans, are greatly encouraging the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world dynamically moving forward with the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty held high. Today the revolutionary people of the world, unable to hold back their excitement and admiration at our chuche arts, spare no praises, stating "the chuche arts are the most ideal arts representing the arts of contemporary

mankind" and "Korea is absolutely the top country of arts in the world." Unanimously acclaiming "why it has become possible for Korea's arts to demonstrate their pride worldwide as the chuche arts is altogether because of the fact that His Excellency Kim Il-song, peerless literary art theoretician, virtuoso of the arts, beloved leader of the Korean people, is personally leading national literature and arts" and "we give glory with our true hearts to Korea's arts, Korea's opera; we give glory to the Comrade Leader who has created new arts of such worldwide significance" they are expressing infinite respect for the sagacious leadership of our party and are endlessly envying our people living and working in the great flower garden of the chuche arts.

The realities clearly show the sagacity of the leadership of our party which has led the revolution in literature and arts to victory, and energetically prove that dynamically moving forward following the leadership of the party is precisely where a firm guarantee for scoring a greater victory and achievement is.

The future of the chuche arts blossoming and developing under the guidance of our party is brilliant and dazzling.

Our writers and artists, like the young communists who had charted the road of the first trip of the chuche cause, the nameless heroes during the Fatherland Liberation War, and today's unsung heroes, shall acquit themselves fully from generation to generation of their loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party and go forward to make the great flower garden of the chuche literature and arts blossom in fuller bloom.

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OURS IS A REVOLUTIONARY PARTY THAT ENJOYS THE ABSOLUTE SUPPORT AND TRUST OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

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[Article by Kim Yong-nam]

[Text] Ours is an invincible revolutionary party which, holding the immortal chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle, goes forward to stoutly fight along the one road of the chuche cause, and overcoming all kinds of trials in the course of the struggle to carry out the Korean revolution and the world revolution, has compiled imperishable achievements before history and mankind.

The entire road our party has walked has been a prideful journey in which it has grown and strengthened into an energetic, dignified, ever-victorious revolutionary party while charting the unprecedentedly arduous road of revolution.

Our party, thoroughly consolidating its ranks organizationally, ideologically, from the first day of its founding, has victoriously led the difficult struggle to change nature and society and has alwyas won brilliant victories in all the struggles--the formidable war against the most ruthless and evil imperialist aggressive forces; the incisive struggle to crush internal and external class enemies and opportunist tendencies in all shaps and colors.

Amid the formidable struggle laden with trials ours has grown up into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party resolutely going forward to chart the one road of chuche it has chosen, whatever difficult and complex environments it may encounter, into steely ranks capable of beating back whatever vicious enemies.

In the process, our party has compiled immortal achievements before the Korean revolution and the world revolution, and has gained rich and many-sided struggle experiences capable of solving without a hitch all questions arising in revolution and construction such as the question of party construction, the question of b uilding people's government and revolutionary armed forces, the question of human remolding and economic and cultural construction, the question of strategy and tactics of the international revolutionary movement.

In the glorious history of our party, particularly the 1970's shines as a most significant decade. In this historic decade our party has further strengthened

and developed into a powerful vanguard unit capable of defending its revolutionary character as ever, as a party founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and going forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

Through their life experience in having fought stoutly and won ceaseless victories following the leadership of the party, our people have come to be convinced that only by following the guidance of the party could they bring about a brighter future for the fatherland, demonstrate the glory of chuche Korea before the whole world, and make still greater contributions to the world revolutionary cause.

Truly, the Korean Workers Party, because it is a chuche-oriented party holding the immortal chuche idoelogy as the guiding principle, because of the immortal achievements it has compiled before the fatherland and the people, before history and mankind, not only commands absolute leadership authority among our people as the guide going forward from generation to generation to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end but enjoys the unanimous support and trust of the revolutionary people of the world.

(1)

Ours is an authoritative, dignified great party going forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, holding as the guiding principle the immortal chuche ideology which is striking deep chords among the revolutionary people of the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party's chuche ideology is striking deep chords among the people of the world and is greatly inspiring the struggle of the people aiming for independent stand and attitude." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 88)

The greatness and authority of the party depend on the greatness of the leader who has founded the party and what kind of thought the party holds as the guiding principle.

None but the party which holds the most precise guiding thought can firmly maintain a correct stand and principle in revolution and construction, formulate a scientific strategy and tactics in each stage of the revolution, and ably organize and mobilize the people in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

The chuche ideology is the great guiding thought of revolution most precisely reflecting the demands of the revolutionary people aiming for independent stand and attitude.

The chuche ideology, by presenting a man-centered philosophical world view, provides the most correct understanding and viewpoint and stand toward the world and offers a powerful weapon for remaking nature and society.

The chuche ideology, by elucidating the basic principle of revolution centered on the masses of people, clearly shows all the oppressed nations and peoples

on earth in different developmental stages of revolution the correct direction and method of successfully attainining without any tilting the sacred cause of national liberation, class liberation, human liberation.

Ours is a party struggling to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, holding the chuche idoelogy as the guiding thought. Chuche is the banner and bloodline of our party and lifeline of our revolution.

Today within our party there are no thoughts running counter to the unitary ideology of the party, the chuche ideology. The entire party breathing and moving with one mind, with one will in accordance with the chuche ideology and fighting on with the chuche banner held high is precisely where the greatness of the KWP is, where the source of the might of our party enjoying absolute support and trust among the revolutionary people of the world lies.

Our party, by holding the chuche ideology as the guiding principle of its activity, has been able to independently, creatively chart our country's revolution without losing its chuche character at any time and render a great service to the world revolution and the international communist movement.

It is an immutable principle our party has invariably maintained to independently resolve everything based on its self-depedent judgment and convictions on a firm chuche stand and push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks in our style to suit the specific situation of the country and the interests of the people.

As they have moved into our era, revolution and construction are being conducted on a nation-state basis. This being so, the people must carry out their country's revolution under the leadership of the party. Only then could they commendably carry out their country's revolution and positively serve the world revolution as well. Depending on others it is impossible to fight revolution nor is it possible to achieve genuine national independence and propsperity. Historical experience shows that he who blindly worships and follows others without believing in his own strength becomes a nitwit, the country perishes and the revolution is messed up.

Our party has from the beginning put it up front as the lifeline of our revolution, as the vital question bearing on the future of the country and the people to establish chuche, and the bigger and the more complex the difficult situation prevailing in the way of the revolution, the higher it has held the banner of chuche without the slightest vacillation.

In evolving all revolutionary theories and formulating lines and policies, our party has uniquely resolved everything, adopting whatever suits the aim and aspiration of the masses of people and the mature demands of the revolution, boldly breaking away from extant precedents, and whatever it has set its mind to, has carried through to the end with its own strength.

Thus our party has been able to give the most correct answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution and construction of our era and victoriously chart the incalculably complex and unfamiliar road of revolution without ever getting lost.

Our party, by going forward to launch party construction and party activity with the chuche ideology held as a firm guiding principle, has become strengthened and developed into an even more powerful party.

Today our party is resolutely protecting and defending, ceaselessly carrying forward and developing the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Most important to the party of the working class in carrying forward the leader's revolutionary cause is resolutely defending and carrying through the leader's revolutionary thought to the end. As the experience of the communist movement shows, if the party of the working class fails to thoroughly defend and faithfully carry forward the revolutionary thought of the leader who has first charted the road of revolution, it will become unable to carry out the revolution to the end.

Our party, enunciating for the first time the theoretical and practical questions in embodying the chuche ideology in party construction and party activity, revolution and construction, is sagaciously leading the way in conducting all tasks in accordance with the demands of chuche.

Our party has solved all questions arising in revolutionary practice based, from start to finish, on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche idoelogy, and protected and defended the chuche ideology, the purity intact, amid a sharp struggle against all kinds of ideological elements runnign counter to it.

It is the brilliant fruit of such struggle of our party that today within our party there is no room for any kind of hodgepodge ideas to infiltrate and the entire party is filled to the brim with the chuche ideology.

In particular, our party, setting forth the unique guidelines for converting the party itself to the chuche ideology, has taken steps to forever defend the character of our party as a chuche-oriented party.

The guidelines for converting the entire party to the chuche ideology became an epochal turnaround point in enhancing the might and authority of the KWP which holds the chuche ideology as its guiding principle.

The guidelines for converting the entire party to the chuche ideology have provided a firm guarantee which makes it possible to thoroughly organize the party ranks into the ranks of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries with a tight grip on the chuche ideology as the guiding thought of our party and go forward to conduct all of party activity and party work in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

With the guidelines set forth for converting the entire party to the chuche ideology, a brighter road has come to be opened up for our party to attaining the chuche cause from generation to generation to the end, and ours has been strengthened and developed into a powerful party carrying out the Korean revolution and the world revolution always firmly on a chuche-oriented stand.

The chuche ideology which invariably runs through the line and policy of our party is evoking great sympathy among the people of the world today. It is becoming

a contemporary stream that the broad masses of people of the world espouse the immortal chuche ideology and fight on along the road of sovereignty in accordance with the demands of chuche.

Sympathy of the revolutionary people of the world with the chuche ideology--this is none other than an expression of their support for and trust in our party holding the chuche ideology as its guiding principle.

At present, many revolutionaries and peoples of the world, stating "the Korean Workers Party, by holding the chuche ideology as its guiding principle and firmly maintianing an independent stand in all its acitivities, enjoys the highest authority and prestige," are expressing their positive support and sympathy with the line and policy of our party embodying the chuche ideology.

A Latin American social activist stated "it can be said with confidence that today the Korean Workers Paty is demonstrating its appearance in the world as an authoritative, powerful party because it receives the leadership of the great leader and holds the great chuche ideology as its guiding principle" and an African political activist emphasized "precisely because it holds the chuche ideology as its guiding thought, the Korean Workers Party has become a militant and revolutionary party, a mighty and ever-victorious party ably solving all questions arising in revolutionary practice.

Truly, because ours is a chuche-oriented party stoutly fighting on forever along the one road of chuche with a tight grip on the great chuche ideology as its firm guiding principle, our party is becoming a great party enjoying high authority and dignity among the people of the world.

(2)

The glorious party of ours is an authoritative and dignified party which has compiled immortal achievements in the prosecution of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Because of its devoted service for the fatherland and the people, because of its immortal contributions to history and mankind, our party is enjoying the absolute support and trust of the entire Korean people and the international working class." (Ibid., p 2)

If the party of the working class is to command absolute authority among the people, it must score immortal achievements before the fatherland and the people, history and mankind through revolutionary practice.

Our party, above all leading the Korean revolution along the one road of chuche, has scored brilliant achievement and prideful success in the cause of national liberation, class liberation, human liberation.

Our party which, inheriting the glorious revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has grown up from its deep and viable roots, has led the Korean revolution laden with multilayer barriers and arduous

trials to uninterrupted victory and compiled the great achievement of carrying out the revolutionary struggle in many stages and struggles in various forms in just one generation which generally would require several centuries to accomplish.

Our party has struck down the ruthless and evil U.S. imperialists and started them on their downhill slide, and accomplished in the shortest period of time the two difficult stages of social revolution--the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

The brilliant victory won in the Fatherland Liberation War under the leadership of our party not only defended the national independence of our people but greatly contributed to inspiring the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary people of the world to a new upsurge. And the victory of social revolution in two stages in our country opened up a shortcut for the peoples of backward countries in bygone days to carrying out the socialist revolution in the shortest period based on having successfully carried out the democratic revolution by realizing the remaking of economic form prior to technological remaking without waiting for the completion of industrialization.

Our party, holding as its firm guiding principle the great thought on unique socialist, communist construciton advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, genis of creation and construction, has energetically stepped up revolution and construciton and erected a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense the world people envy, in colonial Korea which had lost its identity on the world map in bygone days. Thus it is brightly illumianting for the peoples of newly independent countries the road to building a rich, strong, independent sovereign state self-dependent politically, self-supporting economically and self-reliant in national defense, and moving forward toward socialism, communism.

What is particularly important in the achievements scored by our party in carrying out the Korean revolution is that, defining it as the overall duty of our revoltuion to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, it is energetically leading the s truggle for the realization.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology--this is a chuche-oriented communist construction program set forth by our party and a militant banner for winning the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the banner of the great chuche idoelogy.

The entire historical journey of building, strengthening, and developing our party essentially has been a course of struggle to convert the revolutionary ranks, people and society, to the chuche ideology.

Our party, analyzing scientifically in depth the demands of the higher stage of the developing revolution where socialist construction has deepened and of the law of the communist movement, put the militant slogan up front for converting the whole society to the chuche idoelogy.

With the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology set forth as the overall duty of our revolution, our party has become able to have a

clearly defined strategic goal consistent with the intrinsic nature of the chuche revolutionary party and it has become ever more clear that our people, in the future, too, forever guided by the thought, theory, and method of chuche, would be moving forward only along the one road of chuche.

That the guidelines have been set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is great inspiration to the world people, too, who aim for independent stand and attitude. With the program set forth for conversion of the whole society to the chuche idoelogy, the people have become able to more energetically launch the struggle to realize independent stand and attitude with a clear goal and a scientific blueprint of the ideal society of communism.

Our party, which has put it up front as the ultimate goal, as the overall duty of the party to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, has set forth the revolutionary slogan "ideology, technology, culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche!" and is energetically leading the way in vigorously launching the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultura--as the basic method of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Ceaselessly initiating new mass movements to suit the developing revolution such as the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes, and inspiring the whole party and the entire people all together, the party is leading revolution and construction to a great upsurge. Thus our party is scoring ceaseless innovations and advances in the struggle to step up communist construciton in accordance with the demands of chuche.

With the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology energetically pushed forward under the sagacious leadership of our party, our society is at present being thoroughly organized into the ranks of revolutionaries who hold the chuche ideology as a firm revolutionary world view and consider infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader as the first and foremost life, and a basic change is occurring in people's ideological viewpoint and mode of thinking, way of work and work habit. Today our people, deeply convinced of the greatness and correctness of the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, are infinitely trusting and following the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party, entrusting all destinies altogether to the party. Again, our people, whatever work they may be doing at whatever posts, are faithfully working, giving their all, solely for the sake of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people, not for personal honor or reward, and with faith in victory and confidence in the future, are continuing to make innovations, continuing to move forward filled to overflowing with revolutionary fervor and vigor. All this is precious fruit brought by the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and constitutes a great service rendered by our party in the struggle to hasten the ultimate victory of the communist cause.

Our party, by energetically pushing ahead with the struggle to remake the economy and culture in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, is also scoring brilliant victory in the task to occupy the material fortress of communism.

By the tested leadership of our party which ceaselessly unfurls new struggle targets and goes forward to daringly launch all tasks with extraordinary revolutionary launching power, new miracles and leaps forward are being performed in all areas of socialist economic and cultural construction in our country. Amid the dynamic march of the speed battle our chuche-oriented and self-reliant national economy has been strengthened into a might economy unshakable by any worldwide ecoolmic unevenness, and education and science, literature and arts are brilliantly blossoming and developing. Thus today on the road ahead for our fatherland and people has been unfurled the heyday of unprecedented growth and prosperity. With all the desires which people used to merely draw mental pictures of as ideal over a long period coming to blossom in full bloom as they are into the workers party era, our people are enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content in the socialist paradise.

All the revolutionary changes and prideful achievements scored under the sagacious leadership of our party are the common heritages of progressive mankind of the world. In particular, because these have been compiled by a country which used to a backward colonial semifeudal society in bygone days, in the course of charting the road to socialism, communism, and because these have been achieved and their great vitality has been tested and proved to the hilt while overcoming the raging storms and trials in contemporary history, these are infinitely precious and valuable and constitute even greater inspiration to the revolutionary people of the world who are fighting to build an independent new world.

A great achievement scored by our party in socialist, communist construction is that, demonstrating to the hilt the superiority of socialism in comparison with capitalism, it has dealt the decisive blow to slander and vilification by imperialism and reactionaries of all kinds, and extraordinarily strenghening the traction power of socialism among the people of the world, is greatly inspiring their struggle to build a new life.

Today the leaders of many countries and revolutionary peoples of the world could not help expresssing admiration, stating "as a result of having practically embodied the chuche ideology in all the political, economic, and cultural areas, Korea has scored miraculous achievements astounding the world" and "we must build socialism like Korea's."

Truly, our party through the struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause in our country is demonstrating to the hilt the invincible vitality of the immortal chuche ideology and energetically inspiring the struggle of the world people to build a new life, and is greatly contributing to strengthening the international revolutionary forces.

That our party is enjoying the absolute support and trust of the revolutionary people of the world as an internationally acknowledged, most authoritative and dignified revolutionary party, also has to do with the fact that it is rendering many precious services to the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause of our era.

Our party, by firmly maintaining from the first day of its founding independent and revolutionary external policies with the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty,

the banner of proletarian internationalism held high at all times while assuming responsibility for the Korean revolution and leading it to victory, is strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and positively contributing to the development of the world revolution.

The world revolutionary movement of our era is essentially a sacred struggle to protect the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people worldwide and attain the cause of human liberation. The ultimate objective of the working class and working people worldwide lies in liquidating all kinds of domination and enslavement, exploitation and oppression, and completely realizing independent stand and attitude not only in their own countries but also on a worldwide basis. This sacred cause comes to be attained when worldwide reactionary forces of all kinds trampling independent stand andattitude are crushed, all peoples are made the masters of their countries and nations, and an independent, creative life is guaranteed for them.

Today all countries large and small and all peoples of the world oppose all kinds of enslavement and inequality and demand independent stand and attitude. It is the basic trend of our era that no force can block that the peoples of the world take to the road of sovereignty.

Our party, by energetically launching the struggle to attain the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause to suit the demands of the era of independent stand and attitude, has greatly contributed to making the revolutionary movement of our era develop wholesomely under the banner of sovereignty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party has invariably maintained the stand in the international arena to support the colonial national liberation struggle against imperialism, protect the independent stand and attitude of the people of the world against dominating forces in all forms, strengthen the unity of socialist forces and develop the international labor movement." (Ibid., p 88)

Our party, based on a precise assessment of modern imperialism and a scientific analysis of the demands of the law of the developing world revolution, has led the way in strictly adhering to the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle as the basic strategy of the world revolution of our era.

Holding the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty higher than ever as the aggression and war machinations of the imperialists became more blatant and the international situation became more complex, our party has resolutely fought the imperialist aggressors head on and has energetically encouraged and inspired by its practical example the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle of the revolutionary people of the world.

Our party, which has put it up front as the basic question whcih must be perpetually grasped in strengthening and developing the world revolution and the international communist movement to thoroughly protect independent stand and attitude, has set forth the guidelines for strengthening unity and cooperation of the world people protecting independent stand and attitude, and has energetically launched the struggle to strengthen the anti-imperialist democratic forces.

The guidelines for strengthening the unity and cooperation of the world people protecting independent stand and attitude are the most correct guidelines for composing the world revolutionary forces consistent with the struggle objectives of the world revolutionary people and the new historical conditions of our era in which the broad revolutionary forces are launching into the struggle arena, and are the most just guidelines which firmly guarantee the victory of the world revolution by maximally expanding the world revolutioanary forces and insuring the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces.

In strengthening and developing the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause of the world revolutionary people our party has above all paid keen attention to positively supporting and encouraging the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

It is the revolutionary stand our party invariably maintains to positively struggle to protect the genuine interests of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America as an important link in the world revolution.

In order to thoroughly embody the strategic thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the colonial national liberation revolution, our party is supporting and encouraging, with utmost sincerity in politicoideological terms, in material and technical terms, the struggle of the peoples of the newly emerging countries fighting to oppose all kinds of domination and enslavement and build a new society.

The internationalist support and encouragement of our party and people is greatly contributing to strengthening the revolutionary forces in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, to winning the ultimate victory of the national liberation revolution, to blocking and frustrating the aggression and intervention machinations of the imperialists.

When under the strong support and encouragement of the world revolutionary forces the oppressed nations and peoples, firmly maintaining the revolutionary principle and relying on the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces, energetically launch the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, it will be possible to build an independent, prosperous new Asia, Africa, and Latin America, liquidating the imperialist colonial system once and for all, and quickly expedite the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

What occupies an important place in strengthening and develloping the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause of the world people is the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the present period, an important question arising in opposing imperialism and all kinds of dominationist forces and building an independent new world is expanding and developing the nonaligned movement." (Ibid., p 93)

The nonaligned movement is a progressive movement aiming for independent stand and attitude against all kinds of domination and enslavement and a powerful revolutionary force of era in confrontation with imperialism.

The nonaligned movement, because it most broadly reflects the basic interest and aim of the hundreds of millions of people of the world and the demands of the developing contemporary period, is uniting many countries of the world into its ranks, and is becoming a factor inspiring the development of the overall international situation.

By the steadfast struggle of the nonaligned movement the balance of forces in the world arena has changed to the decisive advantage of the revolution, the struggle for national independence and sovereignty and social progress is energetically under way, and the imperialists, colonialists are being isolated everywhere.

Therefore, in the present period it arises as a very important qustion in blocking and frustrating the imperialist aggression and war machinations and protecting and defending the independent stand and attitude of the world revolutionary people to ceaselessly expand and develop the nonaligned movement.

Important in expanding and developing the nonaligned movement is that all the nonaligned nations should oppose all kinds of dominationist forces such as imperialist forces, go forward independently without joining any bloc, insure the free development of the people of each country based on the principles of independence and territorial integrity, nonintervention and nonaggression, and internationally strengthen unity and cooperation.

In order to brilliantly embody the farsighted plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the nonaligned movement, our party has set it forth as the most important of its external policies to expand and develop the nonaligned movement and has taken revolutionary measures and epochal steps to make our country go forward holding aloft the banner of independent stand and attitude as a member nation in its own right of the nonaligned movement and perform a positive role in realizing the lofty idea of anti-imperialist sovereignty. Thus it has made great contributions to making the nonaligned movement unswervingly preserve its innate characteristic as a self-dependent nonaligned political force and go forward to firmly defend its might and dignity.

Setting forth the principle of action and standards of action which the member states of the nonaligned movement should strictly adhere to every time difficult and complex questions arise within the nonaligned movement, our party is exerting every effort to make the nonaligned movement continue to dynamically move forward, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty.

The anti-imperialist sovereignty cause can be attained through the process of the ceaseless development of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

It is an indispensable requirement arising in achieving the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist mvoement to display proletarian internationalism based on firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude.

Starting from genuine proletarian internationalism based on independent stand and attitude, our party is strenthening support and cooperation with the parties

and governments of all socialist countries in various areas such as the political, economic, and cultural areas.

Our party has always maintained the stand that differenes of opinion between fraternal parties, fraternal countries must never be allowed to grow any bigger and that the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the inernational communist movement must be realized at the earliest possible date. That the socialist countries and communist parties, workers parties, placing unity in the first and foremost place, must subordinate everything to it and must strive to unite, pushing aside differences of opinion until a later date, and must seek common denominators--precisely this is the principled stand our party invariably maintains.

In particular, by thoroughly embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche ideology in external policies and firmly maintaining the principled stand that the independent stand and attitude of all countries, all parties must be respected, our party is making positive contributions to insuring voluntary and solid unity between the socialist countries and seeking the independent developing of the international communist movment.

Sovereignty, friendship, and peace--this is the basic idea of our party's external policies.

Our party, loyally upholding the guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is always firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude in external activity, and developing friendly and cooperative relations with many countries of the world, is greatly contributing to insuring world peace and security.

Our party is developing its relations with other parties, other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect, is self-dependently determining all of its external policies to suit the specific conditions of our country and the interests of our people, and is launching diplomatic activities according to its judgment and convictioins.

The KWP is positively striving to develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries of the world which respect the sovereign rights of our country.

It is the invariable policy of our party to struggle for the lasting peace and security of the world.

Our party, firmly maintaining the stand that world peace and security can be defended only through the struggle against the aggression and war policies of the imperialists, is ceaselessly struggling to block and frustrate the war machinations of the imperialists, stop arms buildup and arms races, realize complete disarmament, dismantle all military blocs, abolish aggressive military bases in foreign countries and have foreign troops withdrawn, and establish nuclear-free zones and peace zones in various regions of the world.

Truly, because of the great service it has rendered to the world revolution on a firm anti-imperialist independent stand with infinite faithfulness to the

revolutionary cause of the working class in a resolute revolutionary principled spirit, our party has become the most reliable revolutionary vanguard unit of the international working class and commands high international authority and prestige.

The entire journey that the KWP has struggled for the Korean revolution and the world revolution under the banner of the chuche ideology has been a prideful travel in which our party has strengthened and developed into an ever more authoritative and dignified great guiding force, and is the chronicles of immortal feats filled to the brim with stirring events that have brilliantly written a new chapter of the history of the chuche era.

Today for our people there is no task more rewarding and glorious than protecting and defending the glorious party of ours and going forward following the guidance of the party.

Because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the party, ours has been able to become the most prideful and dignified people of the chuche fatherland and a glorious people positively serving the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause and the developing world revolution.

All functionaries and party members, emulating that lofty mental world of the young communists who early on at the dawn of our revolution gave all their youth and their lives on the road of loyally revering, following, and attending the great General Kim Il-song as the guiding star of the nation, shall forever from generation to generation go forward, entrusting all their destinies altogether to our party and following the leadership of the party, whatever the environment.

We shall loyally uphold the guidelines of our party and stoutly fight on in the future just as in the past to ceaselessly strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the peoples of the socialist countries and nonaligned nations, all the progressive peoples of the world, and hasten the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

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21 July 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 225

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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21 July 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 225

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KOREA TIMES' VIEWS 24 JUNE CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK270140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Jun 82 p 2

[By Cho Pyong-pil]

[Text] The choice of Kim Sang-hyop, president of Korea University, as acting prime minister came as a surprise while the change of the concerned ministers was accepted as a fait accompli amidst rumors concerning the partial cabinet shakeup, including the premier, that have been getting so much circulation.

Shuffling the premier and three other ministers heralds a political step President Chon Tu-hwan has taken to inject vigor into the political and socio-economic milieu, which is now in the doldrums as a result of the loan-bill scandal.

In this connection, an enormous burden fell upon the shoulders of Kim, who stepped into the political spotlight from academic circles, not only because the people appear to have great expectations from his future role but also is supposed to do much more initiating of policies to keep them in tune with popular desires.

The shift of the premier, finance minister, justice minister together with the energy-resources minister, will indisputably contribute to putting an end to political controversy over who should resign as accountable for the loan scandal.

The presidential action is of significance in that he has lived up to the commitment he made during his talks with leaders of three major political parties at Chongwadae June 16. It is thus regarded as a product of "dialogue politics."

Actually, the seats of the premier, finance minister and justice minister were in for change as they found it hard to steer clear of strong demands from political parties for their resignations to help still the popular feelings.

In the case of outgoing Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun, who served as prosecutor-general in charge of the investigation of the true picture of the scandal, he was fated to resign about a month after he was promoted to minister.

This is perhaps because the president might have taken fullu into account the public criticism of the prosecution in the course of its investigation of the fraudulent loan dealings.

Immediately after the cabinet shakeup, the minority Democratic Korea Party [DKP] and the Korea National Party [KNP], which have engaged in an unremitting struggle to "unseat" the premier, the deputy premier-economic planning minister, the finance minister and the justice minister, expressed regret over the fact that Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song retained his cabinet portfolio.

Political sources indicated that the urgent need to maintain consistency in the execution of stability-oriented economic policies might have save Kim.

With Thursday's cabinet reshuffle, 16 ministers of the total 22 have been changed since May 21 when 11 cabinet members were affected.

As a savvy scholar of high calibre, Kim whose premiership will be formally approved by the parliament as stipulated in the constitution, came to politics late but his function will be greater than that of his short-lived predecessor Yu Chang-sun.

First, he may be required to show political flair as a problem-solving persons, adopting the arts of communicating by the people to do away with causes of distrust and conveying dissenting views directly to the chief executive, who is prepared to listen to opinions contrary to his own.

Secondly, there is a likelihood that his cabinet will be characterized as a "buffer cabinet" between the ruling and minority camp as he has neither been affiliated with any political party in the past nor has he served as a government official in recent years. He just worked as Education Minister for a short time in 1962.

Following the selection of Kim as acting premier, political offensives by either the DKP or the KNP against the administration are unlikely.

However, they may expect the newly-appointed premier to do something for the solution of the political issues they raised during the Chongwadae talks such as the lifting of the political ban on former politicians.

CSO: 4120/329

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ANSWERS LAWMAKERS ON POLICY

SK290118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Pak Chong-mun said yesterday that the government's purchase price of this year's summer crops (barley and wheat) would be decided on in such a way as to ensure the farmers' production cost without hampering the stabilization of prices.

He testified before the National Assembly Agriculture Committee that all amounts of the crops farmers wanted to sell would be purchased by the government for 47 days from July 1.

Answering questions by lawmakers, he also said that the government would determine wither to implement the "Agricultural Disaster Insurance System" by 1984 after experimental enforcement in 24 counties across the nation.

He further said that the government would forward an amendment to the law concerning the preservation and utilization of farming lands to the regular assembly session in September to protect tenants.

Earlier in the session, Minister Pak reported on the government's antidrought measures to the House panel. He said that 1.8 billion won of the total of 2.5 billion won in subsidies had been released to the farmers who were fighting drought in Kyongsang-Pukto, Cholla-Namdo and Cholla-Pukto.

During the session, minority camp lawmakers claimed in their respective interpellations that the government purchase price of summer crops should be increased drastically to guarantee the farmers' production cost of the grains.

The Democratic Korea Party members insisted on an increase of 30.3 percent, while the Korea National Party members asked for 25.5 percent.

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ONE-YEAR JAIL TERM SENTENCED TO ASSEMBLY LAW VIOLATOR

SK070059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Pusan--A 23-year-old youth, arrested in March on charges of antigovernment activities, yesterday was acquitted on a charge that he violated the national security law.

The Pusan District Criminal Court found the youth, Yi Ho-chol, guilty of violation of the non-defunct martial law and of the law on assembly and demonstration. Judge So Sok-ku sentenced Yi to one year in prison on charges of violation of those laws.

The judge sentenced a codefendant, Chong Kwi-sun, 21, a woman, to a suspended 8-month prison term on charges of harboring or helping Yi to escape while the youth was being sought for his role in an on-campus demonstration in this city last year.

Yi was working as a waiter at a beer hall in Myongdong in Seoul when arrested March 30. He was held while police were seeking suspects in the March 18 burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan in an extensive search.

Judge So withheld a sentence against a third codefendant, Sol Kyong-hae, 23, a woman.

The judge stated that the charge that Yi made statements criticizing government policy cannot constitute a violation of the national security law.

He said he made the lenient decisions for the three defendants because leniency is a strong point of democracy.

The prosecution had demanded 10 years' imprisonment against Yi on charges of violating the national security law, the now-dead martial law and the law on assembly and demonstration. It had asked that the other codefendants be sentenced to 5 years in prison each.

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON INSPECTS DROUGHT-HIT SOUTHEASTERN REGION

SK070104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Yongdok, Kyongsang Pukto--President Chon Tu-hwan, while inspecting drought-hit areas in this southeastern region of the country yesterday, instructed relevant government officials to work out all available measures to fight the drought, including the repairing of ponds and reservoirs.

"Preserving rain (in ponds and reservoirs) in anticipation of a drought is a scientific way of farming," the president said.

He gave these instructions when he stopped in the Yongyang and Hyongju County offices where he received administrative briefings.

The president instructed the officials to "intensively" develop rural communities by paving roads, constructing a piped water supply system and developing the livestock and horticultural industries.

If such projects are successfully carried out, the president said, rural communities will have a standard of living equal to that of urban towns.

"Taking this year's experience as a lesson," he told the officials, "we should work out a rice seedling transplantation plan from early in spring each year."

Concerning the execution of government policies, the president said, "once the government adopts policy programs after consulting pertinent specialists, the people should render concerted cooperation efforts in an affirmative manner."

He added that "all public servants should have a sense of authority to formulate policies appropriate for condition in their respective areas and carry them out steadily even when the heads of their offices are changed."

The president, accompanied by Minister of Home Affairs No Tae-u and other officials, arrived at a dried stream near here in the morning, giving words of encouragement to farmers from underground sources for paddy fields often miles away.

He then helicoptered to another place to observe farmers taking part in various antidrought projects.

The president shook hands with local residents and asked them to do their utmost to fight the drought.

Other officials accompanying the president were Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Pak Chong-mun, Minister of Construction Kim Chong-ho, Gov Chong Chae-chin of Kyongsang Pukto and Kim Mun-hun, director of the Office of Rural Development.

The president returned to Seoul late in the afternoon.

CSO: 4120/329

BRIEFS

LAWMAKER'S 'STATUS' SUSPENDED--The disciplinary committee of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) yesterday decided to suspend the "status" of Rep Yun Ki-tae for two months after charging him with the use of violence against another fellow lawmaker recently. The decision is subject to approval by a party leaders' meeting today. Under the ruling, Yun will be unable to undertake official party functions during the period, including speeches at official party meetings. Yun, 52, allegedly beat Rep Kim Won-ki, 46, of the same DKP, in the face with fists over remarks Kim made at a party meeting last Tuesday. The committee also decided to recommend to the party president that Rep Kim should make a public apology because he, failing to exercise self-restraint, damaged the party image in one way or another. [Text] [SK290119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S. F-16 AIR CRASH--Seoul, 6 Jul (YONHAP)--An F-16 aircraft of the United States Air Force crashed Tuesday on the outskirts of the southern provincial city of Chonju, the U.S. Forces Command here announced. The announcement said the airplane was on a regular flight mission at the time of the accident. The condition of the one-man crew and the reason for the crash were not immediately available. [Text] [SK060840 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 6 Jul 82]

FISHING BOAT ESCAPES NORTH--Seoul, 6 Jul (YONHAP)--A South Korean fishing boat with 38 crew members aboard narrowly escaped an abduction attempt by a North Korean patrol boat Monday while fishing on the high seas some 352 kilometers northeast of Ulung Island in the East Sea, South Korean authorities announced Tuesday. The Office of Fisheries said the South Korean boat "Songjin No 5" was ordered to halt by a North Korean patrol ship Monday at around 17:30 KST (8:30 GMT). It refused to stop, the announcement said, the North Koreans opened fire, shattering the windows in the boat's steering room. Four North Korean seamen and naval officers then boarded the boat, threatened the crew at gunpoint, and ordered the captain to steer the boat northward. There were no casualties and the boat is returning to Mukho port, Kangwon Province, according to an announcement by the Office of Fisheries. The announcement said that when the South Korean crew refused to comply with the order, the North Koreans seized three pieces of signal equipment and returned to their patrol boat. As soon as the North Korean boarding party left, the South Korean boat sped south and was joined by another South Korean fishing boat at 19:50 KST, which radioed South Korean marine police for help. [Text] [SK060332 Seoul YONHAP in English 0323 GMT 6 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY REVIEWS GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

SK290051 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] With the latest set of economic prescriptions, the government appears to be seeking some deviation from the past four years of retrenchment policy to put greater emphasis upon growth.

The underlying idea is that this year up to June 15, the inflation rate registered only a year-to-year 2.6 percent on the wholesale price basis and 4.4 percent on the consumer price basis.

During the first five months of the year, Korea's current account also produced a relatively small $500 million deficit, which is in stark contrast with last year's comparable $2.5 billion.

Against this background, it seems, the government is going to pursue the policy emphasis turn. Another consideration is apparently the present economic condition in the nation.

Despite the three rounds of stimulus packages taken earlier this year, the economy has generated no definite signs of recovery as yet.

Fundamentally, the latest steps differ sharply from their predecessors largely oriented toward stability. That's why some call the latest version "shock therapy."

The drastic slash in bank interest rates by a maximum four percentage points compares with the four rounds of just one percentage point cut since last November.

With a prolonged business slump reigning, local businesses have been badly hurt. This was what Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song had in mind when he said that the nation is not going to see any decisive economic vigor or the much talked-about "second economic take-off" in the 1980s without revitalizing business activity first.

The major reduction in bank interest rates, matched by a sizable cut in corporate tax rates, should be viewed in this perspective.

The nation's economic troubles now comes mainly from two sides--continuous slowdown in exports and the worsening financial shape of local businesses.

Of the bottlenecks, the government has not much to do to boost the sagging export performance, so long as the world economy itself is deep in slump.

So the business relief package focuses on the other problem with intensity, never seen in recent years. It calls for lightening the financial cost of the business, which has been accumulated under the influence of the persistent recession.

In this respect, the new policy direction might as well be called "epochal" as the deputy prime minister put it. In the past, the government rather showed hesitancy to that kind of seemingly pro-business measures, chiefly due to the consideration to the difficulty involved in getting national consensus.

But now, many agree that time has arrived when something has to be done urgently to basically restructure the economy and shore up the competitiveness of domestic industries, having suffered under ever-weakening financial position.

Furthermore, when the severe fund shortage following the recent curb-loan scandal is counted together, such efforts may not be delayed any longer.

The interest rate cut, meanwhile, is expected to save the business some 400 billion won altogether in one year.

In connection with this, some observers express worry about the possibility that the rate slash may drive funds out of bank accounts to sparkle real-estate speculation.

The government is required to keep close watch to guard against the recurrence of the economic ill, enough of which the country has experienced in the past.

CSO: 4120/329

DAILY VIEWS EPB'S 1983 BUDGET PROJECT

SK080130 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] The Economic Planning Board (EPB) has projected next year's budget scale at 10,300 billion won-10,695 billion won, an 8.5-11.7 percent increase over this year.

The moderate increase is due to a drastic tax deficit, which is expected to top about 600 billion won this year.

The June 28 economy-invigorative measures, characterized by drastic cutbacks in bank interest rates and tax rates, are estimated to cause a 370 billion won tax deficit next year.

These figures were revealed in the EPB's guidelines for the 1982-1983 fiscal operation.

The likely 600 billion won tax deficit for this year, according to the fiscal projection, breaks down to 360 billion won stemming from the economic recession and stable prices; 210 billion won from import declines; and 30 billion won from the June 28 measures.

Accordingly, the EPB has decided to reduce or reserve 210 billion won worth of nonurgent public projects in the year's second half.

Under these circumstances, the EPB is considering raising the 1983 public project budget by a moderate 300 billion won over this year or freezing it at this year's level.

The 300 billion won increase, according to the Prime Economic Ministry, means an 11.7 percent increase in the 1983 budgetary scale as compared with this year.

At the same time, the freezing of the public project budget works out to an annual 8.5 percent increase.

The board tallied the available revenue for next year at 10.119 billion won, representing only a 5.6 percent rise over this year. And the tally underlines the 27.6 billion won-57.6 billion won in red ink in the 1983 budgetary program.

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY GIVES DETAIL ON REVISION OF TAX LAWS

SK240124 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Sweeping changes in the business-related tax system are to be pursued in a direction as to strongly support the consolidation of capital stock by businesses, while taxing the returns on financial assets more heavily.

In a package proposal for the planned revision of tax laws, the Ministry of Finance said yesterday that a provisional tax preference is under study to deduct 5 percent of additionally invested equity shares from the global tax for each shareholder. The proposed measure is meant to be in effect till the end of next year.

In another significant initiative, the Finance Ministry seeks to impose two times as high a tax on the interest income from anonymous bank deposits as that on named deposits. At present, the rate is uniformly 10 percent (15 percent, when educational tax included). The new rate is 20 percent (25 percent in the case of anonymity).

The discrimination against anonymity, which the ministry wants to implement from July 1, 1983, also aims at stock dividends, bonds and discounted promissory notes. Residential cards will provide [word indistinct] for this purpose.

These and other guidelines proposed for the tax reform requires to rewrite at least three laws--the law on tax exemption and reduction, corporate tax law and income tax law.

The ministry plans to submit the tax measures before the National Assembly, likely to meet for an extraordinary session sometime in July. During the course, the ministry proposals could go through some changes.

And if the National Assembly is not in session as expected, ministry officials said, the revised drafts will go to the forthcoming regular session in September.

The ministry proposals also call for unifying the corporate tax rates to 36 percent, regardless if it is a publicly listed company or not. The current rate is 33 percent in the case of publicly listed business and 38 percent otherwise.

Only when a firm's tax base, on which tax assessment is made, does not exceed 50 million won, the present single rate of 22 percent would remain unchanged.

As the "presumptive tax on dividends," the ministry proposed to hike the legally provided level of adequate internal retention rate to encourage the business to increase its capital stock.

Presently, the adequate retained surplus level is set at 50 percent of the taxable corporate earnings and the retained amount in excess of that limit is taxed as corporate income tax, while the shareholders are paying more as dividend tax than they should.

The Finance Ministry plans to allow the corporations to choose the refernce retention level from between the current 50 percent and the 5 percent of their [word indistinct] capital (this sum, however, cannot exceed 10 billion won).

In brief, a ministry official directly in charge of tax affairs, said, "We are going to make it more profitable for the business to pour its own money than to borrow from outside."

He also disclosed that no consideration has been given to the cause of increasing the government revenue.

Overall, the proposals consist of four parts, respectively designed to: better the climate for investment activity and shore up the financial position of the business; play up the principle of market competition; stimulate the economy on the taxational side; and reduce the existing restraints on normal business operation.

In the package, the ministry also proposes to:

--Extend the deadline for the temporary tax break for additionally made investment from the end of 1985 (to be eligible, the additional investment should be made before the end of 1983, instead of the end of 1982 as was set earlier.)

--Redefine the scope of small shareholders to tighten the eligibility for the present taxational benefit (at present, a shareholder who has 1 percent or less interest in equity capital or whose stocks total 100 million won in combined par value is subject to separate tax rates on his dividends, instead of global tax rates).

--Lighten by half the taxational burden on anonymous curb loans (at present, additional tax is levied on the corporate representative, separately from the withholding tax on such interest payment).

CSO: 4120/329

BRIEFS

DROUGHT DAMAGE MEASURES URGED--President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the government and pertinent local administrations should work out measures designed to minimize damages caused by chronical floods and droughts as much as possible. For this, the government and the provincial administrations should maintain close yet steady cooperation, the president said after he was given the monthly economic briefing at the Economic Planning Board. Pointing out that certain districts in the southern provinces are stricken by a long drought at present, the president called for national efforts to overcome difficulties presented by the prolonged dry spell. Those who are out of the drought-stricken areas should also be sympathetic of those who suffer from the drought by making such gestures as economizing on the consumption of water. The president then called on the government to facilitate the supply of loans to smaller companies. He said pertinent government offices and banks should be active in supplying the loans, saying, "They should locate small and medium-size companies that need funds and provide money needed." [Text] [SK250111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 82 p 1]

ANTI-DROUGHT CHEAP ELECTRICITY--Kwangju--The branch of the Korea Electricity Power Corp. (KEPCO) here yesterday decided to drastically lower the rates for electricity to be used for the operation of water pumps in order to help farmers in Cholla Pukto overcome the prolonged drought conditions plaguing most of the country. The facilities necessary for the supply of electricity will be installed free of charge to help farmers draw electricity to their paddies. The rate for 150 kw hours will be decreased by 62.4 percent from 11,700 won to 4,400 won if farmers utilize electricity from houses. In the case of drawing electricity from factories, the charge for 200 kw hours will be lowered by 76.2 percent from 17,100 won to 470 won. Officials from the branch of KEPCO will be stationed at Haenam'gun where the drought has hit the hardest in order to provide electric service to the farmers rapidly. [Text] [SK070131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/329

5.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

'YONHAP' REPORTS 5 JULY SESSION OF PUSAN ARSON TRIAL

SK051303 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Pusan, Korea, 5 Jul (YONHAP)--Catholic Father Choe Ki-sik Monday admitted most of the charges against him in connection with the recent arson of the American Cultural Center in this port city.

Choe of the Wonju Diocese, accused of harboring codefendant Kim Hyun-chang, 32, and two other key suspects in the case, made the admission under questioning from the prosecution during the fourth trial session at the Pusan District Criminal Court.

One of the 16 defendants standing trial for the arson attack on the American facility on March 18, Choe admitted providing shelter for Kom for 22 months at the Wonju Catholic Training Institute with the knowledge that the had been wanted by police in connection with the Kwangju civil disturbance.

He also acknowledged that he had conveyed more than 500,000 won (some 680 U.S. dollars) in cash to Kim through co-defendant Mun Kil-hwan when Kim was being searched for.

Choe, however, denied that he knew of the indoctrination courses Kim allegedly conducted for students recruited across the country during the period of March 1981 and February 1982.

He contended that he perceived during the period that the students only read some books and studied their subjects.

Meanwhile, Mun, 37, custodian of the training institute, also confessed that he had transmitted the cash of 500,000 won to Kim under the direction of Father Choe.

Monday's trial was attended by an estimated 100 spectators including family members of the defendants and Catholic priest.

The arson claimed the life of one Korean student, and injured three others.

The prosecution ended all of its questioning of the defendants Monday and the defense counsel will conduct cross-examination at the next and fifth session of the trial scheduled for July 12.

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

POPULATION GROWTH MEASURES--Seoul, 5 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's Health and Social Affairs Ministry will step up a drive to curb population growth, by strengthening social benefits for families with two children or less. The measure is prompted by an expected sharp population growth caused by men and women who, born during the baby boom ater the 1950-53 Korean war, are now entering their peak reproductive years. According to the ministry's plan, families with two children or less will enjoy social security benefits and taxes will favor families with fewer children. The ministry also plans to improve family planning services, including education and the supply of recently developed contraceptive devices. In another move, the ministry will widen employment opportunities for women by revising labor laws which prohibit the employment of women in some professions. This measure is expected to discourage the tendency of some families to continue reproducing until a son is born, reflecting Korea's traditional preference for males. The ministry hopes to reduce the population growth rate from the current 1.57 to sepo percent by the year 2050. [Text] [SK050236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0226 GMT 5 Jul 82]

PUSAN ARSON TRIAL--Pusan, Korea, 5 Jul (YONHAP)--The Pusan District Court Monday conducted its fourth session in the trial of the suspects involved in the March 18 arson of the American Cultural Center (ACC) in this port city. Kim Hyong-chang, a key suspect in the case, acknowledged that co-defendants Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk had attended indoctrination courses he conducted at the training institute of the Wonju Catholic Cathedral, but denied that he had instructed Mun to set fire to the ACC building. The prosecution also questioned Father Choe Ki-sik of the Wonju Diocese. Choe is accused of harboring Kim in Wonju. The prosecution alleged that Choe knew of the indoctrination courses conducted by Kim at the training institute in his diocese, but did not report it to the diocese authorities. Monday's trial was attended by an estimated 100 spectators including family members of the defendants and Catholic priests. A total of 16 suspects were indicted in connection with the arson, which claimed the life of one Korean Student and injured three others. [Text] [SK050742 Seoul YONHAP in English 0729 GMT 5 Jul 82]

KWANGJU ARSONISTS JAIL TERMS--Seoul, 5 Jul (YONHAP)--The Seoul District Criminal Court Monday sentenced Chong Sun-chol, 27, to five and a half years in jail for setting fire to the American Cultural Center in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, for attempting to smuggle himself into Japan and for violating martial law and the firearms and explosives control law. Chong was convicted of masterminding the arson at the American Cultural Center on December 9, 1980,

following the bloody anti-government demonstration in the southern provincial capital in May of the same year. The court also gave one year sentences to Chong Chin-yol, 31, a former bank official, and Kim Pong-chin, 35, a former religious organization leader. They were convicted of harboring Chong when he was sought by police. The court sentenced Pak Key-tong, 30, a former student at Korea University, to one and a half years imprisonment for violating martial law and trying to illegally leave the country. Pak allegedly played a key role in anti-government demonstrations at Korea University. Both Chong and Pak went into hiding after their attempt to smuggle themselves into Japan was discovered by police early this year. They were arrested in March as suspects in the Pusan American Cultural Center arson which occurred March 18. The prosecution had demanded 10 years in jail for Chong and four years for Pak last months. [Text] [SK050743 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 5 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/329

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ROK PROMOTES TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Loans, Tax Benefits Due for Technology"]

[Text] Minister of Science and Technology Lee Chung-oh said that his ministry will drastically strengthen support for private businesses which are engaged in development of new technology.

In his report to President Chun Doo Hwan at the second technology promotion conference at the Capitol yesterday, the minister said the support will include loan and tax benefits. The conference was also attended by 230 individuals from government agencies, newspapers and businesses including Prime Minister Yoo Chang-soon and all cabinet members.

The science and technology minister said the special excise tax for those products developed by new technology will be lowered and is expected to contribute to the nation's technological innovation.

He said at present, such products are levied special excise tax amounting to 10 percent of the basic tax rate for the first two years after they were developed and 40 to 70 percent for two to four more years.

But the tax rate is still high for those businesses which have invested heavily in technology development. The Ministry of Science and Technology has consulted with the related government agencies and agreed to levy a new goods special excise tax amounting to 10 percent of the basic tax rate for the first four years and to increase the percentage by 30 percent each year from the fifth year.

The minister said until now, 50 percent of the facilities set up by private businesses to develop technology has been free from tax. The exemption was granted as an allowance for depreciation cost. The ministry will exempt tax for 90 percent of such facilities from now, Lee said.

Customs tax for all equipment and facilities imported by private research institutes for technology development research will be exempted. Previously only the equipment imported by state-run research institutes has been exempted from customs tax. Private institutes have been allowed to pay the customs tax in three to five-year installments.

Minister Lee said the ministry plans to provide a total of 800 billion won in government loans to businesses from 1983 to 1986 to promote technology development. The loans will be available for businesses at eight to nine percent annual interest as in the case for credit export financing loans.

He said his ministry also plans to gradually increase credit loans for those firms which cannot benefit from the government loans due to mortgage difficulties.

When government agencies purchase goods from private firms, the cost of technology development will be included in the purchase price paid by the agencies, the minister said. The government will put greater emphasis on the quality than on price in making purchases, he said.

Dr. Chae Yong-bok, president of the Korea Research Institute of Chemical Technology said that private government companies will jointly invest an estimated 100.7 billion won on 200 projects related to the fine chemical industry from 1982 to 1986. The total breaks down to 58 billion won from the government and 42.7 billion won from the private sector.

Those fine chemical projects include developing technology for manufacturing color film, agricultural chemicals, medicines and dyes, he said.

President Chae said the development of the fine chemical industry is necessary for nations like Korea with limited natural resources because the industry consumes less energy and brings higher additional value, compared with other industrial products. He said the development of the fine chemical industry requires highly sophisticated technology.

Chae said his institute and the Ministry of Science and Technology will attempt to produce $4.8 billion worth of fine chemical products in 1986, about 35 percent of the total products to be manufactured in Korea. Approximately $2 billion worth of fine chemical products were produced in 1981, which was about 20 percent of the nation's total products, he said.

Meanwhile, three businesses that contributed greatly to the nation's technological development were acknowledged at the technology promotion conference.

The three were Tong Il Industry Co., which succeeded in developing a computer numerical control machining center, Hankuk Diesel Kiki, Co., which developed a fuel injection equipment for diesel engine and Anjon Chemical Co., which produced Halon 1301 fire extinguisher.

Kim Chan-doo, president of the Kankuk Diesel Kiki Co., was awarded the Order of Industrial Service Merit, Bronze Tower, by the President for the development of a fuel injection equipment.

Dr. Lee Yun-yong, head of the Chemical Engineering Equipment Laboratory of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, was awarded the Order of Civil Merit, Dongbaek, for manufacturing the Halon 1301 fire extinguisher.

President Urges Industry Effort to Renovate Know-How

President Chun Doo Hwan yesterday said that the government will extend maximum "financial and taxational" support to help industrial firms carry out technical renovation.

He called on private business firms to exert maximum effort to that end.

The Chief Executive said that business firms will not be able to overcome the present economic hardship unless competitiveness is strengthened through technical renovation, quality improvement and business rationalization.

President Chun made those remarks at a regular science promotion conference held at the Capitol also attended by pertinent cabinet ministers and officials.

"The time has passed when the nation can depend heavily only on labor-intensive industries, enjoying industrial competitiveness with low wages," Chun said.

As a step to help accelerate technical renovation, he added, the government will try to purchase domestic products as much as possible. He emphasized that business firms should follow suit even though the quality of local goods may not match that of foreign products to some extent.

Stressing that a government-led economy can no longer be as successful as in the past the President said businessmen and industrialists should exert creative efforts to intensify competitive power through technical renovation.

The President asked business to refrain from making excessive investments into certain specific areas as they did so in the past.

CSO: 4120/301

DAILY NOTES LOCALIZATION OF N-POWER PROJECTS

SK250139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] Localization ratios of the nation's nuclear power projects are projected to climb to around 36 percent by 1989 from the present eight percent.

This was disclosed by the Korea Electric Power Corp., the nation's sole electric power company, yesterday.

"Localization is a national policy in the Republic of Korea," said KEPCO President Song Nak-chung, while addressing the Eight Foratom meeting on nuclear energy in Switzerland Tuesday. "Therefore the industries involved in nuclear power business are obliged to localize as much work as possible without jeopardizing quality," Song said.

The government has already designated Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co. (KHIC) to localize major mechanical equipment for power plants, while naming Hyosung Heavy Industry as supplier of major electrical equipment.

According to the KEPCO, the localization ratio was and will be about eight percent for the nuclear power plant No 1; 13.8 percent for plant No 2; 10 percent for plant No 3; 29.2 percent for plants No 5 and 6; 35.5 percent for plants No 7 and 8; and around 36 percent for plants No 9 and 10.

The localization ratio for future projects will be gradually increased along with stated government objectives, Song said.

The share of nuclear power, according to the government's long-term energy program, is to go up to around 41 percent in 1991 from the current level of six percent, while the role of oil-fired power plants will be decreased to roughly 15 percent from the present level of 74 percent.

The first nuclear unit of 587 mega watts (mw) known as Kori Nuclear Power Plant, is a Westinghouse-built two loop pressuried eater reactor with a turbine generator supplied by General Electric Co of Britain.

Since it went into commercial operation April 29, 1978, it has produced 13 billion kilowatt-hours of accumulative generation. Actual plant performance

ratios were higher than planned except in 1981 when a fuel element problem caused the refueling operation to take longer than anticipated, said Song.

He said that the operational performance was 46 percent in 1978, 61.3 percent in 1979, 67.4 percent in 1980 and 56.3 percent in 1981.

The second nuclear plant unit of 650 mw is under construction. Currently pre-operational tests and startup tests are under way. The predicted completion date is the end of June 1983. The primary system was also supplied by Westinghouse and the secondary system by GEC.

The third plant is a 687 mw Candu reactor. Atonomic energy of Canada supplies the primary system and the turbine generator unit by Brown Boveri Howden of Canada and Nei Parsons of Britain. Startup activities are ongoing. The unit is expected to reach full power by the end of this year.

The nuclear power units Nos 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 are under construction.

CSO: 4120/329

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FORMER AMBASSADOR HAM PYONG-CH'OL DISCUSSES ROK-U.S. RELATIONS

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Apr 82 p 5

[Interview with Ham Pyong-ch'ol, former ROK ambassador to United States, by Yi Tong-hun, chief of political and economic affairs department of HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, on such issues as national security, history of Korean-U.S. relations, and Korean-U.S. sentiment; date and place not specified]

[Text] Chief Yi: This year is the 100th anniversary of the opening of relations between Korea and the United States, and the two countries are well into the various ceremonies marking the occasion. The U.S. Vice President George Bush is visiting Korea as part of the ceremonial events.

It is a fact that the United States has been the mainstay of Korean security and that the so-called alliance of blood has been maintained.

That is to say, Korean-American relations have had a profound influence on Korea's existence and will continue to do so in the future; therefore I think it very important that we consider the direction in which the two countries' relations are developing, while reviewing the present and the past of Korean-American relations.

First, shall we reflect on what kind of real relations have been maintained under the so-called alliance of blood?

Dr Ham: No matter what country, when two countries establish relations those relations are bound to be based in mutual benefit.

Relations can be neither established nor maintained between states under the idea that only one side benefits while the other is used to its detriment.

Korean-American relations are no exception, and I think that it is in this light that we must reflect on the past and present as well as continue to develop relations in the future.

When our ancestors established diplomatic relations with the United States 100 years ago, they had their own calculations and goal consciousness, and it is a fact that we wanted the establishment of relations.

At that time, we were completely surrounded geographically by three powerful countries--China, Russia, and Japan--who repeatedly fought to invade the Korean peninsula and made it a dependency.

The Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars made our country a battlefield of blood, pain, and destruction.

We were absorbed in various efforts to prevent such sacrifices.

We proclaimed neutrality before the Russo-Japanese War broke out, but we did not have the strength to maintain our position and we were unable to receive protection from international law or from other great powers.

Eventually, we came to think that in order to control China, Russia, and Japan, we should bring in another of the world's powers, America.

This is where we can find the goal consciousness of seeking real advantage in security aspects.

Having suffered greatly at the hands of neighboring countries, our ancestors judged that America, located on the far Pacific shore, would have no territorial ambitions and they thought that aligning themselves with America would help to break through the Japanese encirclement on the east and the south, to enter the international scene.

Our nation had its own political experience based on a unique culture and history different from China, Russia or Japan, and desiring to protect our sovereignty and independence we entered into relations with the United States under the calculation of ensuring Korea's international existence.

At that time the United States did not become involved because it was afraid it would be damaging to get entangled in the three countries fighting so that our ancestor's calculations proved incorrect, but the situation in which aligning ourselves with the United States is absolutely vital to our national security continues even today.

Therefore, if there is a great principle of our foreign policy, it is to have close friendly relations with the United States, using those relations to get help in overcoming the difficulties deriving from the geographical situation of the Korean peninsula.

I believe that this will be the mainstay of our diplomatic policy in the future.

Chief Yi: You said that diplomatic relations are based in the common interests of the two countries involved; what advantages do you see the United States gaining in Korean-U.S. relations?

Dr Ham: I see America as gaining its own advantages. Of course, from the American point of view, they do not attach the importance to Korea that we do. But, the United States does not want any further communization of

Korea and does not want war to break out in the Korean peninsula. That is, current Korean-U.S. relations are maintained because Korea is of help to American interests in terms of national interests in the Western Pacific and strategic advantage.

Therefore we have a mutual security treaty and U.S. soldiers are stationed in Korea.

Chief Yi: With the visit to the United States by President Chun Tu-hwan last year Korea-U.S. security ties were further solidfied, and the people are well aware of the fact that we have begun a new era of partnership.

Recalling this, it seems that in the future Korean-U.S. relations must develop further in the direction of not vertical but horizontal relations, i.e., equal relations.

Dr Ham: If any of our people still think that because we are small and the United States is big, because we are weak and the United States is strong we rely on and benefit from the United States, then there can be no partnership relations.

We now speak of Korean-U.S. relations as a partnership; this is strengthened as each and all of the Korean people gain a realistic sense of our relations with the United States.

We must have a realistic sense in international relations; if we get caught up in useless feelings and emotions, proper relations cannot be established. If too much is attached to feelings, it is difficult to establish state relations.

Quite the opposite, the more equal relations are desired, the more it is necessary to look coldly at reality.

It is a fact that we receive help from the United States in security affairs, but we are contributing not only to America's security but to the common interest of the entire free world.

Korea, which nonetheless has the same political ideals and system as the United States, is succeeding in economic development and is devoting itself to self-dependent defense and peaceful reunification in order to prevent war in the Korean peninsula; these are examples of our contributions to world peace.

We too are a mutually supporting country which gives benefits to various other countries.

Korea is not the only country to have mutual security relations with the United States.

Such powers as Japan, West Germany or Great Britain are not American dependencies; but they all have mutual security relations with the United

States while making their various contributions to the common interest of the West. Also, what I doubly desire is that we scrupulously refrain from trying to force state relations to fit emotions, black-white logic, or individual ethics, since those relations can be distorted according to views or interpretations.

Chief Yi: The situation is that with the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song, North Korea is making more bellicose statements toward the South than ever before, and there is also the danger that North Korea will embark on some military adventure in the process of establishing Kim Chong-il's succession.

The arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Institute and the anti-U.S. pronouncements of a few religious figures which could cause a rift in relations with the United States, the country that holds the key to the security of the Korean peninsula among the people at the difficult time.

Dr Ham: It seems that some individuals and tiny minorities are imagining that their emotional views represent the view of the majority of the Korean people; that is a very undemocratic and dangerous way of thinking. The question is whether our people truly have such vicious and anti-American feelings as to set fire to the U.S. Cultural Institute; I definitely do not think so. The basic difference is that the act of arson was done to worsen Korean and American feelings; it was not done as an expression of already bad feeling.

Thus, with regard to the motive and purpose, there is no room for excuses even if we accept a pro-communist interpretation.

Furthermore, this arson incident resulted in murder, making it a more severe problem. Relations between the two countries will grow even closer in the future, and I want to emphasize that they will be of greater help and benefit to Korea.

Chief Yi: Please speak about the anti-American pronouncements of those few religious figures.

Dr Ham: The religious circle itself also revealed that the current incident was done by a handful of people in the education sector and was not the expression of the whole; therefore, I don't want to discuss the issue in terms of relationship between religion and politics. This is because to continue talking about it only escalates the problem. Also, since the background investigation has been completed by the authorities it seems best not to discuss the matter any further.

However, what I can discuss in principle is that I see serious problems in the involvement of religion in politics.

This is especially true because we have not one but many religions.

One thing I would like to add as a person who has been responsible for the conduct of diplomatic affairs is that demanding the recall of a country's

ambassador is the last step before cutting relations, and should not be done lightly.

I don't know if these people realize the seriousness of what they are saying, but to repeat myself, it is the same as asking to sever relations with the United States.

It is one thing to ask that this or that problem be corrected or be properly explained and correctly resolved, but it is absolutely necessary to refrain from asking the dismissal of another country's ambassador.

Chief Yi: Now our country too has emerged economically as a "small giant before the big giants," and it is an undeniable fact that we are a competitive nation in the area of light industrial products.

From our point of view, the recent attempt by U.S. business to export to Korea tainted salmon eggs, or the schemes of American businessmen to export rice have not been very pleasant. I think that when there is a misunderstanding or something needing correction between the two countries we can always express ourselves with etiquette and formality....

Dr Ham: If Americans applied unreasonable pressure to sell rice to us or deliberately tried to sell tainted canned salmon, we should take legal measures and invoke the formalities of social norms to press the issue strongly and receive compensation.

Whether it's because we are introverted people, we keep things inside for a time only to burst forth suddenly; this can cause others to think us strange.

We must press when necessary and speak up when necessary; that is diplomacy.

Although some people might wonder why such an issue should be pressed, Americans think it proper to distinguish misunderstandings or mistakes.

This can be seen as a cultural difference, and I believe that in order to further strengthen Korean-U.S. relations in the future, an effort to understand each other's culture and way of thinking is necessary.

We imported American rice because we had a bad harvest and did not have enough rice reserves, and last year's crop estimates could not be made accurately until after the rice harvest was in.

If all we think about is that Americans made money selling rice when we were the ones who bought it because we needed it, that is a low-level way of thinking.

Therefore, what will we do if after saying we will not import any more rice from the United States we encounter an unexpected bad crop?

This kind of thing is important in international relations.

As for the canned salmon eggs, the U.S. government absolutely did not knowingly permit the export of tainted salmon eggs to Korea.

Also, if the various investigative agencies in the United States had confirmed that the product was tainted, they would have immediately disposed of it.

We must also bear in mind that the United States is not only an exporter; it is also a major importer of Korean goods.

I am repeating myself, but it is a big problem if anybody thinks that because the United States is a big country, a Christian nation and a country that values human rights, it should completely sacrifice its state interests in its relations with us.

Even the U.S. president cannot sacrifice U.S. national interests to aid Korea.

This is because in taking the oath of office, the U.S. president promises his people that he will do his best to promote the national interest.

We must bear in mind that Korean-U.S. relations can grow and develop only in a pleasant atmosphere where the two countries mutually respect each other's national interests and are happy like a loving, newly wed couple.

Chief Yi: The conclusion is that strong Korean-U.S. security relations can only continue under the basic premise of common interest.

Dr Ham: That is correct: It is a big mistake to think that because Korean-U.S. relations were born of an alliance of blood that they will continue unchanged for hundreds of years even if ignored.

I recall the famous words of British Prime Minister Gladstone when he was responding to questions on diplomatic policy in Parliament.

"There is no eternal enemy to the British Empire. Also there is no eternal friend to the British Empire."

"If there is anything eternal to the British Empire, it is only the interests of the British Empire."

State relations are not eternal but state interests are.

Thus it is diplomacy to find where Korean and American interests coincide and foster relations from there; it must be emphasized that today's diplomacy is not something done only by diplomats but by the whole nation together.

If such efforts are continued unfalteringly, Korean-U.S. security relations can continue indefinitely and our national desire of peaceful reunification will someday be achieved.

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CSO: 4108/150

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YI POM-SOK TO VISIT JAPAN NEXT WEEK

SK010812 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 1 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, who will visit Tokyo early next week for a meeting with his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi, will also call on Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and confer with economic affairs ministers, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

The officials said Thursday Yi will have two rounds of talks with Sakurauchi on Seoul's outstanding request for Japanese loans on Monday, the first day of his three-day visit.

On Tuesday, Yi will meet with Finance Minister Michio Watanabe, International trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe, and Toshio Komoto, state minister in charge of economic planning, "as part of Seoul's manifold approach" to resolve the loan issue, the officials said.

Yi will call on Suzuki Tuesday or Wednesday, depending on the latter's schedule, and will also meet with other leading politicians, including former prime ministers Takeo Fukuda and Takeo Miki.

The Korean minister will be joined in Japan by a team of Korean officials including Choi Tong-chin, director-general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, who plan to leave for Tokyo Friday.

Meanwhile, the officials said they had "no knowledge" of a reported trip to Korea by Sakurauchi in September, and dismissed as "groundless speculation" another report published by a Japanese newspaper that South Korea has made a counter-proposal in the loan issue. The paper reported that Korea is willing to accept 2.3 billion U.S. dollars in Official Development Aid (ODA) and another 1.7 billion dollars in commodity loans.

Korea initially requested six billion dollars in ODA loans during a Korean-Japanese foreign ministers' meeting in Tokyo last August. Since then, bilateral negotiations have failed to produce any agreement on the size or nature of the loans.

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY PREVIEWS UPCOMING YI-SAKURAUCHI TALKS

SK010052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Jul 82 p 2

[By Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] A year-old diplomatic row between Korea and Japan on Seoul's bid for $6 billion in loans from Tokyo seems to be getting to the last stage with the sudden visit to Tokyo of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok scheduled for this weekend.

His trip there, albeit unofficial in its nature, is expected to provide a breakthrough in the long-standing controversy in connection with economic cooperation issue through negotiations, on which both sides have locked horns.

The get-together between Yi and his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi, the first of its kind for them, seems to have special importance since it will follow just on the heels of Minister Yi's Washington trip, during which the economic cooperation matter might have been discussed in his meetings with ranking U.S. Government officials and leaders of the Congress.

Minister Yi's Tokyo visit is, to be sure, indicative of a 180-degree turnabout in the method of Seoul's diplomatic approach to tackling the long-festering economic cooperation issue.

The projected foreign ministers' meeting, if it turns out to be smooth and successful, is most likely to pave the way for a summit conference between Seoul and Tokyo, which will help put the current strained ties on the right track, diplomatic observers noted.

The Yi-Sakurauchi meeting may be a crucial turning point to decide the future of Korean-Japanese relations with regard to the economic cooperation problem.

In fact, they have dipped to a low ebb during the past year amidst little tangible progress in the year-long negotiations on the loan issue.

It was in April last year that the government asked for a package loan amounting to $6 billion in official development assistance (ODA) from Japan to help finance the Fifth Five-Year Socio-Economic Program, which started this year.

Seoul's demand for increased economic cooperation, unparalleled to the amount Japan has so far provided for Korea, was initially raised as a token to bring

the binational ties into a new phase of cooperation based on reciprocity and equality following the birth of a new republic in Korea.

Such a Seoul's request stemmed apparently from the justification of the defense role Korea plays which undoubtedly contributes to the peace and stability in Northeast Asia, including Japan.

Korea now spends about 6 percent of its Gross National Product (GNP) and 35 percent of the total government budget on defense purposes.

However, Japan's defense outlay, drastically low compared to the volume of its economy and no match for that of other industrialized nations, has stayed below 1 percent of its GNP, although it has grown up as a major economic power with its GNP accounting for about 10 percent of the global GNP.

Notably, despite the mounting American pressure to boost Japanese military expenditure, taking its share of responsibility in defending the "free world," the Tokyo government earmarked 0.93 percent of its GNP as defense budget for this year.

This meager budget on Japanese defense is compared to the United States' 5.5 percent and France's 3.9 percent last year.

Diplomatic observers argued that the loans Korea had requested from Japan were also justified by the fact that they should compensate for more than $21 billion trade deficit which had piled up in Japan's favor since the normalization of relations in 1965.

Despite the Seoul's background briefing on the need for expanded economic cooperation, the Japanese side refused to comply with Seoul's bid for $6 billion loan in the previous foreign ministers meeting in Tokyo and subsequent ministerial talks in Seoul, on the ground that Tokyo was reluctant to offer what it called security-related cooperation.

With the modification in Seouls' position about the nature of the economic cooperation, a bone of contention in the negotiations was focused on the amount of the loans and method of providing them.

There was no substantial progress in seeking a compromise on the size of the economic cooperation issue in a series of preliminary talks, alternately held in Seoul and Tokyo.

The scope of the economic cooperation Japan envisaged for Korea came to light on April 29 when Japanese Assistant Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanakia conveyed what Tokyo claimed to be a "finally coordinated formula" to former Foreign Minister No Sin-yong.

The amount fo loans Japan suggested is roughly $4 billion, a combination of $1.5 billion in ODA credits and $2.5 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank (JEXIM) loans.

The Japanese Government is also said to be considering an average annual interest rate of about 6 percent for the combined credits to be offered to Seoul as economic cooperation.

Such a Japanese formula is far from Seoul's original demand for $6 billion in total ODA loans and $4 billion in JEXIM credits.

The ODA credits are to be repaid over 17 years at an annual interest rate of about 4 percent after a grace period of seven years and are, "united loans" with which loan recipients will be able to purchase goods from third countries besides the money-lending states.

However, JEXIM loans are "tied credits" which bind loan recipients to buy commodities from loan-offering countries and their interest rates are about 9.25 percent in a repayment period of 5 to 15 years.

In a latest meeting with Japanese ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda, Foreing Minister Yi was learned to have shown a somewhat flexible stance on the total amount of loans on Seoul's original demand for $6 billion with more stress placed on the "quality" of the credits.

Taking into account Minister Yi's perceptions, the coming foreign ministers' meeting in Tokyo may be devoted to seeking a compromise on the terms of loans such as interest rates and nature of loans, diplomatic sources noted.

In a nutshell, their meeting may serve as "all" to decide on the future of Korea-Japan relations as well as the fate of the on-going negotiations concerning the economic cooperation issue, they observed.

They also noted that this month would be a most appropriate time for solution of the economic cooperation issue in the light of busy schedules in the latter part of this year in the two countries.

CSO: 4120/329

ROK, JAPAN FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET 5-6 JULY

SK301130 Seoul YONHAP in English 1120 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jun (YONHAP)--Foreign ministers of South Korea and Japan will meet in Tokyo July 5-6 to discuss Korea's standing request for six billion U.S. dollars from Japan in public loans, the Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday.

The announcement said Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, now visiting the United States, will visit Tokyo for two days at the invitation of Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi. Sakurauchi's invitation was conveyed to the Korean Government Monday through Japanese Minister Toshio Goto at the Japanese Embassy here.

To prepare for the meeting, several working-level officials including Director Choe Tong-chin of Asian Affairs Bureau will fly to Tokyo over this weekend.

A diplomatic source here predicted that the forthcoming foreign ministers' conference, the first one in 11 months since last August in Tokyo, will be a crucial turning point in a year-long move to settle the loan issue.

The source also said Sakurauchi might fly into Seoul to put a finishing touch on the loan issue if the forthcoming Tokyo talks would be successful. Negotiations of the two governments on the issue have been deadlocked since the end of April when Japan aired its intention of offering four billion dollars, including 1.5 billion dollars in soft Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans, to Korea. The Korean Government, insisting on the six billion dollars in ODA loans, turned down the Japanese proposal.

During his stay in Tokyo, Yi will also meet with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and other Japanese Government leaders in multilateral move to help settle the loan issue.

CSO: 4120/329

BRIEFS

ECUADORIAN VICE FISHERIES MINISTER--Seoul; 14 May--Ecuador's Vice Minister for Fisheries Tuly Loor Argote paid a courtesy call on South Korea's administrator of the National Fisheries Administraton Kim Chong-su Friday in Seoul to exchange views on matters of mutual concern, including cooperation on fisheries projects. The Ecuadorian official also visited the Korea Deep Sea Fisheries Association to study Korea's ocean fisheries program. Argote arrived in Seoul Thursday for a four-day visit at the invitation of Kim. During his stay here, he will meet with South Korean officials and tour industrial sites. [Text] [SK180302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 14 May 82]

SAEMAUL SEMINAR--Suwon, Korea, 17 May--Ghana's Secretary for Rural Development and Cooperatives Julius Kwaku Ankomah, Vice Secretary Joe Kwasi Amoako and 101 other foreigners from 15 countries arrived at South Korea's Saemaul (New Community) Leaders Institute Monday in the provincial capital of Suwon, 30 km south of Seoul, for a one-week study program. The 14 other countries dispatching participants to the seminar from May 17 to May 22 are the United States, Malaysia, Colombia, Qatar, Kuwait, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, Nepal and Pakistan. The trainees will study the theory of the Saemaul movement and ways to introduce the movement into their home countries. They will lodge and board together at the institute during the program, and will also inspect exemplary Saemaul village nearby. The Saemaul campaign was launched more than 10 years ago under the leadership of the late President Pak Chong-hui to rehabilitate poverty-stricken farm villages. Last year, the Suwon Institute gave its first education to foreigners, 43 Thais, and then oriented a number of people from other foreign countries, including the Middle East. The movement now plans to train even more foreigners in order to meet the increasing foreign interest in the country's rural development campaign. [Text] [SK180302 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 17 May 82]

NEW ENVOY TO SINGAPORE--The government yesterday appointed Kim Kyong-chol, director general for information and culture of the Foreign Ministry, as ambassador to Singapore, succeeding Yi Sang-ok who has been transferred to the Foreign Ministry proper. A graduate of the College of Political Science and Law at Yonsei University, Kim served as consul in Los Angeles and counselor at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo before he became chief of the Bureau of Information and Culture last September. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA times in English 23 May 82 p 1 SK]

NEW MALAYSIAN ENVOY--Kuala Lumpur (BERNAMA)--The Malaysian Government has appointed its former ambassador to Libya Nik Abdul Majid Mohamed, as the country's new ambassador to the Republic of Korea. He succeeds Moor Adlan Yahayauddin, a Wisma Putra statement said Sunday (June 20). Nik Abdul Majid, a graduate of the University of Malaya, joined the Foreign Service in 1963 and has served in Malaysia's missions in Manila, Jakarta and Addis Ababa. [Text] [SK280647 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jun 82 p 1]

ROK, SURINAME ECONOMIC AGREEMENT--Korean Ambassador to Suriname Mun Hui-chol and Harvey Harold Naarendorp, foreign minister of Suriname, have signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday. The seven-point accord calls, among other things, for the formation of a committee to deal exclusively with such matters as joint ventures and joint exploitation of natural resources by businesses from the two sides. [Text] [SK290054 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 82 p 1]

TRADE TIES WITH SPAIN DISCUSSED--Madrid, 28 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korean Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-hwi conferred Monday with Spain's Minister of Industry and Energy Ignacio Bayon Marine and Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca on ways to step up bilateral economic cooperation, Korean officials said. Kim and the Spanish officials agreed to conclude bilateral agreements on the prevention of double taxation, civil aviation, and economic and technical cooperation "at the earliest possible time," the official said. They also discussed ways to promote joint undertakings in Latin America and Africa, especially in the areas of construction and trade. They agreed to increase the activities of the Korean-Spanish Economic Cooperation Commission, an organization of private sector representatives from both countries, as a means of boosting bilateral economic cooperation. The officials said the Spanish minister of industry and energy has accepted Kim's invitation to visit Korea, and that the visit will be made by the end of the year. [Text] [SK290322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 29 Jun 82]

ROK-JAPAN PARLIAMENTARY LEAGUE--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Korea-Japan Parliamentary League will hold its annual general assembly here September 7010, Yi Sang-ik, visiting Korean secretary-general of the league, said Thursday. Now here to negotiate with his Japanese counterpart over the meeting, Yi said an agreement has been made on the schedule. He also said he has discussed with Japanese parliamentary leaders way of supporting government-to-government negotiations over Seoul's request for $6 billion in loans. Japanese parliamentary leaders have emphasized the need to settle the outstanding issue of economic cooperation as soon as possible, realizing that the two countries are on special terms, he said. In a related development, Ken Yasui, chairman of the Japan-Korea Parliamentary League, will visit Seul July 9-11 to attend a joint meeting of secretaries of the league. Accompanied by Matsuhei Mori, secretary-general of the league, and four other Japanese lawmakers, Yasui will meet with Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok and other government and parliamentary leaders while in Seoul. [Text] [SK020104 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 82 p 1]

INDONESIAN PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER--Seoul, 5 Jul (YONHAP)--Visiting Indonesian Minister of Public Works Purnomosidi Hajisaroso paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion Chongwadae Monday. Also on hand at the meeting were Korean Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho, Indonesian Ambassador to Korea Raden Eddie Suprapto and Chairman Kowara of the Indonesian Contractors' Association. [Text] [SK050750 Seoul YONHAP in English 0725 GMT 5 Jul 82]

ROK-SRI LANKA ECONOMIC COMMITTEE--The Korea-Sir Lanka Sri Lanka-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee will be set up today with the goal of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. Chong Hon-chun, president of the Hyosung Corp has been designated as the first-term co-chairman of the bilateral economic cooperative body, the KCCI said yesterday. Chong will be formally elected to the post shortly before the inauguration of the economic body today. A group of seven Sri Lanka Government officials came to Seoul July 1 to attend the inauguration ceremony of the economic body. The delegation is led by E.P. Paul Perea, director general of the Greater Colombo Economic Commission (GCEC) which supervises the free trade zone of Sri Lanka. He will also serve ad first-term co-chairman of the economic committee for Sri Lanka's part. While in Korea, the Sri Lanka delegation will meet with high-ranking Korean officials to tap the possibility of further economic cooperation between two countries. Among the major figures they have thus far met here are Kang Kyong-sik, minister of finance, Kum Chin-ho, vice minister of commerce and industry and Hah Yeung-ki, governor of the Bank of Korea (BOK). Last year, Korea exported $83,992,000 worth of commodities to Sri Lanka while importing $492,221 worth of Sri Lanka commodities, thus leaving Korea with a heavy trade surplus, according to KCCI. [Text] [SK080111 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 3]

CSO: 4120/329

KTA URGES JAPAN TO OPEN MARKET TO DEVELOPING NATIONS

SK010107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] The Korean Traders Association (KTA) has demanded that Japan come up with a third package of market-opening measures which would favor developing countries like Korea as early as possible.

KTA, which encompasses virtually all Korean exporters, has contended that the previous first and second packages of opening the Japanese market to imports are aimed at only the United States and West European countries.

The request was conveyed Wednesday to Japan through Koji Matsumot, first secretary in charge of economic affairs at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

In the third package, KTA said, Japan should increase drastically both the ceiling and number of items being placed under the generalized scheme of preferences (GSP) in favor of developing countries. The country also should give detailed briefings to representatives of foreign companies based in Japan concerning the previous market-opening steps, the association said.

According to the association, Japan has eliminated tariffs on 96 industrial items while lowering customs duties on 119 others only to benefit industrial countries.

In particular, KTA said, the measures are a big blow to semi-industrial nations like Korea which produce home appliances including washing machines, air conditioners and machine tools and parts.

The simplication of 86 kinds of import procedures is "cosmetics" said the association.

In spite of the "market-opening steps" in disfavor of developing countries, KTA charged that Japan is unwilling to transfer technology related to production of video tape recorders and semiconductors to developing countries.

Korea chalked a trade deficit of $2.9 billion with Japan last year alone.

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SEMINAR ON ROK BUSINESS ADVANCEMENT INTO AFRICA OPENS

SK080115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] A seminar on the advancement of Korean business interests into Africa was held yesterday at the conference room of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI).

On hand at the one-day function, sponsored by the business forum, were Hong Sun-mo, director-general of African Bureau, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pak Un-so, deputy director general of Bureau of Trade Promotion, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Cha Tong-se, senior researcher of the Korean Economic Institute (KIET) and some 88 local businessmen.

The meeting was aimed at discussing ways of intereasing the Korean exports to African nations on the occasion of President Chon Tu-hwan's planned state visits to our African nations in August--Nigeria, Kenya, Gabon, and Senegal.

Panelists at the meeting shared the views that a policy emphasis in Korean marketing activities in Africa should be placed on the export on capital goods, resources development projects and construction fields, among other things, in consideration of vigorous economic development program the African countries are now pursuing.

In particular, the government should spare no efforts in helping local private enterprises to advance into the African nations, they stressed, adding that Korean private contractors are advised to push into the African countries in partnership with advanced countries which are already represented in Africa.

Small scale investment in AFrica, not to mention large-scale ones, should not be neglected to avoid possible risk in view of the political unrest in some African nations, they argued.

They also said the Korean businessmen should keep in mind that two-way trade between Korean and African nations be developed with a view to mutual benefits, which they alleged, will pay off in the long-term.

Meantime, businessmen attending the meeting requested the government to exert every effort to ease trade barriers of varying kinds taken by the African countries.

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

CHON URGES EXPLORATION OF REMOTE EXPORT MARKETS

SK110059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday called on elder businessmen to exert redoubled efforts to tide over the present economic hardship while exploiting overseas export markets in such remote areas as the African continent.

Exchanging talks with them over a luncheon at Chongwadae, the chief executive remarked that "it is true the world economy as well as the national economy are in difficult situations, but the government will surely overcome them."

He asked them to cope with the difficult economic situation of today with "firm belief and confidence."

In addition, the nation's big business firms are asked to extend positive support to help develop small and medium industrial concerns, he said.

Exploitation of overseas export markets in advanced countries is important, but as much efforts should be exerted for the exploitation of markets in remote areas of the world, the president said.

He noted that the government of the Fifth Republic has endeavored to expand the nation's export activities with emphasis placed on the increase in industrial productivity, technical renovation and the promotion of quality control.

Among the 21 participants at the luncheon were Kim Yong-wan, former chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI); Yi Pyong-chol, chairman of the Samsung group; Chong Chu-yong, chairman of the FKI; Pak Yong-hak, chairman of the Dainong Group; Ku Cha-kyong, chairman of the Lucky Group; Cho Chung-hun, chairman of the Hanjin Group; Yang Chong-mo, chairman of the Kukje (ICC) Corp., Chong Su-chang, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Sin Pyong-hyon, chairman of the Korean Traders Association.

CSO: 4120/329

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

IRANIAN OIL PRICE INCREASES--Seoul, 25 Jun (YONHAP)--Iran's state-run National Iranian Oil Co (NIOC) has notified its South Korean business connection, the Ssangyong Oil Refinery Co, that it will raise its oil prices by one U.S. dollar per barrel effective July 1, business sources said here Friday. Ssangyong was informed June 22 that the prices of Iranian light and heavy crude oil will be 31.20 dollars and 29.30 dollars per barrel, respectively. Iran's new price for crude oil is still below the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) base price for comparable quality crude. Korea imported Iranian light and heavy oil at 34.20 dollars and 32.30 dollars, respectively, late last year, in accordance with last year's OPEC unified oil price system. However, NIOC notified Ssangyong of price reductions independent of OPEC on February 5, Februrary 12 and February 21 this year, which cut crude oil prices by an average of four dollars per barrel. At present, Ssangyong imports 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day from Iran, representing 10 percent of Korea's oil imports. NIOC's price hikes will increase Korea's overall average crude import price by 10 cents per barrels, raising the domestic oil price increase factor by 0.3 percent, economic analysts at the Energy-Resources Ministry said here. The analysts added, however, that a 5.4 percent rise in the Korean won-U.S. dollar exchange rate since the beginning of this year is forcing a 3.9 percent increase in domestic oil prices. [Text] [SK250252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 25 Jun 82]

FISH PRODUCTS EXPORT DECREASE--Seoul, 29 Jun (YONHAP)--South Korea's exports of fishery products amounted to 421.67 million U.S. dollars in the first five months of 1982, down 3.6 percent from the comparable period last year, it was learned here Tuesday. National Fisheries Administration statistics showed that the January-May export figure represented 39.3 percent of the target figure of 1,074 million dollars for 1982. Officials at the administration attributed the sluggish performance to a poor harvest of pelagic fish. The statistics showed that during the five-month period, foreign sales of deep-sea fishery products declined 19.1 percent from the same period in 1981 to 141.62 million dollars. Sales of fishing nets fell 19.3 percent to 41.13 million dollars. Exports of live and fresh fish in the period declined by 5.3 percent from last year's level to 58.85 million dollars, while foreign sales of frozen fishery products increased 29.8 percent to 63.41 million dollars, canned marine products rose 31.5 percent to 18.91 million dollars, salted and pickled fishery products increased 1.7 percent to 65.3 million dollars, and other fishery products jumped 45.7 percent to 32.44 million dollars. [Text] [SK290328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 29 Jun 82]

EXPORT INCREASE STATISTICS--Seoul, 2 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korean exports during the first half of this year totaled 10,355 million U.S. dollars, a modest 3.8 percent increase over the corresponding period last year, official statistics showed Friday. According to the statistics available at the Commerce-Industry Ministry, the letter of credit (LC) arrivals during the same six-months reached 8,620 million dollars, a 7.9 percent decrease from the comparable period last year. LC arrivals are considered an advance indicator of export performance. The figures showed exports were more sluggish during the second quarter, registering an increase of 1.2 percent compared with the first quarter's 6.9 percent. They declined 3.6 percent in June, compared with June 1981, the first monthly decline since the beginning of the year. [Text] [SK020151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0120 GMT 2 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/329

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR OCTOBER 1981

[Editorial Report: The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during July 1981]

1 Oct 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Bring New Turn in Higher Education, Upholding Party's Policy": [Summary printed in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 166, JPRS 79250, 20 Oct 81, pp 26-27: "NODONG SINMUN Observes Kim Il-song University Founding"].

1 Oct 81 p 1 lower left corner: "We Warmly Greet National Day of the People's Republic of China": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 190, 1 Oct 81, pp D3-5: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

8 Oct 81 p 1 center: "Let the Whole Party, the Whole Country and the Entire People Turn Out and Vigorously Carry On Grand Nature-Remaking Projects in Response to the Militant Call of the Party": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 196, 9 Oct 81, pp D3-4: "NODONG SINMUN Supports Plenum Proposals"].

10 Oct 81 p 1 lower left: "Goodwill Envoy of Palestine People": [Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 198, 14 Oct 81, pp D14-15: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

10 Oct 81 p 3 lower three-quarters page: "A Greater Victory and Glory are Shining on the Future Party of Our People Following the Party's Banner": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 197, 13 Oct 81, pp D4-9: "Materials on Anniversary of KWP Anniversary: NODONG SINMUN on Anniversary"].

13 Oct 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Establish Winter Production Measures in All Sectors of the National Economy": Notes that preventive measures must be taken to counter adverse winter weather conditions, prevent any hindrance to production and construction and assure the development of economic construction at a continued high pace under the capricious influence of the cold front; calls for a particular effort to maintain winter production while concentrating on the extractive, metals, chemical and building materials industries; urges the functionaries to heed the party call to formulate detailed plans and give close guidance to workers at production sites to assure sufficient reserves of fuel and raw materials so that

factories can run at full capacity during the winter months; emphasizes that storage and transportation facilities should take precautions to protect coal and raw materials from damage from cold temperatures and all workers and functionaries should repair and take good care of heating facilities; urges the functionaries in the ministries and committees of the Administration Council and provincial economic guidance committees to take the lead in establishing thorough measures for winter production to normalize production and maintain production and construction at a continual rapid pace.

14 Oct 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Give Fuller Scope to the Advantages of the System of Industrial Guidance Provided by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 200, 16 Oct 81, pp D1-5: "NODONG SINMUN Views State Guidance of Industry"].

15 Oct 81 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Strengthen Scientific and Technical Guidance of Production": Notes that since industrial production is based on modern machine technology and that the production process proceeds according to principles of technical engineering, the functionaries must give scientific and technical guidance and perform product inspection and evaluation according to the Taean Work System, utilizing the successes achieved through the incorporation of the latest scientific technology so as to hasten the achievement of the new 10 long-range goals and the 20 7-Year Plan; calls for equipment management, regular repairs and maintenance in the production process and for technical innovation to lessen arduous labor, increase population, improve production processes and methodology and widely incorporate them into the production process; urges the party organizations and three revolutions teams not to ignore the technical development but to introduce the results of technical innovation into the production process; exhorts the functionaries who direct production to be well-versed in science and technology and to introduce the latest technical and scientific advances into the production process; calls upon the economic guidance functionaries as the core of the party and those directly in charge of scientific and technological guidance to see to it that production will be normalized at a high level and a large transformation achieved in the grand march to realize the new long-range goals.

16 Oct 81 p 1 lower left: "Goodwill Envoy of the Angolan People": [Summary published in Korean Affairs Report No 168, JPRS 79315, 27 Oct 81, pp 121-122: "Papers Welcome Angolan President's Visit"].

17 Oct 81 p 3 three-quarters page with border: "Let Us Continue To Bring to Completion Our Party's Revolutionary Cause Begun Under the Banner of the 'Down With Imperialism League'": Notes that on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the "Down With Imperialism League" which the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song, organized on 17 October 1926, the Korean people reflect on the great strides communism has made for the Korean nation in eliminating imperialistic colonialist domination and establishing a strong revolution which portends a momentous future for the new generations; emphasizes that the journey traveled in the past 55 years has been a victorious journey of independence, autonomy and socialist construction brilliantly led by Kim Il-song to crush Japanese and U.S. imperialism and further the cause of chuche; points out that

the league has served as a model for the ranks of the revolution to follow with a unified ideological will and determination up to the present under the leadership of the party following the path which Kim Il-song's chuche idea has pointed out to them while solving all problems in revolution and construction in their own fashion; calls for all party members and workers to emulate the young communists of the past and remain loyal to the party and leader and pass on the traditions of loyalty created in the Korean Communist movement, vigorously expedite socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions, realize the revolutionary line and struggle presented to them at the Sixty Party Congress and accomplish the militant task of remaking nature presented to them by the Fourth Plenum of the Sixty Party Central Committee.

20 Oct 81 p 3 upper half with border: "Historic Congress Which Will Mark Epochal Change in the Development of the Youth Movement in Our Country": [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 204, 22 Oct 81, pp D2-6: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial"].

25 Oct 81 p 11 upper left: "Friendship Forced in Blood": Recalls the great demonstration of revolutionary resolve and a model of the dictatorship of the proletariate which the Chinese People's Volunteers presented to the world 31 years ago, on 25 October 1950, when they came to the aid of their Korean compatriots in the Korean Liberation War; notes that they also revered the leader of the Korean people, Kim Il-song as their leader and the Korean Workers' Party as their party, sparing no efforts to carry out their own leader's instructions to care for the people as their own people, spare the trees as their own, respect the mountains and streams as they would their own, in compliance with the instructions they had received from the great leader, Mao Zedong; emphasizes the assistance rendered by the Chinese Peoples Volunteers in rebuilding the country after the war further developing and consolidating the friendship forged in blood under the leadership of the great leaders, Comrades Kim Il-song, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai; stressed the great strides the Chinese people have made along the road to socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariate and in realizing the four great transformations in agriculture, industry, national defense and scientific technology; states that the Korean people have also developed their country in a short time into a strong socialist independent state by achieving great changes in the economy, culture, ideology and morality under the wise leadership of Kim Il-song and are now vigorously engaged in the grand march toward socialist economic construction and the peaceful independent reunification of the country under the leadership of the glorious party center; calls upon all to work toward expelling the U.S. aggressors from South Korea, countering the "two Koreas" policy and maintain the ties of solidarity forged in blood with the Chinese people.

27 Oct 81 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "The Youth Should Inherit and Carry to Completion the Cause of Chuche Under the Banner of the Party": Notes the achievements of the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) which was held recently with representatives from 130 countries from all 5 continents, young reporters and members of the media and which was the occasion for celebration of the militant solidarity among

world youth against imperialism and advocating independence and autonomy; calls for all members of the LSWY to heed the call of Kim Il-song which he gave at the 7th Congress to carry on the cause of chuche, rally around the party as the party's laureate units and honor guard and follow the leadership of the party as their own destiny; exhorts the youths of the new era to follow the party and leader till the end of time; recalls the achievements in the youth movement begun with the "Down With Imperialism League" down through the 1970's culminating with the campaign to implement the decisions of the 6th Party Congress; exhorts the youth to follow the decisions of the 6th Party Congress and the 7th Congress of the LSWY in carrying out the movement to imbue the entire society with the chuche idea and further the independence of the country; calls for absolute loyalty to the leader, Kim Il-song and the party and for all youths to inherit and carry on the cause of chuche to the end; urges LSWY organizations to make the establishment of the unitary ideological system the fundamental bulwark of their organization and to carry out indoctrination in the chuche idea, revolutionary traditions, revolutionary principles, class indoctrination, etc., and give continual guidance in organizational living to their members; exhorts LSWY organizations to organize a mass youth movement for technical innovation and carry out various campaigns including the youth shock brigade movement; urges party organizations to pay greater attention to youth work and inform them regularly of the party line and programs and to instill in the LSWY members a deep understanding of the speech Kim Il-song gave at the 7th Congress so that they will be better able to implement it, put an end to the tragedy of the divided country, bring about the reunification of the country, expedite socialist construction and remain closely allied with world youth organizations, working to bring about the bright future of communism.

31 Oct 81 p 1 bottom half with border: "Programmatic Work Indicating Road of Creditably Inheriting and Completing Revolutionary Cause of Chuche": [Text summarized in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 212, 3 Nov 81, pp D2-3: "NODONG SINMUN" Views Kim Il-song's LSWYK Speech"].

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22 July 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 226

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NOTICE

The series number of one issue of the KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT requires correction. The series number of JPRS 81241 of 9 July 1982 should read 224 instead of 244.

JPRS 81343

22 July 1982

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BRIEFS

REPORT ON TRIAL OF STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique sentenced eight students of Kangwon University of South Korea to prison terms up to 2 years, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. On 22 April, students of the university burnt the stars and stripes in the campus and held a demonstration, scattering anti-U.S., anti-"government" leaflets carrying slogans including "Yankees, go home!" The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested and persecuted those students who had participated in the struggle before sentencing them to harsh penalties on charges of violation of the notorious "national security law." [Text] [SK150356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 15 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/337

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT-ASSEMBLY COOPERATION

SK090553 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Bridge for Responsible Politics--The Meaning of the Notification on Follow-up Actions on Cabinet Answers at the National Assembly"]

[Text] We can follow the path of reason when we act sensibly with common sense. This is a matter of course. Tragically, this was not the case in the old era, especially when relations between the government and the National Assembly were concerned.

On 7 July, the government voluntarily submitted to the National Assembly follow-up actions taken by ministries concerned in answering questions raised by both ruling and opposition lawmakers at the 110th extraordinary National Assembly session held on 26 February this year. We appreciate this as demonstrating a will toward rejuvenation. Submitting this report, O Se-ung, minister of state for political affairs, pledged that he would make an effort to achieve responsible politics by submitting similar reports twice a year. We believe that this will contribute to eliminating the atmosphere of slighting the National Assembly and to creating a new climate of trust.

The ministers of the fourth republic abhored attending and answering at the National Assembly. No sooner had they finished answering questions at the National Assembly than they forgot everything promised in their answers. Lawmakers' questioning of the government was stereotyped. They unanimously asked, "Would you like to do...?" Answers to these questions were all perfunctory. Those answering questions said, "I will review the issue concerned"; "I have not yet examined the issue" and "this is the first I have heard of that. I will investigate and, if that is true, I will deal with it as I think fit." Activities at the National Assembly were perfunctory and nonproductive on many occasions. This chronic practice should have been eliminated earlier.

Fortunately, while adopting a presidential system, the constitution of the fifth republic introduces the strong point of a parliamentary system. Article 98 of the constitution prescribes that, while the prime minister and members of the State Affairs Council and the government committee are authorized to attend the National Assembly to express their views on bills

discussed at a National Assembly session, they are obliged to answer questions raised by the National Assembly. This differs from the presidential system of the United States. In the United States, lawmakers are not authorized to question the secretaries of the government. The government is not obliged to answer questions at Congress. The Congress can only question the government by having it send administrators to the standing committees of the Congress.

Our present constitution envisages democratic control of the cabinet by having the National Assembly question it. The constitution also assigns the cabinet the duty of sincerely answering the National Assembly's questions. Proceeding from this duty, the government has submitted to the National Assembly a report on the results of follow-up actions taken by ministries concerned for answers they had previously made. We believe that this will contribute to developing relations between the administrative and legislative branches.

It appears that the content of this report is not rich and solid. We assume this is because it's a first trial. The Economic Planning Board pledged that to increase income in rural areas, it will formulate a study plan, cooperate with ministries concerned and adopt a government execution plan at the end of December this year. We believe that the government should strive to more closely grasp the core of National Assembly questions and take more closely organized follow-up actions.

Three tasks in developing the concept of political development and the process of adapting democracy to our climate include the processes of promoting the people's participation, increasing the political system's ability to solve problems and developing specialization in social structure. We should strive to achieve harmony in these processes, which seem contradictory to one another. The effort to seek mutually supplemental relations between the administrative and legislative branches should develop in this context.

To briskly develop politics toward achieving national conciliation, we demand not only dialogue between the ruling and opposition parties but also communication and mutual trust between the government and the National Assembly. While appreciating the government's effort to submit a report on its follow-up actions for answers at the National Assembly, we urge it to strive to enrich these actions.

CSO: 4108/180

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP SECRETARY GENERAL CONFERS WITH U.S. ENVOY

SK090516 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Article from the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] On 8 July, Kwon Il-hyon, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], said: The DJP will avoid making official contacts among the high-ranking officials of the three major political parties--the DJP, the Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party--for the time being. However, if we were to meet other party leaders, it would be unofficial.

Secretary General Kwon said this when he conferred with Cleveland, U.S. deputy chief of mission [of] the ROK, who called at the DJP headquarters on the morning of that day. Kwon further explained his remarks by noting: If we meet each other officially, we would attract too much public attention; in that case, people would harbor hasty expectations for any tangible outcome.

Asked if Secretary General Kwon's remarks mean that he has in mind avoiding dialogues with the opposition parties, officials concerned explained by saying: This only means that he is going to steer calmly through the political waters for the time being.

In this connection, it seems that meeting of the three major political party leaders or the secretary generals of these parties will not take place during the political leisure hours in the midst of drought and hot weather.

Asked by U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission Cleveland about the affairs of the National Assembly, Secretary General Kwon answered positively: Thus far it has been understood that the National Assembly is where the opposition camp speaks and the ruling camp listens respectfully to what is said. In future I will steer the house affairs so that our party's lawmakers can express their opinions and elucidate our party's stand with conviction.

CSO: 4108/180

DAILY CRITICIZES SUBMISSION OF BILLS TO HOUSE

SK121051 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Jul 82 p 3

[Article in column "Reporter's Memorandum" by reporter Yi Yong-tok]

[Excerpts] The government's attitude of submitting bills too late to the National Assembly is likely to be denounced at the regular National Assembly session in September.

According to an official working at the National Assembly, to date only six bills have been submitted to the National Assembly by the government.

A meeting of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] executives last week expressed deep concern over this problem. The number of bills expected to be submitted to the National Assembly by the government, according to the DJP, is roughly 49. It is not unnatural for the members of the National Assembly to sigh: "Must we again deal with them en masse?"

The National Assembly is not a law manufacturing plant but a place where lawmakers review bills. Nevertheless, under the slogan "efficiency is No 1," our National Assembly has reviewed en masse following their lump submission by the government year after year. In December last year, when the National Assembly was nearing the end of the regular session, the National Assembly performed a nonsensical act of reviewing and passing a bill on revision of tax cuts which was in fact entirely different from what had earlier been agreed on by the Finance Committee.

Embarrassed by such an accident, at the beginning of this year the DJP adopted as its policy the acceptance of bills from the government every single day at the National Assembly, thus showing enthusiasm.

The result of such measures was that only six bills were submitted to the National Assembly. We need not point our examples in foreign countries where sometimes they handle one single bill for more than 10 years. Officials at the government offices may have lost their head in the midst of such big incidents as the rice scandal at the beginning of this year, the firing spree by a policeman in Uiryong, Mrs Chang's loan scandal and repeated cabinet reshuffles.

The government officials, however, are professionals, and as career government officials, they should once again remember that they will have to accept judgment for the damage done by themselves to the state and take responsibility for this damage.

CSO: 4108/180

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP PLANS TO DECENTRALIZE PARTY AUTHORITY

SK102317 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Article from column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] plans to convene a meeting of the party Central Executive Committee on 13 July and discuss matters concerning revision of party regulations to readjust the party's structure and authority. The party intends to readjust the party's authority to meet the demands inside and outside the party for rationally decentralizing party authority in party affairs. Since party Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon took office on 20 May, a tilt toward decentralization has become apparent in the DJP. Secretary General Kwon has repeatedly remarked both in public and casually that the problem is that he is in charge of the work of dealing with party affairs, formulating party policies and handling parliamentary business. However, he has actually run the party by delegating authority to the floor leader as far as parliamentary affairs are concerned and to the chairman of the party Policy Review Committee as far as party policies are concerned.

Members of the Policy Coordinating Office, which is under the direct control of the secretary general in accordance with the party charter and those of the Party Policy Study Institute, which is under control of the party representative in accordance with party regulations, have more frequently kept contact with the chairman of the party Policy Review Committee. A party official concerned on 9 July said this practice will be officially recognized with the revision of party regulations at a meeting of the party Central Executive Committee. On the grounds that this practice requires not only the revision of party regulations but also that of the party charter, some party members have demanded that the practice be an interim measure until the beginning of the next year when the party plenary meeting will be held to revise the party charter and regulations. However, rumors say that a decision has been adopted to run the party as proposed by revising party regulations. The lawmakers' office belonging to the party secretariat will be put under the control of the floor leader.

CSO: 4108/180

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP REGRETS LACK OF GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION

SK110342 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The government-party policy consultative meeting held on the evening of 9 July in the prime minister's official residence in Samchong-tong may well be regarded as a "formal bow" between the government and the party, as the meeting was held for the first time since Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop took office and key officials of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] were replaced.

At the dinner meeting, which lasted for 3 hours and 10 minutes from 1830, the DJP repeatedly expressed regret that the administration did not consult with the party before announcing the 28 June and 3 July economic measures.

Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song and Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik deeply apologized and said: "If we had discussed the economic measures with a broad range of the people, great disorder would have been caused in the stock market and financial circles. Therefore, we tried to maintain security, but our efforts may have been excessive. We were unable to make prior consultations with the party."

At the meeting, which first discussed the prevailing drought, Acting Prime Minister Kim noted: "For the prosperity of the fifth republic, we will reflect the public opinion of the DJP in the government policy based on the DJP's desire for reform and on public sentiment. We should maintain unity between the party and the government." He also stressed that he will make utmost efforts to resolve the problems in carrying out innovations.

DJP Chairman Yi Chae-yong said: "I thank the prime minister for his important remarks. If there were sufficient prior consultations on a series of economic measures between the party and government, our legislative activities would have been more successful." Thus, he again expressed regret for the lack of prior consultation.

CSO: 4108/180

BRIEFS

INSTRUCTIONS TO YOUNGER DJP MEMBERS--Attending the Seoul chapter's young party members' training course being held in Yichon, Kyonggi Province, on 8 July, Democratic Justice Party [DJP] Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon encouraged the young members, saying: "As the party with historic responsibility, the DJP welcomes the young party members' progressive and critical spirit to the maximum." He added: "There can be no blind support. Although the party and government work very hard, they may make some mistakes. Let us always criticize what deserves criticism and correct what deserves correction." "The party welcomes young party members' becoming critical forces, but their criticism should not hurt the party. I want them to come forward with criticism through party's formal organizations," he went on to say. Stressing that the party and government are partners, he continued: "When the government loses public confidence, the party loses its image, and the reverse case will not benefit the government." [Text] [SK091325 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jul 82 p 2]

LAWMAKER HAN WANTS TO RESIGN--On 14 July Rep Han Yong-su of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], who has been detained on charges of adultery, expressed his desire to resign from the National Assembly membership. He expressed his determination to resign when he met the lawyers group of the DKP (Rep Pak Pyong-il and Rep Mok Yo-sang) on the morning of 14 July. Representative Han wants the complaint against him to be withdrawn when his resignation from the National Assembly is accepted, it was also learned. According to Representative Mok, Representative Han has entrusted the proceedings of his personal problem related to the scandal, including his resignation from the assembly, to the lawyers group. Thus the lawyers group of the DKP will meet the husband of Mrs Pak In-suk, the complaintant, soon and try to persuade him to drop the complaint against Han, Representative Mok said. Representative Mok also said that he will request the court to postpone the final trial of Han. The first trial is slated for 20 July. According to National Assembly law, resignation of lawmakers is dealt with in a plenary session of the assembly. However, when the assembly is not in session, the speaker of the assembly can make a decision. [Text] [SK150022 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4108/180

PRESIDENT CHON TO VISIT AFRICA

'Turning Point' in Diplomacy

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by reporter Yun Kuk-pyong: "Turning Point in 'Globalization of ROK Diplomacy'"]

[Text] In a nutshell, the upcoming visit by President Chon Tu-hwan to four African countries and to Canada is regarded as highly significant in the light of diversifying and globalizing our diplomacy. President Chon, after his state visits to Washington and to five ASEAN member nations last year, will be the first head of state since the founding of our Republic to set foot on the African continent, which is known to us merely as the Black Continent. His projected trip must be regarded as a long-range strategic move to cope with "the 1980's in an era of internationalization," as he himself says. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, President Chon stressed the fact that for us to overcome any difficulty in the 1980's and to survive, it is necessary, above all, to make efforts in the internationalization and globalization of our diplomacy which would strengthen our position in the international community and foster national strength. He said that such efforts constitute a short cut designed to lay the groundwork for national unification in the 1980's. Judging from his philosophy, his projected trip to four African countries may imply that he intends to actively implement his own philosophy in terms of diplomacy.

His projected trip to Africa can be considered of great significance not only because of the enormous potential, for example, the abundant resources which four African countries to be visited by President Chon have both in the diplomatic and economic sectors, but because of the important role all African countries play in the Third World.

Our country has placed an emphasis on diplomacy with the nonaligned nations since the 1970's. However, Africa is the only region where our diplomacy has thus far failed to recover from its inferior position vis-a-vis North Korea. Among the 44 countries of Africa, North Korea maintains a numerical superiority over South Korea, having diplomatic relations with 39 countries, 11 more than the 28 states with which Seoul maintains relations. African countries represent a third of the 157 UN member nations and half of 97

non-aligned nations. Despite the fact that the important status that African countries enjoy as influential black powers in the Third World is enormous, we have had an inferior position in Africa vis-a-vis North Korea. This is the Achilles heel of our diplomacy. This vulnerability has been pointed out as an unsolved problem that we must tackle sooner or later. Precisely for these reasons, President Chon's visits to four African countries will become a historic turning point to decide our diplomacy in the Third World by holding in check North Korea's influence in this region which can be regarded as its last diplomatic stronghold. We hope that his visits will constitute the first year of "an era of Korea and Africa" in which cooperation between Korea and African countries will be further promoted. It is customary, among other things, that African countries traditionally value diplomatic activities at a summit level. On top of that, among four African countries to be visited by President Chon, Nigeria holds so important a status as to be called an African spokesman because it is a member of the Coordination Committee of the Nonaligned Nations. Kenya also has its voice heard throughout the international community by representing the Organization of African Unity as its Speaker. All of this is indicative that his projected trip could likely become a turning point of our diplomacy toward African countries.

Liberian Head of State Samuel K. Doe and President of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko came to Korea in May and June, respectively, at the invitation of President Chon who held summit meetings with them. The diplomatic initiative made by President Chon last time with these two African leaders was also motivated by the desire to strengthen ROK's ties with African countries.

Specialists in foreign affairs speculate that President Chon's visit to African countries would eventually isolate North Korea internationally and would bring it to the conference table. If this turns out to be the case, they believe that North Korea's allies--the Soviet Union, China and the East European countries--will have second thoughts about the status that South Korea holds in the international community; therefore, a favorable condition for national unification would be accelerated.

In other words, the interpretation is that his visit would become a part of our active unification diplomacy by making African countries fully aware of our democratic unification formula and by expanding the foundation of international support.

The position that African countries take toward our country is considered substantially important to us not only because of their strategic importance to us, but because of their being a region capable of supplying abundant ore resources, a variety of industrial raw materials, munitions and industrial materials as well. Because of the importance of Africa as a region to supply resources in general and because it is a potential market in particular, advanced countries such as the United States and European ones have been bent on making advances into this region since last year. It has been nearly 30 years since Japan advanced into this region. As for our country, since the history of our advance into this region is extremely short, our exports to Africa last year totaled $580 million. This represents merely 2.7 percent

of the total amount of our worldwide exports. It appears that if or when cooperation with some countries in this region is strengthened, our construction exports will find a way out of difficulties because this region is emerging as "a second Mideast," especially at a time when our construction exports to the Mideast are becoming somewhat sluggish.

President Chon, after winding up his African tour, is scheduled to visit Las Palmas for 2 days. Las Palmas is South Korea's advance base for deep-sea fishing operations in the Atlantic. Some 5,000 Koreans, including some 4,700 fishermen, live there. It is of great significance that the head of state will visit Las Palmas and encourage them. A formal visit by President Chon to Canada on his way home is also of great diplomatic significance in the light of his proposal to open a Pacific era and hold a summit conference with Pacific nations. His visit to Canada will be a return of the visit last year by Prime Minister Trudeau to Korea. Nevertheless, this visit is expected to provide an impetus to further consolidate a sense of mutual ties and to deepen mutual understanding between the two countries in view of the important status Canada holds as a Pacific nation.

His visit will also provide an impetus to deepen understanding on the part of some 50,000 Koreans in Canada about our government policies and instill in them a sense of unity with their motherland.

Since Canada is an economic power with abundant natural resources, his visit will constitute a turning point to further promote trade between the two countries.

His visit to four African countries and to Canada can be called positive summit diplomacy designed to globalize our diplomacy and to lay the foundation for unification in the 1980's based on the strength that our country has thus far fostered.

However, it seems necessary for us to make efforts to maximize the effectiveness of his visits through prior meticulous planning and prior consultations with the countries to be visited, in view of the fact that we don't have a good perception of Africa and the long geographical distance between it and our country.

'New Era of Cooperation'

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi Kyong-hyong: "Korea To Usher In a New Era of Cooperation"]

[Text] The projected presidential visit to Africa imply the fast-paced diffusive strength of our diplomacy. The presidential visit will also open up a new era of cooperation between our country and Black Africa. President Chon has expanded our diplomacy since the founding of the Fifth Republic into a new arena from a posture of leaning exclusively toward the United States and Japan, while at the same time consolidating the foundation of our diplomacy by visiting the United States and five ASEAN member nations last year.

The scope of our diplomacy will be further expanded to the whole world by the projected presidential visit to four influential African countries. Needless to say, the expansion by President Chon of such fast-paced diplomatic activities is being achieved on the basis of both political and social stability at home. This also implies that our diplomacy heralds a period of its matured youthfulness in which our country is going to fully utilize its capability all by itself.

Under such circumstances as these, we may ponder from various angles the importance and significance of the projected presidential visits to African countries. When looked at in the context of both international politics and a diplomatic confrontation between the two Koreas, his visit to Africa is expected to create a decisive momentum of prevailing over North Korea. Among 44 African countries south of the Sahara Desert, North Korea has a numerical superiority over South Korea, maintaining diplomatic relations with 39 countries, 11 more than the 28 countries with which we maintain relations.

At present, South Korea maintains diplomatic relations with 116 countries throughout the world, North Korea with 102 countries. Thus, we prevail over North Korea in Asia, America, Europe and the Middle East and lag behind only in Africa. In other words, this indicates that the North Korean diplomatic foundation in the international arena is dependent in its entirety upon Africa and that North Korea's last diplomatic stronghold lies right on the Black Continent.

Africa, among other things, has 28 percent of the 157 UN member nations and 46.4 percent of the 97 nonaligned nations. Africa is therefore considered a central force in the Third World.

With Africa as its base, North Korea has been engaged in its diplomatic activities in the Third World and has resorted to a diplomatic strategy intended to isolate South Korea from the international community by firmly securing the Third World on its side.

It may be said that under these circumstances, the summit diplomacy pursued by President Chon towards Africa is an expression of his strong determination to prevail over North Korea in diplomatic activities toward the Third World.

If North Korea loses the foundation of diplomatic support from African countries, it will have a clear perception of being defeated by South Korea in the international community and will have no alternative but to comply with our proposal for peaceful national unification through a dialogue in the long run.

Because of often held summit conferences among African countries, and because of their powerful ruling system, the effectiveness of summit diplomacy in Africa is believed to be extremely higher than in any other region. As a result, the projected presidential trip is expected to become an important stimulus to improving relations with South Korea by some African countries which have diplomatic relations exclusively with North Korea.

For example, it will be possible to explore the possibility of establishing relations with Togo, Zimbabwe and Benin through the good office of "Nigeria"--a country to be visited by President Chon. On top of that, we must view significance in terms of economic advantages—the expansion of markets and the securing of resources.

Africa is a treasure house of ore resources: more than 90 percent of world deposits for white gold, and more than 50 percent of world reserves for tantalite, gold, palladium and manganese. Particularly, "Nigeria" is the fifth largest oil-producing nation in the world. Its oil reserves are estimated at 12.3 billion barrels. "Gabon" is one of the world's largest uranium producers. Its uranium reserves are estimated at 4.6 million tons.

With this in mind, we will be able to establish a steady supply system of resources and to broaden the scope of joint ventures for resources by strengthening our economic cooperation with these African countries.

Our exports to Africa totaled $580 million (fibers, fertilizers, shipbuilding, vehicles and steel products) and imports $250 million. This represents merely a fraction of our foreign trade volume. However, Africa may emerge as a region where our exports will probably be expanded in the future. If or when we will have to secure construction-related markets elsewhere in the post-Middle East period, Africa may eventually become an important target. Three Korean construction firms obtained contracts totaling $170 million in three African countries, including Nigeria. Construction projects are underway.

For this reason, economic advance by South Korean firms into Africa through joint ventures in the civilian sector is believed to be quite promising. Since the projected presidential trip to Africa is the first of its kind by a head of state from East Asia, this is a clear demonstration of our enthusiasm and concern for Africa.

As to countries in South Africa having no diplomatic relations with us, his trip is expected to firmly stress in them the fact that the wrong idea of South Korea's exclusively taking a pro-West stance be eliminated and that Korea is really peace oriented and can become their true partner as a less advanced country.

In conclusion, President Chon's trip to major African countries is expected to play a role of a towing vehicle in terms of our understanding of Africa, of our economic advance into Africa and of reinforcing our diplomatic network. In addition, it is believed that his trip to Canada could further deepen and develop the existing friendly relations between the two countries and form a deep sense of mutual ties toward common interests and values as Pacific nations. Technical cooperation and loans through the construction of nuclear power plants in South Korea would further deepen and expand the relationship between the two countries in view of the fact that Canada has been emerging since 1980 as a trade partner and now ranks tenth.

Increased Economic Cooperation

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 18 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Strengthening of Economic Cooperation Diplomacy With the African Region"]

[Text] The ROK Government has decided to strengthen its trade and economic-technological cooperation diplomacy with the African region in the future. This decision is inevitable because ROK foreign trade is heavily dependent upon the United States and Japan and because the ROK has to secure a steady supply of resources while at the same time diversifying its export markets. The African region has abundant resources which South Korea needs and which remain unexploited. Many countries in the African region are also competing with each other to promote their economic development. For these reasons, prospects for expanding cooperation by South Korea with African countries in the technical and capital sector are promising.

According to what was disclosed by the authorities concerned, the ROK Government is studying various ways to advance into Africa, such as construction projects and investment in heavy chemical industrial facilities, while conducting overall market research on the African region.

A set of measures now under consideration by the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation includes:

1) South Korea will lay the groundwork for trade diplomacy in resource-rich states such as Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola;

2) Efforts to explore markets will be made in such countries as Ethiopia, Angola, Ghana, Zaire and Nigeria;

3) The free industrial zone of Dakar, Senegal, will be used as a base to advance into both European and African markets;

4) Commercial branch offices will be established in the Cameroons where prospects for market exploration are promising. A stock sale campaign will be intensified;

5) Efforts to advance into the African hinterland, for example, Uganda, will be made; and

6) Efforts to receive or place orders even in small quantities will be strengthened. Taking into account the fact that imports of light industrial goods--shoes and textile goods whose demand is very high--are restricted, the ROK Government plans to focus its emphasis on the export of industrial raw materials and capital goods, while at the same time strengthening support for deep-sea fishing operations and expanding the fish exports. It is also desired that non-stop freight services to and from Africa be operated to reduce the cost of transportation and to insure optimal delivery of goods.

Trade by every country in Africa is dependent heavily upon the export of primary industrial goods, for example, mineral ores. However, the balance of international payments is deteriorating these days due to the fall of prices of raw materials on the international market.

South Korea's exports to Africa in 1981 totaled $280 million. (This figure does not include the export of ships to Liberia.)

South Korea is also scheduled to participate in projects involving the relocation of the capital city of Nigeria and in Nigeria's 5-year economic development plan.

Construction companies such as Daewoo and Samsung and large numbers of engineers and workers are now working in Libya.

South Korea's exports to Nigeria and Libya account for some 70 percent of the total exports to Africa. The export of textile goods and ships account for some 60 percent [sic]. It is for this reason that diversifying export markets in various fields is desirable.

CSO: 4108/178

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY VIEWS ROK-JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTERS TALKS

SK091213 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Tasks After the ROK-Japanese Foreign Ministers Talks--Prospects of Settlement of the Pending Issues Depend on the Working Attitude of Japan"]

[Text] Since dawning of the 1980's, it has been strongly urged that ROK-Japan relations should develop to a new stage. This is not only because the two countries feel such a need and the situation of Northeast Asia demands it, but also because it is demanded more than ever before that the two countries solidify their good-neighborly cooperation in political and economic terms and cooperate with each other from the standpoint of security.

Earlier, President Chon Tu-hwan defined the two countries' relations as those in the same boat, underscoring our country's political and economic stand in this regard and the role and duty of regional cooperation in security. ROK-Japan economic cooperation on the $6 billion is linked with an understanding of the history of the two countries' relations.

The ROK's request for economic cooperation has its origin not only in attaching primary importance to developing the traditional relations between the ROK and Japan, but also in taking a broad view of contributing to strengthening the security of Northeast Asia.

This notwithstanding, the two countries' talks on economic cooperation have been delayed for over a year, while not a clue leading to a settlement of the issue has turned up. During his recent visit to Japan, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok had earnest consultations with high-ranking Japanese officials, including the Japanese foreign minister, reaching an agreement with them on settling the pending issue as soon as possible. This is an encouraging sign for the prospects of a realistic settlement of the economic cooperation issue. At the same time, this has given rise to speculation that his talks with officials during his visit to Japan might provide an opportunity for broader development of the two countries' relations.

Of course, because no substantial agreement on the scope of the economic cooperation has yet been reached through the working-level contacts, it is our honest opinion that we cannot necessarily be optimistic about an early settlement of the pending issue. On the basis of the Japanese Government's firmer recognition of the necessity of security-related economic cooperation,

the Japanese Government is now in a position to answer through its actions the question "What is the genuine road leading to good-neighborly relations?"

While showing sincerity in settling the issue as soon as possible and sharing views on continuing the consultations, the two countries' foreign ministers, Yi and Sakurauchi, reportedly confirmed a development in "the peculiar historical relationship between the ROK and Japan." This is a hopeful sign for promoting the relationship between the two countries in the future.

In this connection, we heartily welcome the outcome of the Yi-Sakurauchi talks, regarding it as noteworthy. Above all, what is very meaningful is that the Japanese side has come to have a new recognition of the peculiar relationship between the ROK and Japan, the peculiar historical situation of the ROK and of the two countries' relations, thereby making it possible for the two countries to approach each other's stand and to be adaptable and flexible in the work of settling the pending issue.

While urging exertion of mutual efforts in settling the economic issue, the Japanese side has expressed its opinion that it will seek ways to develop the two countries' working-level relations. Thus, on the occasion of Foreign Minister Yi's visit to Japan and in subsequent foreign ministers talks, there is the possibility that, to the extent that the two countries' working-level consultations make headway, the economic issue could be settled at an early date.

However, for the sincere fulfillment of the decisions of the Yi-Sakurauchi talks, the Japanese Government should sincerely accept, at the working-level diplomatic contacts, our request to provide an expanded official development assistance loan and provide commodity credits.

Accordingly, on the basis of a more realistic understanding of the historical peculiarity of the two countries and of the development of the international situation surrounding Northeast Asia, the Japanese side should show its sincerity in the working-level consultations to be arranged. It is desirable for Japan to do so in consolidating the balance of power in Northeast Asia where the threat of the Soviet Union is increasing day by day; doing so is also deemed important to lay the foundation for maintaining the two countries' good-neighborly relations and peace in this region.

We believe that an early settlement of the pending issue between the two countries will speed up--before the two countries begin material cooperation--sharing the burden and maintaining security in Northeast Asia. These issues are based on the historical recognition that "we are in the same boat."

As the two countries' foreign ministers agreed, ROK-Japanese relations--based on trust rooted in mutual understanding--can be consolidated by the two countries' peoples. And this will be an important turning point for mutual development of and cooperation between the two countries in the future.

We earnestly hope that the Yi-Sakurauchi talks will, by virtue of a sincere attitude by the Japanese side, bear fruit at an early date in the course of the working-level consultations, thus opening a new take-off in the development of ROK-Japanese relations.

CSO: 4108/180

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES JAPANESE SINCERITY ON LOAN ISSUE

SK081124 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "A Clue to Resolving the Korea-Japan Economic Cooperation Issue"]

[Text] In view of the Japanese attitude toward the negotiations over the $6 billion economic cooperation issue pending for a year, we certainly cannot say the Tokyo talks between the Korean and Japanese foreign ministers provided a decisive breakthrough in settling the issue.

Considering that the two countries have had serious differences on the nature, terms and amount of Japanese aid to Korea, we cannot expect that a single meeting of foreign ministers will resolve the long-standing issue.

For this reason, we expected that Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok's visit to Japan would serve as a new beginning for the resumption of faithful and sincere negotiations on the loan question.

Reviewing the reports from Tokyo, it appears likely that the two foreign ministers succeeded in creating an atmosphere in which they may reach an agreement on the economic cooperation issue by resuming the deadlocked negotiations. Foreign Minister Yi's visit to Japan, a stopover on his way home from the United States, was awkwardly carried out. Since the Japanese foreign minister's scheduled visit to Korea in May had been aborted, it was not expected, in terms of diplomatic courtesy, for Foreign Minister Yi to visit Japan. Since we had just had a cabinet reshuffle and adopted a series of measures to invigorate the economy, he should not have left his seat as a major cabinet member for so many days.

This notwithstanding, Foreign Minister Yi's visit to Japan is regarded as reflecting our positiveness and flexibility in the negotiations. This will not only help our socio-economic development but also provide stability in Northeast Asia.

It is no wonder that Japan has been stingy in dealing with the economic cooperation issue. The so-called Japanese counterproposal put forward by Yanagiya, assistant minister of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, when he visited Korea last April offered Korea $4 billion in loans--$1.5 billion

billion in official development assistance [ODA] loans and $2.5 billion in Japanese Export-Import Bank loans.

However, when Korea showed sigrs of economic difficulty and social unrest in wake of the Lady Chang scandal, Japan adopted a crafty attitude that it would watch the developments of the situation, rather than resume negotiations.

We feel the time is not right for a foreign ministers' meeting. Even though the Japanese diplomatic approach made us uneasy, we cannot be too emotional and spoil our big plans.

The fortunate fact is that Japanese leaders, including Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, have agreed in principle on the early solution to the economic cooperation issue, sincerely appraising our attitude shown by Foreign Minister Yi.

We, of course, cannot be optimistic about the loan issue because a big gap in the amount and terms of the loan between the two sides exists. It has been reported that on the basis of Yanagiya's counterproposal, the foreign minister made our proposal for $4 billion in loans--$2.7 billion in ODA loans and $1.3 billion in commodity credits.

At first, Japan would not yield and said it cannot offer loans in commodity credits, be the amount large or small, to developing countries like Korea which have a high GNP. In spite of this, Japan has shown flexibility and may offer Korea loans in commodity credits. The prospects for the negotiations are promising.

The biggest obstacle in negotiating the economic cooperation issue between Korea and Japan is differences in opinion on noneconomic factors. Korea plays a difficult but important role of defending Northeast Asia from the communist threat, earmarking over 6 percent of its GNP--35 percent of its budget--for national defense. Our allies, including the United States, are well aware of this. What we want Japan to do is to consider our situation in addition to its economic calculations. Furthermore, since the normalization of diplomatic relations in 1965, the trade deficit has grown to $22.5 billion. This is another persuasive claim for economic cooperation. At this time when we join hands with Japan for a good future, we want to urge it to show a flexible attitude and sincerity.

Four billion dollars is much less than our original request. Japan should bear this in mind. It cannot expect us to be any more generous in finalizing the negotiations over the economic cooperation issue.

CSO: 4108/180

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES PRC NONPOLITICAL EXCHANGES

SK081108 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Easing Tension on the Korean Peninsula and Sports Exchange"]

[Text] In an interview with Japanese journalists paying a visit to Beijing, on 5 July PRC Vice Premier Wan Li, answering a question about sports exchanges including soccer games among North and South Korea, Japan and Red China, reportedly said that he would like to make mutual efforts.

Wan Li was also quoted as saying that discussions were held with the United States to ease tension on the Korean peninsula.

Wan Li's remarks show that, at least theoretically, Red China knows about the necessity to promote contacts with South Korea in the nonpolitical field to ease tension between North and South Korea and that this will eventually contribute to peace in Asia. Nevertheless, in practice, Red China is making no moves to improve relations with South Korea. This contradicts the cause for the elimination of tension on the Korean peninsula and the unification policy of Red China.

In the past 3 years, Red China has proposed all kinds of exchanges with Taiwan. It is putting forth persistent proposals for human and material exchanges such as trade, cultural and postal exchanges, opening ocean liner service and mutual visits by relatives and friends. This is about the same as the proposal South Korea put forth to North Korea. Thus, Red China is constantly calling for promotion of exchanges between divided countries, but, as far as its relations with South Korea are concerned, it continues to adopt a contradictory posture. It has shown no response to exchanges in the nonpolitical field, such as cultural and sports exchanges. Moreover, it is controlling via Hong Kong indirect trade with South Korea. Last May, by saying that Red China has started to control via Hong Kong indirect trade with South Korea, a Hong Kong newspaper disclosed the attitude of Red China.

According to reports, in introducing capitalist successes, Red China uses the United States, Japan, West Germany, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore as models. It controls indirect trade with South Korea, while using its economic development as a model. This is indeed a narrow-minded attitude unfit for a big country with a population of 1 billion.

Furthermore, recently Red China has started to work for detente with the Soviet Union, proposing and actually expanding cultural, scientific and sports exchanges with the Soviet Union.

This is the first sign that Red China has shown since the 1960's for detente with the Soviet Union. There is a reason that Red China, while seeking a policy of detente with foreign countries, continues a cool attitude toward South Korea, with which it has maintained relations for 30 years. The reason: Opposition by the Kim Il-song group in North Korea.

Red China worries that if it starts exchanges with South Korea, North Korea may tilt toward the Soviet Union. Thus, Red China cannot do what it wants. Likewise, because of North Korea's opposition, the Soviet Union continues to ignore South Korea.

However, Red China must clearly realize that if it continues to reject exchanges with South Korea, this will delay the task of sowing solid peace in Northeast Asia. It should know that it is detrimental to the national image of Red China if it continues to honor the unjustifiable position of North Korea, opposing exchanges between South Korea and Red China. It must know that for a long time North Korea has been ridiculed throughout the world.

South Korea desires cross-recognition of North and South by the United States, Japan, Red China and the Soviet Union and has expressed its willingness to establish diplomatic relations with the two major communist countries. In this regard, Red China is urged to make an unhesitating response for nonpolitical exchanges with South Korea to bring peace to this part of the world.

CSO: 4108/180

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY VIEWS JAPAN'S MOVE TO REVISE CONSTITUTION

SK101216 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Discussion of Revision of Constitution For Rearmament--We Watch Effects of Japanese Rearmament on Situation in Far East"]

[Excerpts] A subcommittee of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party is reported to have finalized a draft designed to revise the Japanese constitution, which denies Japan possession of any type of troops as military power and the state's right to go to war. It is reported that the draft, whose other important aim is to strengthen the prime minister's right to supervise and command the self-defense forces, will authorize the prime minister the rights to order the mobilization of the self-defense forces.

If Japan declares in its constitution that it will have military power and state's right to go to war, it means Japan will actively participate in Far East strategy, and eventually in world strategy. This is a significant change of direction for Japan, which, since the last world war, has championed neutrality, or, though in the name only, a neutral character in the world's strategic system.

This is clear from the fact that the draft for the constitutional revision will give the prime minister the right to mobilize the self-defense forces in an emergency. This implies that, if necessary, in self defense Japan can dispatch troops to the waters and air of the Pacific region to protect sea routes and ships.

Logically, there is nothing wrong about a sovereign nation possessing armed forces or the state's right to go to war. Also, there is no justification whatsoever for Japan alone to enjoy the so-called security free ride in deterring Soviet expansion southward and in the defense of the Western allies' interests.

In this regard, observers generally agree that Japan should contribute to the defense of the Far East in some form.

However, there must be some conditions that we want Japan to observe.

First, it is our hope that Japan, even if it revises its constitution, will make contributions to the defense of the Far East through economic cooperation with neighboring countries.

What Japan's Asian neighbors want of Japan is not its powerful military power.

Secondly, Japan should ensure that the self-defense forces are run democratically. Traditionally, the Japanese military has been used politically. Once in the past it emerged as an extremely undemocratic political force. Of course, today's self-defense forces are no longer the imperial troops. But we wonder how much the "past" has been eradicated from the education course for, and the general atmosphere within, the self-defense forces. If there is some residue of the anachronistic, ultranationalist political consciousness within the Japanese military, it should be rooted out thoroughly.

Finally, we cannot help paying keen attention to the clause stipulating mobilization of the self-defense forces which is to be included in the revised constitution. If this means dispatching self-defense troops overseas, its significance is profound and complex. We expect the definition and regulations regarding this will become clear in the course of discussions.

How Japanese political parties and citizens force outside the Diet will deal with such an issue determining Japan's future path will be keenly watched.

CSO: 4108/180

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY COMMENTS ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S STYLE

SK131458 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by political desk reporter Kim Chung-il]

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 23 June, 2 days after the talks between the foreign ministers of Korea and the United States and only 20 days since he came to office, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok dropped by the reporters' room for the first time since he came to office and explained the purpose of his visit to the United States: "Frankly speaking, I have no special object in visiting the United States. However, we always have many topics to discuss since the United States is our closest ally. We can thus get a feeling about the other side through talks." In other words, according to his explanation, there were no pending questions between the two countries and reconfirmation of the partnership between Korea and the United States was the main purpose of his visit.

Minister Yi met with reporters on 9 July for the first time since he returned from the United States through Japan, where he had unscheduled talks with the Japanese foreign minister. He said: "I got 2,000 tons more in the quota for Alaska pollack. You may laugh at it if you compare this with my size of body. Something will slowly materialize."

Thus, Minister Yi summed up the success of his visit to the United States. He also suggested that his visit to Japan was more successful than expected and said: "I do not mind being called a traitor. I am ready to accept any blame."

An official concerned said that the atmosphere in the government and other fields in the United States could not be better and showed deep emotion over the success of Minister Yi's visit to the United States. He added: "Vice President Bush said Korea's role in the security of Northeast Asia was important in the past, is important at present and will be important in the future." He also noted: "Former Secretary of State Haig stressed that Korea-U.S. relations should not be disturbed under any situation. A high-ranking official of the State Department highly praised President Chon Tu-hwan, saying that Korea's role in international politics is being enhanced by President Chon's visits to the ASEAN nations and Africa, as well as by the frequent visits to Korea by Third World leaders."

It has been learned that the greatest gain from Minister Yi's U.S. tour was in the easing of the conditions for U.S. foreign military sales to Korea and on the issue of expanding the defense industry and the sale of weapons. On 9 July Minister Yi rejected the rumors, which began to spread prior to his visit to the United States, that the United States is interested in internal affairs such as Chang-Yi loan scandal and in Korea's policy toward Mideast, simply saying that "I have never heard of such things."

Those who affirmatively evaluate the results of Minister Yi's visits to the United States and Japan say that Minister Yi had the propitiousness of the times and had "breakthrough power." In a word, we can say he had "timely luck."

Minister Yi did everything, calling out "if we want to catch a tiger, we must go into the tiger's lair," "if the result of the Korea-Japan economic cooperation is not satisfactory, I am ready to take the responsibility for this." People praise his courage, apart from the customary prestige as a diplomat.

Minister Yi often uses similes making listeners blush, to make what he is talking about excessively colorful.

He also makes remarks which may cause misunderstandings by other people.

We are interested in watching how the straight-forward style of Minister Yi, who evaluates himself as a "sham diplomat," not paying much attention to saving face, will be reflected in the results of his visits to the United States and Japan, as well as in future developments.

CSO: 4108/180

BRIEFS

RELATIONS WITH KENYA--18 Jun 82--On 22 March 1982 Kenya's first ambassador, resident-ambassador to Japan, presented his credentials. Agreements on trade, economic-technical cooperation, culture and aviation have been concluded. Some 95 South Korean citizens now reside in Kenya. Three commercial firms--Hyundai, Daewoo and Sungyong--are in Kenya. South Korea's exports to Kenya in 1981 totaled $2.8 billion and imports $11.7 million. Kenya established diplomatic relations with North Korea in 1975; however, there is no DPRK diplomatic representation in Kenya. [Text] [Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 82]

TRADE WITH NIGERIA--18 Jun 82--South Korea established diplomatic relations with Nigeria in February 1980. ROK's exports to Nigeria in 1981 totaled some $105 million (plywood and fishing-net rope) and imports $12,500.00 (oil). [Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 82 p 3]

GABON TRADE--18 Jun 82--Gabon established diplomatic relations with South Korea in October 1962. The president of Gabon visited Seoul in 1975. South Korea's exports to Gabon in 1980 totaled $2.6 million (electronic products, fiber, shoes, plastics and transport equipment) and imports $7,000.00. [Text] [Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 82]

EXPORTS TO SENEGAL--18 Jun 82--South Korea sent special envoys to Senegal on six different occasions since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1965. South Korea's exports to Senegal in 1981 totaled $3.5 million (resin, machinery and fish). [Text] [Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 82]

REROLLING MILL PLANT--Apr 82--Hundai Corporation has obtained the first order for the construction of a rerolling mill plant with a 15,000 ton annual capacity on a turnkey basis from an influential civil business group, Morris and Company Ltd., in Nairobi, Kenya. Designed by Hyundai Engineering Co, all facilities of the rerolling mill plant are to be completely made by domestic manufacturing companies. At the end of this year, the rerolling mill plant will be installed at the company site located in an industrial area of Nairobi. Operation is slated to begin in August 1983. Together with the supply of the equipment, an offer to provide technical training for the Kenyan engineers will be made. Hyundai plans to continue to direct the operation of the plant for 3 years after the completion of installation. [Text] [Seoul HYUNDAI NEWS in English Apr 82]

PRESIDENT CHON'S ITINERARY--18 Jun 82--The countries and duration of President Chon's stay are as follows: Kenya, 17-19 August; Nigeria, 19-22 August; Gabon, 22-24 August; Senegal, 24-26 August; Las Palmas, 26-28 August; and Canada, 28-31 August. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jun 82]

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN--The foreign ministers of Korea and Japan have reportedly agreed on early settlement of the economic cooperation issue by offering Korea a $4 billion loan partly in commodity credits with an annual interest rate of 4 percent. Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and his Japanese counterpart, Sakurauchi, have reached an agreement that the Japanese Government will call a meeting of high-ranking working-level personages in the Foreign Ministry, Finance Ministry, Ministry of International Trade and Industry and Economic Planning Agency by 25 July at the latest and then make a Japanese counterproposal to the new Korean proposal. [Text] [SK080846 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4108/180

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHAEK IRON WORKS HOLDS RALLY

SK122329 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] In the midst of a new revolutionary upsurge which is being created on all fronts of socialist construction, steel warriors at the Kim Chaek Steel Works--a great metallurgy base--came forward with a resolution to create a speed of the 1980's by maintaining the spirit and verve with which they created the great chollima upsurge in the years following the war.

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, which reflects the unanimous aspiration of our people who, under the leadership of the party and with revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, are determined to create endless miracles and renovations through struggles waged to advance and advance, is an honorable struggle to strengthen further the nation's economic might and hasten the final victory of socialism by achieving ahead of schedule the second 7-year plan and the gradiose prospective target of socialist economic construction of the 1980's through accelerated speed for economic construction.

Through the struggle waged to create the speed of the 1980's, our people will once again display the invincible might of being rallied around the party and leader, will make another new advancement in implementing the cause of imbuing the society with the chuche idea and make the 1980's a most proud chronicle in the history of our party and people.

On 5 July, the Kim Chaek Steel Works employees held a rally at (Sabong) Stadium to implement the party's guidelines aimed at creating another great upsurge in socialist economic construction in the spirit displayed in the era of the great chollima upsurge.

Burning their hearts with a resolution to lead the nation in the honorable struggle to hoist the flag of victory on the heights of producing 15 million tons of steel, the Kim Chaek working class swarmed into the stadium in waves, with slogans and painted posters.

Placed with due respect at the front of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song--the great leader of our party and people.

Posted at the meeting place were slogans reading "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "long live the glorious KWP." Also posted

at the meeting place were slogans reading "let us thoroughly carry out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings," "party beckons us all toward the creation of the speed of the 1980's," "let us further strengthen self-reliance in industry by accelerating the work of making metallurgy chuche-oriented," "let us all become like Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su in the 1980's," "all the energy for occupying the height of producing 15 million tons of steel" and "let us all create a new upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously launching the three revolutions" and painted posters urging the steel warriors to a grand and new revolutionary upsurge.

Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of KWP Chongjin City Committee; (Son Kyong-chun), manager of the Kim Chaek Steel Works; Kim Yong-tok, chairman of the Chongjin City People's Committee; (Chon Yong-hun), chairman of the Chongjin City Economic Guidance Committee; responsible functionaries of plants and enterprises of Chongjin, labor heroes and labor renovators participated in the rally along with the steel works employees.

The meeting began with singing of "the Song of Gen Kim Il-song."

First, Yi Kwang-won, responsible secretary of the Kim Chaek Steel Works Party Committee, made a report. He noted that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, after deeply acquainting himself with the economic situation in Chongjin and North Hamgyong Province, has taught us to increase production of iron and steel in order to lift the national economy to a new stage in all aspects and that the glorious party center has proposed to create another great upsurge on all fronts of the national economic construction to implement the militant tasks put forth by the leader, as they created the great chollima upsurge following the 12th plenum of the party Central Committee in 1956.

He said that the party members and working class at the Kim Chaek Steel Works, upholding the great leader's teachings and the party's intention, are fully determined to create another revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction by accelerating a new speed, maintaining the spirit they displayed in the era of the great chollima upsurge.

The reporter continued: We are living in a glorious era of the Workers' Party which is consummating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, upholding the great leader. At no previous time in our people's history has there been an era as now in which things new and great are being endlessly created. All the people in the nation, upholding the militant tasks put forth by the great leader in his reports at the Sixth KWP Congress and his historic policy speech, are now in a great and vigorous march to achieve the 10-major prospective targets of socialist economic construction and hasten the second 7-year plan.

In the course of this great march, the Kim Chaek Steel Works has achieved a fundamental change and ushered in an unprecedented era of upsurge. The Kim Chaek Steel Works, which has already decorated brilliantly the great chollima upsurge by producing 270,000 tons of pig iron (?weird) blast furnace whose official capacity of production is 190,000 tons, has now

become a great complex metallurgy base producing millions of tons of pig iron, steel and rolled steel.

The reporter stressed that the great upsurges achieved in the Kim Chaek Steel Works are all the fruition of the wise leadership and warm consideration of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-songand the glorious party center.

He noted: Saying that iron and machines are everything in industry, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has inspected the Kim Chaek Iron Works about 20 times and delineated the road on which we should advance. He encouraged the working class of iron to assume responsibility for the mainstay of the country.

The reporter pointed out: Saying again that when we produce a large amount of iron we can give priority to the extraction industry, the railway transportation and the power industry and improve the people's living standards by rapidly developing the chemical industry, the great leader assigned militant tasks to increase iron production and delineated ways to carry them out.

He noted: The glorious party center has converted the Kim Chaek Iron Works into a grand metallurgical base playing a big role in the production of the country's steel products, accorded his great trust in and expectation of the working class of the Kim Chaek Works and led it to continuous upsurges.

He said: Cherishing our unanimous respect, admiration and loyalty, I give the greatest glory and the warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and the people Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

The reporter pointed out: In such an arduous period as the one in which we embarked on the implementation of the first 5-year economic plan, the great leader created the history of the great chollima upswing--an immortal chapter in our revolutionary history--by going to Kangson to resolve the problem of supplying 10,000 tons of steel material needed for accomplishing the people's economic plan.

He said: In accordance with the demand of the development of our revolution consummating the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea, the glorious party center set forth a revolutionary guideline on creating the speed of the 1980's--another great upswing in socialist construction--in the spirit of the great chollima upswing.

The reporter continued: The speed of the 1980's is a new advance speed which our party created in the course of constructing the chuche tower, the arch of triumph, the Kim Il-song Stadium, which were erected to pass on the great leaders' immortal revolutionary achievements eternally, the People's Grand Study Hall, Changgang Street, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changganwon and the ice rink. The speed of the 1980's, which is characterized as a spirit of the speed battle, a spirit of renovation and a spirit of youth, is a whirlwind-like speed at which we complete a task ordinarily requiring a few years in a few months and a speed at which we

build socialism and communism, relying on our own strength. Enacting new revolutionary upsurges in socialist economic construction guarantees our victory and gives a key to making our country greater and stronger. The speed of the 1980's which the iron warriors of the Kim Chaek Iron Works should create, upholding the political slogan: "Let us create the speed of the 1980's in a spirit of the great chollima upswing" is to double the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel for 2 1/2 years and, furthermore, to conquer the height of steel envisaged for the 10-point prospective goals. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The heights of steel is one of the most important heights we should conquer in accomplishing the 10-point prospective goals. Only when we conquer the heights of steel can we successfully conquer all the heights of the socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, conquering the heights of steel is an urgent task to accomplish successfully the 10-point prospective goals of socialist economic construction, to accelerate the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy and successfully carry out the four grand nature-remaking projects--reclaiming tideland, finding new arable land and constructing the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station.

Increasing the production of steel products becomes an important request for normalizing the production on a high level in all the sectors of the people's economy and successfully carrying out this year's economic tasks.

Grasping the importance the production of steel products holds for the country's overall socialist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has assigned the Kim Chaek Iron Works with the militant task of epochally increasing production. To carry out this task, we should increase the total industrial production by 141.7 percent in the third quarter of this year and by 169 percent in the fourth quarter, as compared to the end of last year.

The reporter stressed: To decisively increase production, we should guarantee the operation of every piece of equipment at full capacity by supplying resources and materials in proper time, strictly observing the planned preventive repair system and improving technological management.

He pointed out: As long as there is the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, we can conquer every height, attain every speed. This is a truth shown by Korean history, which has traversed a single road of victory and glory for more than half a century, and by the steel-like will and belief which our people have obtained through practicing revolutionary struggle.

He noted: The speed of the 1980's is a speed created by the endless loyalty to the great leader and the party. Only when we fully display the spirit of unconditionally defending and fulfilling the guidelines of the great leader and the party can we brilliantly create the speed of the 1980's.

He stressed: Today, the glorious party center hopes that, by effecting great upsurges like that displayed in the days of the great chollima upswing, we will make this era, in which we consummate the chuche revolutionary cause, the most glorious era in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our party and people and the most significant era, in which we create the speed of the 1980's.

He emphasized: By adopting the great leader's teachings and the party's policies, embodying them as supreme orders, and by more greatly displaying the revolutionary spirit of the unconditionality and absoluteness in which it unanimously defends and fulfills them to the end, the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works will certainly create the speed of the 1980's and effect new great upsurges in the production of steel products.

He pointed out: Thanks to our belief in the great leader and the party, we were able to build a strong socialist fatherland on a lump of ash by utilizing our own strength, technology and resources. We created something out of nothing, converted adverse circumstances into favorable ones, turned misfortune into fortune and won victories, not yielding to the adverse circumstances, in which we were said not to be revived.

He stressed: When we advance by ourselves, relying upon ourselves, we can create the speed of the 1980's. We should realize the chucheization of the metal industry and accelerate the modernization of the production processes on scientific bases by positively searching and mobilizing inner reserves and vigorously waging the technological innovation movement on a nation-wide scale by greatly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

He noted: We should break down the nominal capacity and continuously create new records and miracles by strongly waging the ideological struggle against passivity, conservatism and technological mysticism blocking renovation and advance.

The reporter urged: According to the demand of the taean work system, all the functionaries should give priority to political work by deeply permeating the producing masses, by helping them to resolve all the problems in a proper time, by aggressively carrying out economic organizational work and the work of leading production, and positively rally the masses to the road of new great revolutionary upswings by leading them by personal example.

He stressed: Like the young communists Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, who, at the dawn of the Korean revolution followed the single road of loyalty under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation and the center of advance, we should stoutly fight along the road of the chuche cause indicated by our party. So, as we startled the whole world by creating the chollima speed in the arduous postwar period, we should display again the heroic spirit of our people and working class united around the great

leader and the glorious party center by brilliantly creating the speed of the 1980's by effecting new great upswings in the spirit of the speed battle joined to the chollima.

The reporter said: On behalf of the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works which is resolved to take a lead in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, upholding the great leader and following the party's guidelines, I propose that all the workers, technicians and office workers across the country turn out to the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

CSO: 4108/181

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHAEK IRON WORKERS CALL FOR ECONOMIC UPSURGE

SK100956 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Letter of appeal to workers, technicians and office workers throughout the country adopted at a meeting of the employees of the Kim Chaek Iron Works held at (Sabom) Stadium on 9 July--read by announcer]

[Text] Workers, technicians and office workers of plants and enterprises throughout the country. Under the solemn circumstances in which the entire party, country and people are accelerating a vigorous march, upholding and following the program of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, we have today held a meeting of the employees of the Kim Chaek Iron Works for thoroughly carrying out the party's policy on effecting a great upsurge once again in socialist economic construction in the spirit displayed in the period of the great chollima upsurge.

Our struggle task in the 1980's is difficult and vast. In this period, by fulfilling the second 7-year plan task ahead of schedule and by occupying the 10 major prospective targets in socialist economic construction through the vigorous three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture, we should win a decisive victory in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

Making the 1980's a glorious period in the history of our nation depends on how we struggle today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: To successfully fulfill the new prospective tasks of socialist economic construction set forth by our party, the entire party and the whole people should rise up and effect constant innovations and upsurges in all fields of the national economy.

Constantly effecting a great upsurge in socialist economic construction is an inevitable requirement for the development of the revolution and is the unanimous aspiration of our people.

The Korean revolution has traversed a single road of victory and progress in the course of its protracted and arduous struggle. Our revolution has created the epic of miracle and leap at every stage, singing the march song of struggle with a fighting spirit and faith, while surmounting all difficulties and trials. Today, this revolution is more rapidly making progress.

Our revolution, begun in the forests of Paektu, has not yet ended. We are still on the road of revolution. We should continuously accelerate a vigorous march, without any slackness or stalemate, to further strengthen the self-reliant national economy, to epochally improve the people's living standards and to expedite the completion of the chuche cause.

In recent important meetings, elucidating again mighty methods to accelerate the second 7-year plan and the 10 major prospective targets, based on his scientific analysis of the status of the developing national economy of our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us new methods for increasing production in all units and sectors of national economy and for effecting revolutionary upsurges in production and construction.

Our party is today appealing to us to effect a great upsurge once again in all sectors of socialist construction with the spirit displayed in effecting the great chollima upsurge using our own strength, technology and resources, following the decision of the party plenum of December 1956.

Let us create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit displayed in the period of the great chollima upsurge. This is the militant slogan of our party today. Reflected in this slogan is precisely the firm determination of our party to inherit and infinitely glorify the history of the great chollima upsurge, which was personally created by the great leader at the time when our revolution faced a difficult situation, and to successfully fulfill the second 7-year plan and the 10 major prospective targets.

This slogan of our party reflects the lofty will of our party to more proudly display the invincible might of the chuche idea all over the world and to provide a happier life to our people. It also reflects the iron will of our party to smash the schemes for aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and to actively expedite the great [word indistinct] of national reunification.

The working class of Kim Chaek gathered here, cherishing a zealous loyalty in being ready to respond to the call of the party and the leader, is burning with the unyielding determination to rush to the van of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's in the manner worthy of the working class of iron which is defending the life line of the country, and it is sending this letter of appeal to workers, technicians and office workers of plants and enterprises throughout the country.

Working people throughout the country. When we effect a new, great revolutionary upsurge in the 1980's, following the grand plans of the party and the leader, our fatherland will become a paradise of the people, a better place in which to live, and the genuine superiority of the socialist system of our country will be more vigorously demonstrated.

Let all of us vigorously rise up in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, upholding and following the party's militant appeal to effect once again a great upsurge in socialist economic construction in the spirit displayed in the period of the great chollima upsurge.

Joining the speed battle to chollima, the speed of the 1980's was created by our party center in the course of proposing and wisely leading the construction of the chuche tower, the arch of triumph, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Grand People's Study Hall, Changgang Street, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the ice rink, all of which will shine in history forever. And it is a speed of a leap forward in which we responsibly complete a project requiring several years in a few months.

The speed of the 1980's is the speed of chuche and self-reliance in which we produce and construct with our own resources, firmly believing in our own strength, however grand our task and arduous our struggle may be. It is a speed of renovation in which we renovate everything and create new things, dismissing [words indistinct] a speed of (?youth) in which we tirelessly accelerate though we run thousands of miles.

Overflowing in this speed is our people's loyal passion to go through even fire and water in obeying the party's call. Surging within this speed is our people's ardent aspiration for defending in a death-defying manner the party and the leader under any adverse circumstances.

We should make the whole country surge like the place where the grand chollima upswing was enacted and effect great upsurges in production and construction by embodying in all sectors of the people's economy the new speed of the 1980's, which was created by the party center in the course of constructing grand monumental creations.

The metal industry is the front on which we should open a great breakthrough in today's grand march. Only when the metal industry plays its role without fail can we realize the chucheization, modernization and scientization of the people's economy. Furthermore, only then can we enact great upsurges in production and construction.

What we demand everywhere are steel products. To give priority to the extractive industry, the power industry and railway transportation, we need a large quantity of steel products. We also need quantities of steel products to develop the chemical and machine industries, improve the people's living standards and strengthen the country's defense capabilities.

At a time when the country's economic circumstances were difficult, it was said that 10,000 more tons of steel would help the country's economy, and the working class of Kangson took the van. With the same belief, the great leader and glorious party center had the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works take the van in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

Cherishing such a belief and glory, everyday of the grand chollima upswing we rolled 120,000 tons of steel billet from a blooming mill with a nominal capacity of 60,000 tons and produced 270,000 tons of molten iron from furnaces with a production capacity of 190,000 tons. Working in such a way, we will unreservedly display the immeasurable ability of our working class in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

Thus, in the third quarter of this year, we will increase total industrial production by 141.7 percent, pig iron production by 158.7 percent, steel production by 160 percent and rolled steel production by 144.2 percent over that at the end of last year. And in the fourth quarter of this year, we will increase total industrial production by 169 percent, pig iron production by 184.4 percent, steel production by 199.4 percent and rolled steel production by 175.5 percent.

Workers, technicians and office workers of plants and enterprises across the country:

The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's and to enact a new upswing is an ideological battle. Ideology resolves everything.

To effect new upswings in all the sectors of the people's economy, we should greatly display the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in which we fulfill all the lines and policies set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song without even the slightest error.

We have no right to disobey the great leader's teachings and the party's lines under any circumstances or conditions.

Absoluteness and unconditionality are the basic traits and the ever-victorious struggle principles of the chuche-type revolutionary fighters. One who thoroughly implenets the party's policies, though not greeting them with "manse," and who resolutely struggles for the party and the revolution, though saying few words, is a genuine fighter for the party and leader.

Let all of us become revolutionary fighters endlessly loyal to the party and the leader, do-or-die units and shock brigade members unconditionally defending and implementing the party's orders. Let us become like the young communists who sacrificed themselves to defend the leader [Suryong] of revolution and the leader [Yongdoja] of revolution at the dawn of the Korean revolution [passage as heard]; like the invincible anti-Japanese fighters who unyieldingly performed to the end the duties assigned to them, cherishing the revolutionary faith that they do not have the right to die before they fulfilled the command of the comrade commander; like the fighters, phoenix-like who unanimously carried out the command of the comrade supreme commander in the flames of revolution; and like countless heroes who fulfilled the party's policies in the days of the postwar reconstruction and of the grand chollima march. Let all of us become the Kim Hyok and (Cha Kwang-su) of the 1980's.

We cannot implement revolution and construction without the spirit of resolving everything with our own strength. The grand tasks and the circumstances facing us today demand that we display more greatly the revolutionary spirit of invincibility, self-reliance and fortitude. Self-reliance is the very political banner for the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's. Let us greatly display the revolutionary spirit of resolving all the problems with our strength, techniques, materials and resources.

Being uneasy before difficulties and hesitating, requesting more favorable conditions, are not traits of communists relying on themselves. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paekdu, chollima and speed battle.

Let all of us create the speed of the 1980's in the spirit in which we beat off the enemy with yongil bombs in the days of the anti-Japanese bloody struggle, in the fighting spirit in which we created new norms and records, smashing old norms, found what we lacked and made what we did not have in the days of the grand chollima upswing, and with the wisdom with which we enacted great upsurges with existing material, equipment and labor forces in the days of the great socialist upsurge in the 1970's, sounding the trumpets of the speed battle.

Let us enact new renovations and leaps at all the battlegrounds and sites of the socialist construction in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude--even though the organ above does not provide necessary materials, we complete the tasks assigned to us.

There are lots of reserves. Following the party's guidelines, the Kim Chaek Iron Works found reserves to produce 80,000 tons of pig iron and 100,000 tons of steel this year with the existing equipment and labor force.

Finding reserves depends on people's ideology and the functionaries' organizational life. All the functionaries should complete tasks assigned to them without fail, operating all equipment at full capacity, waging political work, the technological innovation movement and organizational work in a substantive manner.

With the firm resolve to fulfill the party's guidelines and its combat commands, all functionaries should lead the masses by personal example at the van of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's.

Though our tasks are great, as long as there are the great leader and the party leading our struggle to victory and our people's endless loyalty to them, we will conquer every height.

By becoming the vanguard, heroes and phoenixes of the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, let all of us shine with the glory of fighters of the leader and the party and make the whole country burn with the flames of new great upsurges.

Upholding the chuche banner, let us all make the 1980's the most proud and glorious decade in our history and expedite the completion of the chuche cause by becoming the shock brigade defending in a death-defying manner the great leader and the lodestar.

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DAILY ON NATION'S PRIDE IN LEADER, PARTY

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[NODONG SINMUN 12 July essay: "Nation's Pride"]

[Text] Today we are living in the great era of chuche and chajusong. This era is an era in which all the nations on earth are openly claiming their rights and dignity and an era in which they are crying for their nation's pride and self-confidence.

Every nation is stressing its pride and self-confidence. The national pride and self-confidence are the nation's life cherished in the people's hearts as chajusong is life for a country and a nation. People's pride and self-confidence in their nation are the most invaluable things which they can neither buy with money nor exchange for anything. A nation's rise and fall and its future depend upon the nation's pride. As the nation's pride and self-confidence are so important, all the genuine patriots and revolutionaries in history have always cried for and sought them, overcoming all kinds of arduous difficulties and being ready to pay any price.

We are filled with pride and self-confidence in our nation. The pride and self-confidence that our people are enjoying today are the great emotions we have obtained with blood in our era under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who we have greeted for the first time in a history of thousands of years, and the glorious party.

Never have we been filled with such high pride in and self-confidence in our nation in our long history. We are very proud that our country and nation is a great country and nation, not with a mere desire and self-respect but with matchlessly high pride in the invaluable and superior things we possess.

1. The nation's pride is not a certain national emotion decided by the size of the territory and population or the nation's status on the earth.

There are countless countries and nations on the earth. Among them, there are big and small and developing and developed countries. In spite of such differences, every country has its own national pride.

In terms of the size of the territory and population, our country is not a big one. This notwithstanding, our people are filled with matchless national pride and self-confidence. How frequently have we heard from innumerable foreign friends visiting Korea that this is a miracle created only in Korea? A foreign friend has impressively said: At the end of the 15th century, Columbus discovered America in the western hemisphere. I am a Columbus who discovered a strong Korea during a visit to Asia at the end of the 20th century. Whenever we hear such remarks by foreign friends, our heart leaps with great national pride and self-confidence.

Our people are filled with great and invaluable pride and self-confidence. Our people's national pride and self-confidence are the pride and self-confidence in the most invaluable things we possess and pride in and self-confidence of the high value and great ability we have.

The grand festivity which our people significantly celebrated on the occasion of the great leader's 70th birthday was a function which movingly showed what our nation's matchless pride is and where it comes from. The grand festivity which we celebrated as the greatest festival in our long history left a deep impression in our people's hearts.

Our heart is filled with such an impression even now after a few months have elapsed. And such an impression will never be stricken from our memory.

What was the warm emotion overflowing in the hearts of our people who celebrated the great leader's 70th birthday as a grand festivity amid all the peoples' joy and enthusiasm? If we portray in a word our people's solemn and great emotion filled with greatest glory and happiness, we will call it the nation's pride in upholding the great leader and the nation's self-confidence in following the great party's guidance and the nation's pride of having a great people.

The warm emotion which surged in our hearts at the plaza of the April grand festival--where various heads of states from many countries, delegations and delegates, famous figures and artists from five continents as well as our people admired our leader and extolled his 70 years--was a pride in upholding the great leader and the nation's pride in the fact that, since we are upholding the leader, we are living in a shining Korea and are enjoying today's glory and prosperity.

The grand festival celebrating the great leader's 70th birthday was not only a grand political event in the significance borne in the festival itself but was also an unprecedented political festival in which strict leadership and organizational power were demonstrated in arranging the event. Marking this significant day--when, reflecting the wishes of the 5,000 years of the nation's history, the tower of the chuche idea and the arch of triumph were erected to the sky on the banks of the Taedong River and at the foot of the historic Moranbon in the capital to pass on the great leader's immortal achievements eternally, when the Kim Il-song Stadium and many other grand monumental creations of the era of the labor party were built at such miraculous speed, like mushrooms after a rainfall, and when

the various functions of the celebrations, which were absolutely perfect and thorough ideologically, artistically and organizationally, unfolded before us--our heart seethed with warm joy and delight.

This signified pride in the fact that we have the glorious party together with the great leader; it signified endless glory and self-confidence over the fact that, since we have the glorious party, a great organizer and guide which will glorify the great leader's revolutionary cause eternally our chuche fatherland is prospering and our future if promising.

What provides greater happiness and glory to a country and nation and a great party? Our nation's pride is that another measure of self-confidence is added to this greatest happiness and glory.

The grand April political festival was a glorious and loyal one. The people's reverence for the great leader and the party! Their burning zeal! The extraordinary organizational skills and disciplines in seeing to it that the people breather and move as one, cherishing a single desire to celebrate their leader's birthday not only as a grand national festival but also as a grand political festival. Who in the world has ever witnessed this?

The grand April political festival, which struck the people of the world with admiration, was a flower garden in full blossom created by the leader's, the party's and the people's greatness, a miracle shaking the world and a political masterpiece.

From this, the world's people found a wonderous unity among the three greatnesses unprecedented in history. Saying that no country but Korea has the great leader, the great party and the great people with a perfect unity among them, foreign friends, who found this unity in our reality and at our grand festival, admired and envied this.

The invincible cohesion and unity of the great leader, the great party and the great people--the great tri-unity [samwilche]--are our nation's great dignity and pride. The tri-unity of the party, the leader and the people is the tri-unity of the three greatnesses. In other words, the leader should be great, the party should be great and the people should be great.

The respected Comrade Kim Il-song, whom our people have greeted and uphold for the first time in their several thousand year history, is a great man among great men, unprecedented in greatness of ideological theory, leadership and moral character, and is the leader of leaders [suryong kaunde suryong] of the working class.

Our glorious party, which is brilliantly implementing the chuche revolutionary cause, is a great party unprecedented in the degree of loyalty to the leader's revolutionary cause, in uncommon organizational capability and leadership and in the sense of devotion to the people.

Our people are a great and proud people in terms of their pure and spotless loyalty to the party and to the leader, noble moral character and boundless creative power and potential.

Such a great leader, such a great party and such a great people are firmly united together and have become one in flesh and spirit in our country, with one ideology, one will and one revolutionary principle.

Thanks to such a great unity, everything is being excellently carried out in our country and our people have victoriously surmounted all unprecedentedly arduous trials and difficulties. With such a great unity, our people are courageously pioneering the new road of history and confidently accelerating the solemn march toward the future.

Because we have such a great unity and cohesion, there is nothing that we are afraid of and our people can create any miracle if only we have a mind to do so. The people become a most powerful people when the party, leader and people are united as one.

Today our nation is at the height of prosperity and is in the vigorous era of great development. For the party, leader and people to make one organizational body is the greatest might for making the nation great and the people great.

It is not easy for a nation and people to attain unity and cohesion and one organizational body. Unity and cohesion are the supreme objective and ideal for all parties and peoples who truly want to independently pioneer their fate and to build their countries as great nations.

However, people have regarded this unity and cohesion merely as an ideal and considered that they were practically impossible to attain. Our people have achieved this unity and cohesion for the first time in their several thousand year history in our era when we are upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and when we have the brilliant lodestar--our glorious party.

This is a miracle in the history of the world's nations and in modern political life. We take endless pride in the fact that our people achieved this indomitable unity and cohesion among the party, the leader and the people, which in the past no other people could attain.

The indomitable unity and cohesion of the party, leader and people as one further glorify our people's particular prominence and greatness. Our people's greatness is embodied in the fact that our people create exploits. Our people's particular prominence is reflected in the fact that our people are most intelligent and have the strong capacity for united action.

Because of this indomitable unity and cohesion, our people are mighty, confident and glorious. Our people's pride and dignity today are national dignity and pride of the chuche people of the glorious chuche nation who, at the forefront, firmly seizing their own destiny, could pioneer the course of the times thanks to the unity and cohesion among the party, leader and people.

2. The people's dignity is neither a sentiment retained by the people from the time when they came into being nor [word indistinct] which was given by others for nothing.

National dignity is a lofty sentiment which can be acquired only through struggle, just as all the glories of the world are attained through struggle.

Those who visit our country and sincerely admire and feel envy at the iron-willed cohesion and unity of the party, the leader and the people in our country that we have achieved so far ask with a deep interest: "How has this cohesion and unity been achieved in Korea?" and "What is the secret of such precious integration and surprising cohesion and unity?"

Of course, to answer this question, we need to relate the entire historical course that our people have traversed. This story cannot be covered with several tens and several thousands of books.

The struggle to achieve cohesion and unity was very arduous and has profound and rich contents.

But, to answer this in a nutshell, we can say that it is precisely chuche. Chuche! This is precisely the secret of our cohesion, unity and integration.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: If our party had resorted to flunkeyism and had failed to pioneer its future with its own wisdom, while blindly following the policy of another country, it would have never been able to achieve the political and ideological cohesion and unity it enjoys today, nor would it have been able to achieve brilliant success in the revolution and construction.

The invincible cohesion and unity of the party, the leader and the people, which is the incomparable dignity and pride of our nation, reflects the glorious struggle for the chuche idea and for establishing chuche.

National pride is found in the struggle for establishing chuche and the great chuche is found in high national pride.

The spirit of the speed battle sweeping the whole country! The spirit of innovation in creating new things! The spirit of vigorous youth! The march for modeling the whole society on the chuche idea which is advancing toward the future, demonstrating the great spirit of Korea! This is precisely an integrated invincible march in which the party, the leader and the people are advancing, firmly uniting as one mind and one will. This integration reflects precisely the chuche faith and the chuche will.

Our chuche faith is faith that the master of ones destiny is oneself and that the strength to shape ones destinies comes from oneself. It is also a firm belief that our leader is great, our party is wise and our people are outstanding.

Our chuche will is a will of iron to surmount any storms and trials and to carry out the revolution to the end, with the firm belief that the great leader's revolutionary ideology is the only beacon elucidating our future, that our glorious party is our promising future and the creative power of our people is boundless.

Such chuche faith and chuche will are seething everywhere our invincible cohesion and unity in creating miracles and in surmounting all trials and difficulties are vigorously demonstrated.

The great cohesion and unity of the party, the leader and the people are reflected in the miracles of Korea achieved in surmounting the economic crisis due to the influence of the cold front, in effecting upsurges in all fields of industry and agriculture and in building great monumental structures in only a few months.

This great cohesion and unity is also reflected in the invincibility of Korea in which when an enemy attacks our people, they rise up as one and smash it.

This cohesion and unity are seething with the chuche faith and the chuche will.

The integration in which, once the party calls or the party raises a torch, the entire party, entire people and entire army rise up as one and become a large river of loyalty, an unstoppable wild fire flaring up or a peal of thunder shaking the earth and sky.

Precisely from this integration, we can read our people's burning faith and will to infinitely trust their leader and to follow their party to the end.

The Kim Il-song Stadium which was created by the surprising speed! The world people say the stadium is a miracle of the century. In the construction period of this stadium, there was a big banner which inspired the construction workers to perform heroic exploits.

This banner, on which a forceful term "speed battle" is inscribed, was not made by the workers here nor by the volunteers who visit here almost every day. It was made and sent by a workers' party member--a disabled veteran--who, though crippled, made the banner with such loyalty that he would willingly sacrifice himself if the whole of the country vigorously rose up at the call of the party.

Having his wife carry the banner he had made with such a devotion to the construction site, he said: The great leader is everything to me. The glorious party center is the only hope to me. Loyally upholding the fatherly leader and the party center is my conviction.

On my behalf please fly high this banner at the construction site to which the whole of the country is devoting its loyalty and work.

The remarks made by a Workers' Party member from the bottom of his heart are very burningly overflowing with the chuche conviction and will that unite and burn in the hearts of thousands or tens of thousands of people who constitute our invincible cohesion and unity.

Our invincible cohesion and unity are a unified body composed of boundless trust and love among the leader, party and the people and are an inseparable blood relation based on the chuche conviction and will with which we, while firmly trusting only in our party, our leader and our people, trust each other, love each other and unite with each other.

The invincible cohesion and unity among the party, leader and people, the invincible monolithic body--the greatest might and pride of the nation--the cohesion and unity are accomplished where the demands of the chuche idea--that we should oppose flunkeyism and unite while firmly trusting in our party, our leader and our people--are met.

As history says, if the party follows flunkeyism, the people will not place their trust in the party; if the people lack in the sense of independence, they cannot firmly unite around their party and leader.

On reflection, we wonder if a genuine unity had existed before our nation had come to possess chuche. The past history in which we lacked national dignity was that of disgrace in which we lacked chuche and unity.

Our past history in which we lacked might and self-confidence was an ordeal in which we had to suffer the misfortune of national ruin while our national spirit was dragged in the mud of flunkeyism and while we were insulted and looked down upon by others.

To end such a history of disgrace and ordeal for good during our generation and to establish chuche in Korea, how many arduous and heroic struggles we have waged! How much blood, sweat and energy we have devoted to such struggles!

Those struggles are the down-with-imperialism union in which we rose up, holding high the banner of the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle and the fatherland liberation war during which we defended and safeguarded the national sovereignty against the imperialist aggressors; and the imposing grand march of chollima.

This is the grand march of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and speed battle for which we are thunderingly beating the drum of revolution under the glorious leadership of the party.

All these struggles to establish chuche in the Korean revolution and to pioneer our fate with our own might were all difficult and were a series of marches of ordeal [words indistinct].

It was difficult for the leader, the party and the people as well. This notwithstanding, like the immortal maxims of the sayings of our leader who

said that the comrades placed trust in him and he placed trust in the comrades, the great leader and our glorious party placed a firm trust only in our people and united with our people under difficult circumstances; and our people rallied, as firm as a rock, only around their party and their leader, firmly trusting only in their party and their leader without being not the least perturbed under any situation.

On this road, an immortal epic poem on comradeship and unity [words indistinct] was composed: A majestic canvas of cohesion and unity that pictured the sky aglow with the setting sun in Kangson--which we cannot ever forget--was unfolded; and the grand flower garden of tri-unity, like the grand April festival, blossomed.

In the rigorous and glorious struggle to establsih chuche, our invincible cohesion and unity has been accomplished, our fatherland has become a great country, and our people have come to demonstrate their dignity and glory to the world.

When we speak about our nation's great pride, we speak about the tri-unity--the party, the leader and the people; when we boast of such an invincible cohesion and unity, we speak about chuche.

Korea's tower of the chuche idea, which can be seen from every direction of the world! Reflecting our people's unanimous aspiration and wish to eternally pass on to generations to come the immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--who upgraded the status of our fatherland and nation which were [words indistinct] in the past, to the highest level, like today--our glorious party built high the tower of the chuche idea on the edge of the time-honored Taedong River in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on the 70th birthday of the leader.

To remember forever the days of the great 70-odd years, during which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has dedicated himself to the dignity and glory of our nation and to the times and revolution, KWP members and our people erected the world's highest stone tower by trimming 25,550 pieces of the most solid and purest granite, which they excavated from the center of the earth of this country, and they set ablaze an eternally undying fire--the beacon fire of chuche--on the tower.

The tower of the chuche idea in Pyongyang erected with the immortal achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the firm will of our glorious party and the ardent wishes of our simple-hearted people! The tower is a tower of the great national pride which our people gained through struggle in our times under the guidance of the great leader and the glorious party.

Dwelling in this tower is the history of Korea's protracted and heroic struggle to make our country great by establishing chuche under any circumstances and achieving the invincible cohesion and unity of the party, the leader and the people; and the tower reflects the firm will of Korea to consummate our revolutionary cause and to demonstrate our nation's pride through generations to come, eternally holding high the chuche banner.

The tower of the chuche idea, the great pride of our nation! It is an eternal peal of a bell which enlightens the people about the immortal truth that national pride is glorious only in the struggle to establish chuche.

National pride! It is hard to gain it; however, a people who have once come to possess it through struggle will never yield nor exchange it for anything.

The pride of Korea, which our nation has come to possess thanks to the existence of the great leader, the great party and the great people! The pride of the Korean nation, which we gained during our generation with the great cohesion and unity, holding aloft the chuche banner, and which we are glorifying generation after generation!

By more highly holding the chuche banner, which has given us prosperity, glory and pride, and by resolutely adhering to the invincible cohesion and unity, with which we are firmly and unanimously united around the great leader and the glorious party, our people will forever glorify today's national pride as well as the everlastingly undying fire--the beacon fire of chuche.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES UNCONDITIONALITY IN ECONOMY

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[NODONG SINMUN 6 July editorial: "Let Us Highly Demonstrate the Spirit of Unconditionality in Implementing the Party's Economic Policy"]

[Text] The grave revolutionary tasks and developing reality facing our people today demand that functionaries should more firmly establish the revolutionary traits of unconditionally supporting and implementing the party's economic policy.

We are in an important situation in which we should effect a new great upsurge in socialist economic construction.

Based on his profound understanding of the actual conditions and prospects of the nation's economic development, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently put forward the militant tasks of a productive upsurge in all domains while continuously directing special attention to agriculture, and of achieving a great renovation in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy and coal.

Embraced in the tasks are profound plans to make our fatherland a more wealthy economic power soon and to provide the people with a richer, more civilized life.

The enthusiasm and fighting spirit of the workers, including our heroic working class who rose in the struggle to meet the party's call, are very high.

At issue is the type of fighting spirit and passion with which all functionaries, including those of the economic administration, are carrying out their mission.

Our functionaries' loyalty to the party and the leader should be displayed in the actual struggle to thoroughly implement the party's economic policy with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: No bargaining should take place in implementing the party's lines and policy and in what is directed by the party. We should unconditionally accept and unconditionally fulfill them.

Unconditionally supporting and implementing the party's policy are the primary mission of all functionaries and party members and are a revolutionary duty. Therefore, our functionaries should sensibly accept the intentions and plans of the party and the leader and implement them to the end under any circumstances.

Today our party has worked out a bold operation to brilliantly achieve the magnificent programs for economic construction put forward by the Sixth Party Congress and is vigorously carrying out this operation. It is our party's firm will to glorify the 1980's as a most proud era of exploits in the history of socialist construction in our country by waging another aggressive movement to register a new economic upsurge in all domains of the national economy and to reach without fail and ahead of schedule the heights of the 10-point prospective targets. To establish the traits of upholding and unconditionally implementing the party's intentions by our functionaries is a lofty struggle to firmly ensure the party center's guidance in socialist construction.

When our functionaries, always breathing with the party and carrying out what is planned and wished by the party center by going through fire and water, unanimously rise in the struggle to brilliantly achieve the party's plan, our party's leadership will be further strengthened and another great upsurge will be registered in socialist construction in our country.

The leading functionaries in all domains, all units, including the party organizations at all levels, administration council committees and ministries, should be deeply aware of the significance of the party's idea and of their own duties and should highly display the revolutionary traits of fulfilling the economic tasks assigned them without fail. Thus can our functionaries play their roles as commanding members of the revolution, as desired by the party.

The economic tasks facing us today are both very grave and magnificent. However, there is nothing that we cannot attain if the leading functionaries vigorously lead the broad masses.

Our people are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. Our people's political zeal and spirit increased very greatly with the great April political festival. Indeed, now is the time to mobilize endless reserves everywhere and effect unprecedented innovation in production and construction by inspiring the masses' enthusiasm and organizing and mobilizing them.

The leading functionaries are the key to registering a new revolutionary upsurge. For our functionaries to become strenuous fighters who unconditionally fulfill the party's economic policy, they should systematically carry out their duties and work with the attitude of being masters of the revolution.

"Let us work with the spirit, passion and vigor of being the core of the fatherland on which the chuche idea was created!" This is the attitude and position our functionaries should firmly adhere to in their life and work. The thinking and attitude of not living as masters of the revolutionary

tasks assigned them should not occur among our functionaries, who were born in the chuche fatherland and who struggle with faith in the chuche idea.

All functionaries should firmly safeguard the revolutionary outposts assigned by the party by displaying the traits of implementing tasks given to their sectors and units, bearing full responsibility for them. Our party's economic policy is based on the chuche idea and is aimed at realizing the chuche idea. Therefore, we can neither correctly understand the essence and demand of the party's economic policy if we lack the attitude of being masters nor can we demonstrate deep enthusiasm and firm will in implementing the policy.

The attitude of being masters is a prerequisite for displaying the traits of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's economic policy. Our functionaries should enhance the glory and dignity of chuche Korea by effecting a new upsurge in socialist economic construction with a lofty sense of responsibility and initiative.

The fulfillment of the national economic plan in a scheduled period is an important requirement in carrying out the party's economic policy unconditionally and thoroughly. The plan of the national economy is the law of the nation and the directive of the party. Reflected in it are the people's desire and the prospect for the nation's economic development. Achieving this plan will benefit the people.

No one has the right to violate or change the nation's plan. How well all domains of the national economy, plants and enterprises carry out the plan of the national economy depends on the attitude and fighting spirit of the functionaries. Bearing this in mind, the functionaries should unconditionally implement the state's plan by devoting all efforts under any circumstances. Our functionaries should strive to achieve the plan assigned their party, feeling anxiety when their plan has not been fulfilled. Implementing the state plan in accord with the party's demand means that we enact the plan in accord with the daily, 10-day and monthly quotas and by indices. Thus, unconditionality in implementing the economic tasks assigned by the party should be displayed in adhering to the schedule.

The leading functionaries should fulfill the goal without fail which they decide to attain with firm ideological resolve and determination. If we courageously struggle, just as we advanced with the spirit of adding the speed battle to chollima, and have confidence to fulfill the enormous targets, we can overfulfill this year's plan and the second 7-year plan ahead of schedule.

We should highly demonstrate the traits of solving all problems by our own strength to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the party's economic policy. The revolution and construction are not always carried out under circumstances in which all conditions are provided. We can neither successfully enact the gigantic tasks if we blame the objective conditions [kekkwanchogin chokon] nor can we vigorously advance.

The firm attitude to implement the economic tasks by our own strength and wisdom is the cause of the heroic exploits and miracles in the struggle to enact the party's economic policy.

The leading functionaries should work with such an attitude and spirit to carry out their tasks by their own strength, whether the other people provide the conditions or not, rather than waiting until someone provides the required conditions as some construction workers did in the past.

When we have such a spirit of unconditionality, we can open a breakthrough and effect remarkable upsurges in implementing the revolution.

To carry out without fail the party's plan to enact new upswings in socialist economic construction, we should positively mobilize our own materials and resources. We have many reserves enabling us to advance more rapidly. If they make efforts to develop the economy more rapidly with their own materials and resources, giving up all ideas of easy work and imitating others, our functionaries can unreservedly mobilize their potential.

As we did in the past, we should not depend on others but more greatly display the spirit of carrying out economic tasks by creating and finding what we do not have. Along with this, we should vigorously wage scientific and technological research work from the chuche standpoint, following the examples of unheralded heroes. By doing this, we should accelerate the chucheization of the metal industry, produce various machine products for ourselves and carry out plans, depending on domestic materials and resources and developing the economy.

For functionaries to minutely plan and coordinate the organizational and leading work is very important in unconditionally implementing the party's economic policy in a thorough manner. The struggle to fulfill the party's economic policy is realized through the organizational work of functionaries. For this reason, nothing is more important than the work of meticulously planning and coordinating the organizational work and skillfully leading production in implementing the party's economic policy.

Experiences have shown that at the unit where functionaries assiduously planned and coordinated the organizational work from the standpoint that they would unconditionally implement the party's economic policy, innumerable reserves were found and great economic successes were attained.

In carrying out the economic tasks assigned them, all the functionaries should wage the operation in a bold manner and push ahead with the battle in an aggressive manner. To implement the party's economic policy, the leading functionaries should tangibly execute the work of giving an assignment. They should not be satisfied with giving an assignment to carry out the party's economic policy but forge ahead with the work of carrying out the party's economic policy, grasping the entire process of the work.

The functionaries in each sector should actively carry out the work of making resources, materials and equipment well supplied for cooperative production in accordance with revolutionary duty and changing reality.

The party's policy is based on reality. Only when they go down to grasp reality to make a plan and lead the battle on the spot can functionaries become genuine commanders bringing about the brilliant fruition of the party's policy.

The functionaries for economic guidance, including the functionaries for the ministries of the State Administrative Council and the provincial economic guidance committees, should find correct ways to implement the party's policy by listening to the producing masses by deeply permeating reality to meet the demand of the new industrial guidance system and effect upsurges in production by vigorously encouraging them.

It is important to increase the militant function and role of the party organizations in unconditionally implementing the party's economic policy in a thorough manner. All party organizations and functionaries should accept the party's intention to enact unprecedented upsurges in the economic work and aggressively organize and wage the work to realize the party's intention.

Keeping in mind the party's expectation of and trust in them, all functionaries should enact new upsurges in socialist construction by implementing the party's economic policy.

CSO: 4108/181

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'GREAT POTENTIAL' OF INDEPENDENT DPRK ECONOMY HAILED

SK081044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--When 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's are attained in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, her industrial output value will increase 3.1 times compared with 1980, or 1,000 times the 1946 figure. Then the independent national economy of Korea will become more powerful.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the line of building an independent national economy and wisely directed the economic construction at each stage and in each period of the revolution. As a result, the potential of the independent national economy has grown markedly.

Today our industry produces not only such large machines as a 5,000 metre rock drill, 6,000 ton power press and 4,200 h.p. electric locomotive but also a 1,500 cubic metre blast furnace and other metallurgical equipment, chemical equipment, complete sets of equipment for outfitting cement, light industry and other factories.

Korea's rate of self-sufficiency rose to 98 percent in machinery and 70 percent in raw material and fuel.

Industry forms a comprehensive industrial system under which all production branches from the extraction of raw materials to the production of finished goods are organically combined.

A countless number of factories have been built in our country.

In the last 4 years after the start of the current 7-year plan (1978-1984), more than 10,000 productive construction projects have been completed to further perfect the departmental structure of industry, and the policy of chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy is being successfully carried out.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il embodied in an all-round way the policy of the speed campaign in socialist economic construction to create a very fast tempo of economic growth.

As a result, the industrial production in 1979 grew 263.9 times as against 1946.

In the 1970's the industrial output grew at a high annual average tempo of 15.9 percent. This tempo was higher than the growth rate in the 1960's when the industrialisation was progressing at full pressure.

In the first 3 years of the current 7-year plan period the gross industrial output value annually increased 15-17 percent, higher than the annual average tempo of growth set at 12.1 percent in the plan.

Korea has rich natural resources, millions of working people tempered in the practice of socialist construction and more than one million competent scientists, technicians and specialists trained by the party.

All this shows that the vast 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in Korea will certainly be attained.

CSO: 4120/337

DAILY URGES DEVELOPMENT OF LIGHT INDUSTRY

SK080912 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Editorial of NODONG SINMUN, 8 July: "Let Us Effect a Turn in Developing Light Industry"]

[Text] One of the important problems arising in implementing the program for socialist economic construction put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech is to vigorously accelerate light industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We must effect a great turn in the development of light industry. Endlessly improving the people's living standard is the supreme principle in our party's activity and one of the most important tasks facing us in the 1980's. Thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, our party's correct policies and its ceaseless consideration, our people now enjoy a happy life without ever worrying about food, clothes and spending. We should not be content, however.

The more socialist society develops, the greater the people's demand in their life increases. To satisfy this demand, we should effect a great turn in producing consumer commodities by developing light industry along with increasing grain production by focusing on farming.

Effecting a great turn in producing people's daily commodities by continuously developing light industry is a rewarding struggle to make our party's great love and consideration for the people benefit them greatly.

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech, all the people in the nation are now engaged in implementing the program for socialist economic construction put forth by the party. Increasing people's daily commodities by effecting a great turn in development of light industry is significant in enhancing the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people, now engaged in implementing the party's economic policy.

When the people's consumer commodities such as good quality clothes, tasty foodstuffs and other daily commodities are smoothly supplied in conformity with the developing situation while enhancing the revolutionary zeal of

the working people with energetic political work, our working people will continue effecting renovations and upsurges in production and construction to pay back the party's great consideration with loyalty.

It is our party's firm resolution to make various kinds of people's consumer goods reach every corner of the people's living and fill the shelves of shops with goods. Upholding the high intention of the party to improve the people's living standard a notch higher in the shortest period of time, all party members and working people in the light industrial sector should make a great upsurge in the production of people's consumer goods by fulfilling their mission and duty.

Now the functionaries and working people in the light industrial sector, who are to effect a great upsurge in the development of light industry, face many important tasks. They should make best use of the production capacity at light industry plants, meet the target of producing 1.5 billion meters of clothes by building more light industrial plants and effect rennovations in production of foodstuffs, home appliances, cultural goods and many other consumer commodities.

Only when these tasks are carried out in the light industrial sector can socialist construction be advanced and the diverse demands of the people be satisfied in accordance with the rapidly improving people's living standard.

All the party members and working people in the light industrial sector should have a correct understanding of the policy demands put forth in the light industrial sector by our party and endlessly create new records and standards in the struggle to implement the policy demands.

The question of effecting a great turn in the development of light industry depends ultimately on the political and ideological determination of the functionaries and working people in this sector.

All the functionaries and working people in the light industrial sector, with a deep understanding of the party's intention to effect a great turn in the development of light industry, should wage a tenacious struggle to unconditionally implement the party policy with firm resolution and determination. They should maintain high production by fully operating the light industrial facilities and carry out all the assigned tasks according to daily and monthly targets and by index target by employing all available labor, facilities and materials.

Without a self-reliant revolutionary spirit, we cannot enact any of the policy tasks the party has put forth for the development of light industry. Doing nothing and waiting for conditions to mature has nothing to do with the revolutionary spirit of communists who are practicing self-reliance.

The revolutionary attitude toward works--solving the facilities by oneself, providing the materials and tools by oneself and solving all the problems by one's strength, wisdom and potential--is the revolutionary spirit that our functionaries and working people should adopt. The man who is loyal to the party is the man who resolutely tackles tasks and raises the productivity by using all available potential.

All functionaries and working people in the light industrial sector should display more strongly a revolutionary spirit by carrying out tasks assigned by the party under any circumstances, without deviation, always arming themselves with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle.

In particular, functionaries in this sector should mobilize all potential to the maximum, keep production flowing smoothly by making up for what is needed and modernize every process of production.

Increasing the number of people's consumer goods and improving their quality is one of the most important tasks facing the light industrial sector. Increasing the number of items of goods and improving their quality are not simply a technical work but an expression of the spirit of service to the people.

With a deep understanding that the people demand a wider variety of consumer goods as their living standards are improving, all party members and working people in the light industrial sector should assume it is their important task to increase the number of goods in their unit and sector and wage a vigorous struggle to implement such a task, never being satisfied with what they have achieved.

At the same time, functionaries and working people in this sector, cherishing the party's demand that the quality of consumer goods should be improved to a most advanced standard, should make each product meticulously and carefully to satisfy the demands of our people. To effect a great turn in the development of light industry, it is important to enhance the role of the guidance functionaries. Guidance functionaries in the light industrial sector should establish clear plans to implement the policy tasks put forth by the party and organize works to implement them without fail. To this end, they should go below to listen to the mass opinion, set plans in detail and as a whole and let the working people know about the plans so they can carry out their tasks with clear knowledge about their works. Functionaries, functionaries at the provincial economic guidance committees in particular, should do a good job. They should do a good job and discover problems and correct them.

The tasks facing the light industrial sector demand that other sectors, the chemical industrial sector in particular, make collective renovations. Production of people's consumer goods of various items and the highest quality is too heavy a burden for the light industrial sector alone. This can be guaranteed only when the other sectors help the light industrial sector with the supply of raw materials, fuels and other needed resources in a timely manner and provide material and technological assistance.

The extractive and metallurgical industrial sectors should produce more materials, fuel and other resources such as coal and steel. The railway transportation sector should responsibly transport them in a timely manner.

With a deep understanding that they are directly responsible for great development of the light industrial sector, the chemical industrial sector

in particular should produce more chemical goods and other materials and chemical medicines such as chemical fibers, [word indistinct], vinalon, synthetic resin and [word indistinct] and send them to the light industrial sector.

At the same time, districts should take positive measures to build small- and medium-sized chemical plants by themselves so they can supply chemical goods needed by their own districts and sectors.

The party organizations and three revolutions work teams in the light industrial sector should mingle with the party members and working people to exhort and inculcate in them the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that were given to the light industrial sector, while carrying out the organizational and political work so as to let the party members and working people vigorously join in the work to develop light industry as masters of the revolution.

Effecting a great turn in the development of light industry and increasing the production of people's consumer commodities is a rewarding work to implement the grand plans of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, who want to provide a more affluent and happy life for all our people and to display the honor of Korea of chollima--a country of chuche.

Upholding the militant tasks for the light industrial sector put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report at the Sixth Party Congress and his policy speech, let us all vigorously join in the struggle to implement the tasks and create a great upsurge in the production of people's consumer goods.

CSO: 4108/181

FRUIT PROCESSING PLANT MODERNIZED

SK131537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jul (KCNA)--In the past 10 years since the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave on-the-spot guidance to the Pungchon fruit processing factory in Kwail County, South Hwanghae Province, the factory has changed beyond recognition.

On 25 April 1971, the dear leader visited the factory in person to acquaint himself with its work and gave instructions on producing and supplying more delicious and nutritious processed fruit to the people [word indistinct] throughout the country. He also gave minute instructions on further automating the production processes, improving the packing of products and building up the factory as a model one throughout the country.

In the past period the factory has energetically conducted work to carry out the tasks given by the dear leader. As a result, a signal change has taken place in the production scale and the quality and quantity of products.

The factory relying on inexhaustible raw material of Kwail County producing 2.3 times as much fruit as the total fruit output of our country before liberation has today developed into one of the biggest modern fruit processing factories in the world. The factory, covering more than 100,000 square metres, has over 20 big and small buildings with a total floor space of tens of thousands of square metres and is fully equipped with automatic modern facilities for serial production.

The factory processes strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, apples, peaches, persimmons, dates, chestnuts and various other fruits all the year round. It produces scores of delicious and nutritious processed goods including various canned fruits, jam and jellies.

In the past decade the factory with a production capacity of tens of thousands of tons has doubled its output and markedly raised the quality of products.

Canned fruits, jam, dried fruits, pungchon liquor, etc. produced at the factory are widely popular in the world market.

Our country called a land of fruit has hundreds of big and small fruit processing factories in different parts.

CSO: 4120/337

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

TAEKWONDO OFFICIAL CALLS KIM CHONG-IL SUCCESSOR

SK120454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--An exhibition show was given by Taekwondo players of our country at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on 11 July. Watching the show were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and working people in the city.

Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party on a visit to the socialist homeland and foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy officials in Pyongyang also saw it.

Speaking prior to the exhibition show, Kim Tuk-chun, chairman of the DPRK Taekwondo Association and vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, said that the development of Taekwondo sports in Korea is a precious fruition of the deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

Through Taekwondo we will further strengthen national unity with Mr Choe Hong-hui and overseas Korean sportsmen and make all efforts to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, he stressed.

Speaking next, Choe Hong-hui said: I would like to declare that the North where all the wealth of the state is evenly divided among the working people and all people are polite and live a harmonious and happy life is really a land worth living, a paradise and heaven for the people. Our compatriots in the South who share with you one and the same language, customs and history are languishing in a living hell.

He continued: I consider that, if the country is to be reunified, the U.S. troops, the very ones who divided our nation and scheme to create "two Koreas" and the uninvited guests who have been occupying the South for 37 years and helping Chon Tu-hwan, must be withdrawn without delay. The rulers of the South are trying to create "two Koreas," peddling sham

Taegwondo. But this is useless. The reunification of the country is the cherished desire of the whole nation. Therefore, it must be realised without fail.

I firmly believe that reunification will be achieved in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great President Kim Il-song. Bright indeed is the future of Korea.

To hold in high esteem the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader is the greatest joy to the people who love the country and a telling blow to the traitors.

Then followed the exhibition show of Taekwondo players.

The spectators broke into enthusiastic applause each time the performers showed staunch fighting spirit and excellent skill.

CSO: 4120/337

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 8 July met the delegation of Korean scientists in Japan headed by Yi Si-ku, director of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the delegation of Korean technicians in Japan headed by Kwon To-kun, general director of the Taedong Auto-Allied Cooperative, now staying in the socialist homeland and had a talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [SK090853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 9 Jul 82]

DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR HOME--Pyongyang, 13 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of Korean scientists in Japan headed by Yi Si-ku, director of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of model branch workers of Chongnyon headed by Cho Hyok-nae, deputy section chief of the organisational department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and the 98th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Chong-son, section chief of the Financial Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, left Pyongyang by train on 10 July, after visiting the socialist homeland. Sin Hong-sik, chairman of the Korean Scholarship Society in Japan, left Pyongyang on the same day. The delegations and visiting group left Wonsan on 12 July by the ship "Samjiyon." The 39th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Ko Tae-won, deputy chief director of the Hyogo Credit Association of the Korean Bank, left Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [SK130340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 13 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/337

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM U.S. COMMUNIST PARTY CHAIRMAN

SK090216 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] National Chairman of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee Henry Winston and General Secretary Gus Hall sent a message of solidarity to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, on the occasion of the anti-U.S. joint struggle month. The message is as follows:

To President Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, Pyongyang:

On the occasion of the elapse of 32 years since the U.S. ruling circle perpetrated an attack on the people and government of your country in the interests of the monopolistic capitalists, we extend our sincere greetings of solidarity to the heroic people of the DPRK on behalf of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee and all the party members.

The people of the United States, as well as the world's people, know that a number of people were victimized and socialist construction seriously destroyed due to the aggression against North Korea which was thoroughly prepared and shamelessly perpetrated.

The Reagan administration will not be able to delay Korea's reunification any longer, although it has become more provocative recently. The incumbent U.S. Government is being isolated by the majority of the world's people due to the Reagan administration's policy of war provocations. A large number of U.S. troops in South Korea, equipped with uptodate nuclear weapons, may easily cause a nuclear disaster in the world. Thus, they serve as a threat against not only the North and South Korean people but also the world's people.

We will continue struggling for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and for achieving the objectives of negotiation to conclude an agreement on Korea's reunification.

We pledge to you that we will strengthen the relations of solidarity of proletariat internationalism. This envisages further successes in our

struggle not only for Korea's reunification but also for promoting peace of the world and development of socialism.

We extend brotherly greetings and pay our comradely respects,

Henry Winston, national chairman of the U.S. Communist Party Central Committee
Gus Hall, general secretary

1 July 1982, New York

CSO: 4108/181

INDIAN PAPER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK081550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--The revolutionary comradeship of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is warmest and unfathomable in width and depth because it consists of his tender personality, flaming zeal for people and generosity as vast as an ocean. The Indian paper SAKSHI notes this in its article headlined "Great Teacher" on 8 June.

The paper says: Everyone you meet in Pyongyang and local areas says with pride that Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great teacher who boundlessly values and loves workers with his lofty revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary obligation.

He, above all, bestows upon them most precious political life and leads them by the hand to make it shine forever.

All the Korean comrades are proud of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the eternal protector of their political life, when they speak of their beautiful lives.

When he finds a sprout among them, small as it is, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il brings it into full bloom and puts heart and soul into rearing them as workers more faithful to the great leader.

In Korea, in his bosom of warm comradely love, many people yet politically immature, are growing to be members of the Workers Party of Korea, peoples artistes, labour heroes, deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and competent cadres of the party and state.

He looks after all workers with meticulous care, valuing each of them more than anything else in the world with his loftiest revolutionary comradeship. He is always deeply concerned and spares nothing for providing them with better working and living conditions so they may strive more actively to carry through the teachings of the great leader.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il looks after their health, too, with his paternal love.

Saying that their health sets his heart at ease and he feels strength surge within him when he sees them in good health, he teaches all organs to pay particular attention to their rest and health.

No one is out of the reach of his lofty revolutionary love with which he looks after with utmost care all the workers fighting on the same road of revolution, regarding them as priceless revolutionary comrades.

In this warm bosom of love, all the Korean workers lead a worthy life and keep the red flower of revolution in bloom.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il also has an infintely noble revolutionary sense of duty.

His revolutionary sense of duty has a great influence inspiring and leading revolutionary soldiers to consolidate true human relationship and remain faithful through generations to the struggle for accomplishing the cause of Kimilsongism, united close around the great leader.

Indeed, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great teacher who looks after all the revolutionary soldiers with his noblest and priceless revolutionary love and leads them by the hand along the road of the cause of Kimilsongism.

CSO: 4120/337

CHUCHE SEMINAR IN INDIA PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK091600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Public figures of various circles from many countries made speeches at the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea held in India on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh, said: All countries advocating chajusong (independence) and freedom are waging a powerful struggle against all forms of subjugation and domination. It is the main trend of our era which no force on earth can stem.

In this connection, I would like to lay stress on the global Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Movement under the present international situation is, in essence, a powerful progressive movement against all forms of domination and subjugation and for chajusong.

The movement has expanded into a world-wide movement with a great attraction and its influence is growing each day. Therefore, the imperialists are persisting in their manoeuvres to split and destroy this movement, estrange the nonaligned countries from each other and draw them into their sphere of influence. But the imperialists plot is foiled by the energetic and wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

The Korean people led by the great leader President Kim Il-song are never flurried or shaken by the incessant armed provocations of the imperialists in their soil and rapid arms buildup of the South Korean "regime" under their aegis.

Today, the chuche idea is spreading far and wide with mighty influence and attraction and powerfully rousing the popular masses of all countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America to a struggle for sovereignty, independence and national prosperity.

By his tested and outstanding leading role, the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song has already become the publicly recognized centre of the Nonaligned Movement.

On this rostrum of the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea, I have the honour of asking President Kim Il-song, the most illustrious thinker and theoretician and sun of mankind, to remain at the head of the Nonaligned Movement and lead the struggle for a steel-like unity of the nonaligned countries.

Gatore Charles, permanent secretary for Bubanza Province of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, said: We hold that the cause of Korea's reunification should be realized in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and (?confirm) the support of the Burundi party to it.

Our party notes with great joy that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is successfully carrying forward the cause of Kimilsongism.

The chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people, serves as a guideline for all peoples who want to achieve genuine political chajusong and the independence of the country.

Long live the chuche idea and its founder, the respected leader President Kim Il-song.

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the successor to the cause of Kimilsongism.

CSO: 4120/337

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED FULSOMELY AT SURINAM MEETING

SK091059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great leader perfectly possessed of extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership, noble virtues and all other traits and qualities of a revolutionary leader for successfully carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

So stressed Robin E. Raveles, chairman of the Party of the Nationalist Republic of Surinam and chairman of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, in his report at the Caribbean regional seminar on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song which was held recently in the capital of Surinam.

In the report titled "Respected President Kim Il-song is a great leader leading the peoples cause of chajusong (independence) against imperialism in our era to brilliant victory" he said: To correctly solve the question of succeeding to the revolutionary cause started by a leader, an outstanding leader should be chosen to carry forward and accomplish it.

The Korean people successfully solved this important question put on the order of the day by history by holding the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem at the head of the revolution and firmly establishing his leadership system.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has long undertaken the party and state work as an assistant to respected President Kim Il-song and performed undying historical feats for the fatherland and people with his indefatigable ideological and theoretical activities and seasoned and energetic leadership. For this he earned the absolute trust and boundless respect of the Korean people from long ago and enjoys an unimpaired, high authority and prestige among them.

All thinking and activities of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are solely directed to realizing the idea and leadership of respected President Kim Il-song and advancing and leading to victory the revolution as planned and desired by the president to carry the cause of chuche to completion.

What is most important in his ideological and theoretical activities is that he gave a scientific and theoretical formulation of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il defined the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a word as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of chuche.

As he gave this definition and expounded its features, the greatness and originality of the chuche idea has been more clearly proved and a firm guarantee provided for the final victory of the cause of chuche.

This is a historic event of immeasurably great significance not only in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people but also in the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of all countries for chajusong (independence).

Incomparably broad is the realm of the ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He propounded outstanding theories and policies in all realms of the revolution and construction, such as politics, economy, culture, military affairs and external affairs, including theory on the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea, theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, theory on party construction and party work, theory on socialist economic construction and original theory on literature and arts to make undying contributions to the development of human thought.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also an artist of leadership who, with his experienced and tested guidance, constantly brings about miracles and innovations in all domains of the revolution and construction.

He firmly believes in the strength of the popular masses at all times and increases it a hundred, a thousand times, converts all work into a work of the masses themselves and thereby effects an upsurge and innovation in the revolution and construction through all-people struggle.

He launches all work in a bold and big way and pushes ahead with work to the finish, once he is determined to do, displaying an undaunted fighting spirit and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

His outstanding and seasoned art of leadership is bearing fine fruit in all parts of Korea and bringing about a great turn in the revolution and construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a genuine leader of people with great personality who boundlessly cares for and loves the working masses and devotes his all to them.

Lying at the bottom of an independent and creative life of the Korean people today are the noble virtues of the dear leader Kim Chong-il who possesses unbounded affection for the people and makes all efforts for their happy life.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great teacher who boundlessly cares for and loves personnel with lofty revolutionary comradeship and a sense of revolutionary obligation.

Regarding the revolutionary soldiers as a priceless being which cannot be exchanged for anything, he gives them the most precious political life, leads them personally to glorify it for ever and takes a meticulous care of their work and life down to their personal health and accords constant solicitude to them.

Infinite modesty and simpleness are the most beautiful virtue of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

While organizing and directing the party and state work as a whole, he always shows a modest and simple, popular trait on the highest level.

For these great traits he is linked with people by blood ties, and people entrust their all entirely to him, boundlessly following and holding him in high esteem.

The reporter stressed: History knows no such a proud people as the Korean people who are advancing, guided by the great leader who started the revolution and the sagacious leader who successfully embodies and carries forward to completion his idea and leadership.

This is a miraculous, wonderful event in human history and the greatest fortune of the Korean people.

The lodestar of chuche that rose from Korea will throw its rays over the world through centuries, leading mankind to the noble cause of chajusong (independence).

CSO: 4120/337

KIM CHONG-IL CALLED 'BEST SUCCESSOR' AT INDIAN SEMINAR

SK091050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Personages of various circles from different countries spoke at the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea which was held in India on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Manju Ratna Sakya, president of the Nepal Journalist Association and editor of the weekly ARPAN, said: The chuche idea indicates a new road for the maltreated and oppressed popular masses to fully discharge their responsibility as the masters of history.

One of the greatest exploits achieved by President Kim Il-song in the history of struggle for human liberation is that he put forward the revolutionary principle of self-reliance on the basis of the chuche idea. This principle has opened a genuine road for the popular masses, the subject of history, to become the master of their destiny and the world.

The spirit of self-reliance proceeds from the chuche idea teaching who is master of the world and who has the power to transform and exploit the world; it expounds the basic principle to be adhered to by the popular masses in carving out their destiny.

The greatness of this spirit lies in that it makes the people oppressed and persecuted for centuries a powerful motive power in the building of a new society.

Today an overwhelming majority of the countries in the world are proudly embarking upon the road of historic change to shape their destiny in conformity with their specific conditions, believing in their own strength.

This is a living proof that the idea of President Kim Il-song on self-reliance is triumphing throughout the world and producing great material strength.

The chuche idea is a great idea teaching how man, the popular masses, become genuine master of revolution and construction.

The chuche idea is a guiding idea teaching them how to enjoy an independent and creative life as the master of their destiny, freed not only from the national and class oppression and exploitation but also from all the fetters. This idea gives the guiding principle of the revolution and a method for correctly solving all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The great chuche idea has been systematized and perfected in the course of concrete practice and further developed and enriched by the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He is the best successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader.

This conviction of ours is further confirmed by the successes achieved by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all fields under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

George Sklavounos, member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, said: The principle of self-reliance, part of the main content of the chuche idea, is a basis of national pride, independence, progress and development and a cornerstone of political and economic independence. In this sense, to be self-reliant in all domains constitutes a cornerstone of comprehensive development of culture and technique and the use of natural resources on a world-wide scale and a most reliable guarantee for peaceful cooperation and progress of the world.

Self-reliance makes it possible to realise chajusong (independence) of man more successfully.

We extend thanks to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea.

CSO: 4120/337

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AS SEASONED LEADER

SK121520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--Rosie Douglas, general secretary of the United Democratic Labour Party of Dominica and chairman of the Dominican Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, spoke at the Caribbean regional seminar on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and immortal revolutionary feats of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song held recently in the capital of Surinam.

The speaker said: The Korean people hold Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as a sagacious leader who will carry forward and brilliantly accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great President Kim Il-song, and are vigorously advancing under his leadership.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, guiding the work of the party and state as a whole from many years ago, has assisted the respected president and performed great exploits for the country and the people.

Every historic event in the 1970's in Korea is associated with the outstanding leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, as well as respected President Kim Il-song.

To hold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as a leader who will carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche and advance under his leadership is a rock-firm faith and unshakable will of the Korean people hardened in their hearts through their experience in actual life.

Born in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he has deeply grasped with his brilliant intelligence and tireless energetic pursuit the revolutionary ideas and noble personality of respected President Kim Il-song and perfectly acquired all brilliant qualities to be possessed of by an outstanding leader who will succeed to and accomplish the glorious revolutionary cause of chuche.

He is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has perfectly mastered the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il-song and is constantly developing and enriching them.

He formulated the revolutionary ideas of the respected president as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of chuche and gave a scientific exposition of their composition, characteristics and historic position.

He also gave profound ideological and theoretical solution to theoretical and practical problems arising in all domains of revolution and construction including the idea and theory of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, the theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the theory of party construction and party work.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also an experienced and seasoned artist of leadership.

He has perfectly mastered the respected president's method of leadership of the masses and art of leadership and constantly rouses the popular masses to miracle and innovations with his extraordinary organizing capacity.

The Korean people are a proud people with the great honor of making revolution under the leadership of the great President Kim Il-song who started the revolutionary cause of chuche and has been leading it to victory and the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward and brilliantly accomplsihing this cause.

This is also a great glory not only of the Korean people but also of the world people opposing imperialism and aspiring after independence.

CSO: 4120/337

SEMINAR ON CHUCHE HEARS SPEAKERS PRAISE KIM IL-SONG

SK122238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--Many personages from various countries of the world spoke at the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea held in India on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Jose Ignacio Breores Torres, vice-president of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, said: Today the august name of Comrade Kim Il-song has become for us a symbol of the anti-imperialist struggle, a symbol of the struggle for national dignity and chajusong (independence). His august name is a banner of struggle against U.S. imperialism, a banner of liberation for the world people.

He indicates the road of struggle and provides people with a new ideological and theoretical weaspon. The chuche idea is spreading throughout the world, going beyond the boundary and grasping the thinking and hearts of people. The chuche idea convinces the fighting people of the world of new victory.

As mankind is given this new weapon on the road of struggle and victory, the great and dear image of Comrade Kim Il-song is all the more shining.

Fujio Hanawa, general director of the Japan National Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il-song, said: It is thanks to President Kim Il-song that we greet a new era of chajusong.

Pointing out that two national meetings were successfully held in Japan to further strengthen and develop activities for the study and dissemination of the chuche idea, he stressed: The chuche idea completely grasps our hearts because it correctly reflects our demand. The chuche idea is systematised in all aspects, ideology, theory and method. It is a most scientific and practical textbook and an encyclopedia giving a correct answer to all of our questions.

D.P. Maheshwari, chairman of the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations, said: We are convinced that the chuche idea is a most perfect idea in the present era. We, therefore, will further expand and strengthen the work of disseminating the chuche idea to widely infuse

the pabulum of the chuche idea into the revolutionary people struggling against old and new colonialism.

The chuche idea is an idea of reconstruction and economic rehabilitation on the one hand and an idea of struggle against colonialism, domination and oppression on the other.

M. Tambatamba, minister of information and broadcasting of Zambia, said: The spirit of self-reliance based on the chuche idea achieved great success. This is very inspiring for us. The success proved that the prediction of the imperialists that many countries of the Third World will go to ruin is wrong.

No idea is more precious than the chuche idea, because this idea makes it possible to overcome all the wrong ideological trends and strengthen the unity of nations. Today the chuche idea unites all of us into one force and one voice. We actively support the chuche idea.

Anathbandhu De, professor at the Calcutta University, appealed to the writers and artists of all societies to contribute to social progress by splendidly embodying the great chuche idea. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, chuche-oriented literature and arts should have socialist contents in national form.

A. Perez, delegate of the Youth Force for Socialism of Dominica to the World Federation of Democratic Youth, said: Considering that the chuche idea gives a great help to an island country like ours, our party accepted the chuche idea.

We are devotedly struggling to bring the day when our people understand the stark fact that genuine independence, sovereignty and complete equality can be realised when they take the revolutionary chuche idea as a guideline like the Korean people guided by the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Giteshi Sharma, editor of the Indian weekly JAN-SANSAR, said: The current seminar gives us a guideline and direction of action. We must sternly denounce oppressors and exploiters of mankind and military dictators, holding high the banner of the great chuche idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are popular masses.

The chuche idea is not one for any individual or any single country but one for the whole of mankind. We will win victory when the followers of the chuche idea make positive efforts for chajusong. Let us further disseminate the chuche idea and achieve its final victory.

CSO: 4120/337

FOREIGN PAPERS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK131121 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign newspapers highly laud the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Kuwaiti paper AL ANBAI TIMES points out that the dear leader is a tested leader who carries into practice the leadership art and method of chuche with a most perfect grasp on it. The paper says: The skillful organizing ability with which he sets forth a correct fighting slogan to the masses of the people and gives full scope to their creative ingenuity, the extraordinary art of leadership whereby he pushes ahead with all work in a bold and big way, carries on revolutionary work with rare energy and keeps a constant upswing in all fields and all units with a uniform grasp and concrete guidance over all work--this constitutes the main characteristics of the leadership of the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il.

The Indonesian paper SYMPHONY says: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il firmly believes in the strength of the masses and, on its basis, initiates and dynamically carries through a new massive movement of the era of chuche.

He always sets forth a correct fighting slogan in each period and at each stage of the developing revolution, with a deep penetration into the demand and desire of the people. The slogans set forth by him are immediately accepted by the people to prove a great vitality.

While grasping and guiding overall work in a uniform way, he develops all fields incessantly and pushes ahead with all work with a staunch fighting spirit, organizing ability and revolutionary sweep.

The Bangladesh paper AMAR DESH writes: Respected His Excellency Kim Chong-il who has been elected the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for his extraordinary personality and gift without an equal and his priceless exploits wisely leads the struggle of the Korean people for the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

Noting that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people who has a most perfect grasp on the revolutionary idea and theory and tested leadership art and method of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and leads the revolutionary cause of chuche to brilliant victory, the Syrian paper AL-BAITH says: The outstanding art of leadership of the dear leader is a full-scale inheritance and development of the chuche-based art of leadership of the great leader and its brilliant paragon for accelerating the revolutionary cause of the great leader.

Under the guidance of the dear leader, Korea witnesses amazing miracles and changes in all fields of the revolution and construction and successes which will shine forever in history.

CSO: 4120/337

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AT CARIBBEAN SEMINAR

SK140842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--Public figures of different countries made congratulatory speeches and took part in the discussion at the Caribbean regional seminar on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary feats of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song held in the capital of Surinam on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Sital, member of the Military Council and minister of health of Surinam, said in his congratulatory speech: To study the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary feats of the great President Kim Il-song carries weighty significance for the world revolutionary people as well as for the Caribbean and Latin American people in promoting the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the building of a new society.

The respected president is the great leader of the era of chajusong (independence) who has been devoting all his life to the freedom and liberation of the people and for national independence and dignity.

He enjoys unbounded respect from the world people for the shining exploits he has performed for the era and mankind.

Sinclair Gittens, vice-president of the Barbados Youth Council, said in his speech: Hundreds of millions of progressive people of the world are studying the immortal chuche idea, regarding it as the only guiding idea.

As time flows, the great chuche idea is grasping the hearts of the progressive people in Latin America, the Caribbean region and all continents of the world for its universality, validity and vitality. It is because the immortal chuche idea is a great idea entirely original in the history of human thought. The only guiding idea, the weapon of struggle for the world progressive people to become the real master of their destiny, is Kimilsongism.

Noting that the immortal great Kimilsongism will throw radiant rays forever, he stressed: Victory and glory is in store for the Korean revolution because it is guided by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great and sagacious leader.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the most outstanding wise leader. Leading the party and state affairs as a whole, he has brought great changes to Korea.

Patrick Alleyne, secretary general of the Guyana National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, said in his speech: Basing himself on the principle of chuche philosophy that man is the master of everything and decides everything, the great leader President Kim Il-song expounded the demand of the chuche idea for placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him.

He was the first to clarify the position and role of man in nature and society and thereby provide a strong weapon for remaking nature and society.

CSO: 4120/337

KIM CHONG-IL 'TEACHING' ON ECONOMIC WORK NOTED

SK140850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--The ANTA News Agency of Madagascar on 6 July published an article headlined "National Economic Plan for First Half Year Fulfilled in Korea," according to a report.

The news agency said: The first half-year targets were topped ahead of schedule in various domains of the national economy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When many countries are handicapped in economic development, hit by a world-wide fuel and raw material crisis, the industrial output is on the increase only in Korea.

The news agency continued: The working class of Korea is effecting one innovation after another in all domains and units to fulfill without fail the tasks assigned it by the respected President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Though the national economic targets are steadily rising in Korea, she has never failed to beat them. The plans in all domains there reflect the will of the working people themselves and they are accepted by them as their own.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il teaches that the functionaries should do political work and economic organisational work under meticulous plans.

The workers and technicians accelerate production and construction in the spirit of chollima spurred on by the speed campaign by turning all reserves and possibilities to account in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They are displaying the spirit of collectivism, helping each other and pulling each other along.

There is nothing impossible when leadership is wise and the people are mobilized politically like this.

CSO: 4120/337

SFRY OFFICIAL PRAISES CHUCHE AT NEW DELHI SEMINAR

SK121140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--Public figures of various countries made speeches at the International Seminar on the Chuche Idea which was held in India on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

I.J. Thomas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, said that the proposal of President Kim Il-song for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a most realistic and fair one for Korean reunification. He further said: The question of Korean reunification draws special attention because Korea is the homeland of chuche and the cause of Korean reunification is directly linked with the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

It is widely known a fact that South Korea is a colony of imperialism. South Korea has become a hotbed of another war that might spell a horrible disaster to mankind. Under such condition, we may say that the question of Korean reunification is an important one related not only with the destiny of the Korean people but also with that of mankind.

President Kim Il-song put forward the basic policy of reunifying the country independently and peacefully on a democratic principle and has wisely led the Korean people in their struggle for carrying it into practice.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song is most justifiable. Because it fully embodies the immortal chuche idea and makes it possible to reunify Korea in accordance with the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The proposal for founding the DCRK, being based on the common national idea of reunifying the country and restoring national sovereignty, paves the way for removing the mistrust and confrontation between the North and South of Korea and achieving the unity of the whole nation; it makes it possible to realise true cooperation of different political forces, as it is a fair and aboveboard one acceptable to all people.

Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, said: The chuche idea manifests deepest desire and true sentiments of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We consider the essence of the chuche idea to be that all peoples are the masters of their destiny and they should solve their problems by themselves without outside interference, in reliance upon their own strength and in conformity with the historic and social conditions of their countries.

We are deeply convinced that the Korean people's struggle for national reunification will be crowned with victory.

We stress once again that the League of Communists of Yugoslavia respects the lawful demand of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification and supports their demand for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from the Korean peninsula.

Victor Leduc, member of the Political Bureau of the United Socialist Party of France, said: President Kim Il-song put forward a new proposal for the reunification of Korea and a 10-point policy of the unified state at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. He has all along stressed that the question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

Chajusong (independence) itself rejects outside forces and opposes any form of foreign interference.

If chajusong is to be fully realised in Korea, an end must be put to the South Korean occupation by outside forces which have reduced South Korea to their colony and turned that area into a hotbed of war, patronizing the ruling system framed up by the puppets there.

All the programs and activities for reunifying Korea through the founding of the DCRK prove the validity and vitality of the chuche idea.

Daniel Rios Molina, member of the Central Committee of the Guatemalan Workers' Party, said: We always remember how the Korean comrades under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song waged just struggles against the imperialist aggressors and with what courage and passion they, inspired by the chuche idea, expelled the aggressors, and how they have built the great country as we see it today. This is a pattern and encouragement to us Guatemalan revolutionaries.

The Guatemalan Workers' Party expresses once again its firm solidarity with the Korean people's desire for reunification and extends positive support to the proposal for Korean reunification set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which is enjoying the support of the world progressive people.

CSO: 4120/337

KIM IL-SONG PRAISED AT SEMINAR IN SURINAM

SK140421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--Robin E. Raveles, chairman of the National Republican Party of Surinam and chairman of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, made a report at the Caribbean regional seminar on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary feats of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song which was held in Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

He said: The greatness of a nation and the future of a people depend on the greatness of their leader. This has been proved well by the history of the Korean people. Respected President Kim Il-song is the most illustrious leader who has accumulated a wealth of experiences in all revolutionary struggles of the era of chajusong (independence) and in creation and construction.

He is a great man who has experienced all grim trials and has done and is doing all he must and can do as the great leader of a country and the outstanding leader of the world revolution. President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great leader comparable only to the sun.

He is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who founded the great chuche idea which holds the highest and most brilliant place in the history of human thought and thereby indicated the road ahead of the times.

His idea and theory is an encyclopedia which covers all stages of the revolution, not confined to one period, and gives answers to the theoretical and practical questions in all fields of the revolution and construction, such as political, economic and cultural.

The revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song is entirely original in its basic principle, system and content and gives perfect answers to all problems raised by the times, for it came into being in response to the demand of our era, the era of chajusong.

The founding of his revolutionary idea was, indeed, a solemn declaration of a new epoch in the development of progressive thought of humanity. Being

a radical event ushering in a new era of the revolution advancing under the banner of chajusong, it occupies the most shining place in the history of human thought.

What holds a most brilliant place in the history of the revolutionary activities and revolutionary feats of the respected leader President Kim Il-song is also that he defeated two formidable imperialisms, thereby accomplishing the historic cause of national liberation, firmly defending the national sovereignty and opening a new epoch of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed people of the world.

As is proven by history, respected President Kim Il-song is a great military strategist of the 20th century who defeated most brutal and ferocious two imperialisms, Japanese and U.S., and the outstanding standard-bearer of the anti-imperialist revolution who has raised a new revolutionary storm in the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution and in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

In the national history of the Korean people, the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation war are recorded as periods of glorious struggles for the independence of the country and national sovereignty, whereas the period of peaceful construction after liberation and the post-war period shine as a proud annals in which the president effected miracles and innovations by fully applying the chuche idea in the revolution and construction.

Respected President Kim Il-song is a genius of revolution and construction who led two stages of social revolution to shining victory and thereby set a world-wide example of the revolution and has built a powerful socialist country shining with independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence in the East.

He simultaneously carried out the tasks of anti-imperialist national liberation and anti-feudal democratic revolution and established a new people's democratic system.

He not only led the social revolution of two stages to victory, but also has wisely guided socialist construction to build an independent national economy.

He has wisely led the masses of the people to the fulfillment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to provide them freedom from exploitation and poverty with a more independent and creative life and thus ushered in a brilliant epoch of efflorescence in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

The conversion of Korea which had lost even her name in the world into a pradise for the people in so short a period under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a miracle of the 20th century and world-wide example created on the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

Saying that respected President Kim Il-song is not only a genius of thought and leadership but also a true leader of the people who has shared weal and woe with them all his life, the reporter went on:

Having established the stand and viewpoint of the working masses on the highest plane, he finds himself always among the people, lends his ear to their voice and breath and gains energy, courage and wisdom from them and teaches them with a paternal affection as their great leader and true teacher.

As he has been devoting his whole life to the people with noble virtues, the Korean people call him "tender-hearted father" and remain indefinitely loyal to him. They will sing his benevolence down through generations.

Therein lies the firm guarantee for the victory and prosperity of the Korean people.

Respected President Kim Il-song is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also the outstanding leader who has made imperishable contributions to the world peoples cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

First of all, he greatly contributed to the cause of the countries of the new-emerging forces against imperialism and for independence by creating an example in the revolution and construction in Korea, since the struggle for chajusong is going on with each nation and each state as the unit.

Under the wise leadership and warm care of respected President Kim Il-song, the Nonaligned Movement and the peoples of the new-emerging forces are growing rapidly as a great force of our times for independence against imperialism.

History does not know a leader who has made such a distinguished contribution to the revolution of his country and the world revolution with an outstanding revolutionary theory and a great revolutionary practice as respected President Kim Il-song did.

Noting that the Korean people under the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are advancing with firm confidence in the future and revolutionary optimism, the reporter continued: The revolutionary activities and exploits of respected President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are great, which are without precedent in the history of the human liberation struggle in the originality and width of the content or in the influence on the times and revolution.

They are the source of indomitable strength, courage and wisdom for the people in their struggle for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society, and a textbook of revolution.

Therefore, we should deeply study the ideas, theories and policies of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and energetically disseminate the great chuche idea among the masses of the people in various forms.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the reporter said: To strengthen the solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is a most important task at present.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by respected President Kim Il-song enjoys unquestioned approval and support from the world people, not to speak of the Korean people, for its validity, fairness and realistic possibility.

We should widely introduce and propagate the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by President Kim Il-song among the people of the Caribbean region and lift up voices supporting it.

At the same time, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and democratisation of society be realised there. An international solidarity movement demanding Korea-U.S. talks for replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement should be intensified.

CSO: 4120/337

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTER FROM WORLD BODY ON KOREA

SK150415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, addressed a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in connection with the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the committee and a meeting of its Executive Committee held in Paris some time ago, according to a report.

The letter says: The meeting of the Executive Committee stressed that an early realisation of Korean reunification not only accords with the earnest desire of the Korean people but is a unanimous desire of the world peace-loving people.

The meeting reaffirmed that the most realistic and reasonable way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at present is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as you proposed in your report to the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The participants in the meeting expressed their willingness to fully support the Korean people's efforts to reunify the country by founding the DCRK and resolved to strive in every way to call forth louder voices of international solidarity with the Korean people.

They demanded, above all, that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea without delay and stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea as the essential requisite to the independent settlement of the reunification question.

The meeting of the Executive Committee bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres and continued violation of human rights and demanded Chon Tu-hwan to resign.

The meeting expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean students and patriotic people in their valiant struggle for democracy in South Korean society and for Korean reunification.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes a long life in good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/337

BRIEFS

RECEPTIONS IN SOCIALIST STATES--Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--Press conferences were held at the DPRK embassies in the Soviet Union, Cuba, Hungary and Mongolia on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports. DPRK ambassadors or charges d'affaires ad interim spoke on the occasion. In their speeches they noted that the U.S. imperialists provoked the war of aggression in Korea 32 years ago and the Korean people and the officers and men of the People's Army, rallied close around the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and great military strategist, fought heroically and crushed the U.S. imperialist aggressors, winning a great victory. Denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists, they spoke about the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. They expressed the belief that during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the peoples of socialist countries and the progressive people of the world would further strengthen support to and solidarity with our people's cause of national reunification. Film receptions were given at the DPRK embassies in Vietnam and Albania on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. [Text] [SK082306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 8 Jul 82]

MEETING OBSERVES MONGOLIAN REVOLUTION--Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--A friendship meeting was held on 8 July at the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Chongbang Cooperative Farm on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. The meeting was attended by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Mongolia Friendship Association Sok Ung-chin and other personages concerned and farmers there. Invited there were Mongolian Ambassador Tsebeengombyn Demiddagba and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the friendship meeting. [Text] [SK090430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 9 Jul 82]

MESSAGE SENT ON MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the two peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in

the course of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, the message sincerely wished the chairman of the Council of Ministers great success in his responsible work for the country's prosperity. [Text] [SK110851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 11 Jul 82]

HO TAM GREETS MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Foreign Minister of Mongolia M. Dugersuren on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to grow in strength and develop in future, the message wished the Mongolian foreign minister new success in his work. [Text] [SK110859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 11 Jul 82]

HO TAM GREETS SAO TOME--Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Maria de Amorim, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Sao Tome and Principe, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of Sao Tome and Principe and the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. [Text] [SK120858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 12 Jul 82]

HO TAM GREETS ALBANIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Reiz Malile upon the latter's appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The message wished the Albanian foreign minister success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK120856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 12 Jul 82]

OUTGOING CUBAN AMBASSADOR MET--Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on 10 July met and had a conversation with Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas who paid a farewell call on him. Present there was Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK110902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 11 Jul 82]

ARTICLE ON SAO TOME INDEPENDENCE--Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 7th anniversary of the independence and proclamation of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The author of the article says: The independence and proclamation of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe opened a broad avenue for her people to social progress and the building of a new life. Over the last 7 years, various progressive socio-economic changes have taken place in Sao Tome and Principe. The government of Sao Tome and Principe supports the struggle of oppressed peoples against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence and liberation. The Korean people hail successes made by the Sao Tome and Principe people in their struggle for building a new society. The Korean and Sao Tome and Principe peoples forged the firm bonds of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for chajusong (independence) and support and cooperate with each other. Especially, the visit of President Manuel Pinto da Costa to our country in December 1975 brought the friendship between the two countries to a higher stage. Greeting the holiday of the people of Sao Tome and Principe, the Korean people wish them greater success in their future work for building a new life. [Text] [SK121126 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 12 Jul 82]

GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 12 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on 9 July sent a message of greetings to Ianis Banias upon his election as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece (interior). The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends congratulations to you upon your election as general secretary of your party at the party congress which was held recently. We take this opportunity of wishing your party and you great success in the efforts for defending the sovereignty of the country and building democratic and progressive new society. [Text] [SK120459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 12 Jul 82]

FOREIGN LEADERS' GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 13 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received solidarity messages from Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, National Chairman Henry Winston and General Secretary Gus Hall of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, and Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. [Text] [SK130859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 13 Jul 82]

CAR OFFICIAL MEETS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 10 Jul (KCNA)--Andre Kolingba, head of state and president of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central African Republic, met Yi Man-sok, Korean ambassador to his country, on 5 July, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state expressed deep thanks and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He stressed that Korea must not be divided into two forever by foreign forces but be reunified peacefully without fail. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK092230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 9 Jul 82]

ENVOYS TOUR REVOLUTIONARY SITE--Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys and officials of different embassies in Pyongyang on 13 July inspected the Kunja revolutionary site on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called at this place many a time during the fatherland liberation war and put forward a chuche-oriented military strategic and tactical policy and methods of war and paved the way for a great turn in the wartime munition industrial production. Speaking on behalf of the diplomatic corps after making a round of the site, Cuban Ambassador Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas said: Through the inspection of the Kunja revolutionary site we have clearly seen how heroically the Korean people fought against the U.S. imperialists aggression under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The brilliant victory achieved by the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war is a great encouragement to the peoples of the fighting countries. He stressed: The peoples of all countries extend full support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle against the "two Koreas" policy of U.S. imperialism and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their

country. Noting that today the Korean people have turned out as one in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he expressed the belief that the Korean people's struggle for peacefully reunifying the country without foreign interference would certainly end in victory. The guests were accompanied by Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK141038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 14 Jul 82]

U.S. RESIDENT-KOREAN VISITOR MET—Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, on 14 July met and had a talk in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings with Mr Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland" in the United States. Present on the occasion were Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yom Tae-chun and others. Chairman Hwang Chang-yop arranged a luncheon for him. [Text] [SK150346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 15 Jul 82]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean Journalist's Union headed by Han Chong-sop, deputy general director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, left Pyongyang by train on 7 July for a visit to Thailand and Burma. It was seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Deputy General Director of the KCNA Yi Nam-kyu and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalist's Union Pak Chan-kun. [Text] [SK071612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1556 GMT 7 Jul 82]

SOVIET, HUNGARIAN DELEGATIONS DEPART--Pyongyang, 9 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of the Soviet Moviemen's Union and the Hungarian People's Army soccer team which had been on a visit to our country left here on 8 July by plane. [Text] [SK082256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 8 Jul 82]

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NICARAGUA—Pyongyang, 10 Jul (KCNA)--A party and government delegation of our country headed by Chae Hui-chong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of labour administration, left Pyongyang on 10 July by air to attend the celebrations of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. It was seen off at the airport by Yim Hyong-ku, chairman of the Public Service Commission, and personages concerned, Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK101606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 10 Jul 82]

DELEGATION TO ROMANIA, POLAND--Pyongyang, 10 Jul (KCNA)--A delegation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences headed by Chu Sung-sop, its first vice-president, left Pyongyang on 10 July by plane for a visit to Romania and Poland. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences Sin Mun-kyu, Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftodi, and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK101622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 10 Jul 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EUROPEAN TOUR--Pyongyang, 11 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF] headed by Director of the Secretariat of its Central Committee Yo Yon-ku returned home yesterday by air after attending the ninth meeting of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and visiting Hungary, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. The delegation was met at the airport by Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee; Yom Kuk-yon, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Chang Hak-myong, vice-director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee; and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK110933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 11 Jul 82]

ZAMBIAN MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT--Pyongyang, 13 Jul (KCNA)--The government military delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Lieutenant General M.N. Masheke, army commander of the Zambian armed forces, inspected the victorious fatherland liberation war museum. After the inspection, the head of the delegation wrote in the visitors book that seeing the victorious fatherland liberation war museum his delegation was deeply moved by the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song who led the Korean people to victory in their struggle against the formidable enemy. He noted that the Korean people's victory in the fatherland liberation war was entirely a result of the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song. This museum shows well that if the imperialists started another war in Korea, the Korean people would defeat them and win greater victory. The delegation also went round the Kim Il-song Stadium, the tower of the chuche idea, the arch of triumph, the Chonsung revolutionary site and the Pyongyang metro. After making a round of the Chonsung revolutionary site the head of the delegation said that the revolutionary site is a very important place in educating the new generation which has not experienced trials. The delegation appreciated the song and dance epic "The Song of Glory" at the February 8 House of Culture on the evening of 12 July. [Text] [SK132010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 13 Jul 82]

BULGARIAN PAPER DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of the Bulgarian newspaper OTECHESTVEN FRONT headed by its Editor-in-Chief Batchvarov Gentcho Petrov left here on 8 July by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-pyong and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK081600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 8 Jul 82]

CSO: 4108/181

KCNA REPORTS CCP 'RECOMMENDATION' ON PLA ANNIVERSARY

SK141110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China issued "the recommendation on celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" submitted by the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, which calls for conducting in the period around the army day education in patriotism among the armymen and people, particularly among the youth and children of the country, so they may love the Communist Party of China, the socialist motherland and the army of the people.

Issuing the recommendation, the CPC Central Committee says that the cadres and soldiers in the army should be educated to defend the government and love the people and they be guided to defend the socialist homeland like an impregnable fortress and become honourable model soldiers in the building of socialist spiritual culture.

The recommendation stresses that after the "gang of four" was destroyed, particularly since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of the Military Commission, a new great progress has been made in the affairs of all fields of the army. It says that, on the occasion of the 1 August Army Day, the army should be guided to consciously observe the four main principles, thoroughly implement the lines, principles and policies of the party, assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to become honorable model soldiers in the building of socialist spiritual culture and contribute to building a modernized and regularized revolutionary army and building and defending four modernizations.

The recommendation further says: The whole army should well defend the power bodies and love the people and conduct do-good-things activities for the people in a planned and organized way. The cadres and soldiers should be educated with examples of the popular masses defending the army and treating the army dependents with special care.

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END

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET MEDIA CITED ON U.S. TROOPS IN KOREA

SK071032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 Jul (KCNA)--Soviet mass media exposed and denounced the U.S. imperialists scheme to reinforce armed forces in South Korea.

The paper IZVESTIA carried a commentary on July 2 flaying the United States for openly ignoring the decisions of the United Nations, particularly the resolution of the 30th U.N. General Assembly which called for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, repeatedly acting contrary to the earnest demand of the world public.

Noting that within this year 60 "F-16" and "F-15" fighter planes will be sent to South Korea and a communication and observation unit be deployed additionally in the U.S. air base in Osan, the paper stresses that this is aimed at increasing tension in this region of the world and assumes provocative nature against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. strategists, it notes, attach importance to the escalation of the military presence in their Far Eastern policy and assign the role of bridgehead to South Korea.

Over 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea have hundreds of nuclear warheads and means of their delivery, the paper says, and adds: The United States plans to equip the warships of the Seventh Fleet with its base in South Korea, too, with cruiser missiles carrying nuclear warheads and deploy neutron bombs in South Korea.

Noting that the United States is trying to justify the concentration of nuclear weapons with the words of "commitments of an ally to defend Seoul from outside aggression," the paper stresses that this foolish trick can deceive no one.

The paper continues: The policy of increasing the attack potentials and the completion of operations under the conditions of nuclear warfare in the course of large-scale war exercises show the undisguised aggressive nature of the military steps of Washington and Seoul.

The United States and its Seoul "ally" are playing a war gamble in a vain attempt to impose their will upon the Far East by taking the "strategic advantage" and relying upon "military superiority." It is clear that this line is infeasible. History has proved that the action based on the "stand of strength" in the international relations gave rise to a struggle against those who are fond of "strategic" adventure.

TASS on July 1 denounced the U.S. imperialists scheme to reinforce mass destruction weapons in South Korea.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' CRITICIZES EX-U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS

SK060848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, speaking recently before a gathering in Washington, said that it is "unrealistic" to talk about "equality" between the United States and South Korea and "there can be no practical equality in any relation between the two countries."

His words, says NODONG SINMUN, prove that there are only master-servant relations between the United States and South Korea and, accordingly, South Korea is nothing but a colony of the United States.

His protestation that there can be no equality between the United States and South Korea revealed the aggressive nature of the U.S. ruling circles bent on maintaining and strengthening U.S. domination on South Korea.

The author of the commentary captioned "mask taken off" says: Gleysteen's assertion suggests that the U.S. imperialists regard South Korea as no more than their colony.

As he testified, there is practically no "equality" between the United States and South Korea and there is only master-servant relations of the Suzerain State and the colony.

Already for 37 years the U.S. imperialists have been pursuing an enslavement policy in South Korea and they have reduced South Korea to their complete colony.

The U.S. imperialists display the South Korean "regime" in the disguise of an "independent state." But, it is a marionette tool devoid of any sign of sovereignty and a colonial puppet regime framed up by the U.S. imperialists and maintained by their armed forces.

So were the successive puppet regimes without exception from the Syngman Rhee puppet regime to the Pak Chong-hui military fascist "regime" which the U.S. imperialists advertised as "samples of parliamentary government." The Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" today was also cooked up by the U.S. imperialists for the purpose of maintaining their colonial rule tottering in South Korea in reliance upon military fascist dictatorship.

The U.S. Embassy and U.S. forces command in South Korea are the actual rulers which manipulate the puppet regime behind the scene and all the "policies" of the South Korean puppet regime are worked out under the command and supervision of the U.S. imperialists.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have things their way in South Korea, holding the supreme command of the army and the economic arteries in South Korea and who shape the foreign policy.

It is as plain as noonday that the South Korean "regime" which is under constant occupation of the U.S. imperialists aggression forces and is maintained under their aegis and whose every move is completely under the command and control of the U.S. imperialists cannot but be a marionette "regime" dependent on the U.S. imperialists in all fields.

South Korean people cannot get rid of disasters as long as the U.S. imperialists occupation and colonial enslavement policies continue.

The South Korean people will never stop their struggle before they drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and win freedom and independence.

The U.S. imperialists should know this clearly and act with discretion and pull out of South Korea without delay.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET MEDIA NOTE ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK280928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--Soviet mass media published articles on the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA June 25 in a commentary titled "For Just Cause" says: On this day 32 years ago, the U.S. armed interventionists and the South Korean puppets provoked a war of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. But the Korean people and their armed forces inflicted defeat on the aggressors.

There is no doubt that the U.S. military presence in South Korea is the main obstacle lying in the way of the reunification of Korea, the paper notes, and says: The continuation of division of the country is needed for the United States to justify its South Korean occupation.

The paper points out that the present U.S. administration schemes to reinforce its troops in South Korea, far from intending to withdraw them.

IZVESTIYA June 24 in a commentary titled "Solidarity With Korean People" says: With the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the North," the United States is trying to justify the strengthening of its military presence in South Korea and describe its occupation of South Korea as something like "a factor of stability," but its falsehood is exposed by the military exercises and provocations on the military demarcation line and intrusion into the airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The paper stresses that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all the honest-minded people unanimously support the just struggle of the Korean people for forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic principle.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN on the same day in a commentary headlined "Just Cause" says: The United States has turned South Korea into its strategic bridgehead and its acts of increasing its military potential in the Far East and promoting the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance wreck peace and security in Asia and create an obstacle to a fair settlement of the Korean question.

Radio Moscow on June 25 aired an article denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of South Korea and supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification upon the opening of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPERS OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK051540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--Articles were published in socialist countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

The GDR paper JUNGE WELT says in its article upon the opening of the month: The United States and the South Korean puppets plan to start another war in Korea.

That is why we demand the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan clique from "power" in South Korea and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the primary and most essential prerequisite to a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The Czechoslovak papers LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE, PRACE and MLADA FRONTA also issued articles.

In its article titled "Invariable support to reunification, MLADA FRONTA notes that to remove tension in Korea is an urgent task of the entire Korean people and, at the same time, is the common cause of the world's peace-loving people.

The Czechoslovak working people, it says, fully support the just struggle of the Korean people.

We hold that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and democratic rights guaranteed to the people in South Korea.

The Cuban paper GRANMA and the Hungarian paper NEPSZABADSAG published articles condemning the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and supporting the cause of national reunification of the Korean people.

CSO: 4120/328

'MINJU CHOSON' COMMENTS ON CHON'S CABINET CHANGES

SK291136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--Traitor Chon Tu-hwan on June 24, replaced the puppet prime minister, the minister of finance, the minister of power resources, etc., with other underlings. In this connection MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary headlined "Cabinet Shakeup for Deluding Public Opinion."

Noting that this "cabinet reshuffle" of the traitor is another trick to tone down the voice of the south Korean people demanding the disclosure of the truth of the loan scandal, the author of the commentary says:

Feigning the ignorance of his own crime, traitor Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly prattled that the "cabinet reshuffle" is aimed at "making the cabinet bear responsibility" for the loan scandal and "refurbishing its public image" to achieve a "national concord" and lull public sentiments.

This is a shameless ruse to hush up the loan scandal under the pretext of achieving a "national concord" and "quieting popular feelings."

All the more unpardonable is the claim of the traitor that with this a "political settlement" was given to the scandal.

How can the scandal be settled by dismissing only a few underlings, while leaving the principal offender to go scot-free?

With such artifice Chon Tu-hwan the traitor cannot convince the people or shirk the responsibility for the scandal.

His shameless claim is the fascist threat that he would use the bayonet against those who demand a probe into the truth of the loan scandal or disagree with him in this case.

Though traitor Chon Tu-hwan tries to put an end to the loan scandal and shirk his responsibility for it by replacing and detaining a few of his underlings, it is a foolish attempt.

The South Korean people will never be deceived by the trick of the traitor to keep the large-scale financial scandal in the dark with such burlesque as a "cabinet shakeup" but will expel the traitor, the principal offender of the case, from power.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-CHON POSTER APPEARS IN KWANGJU

SK292247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--An anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan bill was posted up on a wall of Chonnam University in Kwangju on June 7, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

The bill in the name of "Kwangju Society of Democratic Students" carried a black-rimmed photograph of traitor Chon Tu-hwan represented as a dead man, under the slogan crossing the top of it "Let us kindle again the flame of resistance!" Beneath it, the bill carried the following words headlined "Peoples Wish":

We cannot forget the May 18 bloodshed.

That day Kwangju met with a bloodbath while crying for freedom and democracy.

Fellow students,

Let us give death to Chon Tu-hwan the murderer, the fascist dictator who inflicted death on the citizens who demanded freedom.

Let us bring down a sledge hammer on the head of the United States which supported Chon Tu-hwan the murderer.

Let us kindle another flame of resistance!

We will win.

CSO: 4120/328

CPRF INFORMATION RAPS CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF PEOPLE

SK011609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist butchers at the final trial of appeal at the puppet Pusan district court on June 26 passed prison terms up to six years on Yi Sang-nok and 15 other patriotic persons involved in the so-called "Purim case." In this connection, the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information No 222 on June 30.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan military gangsters rigged up the "Purim case" and try to penalize these persons who studied and disseminated progressive ideas, the information denounced this as a wanton violation of human rights and democracy and an outrageous challenge to social progress.

Such suppressive step of the Chon Tu-hwan group is aimed to put down the consciousness of national independence and anti-U.S. fighting spirit rapidly mounting among the broad masses of people in South Korea, prop up the shaking colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and maintain its power, it said, and stressed:

The Chon Tu-hwan group must immediately discontinue its criminal act in suppressing fellow countrymen as a tool of the U.S. imperialists colonial rule, release unconditionally and immediately Yi Sang-nok and other patriotic intellectuals, students, and all the political prisoners and step down from "power," as demanded by the South Korean people.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON INVOLVEMENT IN LOAN SCANDAL CRITICIZED

SK260905 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Almost 2 months have elapsed since the exposure of the curb loan scandal--the biggest illicit swindling case in history--caused the people's shock and wrath.

A mere private money lender, Mrs Chang, misappropriated 289 billion won, handling a huge amount of money totaling 711.1 billion won. It is clear that the Blue House was directly involved in this large-scale illicit financial scandal from the beginning.

For this reason, all the patriotic people of various strata have strongly urged that traitor Chon Tu-hwan unveil the truth of the loal scandal and resign. However, instead of paying attention to the people's demand, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed all kinds of maneuvers to hide his sordid nature as the real culprit of the curb loan scandal by burying the case in a dark fog.

When the curb loan scandal was exposed, traitor Chon Tu-hwan forced authorities to blur the case by arresting the Chang Yong-cha-Yi Chol-hui couple on charges of violation of the foreign exchange law. As the people's voices demanding the disclosure of the truth of the loan scandal rose, he has triggered different maneuvers, such as the fabrication of the investigation results by disclosing that Mr Chang was the real culprit of the case, the cabinet shakeup and the announcement of the reinvestigation results by changing the real culprit into Yi Chol-hui.

In addition, holding the three party heads meeting at the Blue House, traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed brazen maneuvers by babbling about the eradication of irregularities and corruption, the peaceful transition of power and national security, while pretending as if he had nothing to do with the loan scandal.

The Blue House meeting, in short, was a clumsy political farce aimed at lulling the daily growing antigovernment spirit and soothing public sentiment.

All facts confirm that the chieftain of the unheard-of, worst loan scandal is traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself. According to the truth of the case unveiled so far, Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the loan case by using Yi Kyu-kwang, Yi Sun-cha's uncle, and Chang Yong-cha through Yi Sun-cha. And Yi Kyu-song, assistant minister of the Finance Ministry, Kwon Chong-tal, former general secretary of the Democratic Justice Party, and secretaries for economic affairs of the Blue House helped in the swindle by exercising administrative and political power.

When he held the post of the commander of the Defense Security Command, Chon Tu-hwan formed a liaison with Chang Yong-cha. Ever since he triggered the 12 December coup to seize power, Chon Tu-hwan, together with Yi Chol-hui and Yi Kyu-kwang, have illicitly embezzled huge amounts of money.

Prior to Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States in January 1981, Yi Kyu-kwang offered Chon Tu-hwan a bribe of 600 million, [as printed] which was cashed by Chang Yong-cha with a promissory note issued by the Kongyong Construction Company and conveyed to Yi Kyu-kwang. This is only a small part of Chon Tu-hwan's irregularities and corruption.

As is well known, the reality of South Korea is that when a businessman is loaned even 10 million won, he should offer security. Nevertheless, Mrs Chang, a mere money lender, cashed tens of billions at a time by phone call and swindled as much as 289 million won, twisting bankers and businessmen round her little finger. Everybody knows that it is impossible to do such a thing without special orders from the Blue House.

All these facts show that the loan fraud case was committed in accord with a scenario written in advance at the Blue House and the real culprit is traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself.

[Phrase indistinct], traitor Chon Tu-hwan is engaging in all kinds of maneuvers to conceal the truth of the case. This is an intolerable mockery of the people.

With neither honeyed words nor crafty maneuvers can traitor Chon Tu-hwan deceive our people or hide his nature as the real culprit of the loan case. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should apologize to the people for the crimes he has committed as the worst boss of irregularities and corruption, return all wealth he has illicitly embezzled and immediately step down from power.

CSO: 4108/177

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S 28 JUNE REMARKS ON REUNIFICATION CRITICIZED

SK301400 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] In his speech at a dinner with heads of local government organs and leading personages of Chongwon and Masan cities held on 28 June at the guest house of the Korean Heavy Industrial Company in Changwon, Chon Tu-hwan clamored that the North should be brought to the table of dialogue and the recurrence of war on the Korean Peninsula should be prevented. Thus he tried to distort the facts to suggest that the failure to achieve the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula were attributable to the North.

These are indeed shameless, absurd remarks like those of a thief turning on the owner. It is due completely to the authorities of the South Korean regime, who have desperately pursued the permanent division of the country, that the dialogue, which was arranged with so much effort, was suspended and a new dialogue not resumed.

While taking about dialogue, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has perpetrated a military buildup and war exercises while brutally suppressing the patriotic people demanding independence, democracy and reunification. It has also tried desperately to inspire North-South confrontation and hostility toward the North among the people by strengthening anticommunist rackets more unscrupulously than ever before.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has virtually refused North-South dialogue by rejecting the realistic and fair proposal advanced by the North for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and by hindering the convocation of the 100-man conference of politicians.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has also been desperately engaged in war preparations for northward invasion, while begging the United States for the permanent occupation of South Korea. Thus it has been trying to aggravate tension of the Korean Peninsula.

This shows that the danger of war is increasing on the Korean Peninsula and that the failure to resume a dialogue between the North and the South is totally attributable to the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is pursuing the policy of war, division and fascism under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

To remove the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, our people must drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of this land and topple the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

CSO: 4108/177

VERDICTS IN PURIM INCIDENT DENOUNCED

SK280142 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As reported, the Chon Tu-hwan clique on 26 June sentenced Yi Sang-nok and another person to 6 years' imprisonment and 6 years' suspension of rights in a trial held in the Pusan District Court on an appeal for 16 defendants involved in the Purim incident for violating the notorious national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration. It thus commited a barbarous act of finding all 16 persons guilty.

On the same day, it also sentenced Kim Chung-sop, an editor with Seoul Publishing Company, to prison in an appeal case at the Seoul District Criminal Court.

Prior to this, on 25 June it perpetrated fascist barbarity by sentencing Kim Kyong-sik, pastor at the Kwangjin Church, and Kim Yong-chin, president of the National Young Christian Union, to prison in a trial in the Kwangju District Court of those involved in the meeting and demonstration by members of the Kwangju Young Christian Women's Association last month.

Such murderous trials by the Chon Tu-hwan clique are a vicious fascist offensive against our masses who are striving to achieve national sovereignty, democratization of society and the nation's reunification by rejecting fascist dictatorship and forces of aggression. The punishing of patriots by nation sellers and the strangling by fascists are intolerable crimes. Those illegally sentenced to punishment are patriots who called for national sovereignty and democracy which were cruelly infringed upon by outside forces and fascists and for reunifying the divided fatherland under the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

Those involved in the Purim incident, including Yi Sang-nok, realized a long time ago that the way to build a new world and new democratic society without foreign forces and without fascism is to achieve anti-U.S. independence and antifascist democratization. They courageously waged just patriotic activities.

The conscientious religionists, including Pastor Kim Kyong-sik, held a memorial service for the fallen patriots of Kwangju in the meeting hall of the Kwangju Christian Women's Association on 18 May, commemorating the second anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising. They highly praised the heroic Kwangju popular uprising which was staged 2 years ago, demanding the resignation of murderer Chon Tu-hwan and denouncing the U.S. policy of aggression in Korea.

It is a natural and just patriotic act that they staged a demonstration after holding a memorial service for the fallen patriots of Kwangju, condemning and denouncing the murderers and aggressors. It is a self-evident truth that just patriotic acts for anti-U.S. independence, democracy and reunification should not be regarded as criminal acts or be punished.

Those who should be judged and punished are the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the U.S. aggressors. The United States, illegally occupying this land for 37 years, is cruelly infringing on our nation's sovereignty and viciously scheming to permanently divide our nation. It is a shameless aggressor, vicious murderer and enemy of reunification, strangling democracy and human rights by instigating successive dictators.

The United States is the ringleader who instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan to immerse Kwangju in a sea of blood is a sworn enemy of our masses. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who took the chair of president under the patronage of the U.S. masters, is committing unprecedented atrocities to achieve his ambition for long-term power and luxurious living. He is a peerless, murderous tyrant ceaselessly perpetrating barbarous massacres of his fellow countrymen and scheming for the nation's division, nation selling and all kinds of irregularities and corruption. He is ringleader of flunkeyism, nation selling and injustice.

It is our masses' unanimous aspiration and will to achieve national sovereignty, democracy and the cause of reunification by smashing the aggressive forces and the fascist nation sellers. The people involved in the Purim incident and the religionists in Kwangju carried out just patriotic activities reflecting the aspirations and will of the masses. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique illegally arrested and tortured them. It is punishing them by repeatedly holding murderous trials, charging them with violating fascist evil laws. This is an intolerable treachery which cannot be perpetrated by anyone unless he is a peerless tyrant and pro-U.S. nation seller.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to repress the anti-U.S. sentiment for independence and antigovernment spirit which are growing every day among our masses. It is scheming to tide over its increasing crisis of rule. However, this is a foolish maneuver. The anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiments, which are rapidly increasing with the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, show that the Chon Tu-hwan clique cannot stop them.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, looking straight at reality, should stop reckless fascist suppression, immediately release political and conscientious prisoners, including unlawfully arrested students and religionists, and step down from power.

The U.S. aggressors should stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan clique and immediately withdraw their troops from South Korea, taking along all lethal weapons. This is the unanimous demand of our masses and social circles throughout the world. Our masses will continue fighting until this just demand is met, upholding the anti-U.S. banner of independence.

CSO: 4108/177

'KCNA' NOTES SOUTH KOREAN TRIAL OF KWANGJU DEMONSTRATORS

SK280545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique sentenced more progressive people to prison terms, according to a report.

At the puppet Kwangju District Court on June 25 the fascist clique staged a final trial of those involved in the anti-"government" demonstration in Kwangju and sentenced Kim Kyong-sik, a pastor of the Kangjin Church, and Kim Yong-chin, chairman of the Young Christian Association, to prison terms up to ten months.

On May 18, on the second anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, a meeting was held in Kwangju in memory of the victims, which was followed by an anti-"government" demonstration of hundreds of believers and citizens. The fascist clique imposed the prison terms upon the above two on charges of having played the "leading role" in the demonstration.

On June 26, the puppet Pusan District Court, the South Korean military fascists staged the final trial on the appeal of the first and second groups of people involved in the so-called "Purim case" and condemned 16 patriotic people to prison terms up to six years.

Those patriotic people sentenced to imprisonment had formed an organisation called "Chajuhoe" long ago and did study for arming themselves with progressive ideas, while conducting activities for disseminating and propagandising them in the areas of Pusan and South Kyongsang Province.

On the same day, the puppet Seoul district criminal court held the final trial on the appeal of Kim Chong-sop, chief editor of the Seoul Publishing House, and sentenced him to 10 months in prison.

The fascist clique had arrested Kim Chong-sop by invoking the "national security law" on the charge that he founded the "Hanu Publishing House" in February 1980 when he was a student of Seoul University and reprinted and sold over ten progressive books.

CSO: 4120/328

KIM IL-SONG 1972 REMARKS ON REUNIFICATION

SK032242 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN July 4 carries the full text of the conversation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the South Korean delegates to the high-level political talks between North and South Korea, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the historic North-South joint statement.

Carrying the conversation, the paper says in its preface:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 3 and November 3, 1972, personally received and had a conversation with the South Korean delegates who came to the northern half to participate in the high-level political talks between North and South Korea.

In his conversation with South Korean delegate Yi Hu-rak on May 3, 1972, he clarified the historic three principles of national reunification and in his conversation with South Korean delegates Choe Kyu-ha, Yi Hu-rak and Chang Ki-yong on November 3 that year indicated the question of realising collaboration between North and South.

The three principles of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his conversation with the South Korean delegate became the basis of the North-South joint statement agreed upon and published jointly by the North and South and are the only just programme of national reunification that enjoys the undisputed support and approval of the entire Korean nation.

The three principles of national reunification and the proposals for it including the question of North-South collaboration, which were advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are demonstrating their validity and vitality more eloquently as the days go by and are powerfully encouraging the struggle of the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Follows a summary of the conversation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the South Korean delegates "on the three principles of national reunification":

1. On the Three Principles of National Reunification

I am glad to meet you today.

I am much delighted and also greatly moved that we, fellow countrymen, have met after a long separation owing to the division of the nation.

In my speech of August 6 last year, I made it clear that we are ready to come into contact with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individuals of South Korea at any time. A few days after my speech, the South Korean side responded, with a proposal for North-South Red-Cross talks. Thus began the preliminary talks between the Red-Cross organizations of the North and South, which led to the high-level North-South political talks.

At present the whole nation is longing for the reunification of the country. Today nothing is more urgent for the Korean people than national reunification. If we should fail to reunify the country as soon as possible and should allow national division to drag on, our nation may become a plaything of great powers and be divided into two forever.

We cannot tolerate the Korean nation to be split into two forever. We should reunify the country as soon as possible and hand over a unified country to the posterity.

In order to reunify the country, it is necessary to correctly establish the fundamental principles which can provide the basis for the solution of the reunification question. Only when there are fundamental principles agreed upon by the North and the South, can the two sides make joint efforts for reunification and successfully solve all problems concerning it.

I believe that our reunification question should on all accounts be settled independently without foreign interference and peacefully on the principle of promoting great national unity.

First, national reunification should be achieved independently without reliance on outside forces and free from their interference.

Solving the reunification question independently on the principle of self-determination of peoples is the principled stand invariably maintained by the government of our republic.

If we depend on outside forces we cannot solve this problem. The question of Korean reunification is entirely an internal affair of our country. If we try to solve our internal affair by relying on outside forces without settling it on our own, it is a shame of our nation.

Under no circumstances should we tolerate foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea. No foreign force has the right to meddle in the Korean affairs, and while there is foreign interference the question of national reunification cannot be solved in keeping with the desire and interests of our nation. The reunification of the country should be achieved by the Korean people themselves free from any foreign interference.

You say that the South Korean authorities, too, are opposed to foreign interference and intend to settle the question of national reunification independently without U.S. or Japanese involvement, and pledge that you will never become a stooge of the United States or Japan. If this is true, it is excellent.

If we are to reject foreign intervention and reunify the country independently, we must categorically oppose flunkeyism towards great powers.

I always say to our officials: If a man takes to flunkeyism, he will become a fool; if a nation falls into flunkeyism, the country will go to ruin; and if a party adopts flunkeyism, it will make a mess of the revolution and constructive work. If a man wants to be an independent being, he must never take to flunkeyism which means worshipping others blindly.

As our country is geographically located among big countries, flunkeyism has found room a great deal among our people historically. It hampered the advance of our people in building a new society after liberation. So we have tirelessly combated flunkeyism.

In establishing economic relations with other countries, we have thoroughly rejected the flunkeyist tendency and held fast to an independent stand.

We have not tolerated any relations that may result in our economic dependence on other countries. We have established and developed economic relations with them on the principle of defending the national economy thoroughly, on the principle of complete equality. In our trade with developed socialist countries, we have made sure that we give them raw materials they need only when they give us those we need, and that we buy their machines only on condition that they buy ours.

Since we have pursued an independent policy in the sphere of economic construction and built an independent national economy, nobody dare apply pressure on us.

In the past the worship of great powers was glaring in the field of literature and art, and we waged a resolute struggle against it.

We conducted the struggle against flunkeyism by means of ideological struggle, theoretical struggle to root out ideas of flunkeyism remaining in the minds of people. Through many years of struggle against flunkeyism, we could eradicate it completely and hold fast to chajusong (independence) in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

In the efforts to solve the question of national reunification, we must strongly oppose the tendency of flunkeyism to rely on foreigners disbelieving the strength of our own nation. We must reunify the country independently by the united efforts of the Korean nation.

Secondly, great national unity should be promoted by transcending the difference in ideas and systems.

The question of our country's reunification is not one of who prevails over whom. It is one of attaining the unity of a nation which has been divided by an outside force and realizing national sovereignty. In order to reunify the country, therefore, it is essential to proceed from endeavours to achieve unity between the North and the South and promote great national unity.

In order to promote great national unity, the North and South should transcend their ideas and systems and refrain from pursuing hostile policies towards each other.

At present there exist different ideas and systems in the two parts of our country. In this situation, the North and the South should not try to impose their ideas and systems upon each other. We do not intend to impose the socialist system and communist ideology on South Korea. Neither should the South Korean authorities insist on "unification through annihilation of communism" nor demand that we desist from communism. In other words, they should discard their "anti-communist" slogans.

The North and the South should discard hostile policies which obstruct unity and join efforts to find common denominators. If each side does not endeavour to find common denominators but opposes the other and argues over things of the past in an attempt to justify itself, the gap between the two sides will grow wider and wider and the reunification of the country will be delayed still more. This would be a grave crime against the country and the nation.

What is important in achieving the great unity of the nation is to remove misunderstanding and mistrust between North and South.

Our country has been divided so long that there are a number of points on which the North and the South differ from each other and misunderstand and mistrust each other. As long as the two sides misunderstand and distrust each other, there cannot be achieved a genuine unity of the nation. The North and the South should strive to eliminate mutual misunderstanding and mistrust.

If the North and the South are to eliminate misunderstanding and mistrust, the authorities and many personages of the two parts of the country should frequently get in touch with each other and have dialogues in good faith. If they get together and discuss any matters frankly and seriously, misunderstanding will be removed and mutual trust deepened.

We have thought that the South Korean authorities are going to be lackeys of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism and sell out the country. But you say that such will never be the case. You also say that the South Korean authorities

will neither bring Japanese militarists into South Korea again nor sell out the country as the lackeys of the United States and Japan, and request us over and over again to believe it. So we can believe you and get rid of our past distrust.

The South Korean authorities say they have had a misunderstanding that we are going to "invade the south" and "communize" South Korea. But we have no intention to do these. We have declared on many occasions that we have no intention to "invade the south." We reaffirm this to you today.

Another important factor in achieving great national unity is that the North and the South should refrain from abusing and slandering each other.

For unity and cooperation, both sides should respect each other rather than abuse and slander. Should they continue abusing and slandering each other as they do now, the North and the South would not get on intimate terms, but rather the gap would widen. That is why they should first stop abusing and slandering each other.

Realizing economic cooperation between the North and the South is also very important in attaining great national unity.

The North and the South should advance jointly in the external relations, too. Only then will we be able to demonstrate the unity of our nation.

We consider that the North and the South will be able to promote great national unity in spite of the differences in their ideas and systems, political views and religious beliefs, if they all take a patriotic attitude and stand for national reunification.

Whether one believes in communism, nationalism or capitalism cannot be an obstacle to great national unity. We are not opposed to the nationalists and capitalists in South Korea. The majority of the South Korean capitalists are national capitalists. We have been pursuing a policy of protecting national capitalists. For the sake of national reunification, we will unite and cooperate with the people of all strata in South Korea including nationalists and national capitalists.

Thirdly, national reunification should be achieved by peaceful means without resorting to arms.

The North and the South, one and the same nation, must not fight each other. We must reunify the divided country peacefully by all means. If peaceful reunification fails and another war breaks out in Korea, our nation will undergo disasters.

If the country is to be reunified peacefully without quarrelling between the North and the South, it is imperative, first of all, to reduce the armies of both sides.

Reduction of the armies is the way to ease the tension between the two sides and to lessen the military burdens. The present military burdens of the two sides are very heavy.

We should make joint efforts to remove the military demarcation line which divides our country into North and South.

If in the future the North and the South give guarantee against the use of armed forces between them through sincere consultation, and put this into practice, their military equipment and personnel deployed in the areas on the military demarcation line will become unnecessary and the line itself can be eliminated.

At present, the North and the South say their armies are for self-defence. However, they should not undertake "self-defence" against each other. They must join efforts to defend themselves against foreign invasion.

The self-defence of our republic is always meant to oppose foreign aggression against our nation. We will never tolerate the aggression of outside forces against our country and people.

If any foreigners invade our land in the future, the North and South must unite and repulse the invaders. When all the Korean people unite their strength, they will certainly smash any aggressor.

We must eliminate military confrontation and ease tension between the North and the South by joint efforts, so that we can prevent another war in Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Through the recent talks we have found important common denotations of the North and the South and reached an agreement regarding the most cardinal problems.

The three principles which must be adhered to in realizing independent reunification without outside interference, in achieving great national unity by transcending the difference in ideology, ideal and system, and in reunifying the divided land by peaceful means without recourse to armed forces, are the starting point of and the basis for the solution of our reunification question.

I am very pleased that the three principles of national reunification have been agreed upon between the North and the South in our talks today.

The three principles of national reunification upon which the North and the South agreed through joint consultation are absolutely just principles which will enable our nation to solve the reunification question in conformity with its aspirations and demand. We must reunify our country on the basis of these three principles. You vowed that you would take them as the basis for your future actions. If you do so, other problems concerning the solution of the reunification question can also be settled successfully and our nations reunification will be achieved at an early date.

Now that the basic principles of reunification have been agreed upon, we must find the concrete ways of putting them into effect to unite the whole nation and reunify our country. We must proceed from the three principles in seeking concrete ways for national reunification. When the North and the South study profoundly and sincerely consult each other on the basis of the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification, they will be able to find the successful way towards reunification.

To find the reasonable way to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, we have to develop further political consultations between the North and the South and carry on contacts and dialogues more briskly.

In the future representatives of the North and the South must exchange frequent visits and have talks on many occasions.

The North-South negotiations must proceed from the principle of deepening mutual understanding, finding common points and increasing their unity.

I think it reasonable to organize and run a North-South joint commission or the like in order to coordinate the North-South relations correctly and successfully solve various problems regarding the reunification of the country.

The joint commission will be co-chaired by persons in high authority appointed respectively by the authorities of the North and South and be composed of necessary members.

Once the joint commission is formed, there will be many problems to be settled by it. It should opportunely discuss and settle various problems arising from the relations between North and South, including the problem of one side refraining from slandering the other side and the problem of preventing military conflicts. At the joint commission one side should not force its will upon the other; problems raised should be seriously discussed until mutual understanding is reached to conform with the purpose of unity.

The three principles of national reunification agreed upon this time between North and South serve as a reunification programme to be put into effect jointly by the entire Korean nation. I think it a good idea to make public these three principles so that the entire Korean people and the world's people will know it.

2. On Realizing North-South Collaboration

There was some progress in the work for national reunification after the publication of the North-South joint statement. In the past our people, torn apart in the North and the South, were even unable to meet each other. But, today delegates visit each other to meet. This is already a progress.

We must reunify the country as soon as possible at all costs. If we fail to reunify the country and keep it divided, our nation will remain partitioned in two forever.

We must never allow our nation to split but reunify the country without fail within our generation.

But, even after the publication of the North-South joint statement, "confrontation accompanied with dialogue" and "competition accompanied with dialogue" are voiced from among the press circles in South Korea.

The North and the South should cooperate, instead of engaging in confrontation and competition. Since the North-South dialogue has begun, I think, it is time for cooperation now. The North and the South must not confine themselves to the dialogue, but must go one step forward to cooperation.

When the North and the South cooperate with each other, strength of the nation will further grow in this course, and solid foundations for national reunification be laid. Only when they work together, can they overcome all their difficulties successfully and achieve earlier the cause of reunification, the greatest national desire.

The North and the South should cooperate, to begin with, in the economic field.

Our country has a large population and rich natural resources. The North-South cooperation will enable us to develop our national economy rapidly and make our country rich and strong. Economic cooperation between the two parts of the country will resolve the problem of the peoples livelihood better and bring as happy a life to our people as any other people enjoy.

There is every possibility of this economic cooperation. The North and the South can exploit mineral resources jointly, develop the division of labour and interchange and use jointly the results of scientific and technological researches.

The northern half of the republic is very rich in mineral resources. There are more than ten billion tons of iron ores even according to the preliminary estimate made by our prospectors.

The northern half is abundant not only in iron ores, but also in other mineral resources such as lead, zinc and copper.

It is said that South Korea is building industry, but I presume that it is a problem how to supply the raw materials it needs. They may import them, but why buy them from far-off foreign countries, while our country has inexhaustible resources? If the North and the South join hands and develop the abundant mineral resources, it will be possible to develop the metal and engineering industries and many other branches, without going to the trouble of importing them.

Aquatic resources, too, are abundant in the northern half of the republic.

Every year 5-6 million tons of pollacks swarm into our East Sea. If the fishermen in the North and the South pool their efforts, it is possible to catch a great deal of them. This will enable them all to be well-off.

We deem it necessary that the North and the South divide work in the economic sphere. If the economy is developed through division of production between the North and the South, one producing this and the other producing that, this will markedly lighten the burdens of both sides and give them much benefits economically.

We should realize North-South cooperation in the cultural sphere, too.

This alone will enable the Korean people to preserve their peculiar national traits as a homogeneous people and will ensure the uniform development of our national culture.

The North and the South should cooperate in the sphere of linguistics and develop our national language in a unified way. When people from both parts of the country meet and speak to each other, they find many words incomprehensible and this sometimes causes misunderstanding between them. If the North-South gap in language is enlarged, national division cannot be evaded. When linguists in the North and the South get together and discuss, they will be able to keep the merits of our language and to develop them further.

In the sphere of science, too, the North and the South should realize exchange and cooperation. In the two zones there are many talented scientists. If the scientists in the two zones join strength and wisdom, they can achieve great success in scientific research and rapidly develop our country into a modern industrial state.

We should also realize cooperation in the field of sports. If the North and the South cooperate in this sphere, they can bring about good results in international contests. In the future, we must see to it that a single team is formed with excellent players selected from the two zones to participate in olympic and other international games.

The North and the South should cooperate with each other not only in the economic and cultural fields but also in the political domain.

Economic and cultural cooperation should naturally develop into political cooperation. Only when we cooperate with each other politically, can we effectively cooperate both in economic and cultural fields.

If the North and the South do not cooperate politically, their economic and cultural cooperation cannot be realized effectively, even though both sides wish to.

For instance, the problem of finding out families and relatives separated to the North and the South now under discussion at the talks between the Red Cross organizations of the North and the South looks like a simple question at first, but it cannot be settled easily so long as political distrust exists between the North and the South. So we consider that if the question of searching for the dispersed families and relatives in the North and the South is to be settled satisfactorily, political cooperation must be realized between the North and the South.

The question of easing the tensions between the North and the South and reducing armaments, too, can only be resolved when political cooperation is realized.

Although the joint statement declared that the North and the South would not resort to arms, both sides are continuing war preparations, for fear of possible war in the future. As long as this situation continues, tensions in our country cannot be eased. Today in our country there are many soldiers, and the military burdens on our people are heavy. If they cooperate politically, the North and the South can deepen their trust, ease tensions, reduce the military strength to some 100,000 respectively and thus lighten the military burdens on the people.

Only when political cooperation is realized can all problems arising in the economic, cultural and military fields be settled. Therefore, we should not confine ourselves to economic and cultural cooperation, but go further to political cooperation.

Political cooperation is not a difficult problem at all. There is no reason why we should not cooperate politically. The existence of different systems in North and South is by no means an insurmountable barrier to political collaboration.

It seems that at present some people in South Korea take socialism for something to fear. But it has nothing to be afraid of.

When South Koreans witness the reality here in the North in the future, they will know that the socialist system is in no way something to fear but a good system.

I consider it reasonable to effect the North-South confederation in carrying out political collaboration between North and South.

The North-South confederation we propose is to set up a unified state leaving for the time being the present political systems both in North and South as they are. Representatives of all political parties and social organizations, delegates of all strata and prominent figures will get together to organize a supreme national council, in which they will jointly discuss and decide important problems for the development of the nation and carry out activities on the international arena under a single state name. This will precisely be the confederation. This confederation will make it possible to fully realize contact and collaboration between the North and the South throughout all spheres and increase the international prestige of our nation.

I never agree to the separate entry of North and South into U.N. as long as our country remains divided.

I was told that you have no objection either to bringing about political, economic and cultural collaboration between the North and the South. Then, you should strive to put it into practice quickly.

What is important in realizing collaboration between North and South is to discard each others misunderstanding and distrust. Smiling in appearance while misunderstanding and distrusting each other at heart will not settle the matter.

We will believe you since the South Korean authorities say that they will push U.S. troops out and will not usher in Japan. The question is that the South Korean side misunderstands and distrusts us. In order to dispel misunderstanding, we should have a frank dialogue.

If they are to achieve unity and cooperation, the North and the South must refrain from abusing and slandering each other. We are taking patience with regard to the slanders of the South Korean authorities against us. If you really want collaboration with us, you must stop your anti-communist propaganda. Since we are desirous of collaborating with the South Korean side, we will not slander you.

When I met the South Korean representative last, I said it would be better to form and run a kind of a North-South joint commission so as to properly coordinate North-South relations and successfully solve problems arising in reunifying the country. We should form North-South coordination commission this time.

The coordination commission should not engage in empty talks but properly coordinate North-South relations and steadily solve various problems arising in national reunification one by one.

The door between the North and the South, which has been opened now, must not be closed again.

Once we have opened the door and begun to tackle with the task, we should acquit ourselves well of it and exalt the honour of the Korean nation before the whole world.

The sooner the country's reunification, the better. If we delay the solution of the reunification question indefinitely, there will be nothing good for us. We should, all of us, work together and reunify the country as early as possible.

CSO: 4120/328

RPR PUSAN CHAPTER REVIEWS ACTIVITIES

SK292301 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report by an RPR regional organization, the Pusan municipal party committee has reviewed the mass-education activities thus far waged to frustrate the authorities' so-called campaign marking the centennial of Korea-U.S. ties and to enhance the masses' sentiment against the United States and for independence.

This party organization has analyzed its activities for the people and for the enhancement of the masses' anti-U.S. sentiment which it waged in the first half of the year. It highly estimated the arson and attack on the U.S. cultural center in Pusan on 18 March and the pattern of the innumerable scattering of the anti-U.S., anti-government leaflets as being an outgrowth of the highly-awakened anti-U.S. sentiment.

Putting forth, as an impending struggle task, the issue of ending U.S. interference and realizing national independence in accord with the rapidly changing situation, the municipal party committee decided to positively wage the mass-education activities at a higher level. It decided to lay stress on conducting the work of imbuing youths, students, intellectuals, journalists, merchants and industrialists of small and medium-sized enterprises and, especially, workers with anti-U.S. sentiment. It devised measures to publish and distribute underground pamphlets analyzing the aggressive nature of U.S. policy toward South Korea and to more actively disseminate and distribute leaflets and other printed materials. Through its activities revealing the fascist authorities' court trials against those involved in the arson of the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and scattering anti-U.S. leaflets, it decided also to carry out the work of further arousing the masses' anti-U.S., anti-government sentiment.

CSO: 4108/177

'VRPR' CRITICIZES SOUTH KOREAN ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

SK040512 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The acting co-chairman of Seoul side of the North-South coordinating committee Min Kwan-sik on 3 July announced a so-called statement to the North on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of publication of the 4 July North-South joint communique.

In this statement, he distorted facts, babbling as if the North is responsible for the failure in realizing the agreements made in the joint communique, raving about dialogue and so forth. These are, indeed, shameless remarks, just as a thief turning on the master with a club. It is ridiculous for the person representing the Seoul side of the North-South coordinating committee, who does not know even the basic ideas of the joint communique to make such absurd remarks. His remarks distorting the truth as if the North is responsible for violating the series of agreements between the North and South for implementing the 4 July North-South joint communique are indeed detestable.

As is known to everyone, the basic ideas of the 4 July North-South joint communique published 10 years ago were to independently reunify the fatherland without relying on foreign forces and without outside interference, based on the principle of self-determination and proceeding from the national ideal; to achieve reunification in a peaceful manner, without resorting to armed force against each other; and to seek grand national unity, transcending differences in idealogies and systems.

The three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity are not only the hope of the people but also a reunification program corresponding to the interests of the nation and the masses, to the essential requirement of the reunification of the fatherland and to the trend of the times.

Nevertheless, Min Kwan-sik, not mentioning a word about independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity which were put forward in the joint communique, raved about dialogue, demands and so forth. This is nothing but a trick to legitimize his nature as splittist shirking responsibility for rupturing the dialogue with the North.

The fact that all agreements made in the North-South joint communique 10 years ago have been violated and the dialogue which was held after a long time was ruptured is entirely due to the authorities.

The authorities, who had no intention of observing the three principles from the very beginning, abolished the 4 July North-South joint communique, which they pledged before all fellow countrymen, even before the ink of the communique dried. Thus, they perpetrated acts running counter to the three great principles for the reunification of the fatherland.

They begged for permanent occupation by the U.S. aggressors, violating the principle of independence; they rejected the principle of peaceful reunification, running amok with troop reinforcements and war preparations; and raving about confrontation through strength, they adhered to anticommunism confrontation and fascist repression of patriotic and democratic forces, betraying the principle of grand national unity.

They trampled underfoot the three great principles for the reunification of the fatherland, relying on outside forces and maneuvering for division and war, and came out with the 23 June declaration of division designed to legalize the two Koreas plot. Thus, they committed treachery by unilaterally abolishing the joint communique and rupturing the dialogue.

Moreover, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, taking over as a flunkeyist and splittist from the former dictator, is more viciously running counter to the three great principles for the fatherland's reunification.

Raving as soon as he unlawfully usurped power that only confrontation should take place against the North and that we should not even imagine peaceful reunification, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has desperately blocked the nation's reunification, unhesitatingly exposing his wicked nature as splittist.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique cruelly massacred the Kwangju resistance fighters, who rose in a just struggle for democracy and reunification, and arrested and imprisoned patriots, students and masses from all walks of life calling for democracy and reunification.

Actively following its U.S. masters' maneuvers for war and division, it is viciously inspiring antagonism and confrontation among the people, frantically waging slanderous anticommunism rackets, and running amok with new war provocation maneuvers.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, perpetrating all forms of evil acts against the nation and the people, visited the U.S. masters as soon as he usurped power, and he begged for the permanent occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops and for military and economic assistance. He unhesitatingly committed treachery by pledging South Korea to the United States as its permanent colony.

Needless to say, the so-called 12 January proposal, 5 June proposal and so forth, which were put forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, are deceitful reunification slogans aimed at perpetuating the division of the nation.

All facts show that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a most vicious splittist violently trampling underfoot the three great principles of independence, peaceful reunification and grand national unity, just as the former dictator did.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is kicking up a row, pretending that it is interested in reunification while raving about dialogue, demands and so forth. This is designed to conceal its nature as a splittist and to realize its ambition for long-term power.

However, it cannot deceive our masses with such wicked tricks. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should be done with such fantasies and immediately step down from power, in accord with the unanimous demand at home and abroad.

CSO: 4108/177

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOHYO ADVISOR NOTES 4 JULY STATEMENT ANNIVERSARY

SK070425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Makoto Ichikawa, executive member of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), contributed an article to CHOSON SINBO on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement.

The North-South joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was published on July 4, 1972, but, it was trampled underfoot and failed to be translated into practice owing to the perfidious acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities under their thumb, he noted, and said:

We cannot repress vehement indignation at the inhumane U.S. rule putting down the desire of the Korean nation.

Saying that the July 4 North-South joint statement is very important and is of historic significance, he continued:

This joint statement expressed internally and externally the will of the Korean nation to solve the reunification question, its internal affair, with its internal efforts.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea on October 10, 1980, President Kim Il-song proposed to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as a new proposal for national reunification.

This new proposal is enjoying the warm support of many countries of the world, and resolutions supporting it were adopted by some 300 local self-government assemblies of Japan.

This proposal will surely be carried into effect with the support and encouragement of the peoples of all countries of the world, the peoples of the non-aligned countries in particular.

Referring to the fact that a meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held in Paris over June 26-27, he stressed:

The International Liaison Committee published at the meeting of the Executive Committee a plan to hold the fourth world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in the American continent, and stressed that to this end, solidarity organizations and committees of many countries should strive to have Korea reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This plan will be of weighty significance in view of the trend of the present international situation.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement, we harden once again our determination and will further strengthen the international movement of solidarity with the Korean people who are striving to reunify their country.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHONGNYON-MINDAN 4 JULY COMMEMORATION PROPOSED

SK030631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Jul (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) recently proposed to the central headquarters of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) to jointly commemorate the tenth anniversary of the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement.

In its letter to the chairman of the "Mindan" Central Headquarters, it proposed to hold a meeting under the co-sponsorship of Chongnyon and "Mindan" for commemorating the tenth anniversary of the publication of the historic July 4 North-South joint statement and expressing the unanimous will of the entire Koreans in Japan to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, jointly struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops and nuclear weapons from our homeland with a view to preventing a nuclear war and reunifying the country independently and peacefully, have brisk contact and interchange between Chongnyon and "Mindan" for increasing the atmosphere of national harmony among compatriots in Japan and to wage a joint struggle for defending democratic, national rights.

Proposing that representatives of the central bodies of Chongnyon and "Mindan" meet at one place and discuss the above question, the letter expressed the hope that the "Mindan" side would actively respond to it.

CSO: 4120/328

'RADIO BEIJING' ARTICLE MARKS JOINT STATEMENT ANNIVERSARY

SK070401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Radio Beijing on July 2 published an article titled "On the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" with the subtitle "On the Tenth Anniversary of the Publication of the July 4 Joint Statement."

For over 30 years the Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have made sustained efforts and advanced a series of fair policies and reasonable propositions for the reunification of the country, it noted.

It recalled that President Kim Il-song said on August 6, 1971, that the north of Korea was ready to have contact with all political parties, social organisations and individual personages in the South, and put forward the well-known three principles of national reunification--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--in May 1972. On the basis of these three principles the North and the South issued a joint statement on July 4 of the same year, added the radio.

Noting that the obstructionist machinations of the South Korean authorities made it impossible to have the North-South coordination commission meeting and brought the North-South dialogue to a rupture, the radio said:

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song in October 1980 is a most realistic and reasonable one for solving the question of Korean reunification.

It continued: All the proposals advanced by the North of Korea over the past 30 odd years for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country have run up against the obstruction and hindrance on the part of the South Korean authorities. No one was an exception, starting from Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui to Chon Tu-hwan.

Pointing out that Chon Tu-hwan who had stained his hands with the blood of people unbecomingly brought forward in 1981 a proposal of "mutual visits of the supreme chiefs of the North and South Korean authorities" to mislead public opinion and thereby deliver himself from a quandary, the radio said:

The Foreign Ministry of Korea repeatedly made it clear that the North cannot regard the Chon Tu-hwan clique as the other party of the dialogue and exposed the deceptive nature of the "proposal" of Chon Tu-hwan.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the North of Korea has consistently waged an active and sincere struggle, but the South Korean authorities have resorted all along to a deceptive trick.

The radio stressed:

As is widely known, the reunification of Korea should be realised independently and peacefully. Therefore, the question of her reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.

To this end, the U.S. Government must put an immediate end to all manner of its interference in the Korean question, discontinue military aid to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime" and particularly withdraw its troops from South Korea.

CSO: 4120/328

PAPERS HAIL AFRICAN CONFERENCE ON KOREA

SK070457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--All papers in Pyongyang July 6 carry editorials hailing the success of the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held in the capital of Togo on July 1 and 2.

In an editorial titled "Expression of Firm Solidarity With Our People in Cause of National Reunification" NODONG SINMUN says: The conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was a great inspiration to the Korean people in their struggle for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country by their own efforts without any foreign interference and a hard blow to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are working for the permanent division of Korea, hell bent on the creation of "two Koreas" and the provocation of another war.

The conference made a sizable contribution to the creation of favourable conditions for removing the danger of a new war in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strengthening unity and cooperation between the Korean and African peoples and between non-aligned countries.

Our people warmly hail the auspicious successes made by the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and express deep thanks to the African governments and peoples who sent their delegates to the conference to manifest support to the Korean peoples cause of reunification.

The attendants at the conference expressed full support to the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, unanimously recognizing it to be the only way for solving the Korean reunification question in conformity with the will and desire of the Korean and world people on the principle of chajusong (independence).

A loud voice rang out of the conference denouncing the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who continue to build up their aggression forces in South Korea and aggravate tension and their crafty scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea and strongly demanding their prompt withdrawal from South Korea, pointing out that the U.S. forces occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

The attendants of the conference sharply denounced the fascist brutalities of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and demanded an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures arrested for so-called "political reasons."

Firm resolution was manifested at the conference to wage on a broader scale the international solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Noting that the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is closely linked with the world peoples anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle and peace movement, the attendants at the conference stressed that the African governments will as always actively support the Korean peoples just cause of reunification and bend all efforts to achieve a concerted action in support of the Korean people in the non-aligned movement at the United Nations and other international organisations.

Our people believe that the governments and peoples of African countries and the world progressive people will in the future wage a more powerful international solidarity movement supporting the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120/328

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT GROUP MEETS IN PARIS

SK022251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held on July [as received] 26-27 in Paris, according to a report.

The meeting was attended by Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Makoto Ichikawa, its vice-president and adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan; Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee; Damantang Camara, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, its permanent secretary and president of the National Peoples Assembly; Om Prakash Mantri, general secretary of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association; George Koumanakos, vice-president of the Greek Peace Movement; Pimaki Ilpo, secretary of the Tampere branch of the Finnish Social Democratic Party; Luis Perez Lara, president of the Spanish Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People; Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and president of the Malagasy National Committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; Ratubu Herisun Inymyas, chief of the Asian Affairs Office of the Malagasy Foreign Ministry; Roger Garva, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin; Leo Mataraso, president, and Malana Izebulg, executive secretary, of the Lelio Basso International Organization for Rights and Liberation of Peoples; Ina Sansone, secretary general of the Italian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification; Rolf Stolz, executive member of the Central Committee of the Party of Green of West Germany and representative of the West Germany-Korea Friendship Association; Alberto Campos, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica; Dario Ghisletta, deputy secretary general of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party; Oghab, section chief of the Committee of International Relations of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria; Anders Cristensen, representative of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People; Andre Aubry, president of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of

Korea and mayor of Antony; Arstird Dahl, international secretary of the Socialist Left Party of Norway; Stanly Faulkner, vice-president of the International Liaison Committee and chairman of the U.S. lawyers Committee on Korea; Berta Regner, secretary general of the Austrian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification; Armando Bacelar, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Portugal; Juan Jose Leon, vice-president of the International Liaison Committee, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification; Hamed Elhuderi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Belgium; B. Alain, deputy secretary general of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Bkobic Sime, representative of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples; Salvatera Alfredo, representative of the League of Angola for Friendship and Solidarity Among Peoples; and the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People headed by its vice-chairman Kim Yong-sun.

Also present at the meeting as observers were personages of French political parties and public organizations and men of the press.

At the meeting President of the International Liaison Committee Lucio Luzzatto made an opening address, which was followed by a congratulatory speech of Mayor of Antony Andre Aubry.

President of the International Liaision Committee Lucio Luzzatto made a report titled "The Present Situation of South Korea and Tasks of the International Liaison Committee" and its secretary general Guy Dupre a report "On the Summing-up of the Activities of the Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee."

Speeches were made by representatives of Korea, Guinea, Benin, Madagascar, India, Spain, France, Italy, the Lelio Basso international organization for rights and liberation of peoples, Costa Rica, [name indistinct], Algeria, Austria, Finland, Portugal, the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, Cuba, Libya, the United States, Norway, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Greece, etc.

Expressing full support to the national reunification proposal advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the reporters and speakers called for waging a vigorous movement in support of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Denouncing the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, they stressed: In order to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea and the South Korean authorities renounce their policy of depending upon outside forces, democratize society and release Kim Tae-chung and other political prisoners.

They branded the "unification proposal" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan clique as an infeasible one for split aimed to mislead world public opinion.

A declaration and the 1982-1983 action program were adopted at the meeting.

The attendants of the meeting put their signatures to a statement calling for the release of Kim Tae-chung and agreed to conduct this signature campaign extensively throughout the world.

They saw the Korean documentary film "The U.S. Imperialists Occupation of South Korea Is the Root Cause of National Division."

A meeting for friendship between the Korean and French peoples was held on the evening of June 26 at the Antony City Hall.

It was attended by representatives participating in the meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee and Antony city officials.

At the meeting speeches were made by mayor of Antony Andre Aubry, head of the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People Kim Yong-sun, president of the International Liaison Committee Lucio Luzzatto and representatives of the United States, Japan, India, Algeria and Cuba.

A performance was given by Korean and French artists at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOUNDING OF WORLD COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION MARKED

SK300537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Grand celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea were held in Montreiul of Paris on June 25, according to a report.

A meeting celebrating the anniversary was held at the Music Hall in Montreuil.

The meeting was attended by President Lucio Luzzatto and secretary general Guy Dupre of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, member of the National Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, its permanent secretary and president of the National Assembly Damantang Camara, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and president of the Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin Roger Garva, member of the parliament of the Confederation of Switzerland and former mayor of Geneva Roger Dafflon, deputy secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party Dario Ghisletta, member of the executive committee of the Central Committee of the Party of Green of West Germany Rolf Stolz, member of the Central Committee of the socialist Party of Portugal Armando Bacelar, U.S. lawyer Stanly Faulkner, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan Makoto Ichikawa, secretary general of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association Om Prakash Mantri, organising secretary of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association Andersen Kristensen, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica Alberto Campos, secretary general of the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Berta Regner, international secretary of the Socialist Left Party of Norway Arstrid Dahl, section chief of the Committee of International Relations of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria Oghab, secretary of the Tampere branch of the Finnish Social Democratic Party Pimaki Ilpo and representatives of other countries, member of the executive bureau of the Socialist Party of France, member of the National Assembly and mayor of Marci Claude Germon, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France and chairman of the Communist Group of the Senate Jean Garcia, president of the French Action Committee to

support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea Andre Aubry, mayor of Loirac Denise Pintat, deputy mayors of Montreuil, chairman of the Democratic People's Union of France Chantal Cousin, chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association Jean Suret-Canal, director of the publishing house of the United Socialist Party of France Magagnosc Jacques, and other leading personnel of French party and public organisations and men of the press.

After the opening address was made, a message of greetings sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was conveyed by Kim Yong-sun, head of the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People.

Also introduced were messages of greetings sent by Malagasy President Gidier Ratsiraka and from various countries to the International Liaison Committee.

At the meeting a report was delivered by President of the International Liaison Committee Lucio Luzzatto.

He reviews the work of the committee over the last five years for strengthening the international solidarity movement supporting the reunification of Korea and expressed deep thanks to governments, political parties, organisations and progressive people of various countries of the world for their active cooperation with the International Liaison Committee in its activities.

The most realistic and rational way for Korean reunification today is to realise the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, he stressed, and said:

All the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and South Korean society be democratized.

He expressed full support to the legitimate right of the Korean people to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal to convene a joint conference of 100 politicians.

At the meeting congratulatory speeches were made by deputy mayor of Montreuil Jean Croudusti, member of the National Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, its permanent secretary and president of the national assembly Damantang Camara, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan Makoto Ichikawa, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica Alberto Campos, secretary general of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association Om Prakash Mantri, and head of the delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People Kim Yong-sun.

The meeting was followed by an art performance given by Korean artists in celebration of the fifth founding anniversary of the International Liaison Committee.

A DPRK photo and handiwork exhibition celebrating the anniversary was opened with due ceremony before the meeting.

Placed in the exhibition hall was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Secretary general of the International Liaison Committee Guy Dupre spoke upon the opening of the exhibition.

Then followed a banquet celebrating the fifth birthday of the International Liaison Committee.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TOGOLESE LEADER HONORS CONFERENCE DELEGATES

SK052223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema arranged a banquet on July 1 at the building of the Togolese people's rally in honour of the attendants of the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, according to a report.

The banquet was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese people's rally and its permanent director Ayite Gachin Mivedor on behalf of the Togolese president, and members of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese people's rally and ministers of the government. All the members of the government delegation of our country and other delegations and delegates from various countries who had attended the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the diplomatic envoys of different countries in Togo were invited to the banquet.

Speeches were made at the banquet which proceeded in an atmosphere of militant friendship and solidarity from beginning to end.

Members of the mobile agitation group of Togo sang "Song of Friendship of Eyadema and Kim Il-song" and shouted the slogans "Long live President Kim Il-song!" "Long live Comrade leader Kim Chong-il!" and "Long live Korean reunification!" there.

CSO: 4120/328

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF NORTH-SOUTH STATEMENT

SK050537 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Jul 82

[From regular program "Today's Feature": round-table talk: "The United States Is an Obstructor of Reunification"]

[Text] Speaker A: As everyone knows, 10 years have already elapsed since the announcement of the 4 July north-south joint statement. Nevertheless, up to this date, because of the splittists' maneuvers against reunification, the great national cause of reunification of the fatherland has not been achieved. When we recall what has developed since the announcement of the 4 July joint statement, it is indeed heartbreaking. The joy the people were filled with at the time of the announcement of the joint statement has evaporated like a bubble, the concrete barriers of division have been further heightened along the truce line, and, in the midst of the darkening cloud of war, the tragedy of national division is further deepening. This is indeed a heartbreaking situation.

Speaker B: I agree with you. The situation that has developed during the past 10 years clearly shows who desires reunification and who desires perpetuation of division; who seeks reconciliation between the north and the south and the grand national unity and who promotes north-south confrontation and antagonism. It was none other than the United States which has trampled on the idea and principle of the 4 July joint statement, persisted in a policy of division and war and created even a greater obstacle on the road to reunification by deadlocking the dialogue which was resumed with great effort. As far as the United States was concerned, from the beginning, it had no interest in north-south dialogue and reunification. It just allowed its pro-U.S. stooges to respond to the proposal for dialogue because the north's fair, just and rational reunification proposal was actively supported by public opinion at home and abroad and it feared that, if the proposal had been rejected, its divisive nature would be more clearly exposed and that it would be unable to escape bitter denunciation and condemnation. So, from the beginning, it thought that it would first allow a dialogue and then would deadlock it after a while by carping, putting the cart before the horse and shirking responsibility.

Speaker C: You are right. So, according to the U.S. scenario, the ruling circles of South Korea responded to the proposal for dialogue. However, it had no reason to make positive efforts toward dialogue. Behind the smokescreen of dialogue, it put the shackle of Yusin on the people who were filled with hope for reunification and, by the divisive 23 June declaration calling for north-south simultaneous entry in the United Nations, came to ignore the joint statement itself. It sought not independence but dependence on foreign forces, not peaceful reunification but war policy, and not grand national unity but anticommunist confrontation. Thus, it hampered the dialogue under the signboard of dialogue and sought to perpetuate division under the signboard of reunification. All these show that, from the beginning, the United States and the ruling circles of South Korea had no interest in dialogue and reunification. And, all this eloquently shows there has been no change in their divisive nature of opposing peaceful reunification and seeking perpetuation of division.

Speaker B: Needless to say, the South Korean ruling circles' maneuvers against reunification and for division has stemmed from a policy of aggression against South Korea sought by the U.S. imperialists seeking to create two Koreas.

One of the important objectives which the U.S. imperialists are seeking is to use South Korea as an anticommunist forward base to bring all of Korea under its control and to check communism in the Far East and in Asia by keeping it as an essential military strategic point to maintain the areas of its influence in Northeast Asia and by using it as a bridgehead. This strategy of the U.S. imperialists has not been worked out recently. As was disclosed by the reminiscences of Truman, already way back on 12 August 1945 they decided, at a conference of the joint chiefs of staff, to occupy the south of the 38th parallel of the Korean Peninsula and to eventually expand the occupation to the entire Korean Peninsula. The aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists was also disclosed by recent testimony in the U.S. Senate by former secretary of state Haig who said that, in Northeast Asia, there is no partner like South Korea and that South Korea is essential not only for the United States but also for the security of Japan and other Asian region and, thus, the military presence in South Korea must not be shrunken. So, this shows that the U.S. military presence in South Korea is a basic content of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against South Korea and a means to maintain U.S. hegemony in East Asia.

Speaker A: The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea by force of arms and their colonial rule there are by no means for the reunification of the Korean Peninsula or for the South Korean people but for the purpose of seeking their military and strategic interests. It is to this end that they are seeking to perpetuate the division and trampling the sovereignty of the nation. Since the occupation of South Korea, by forming dictatorial pro-U.S. regimes which would politically guarantee their military occupation and by employing

new pro-U.S. stooges whenever a dictatorial regime fell into a predicament, they have made South Korean politics more autocratic and further fascistized them, instigating their stooges to a policy of anticommunist confrontation and divisive maneuvers.

Speaker B: The antinational and antireunification maneuvers sought by the criminal fascist military group are all masterminded by the United States. It was the United States which masterminded the fascist 17 May outrage in which the patriotic Kwangju strugglers were killed by guns and swords, and it was also the United States which instigated the suppression and penalization of Mr Kim Tae-chung and many other patriotic and democratic personages and dissidents. At the same time, it is none but the U.S. imperialist aggressors who promote antagonism and confrontation in the nation through anticommunist slandering maneuvers and aggravate the situation by accelerating preparations for a war of northward invasion against the compatriots. Accordingly the so-called 12 January proposal, 5 June proposal and proposal for pilot projects put forward by the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of fascists, pro-U.S. flunkeyistic traitors and most atrocious splittists--are all the products of U.S. policy towards Korea, aimed at perpetuating the division of the Korean Peninsula and creating two Koreas and false reunification slogans to conceal their divisive nature. Thus, because of their criminal maneuvers against the nation, democracy and reunification, the division of the nation and the tragedy of division which started in the 1940's still continue. It is indeed heartbreaking.

Speaker C: Yes, you are right. When we recall developments since the announcement of the 4 July statement, we more clearly realize that the U.S. imperialists are indeed the ringleaders of aggression and fascism and division and the obstructors of reunification. Therefore, as long as the U.S. policy of military occupation and interference and its basic policy on the Korean Peninsula continue, our masses are unable to eliminate the tragedy of national division and to be freed from the present misfortune and agony. Under the anti-U.S. and pro-independence, pro-national liberation banner, our masses must wage a pan-national struggle to repel the U.S. imperialists and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of tamed U.S. stooges. Without the elimination of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, neither the democratization of society nor the independent reunification of the nation based on the idea of the 4 July joint statement can be achieved. All must turn out in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle.

CSO: 4108/177

BRIEFS

S. KOREANS CANCEL TOURNAMENT--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The South Korean Gymnastic Association applied at the general meeting of the International Gymnastic Federation held in November last year for the organisation of an "international invitational gymnastic tournament" in Seoul in June this year and sent letters to various countries asking for cooperation, according to a report. But, as the opening date of the tournament was drawing near, a conflict of opinions grew serious within the South Korean Gymnastic Association, as it felt uneasy about the financial problem. In the end the chairman of the association who was in charge of the organization of the tournament committed suicide. Thereupon, the puppets asked the International Gymnastic Federation to cancel the organisation of the tournament on the pretext of the "death of the chairman." In April last year, too, the South Korean puppets applied for taking over the right to host the "Asian boxing championships" renounced by other country, but, unable to bear expenses for the championships, the presidium of the South Korean Boxing Federation resigned. [Text] [SK261032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 26 Jun 82]

4 JULY STATEMENT--Beijing, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Chinese mass media introduced an editorial of NODONG SINMUN July 4 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of the North-South joint statement. PEOPLE'S DAILY July 5 carried the gist of the editorial under the headline "NODONG SINMUN of Korea Observes the Tenth Anniversary of Publication of the North-South Joint Statement. It Says That the Three Principles of Reunification Are Reunification Program of the Nation." [Text] [SK080432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 8 Jul 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--Kang Tae-chin, a Korean professor at the San Diego State University, the United States, arrived here on July 6 by plane for a visit to the homeland. At the airport he had an emotion-charged meeting with his younger brothers from whom he had been separated for scores of years due to the country's division. [Text] [SK080211 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 7 Jul 82]

PUSAN ARSONISTS TRIAL--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique held a fascist trial on July 6 at the puppet Pusan District Court and passed prison terms up to one year upon youths named Yi Ho-chol and Chong Ki-sun involved in the "Purim case" on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration," "martial law," etc., according to a report. They had long conducted just activity, while studying to heighten their consciousness. Last year they played a leading role in the anti-"government" demonstrations held twice at the Pusan University. [Text] [SK080213 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 7 Jul 82]

SCANDAL ERADICATION--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--A South Korean newspaper demanded that "the cause of scandal be eradicated," criticizing those involved in the financial scandal. Saying that the society is infested with swindlers, the newspaper stated that the financial scandal was a product of the collaboration of power supremacy, the idea thinking dollar almighty and the dream of making a fortune at a stroke. Noting that corruption and swindle are fostered by the power-backed privileged classes, the newspaper said: the idea of power-almightiness will come a cropper in due time. [Text] [SK280936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 28 Jun 82]

PRISONER RELEASE REQUESTED--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The secretariat of the International Union of Students recently sent a telegram of protest to the South Korean puppet clique in demand of the discontinuation of the violation of human rights in South Korea and release of So Sung and his brother, according to a report. In the name of millions of students of the world, the telegram bitterly denounced the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for extending the prison term of So Chun-sik, a Japanese-born Korean student arrested in South Korea, for the third time. Noting that this extension of his prison term by the fascist clique was aimed at completely destroying him mentally and physically together with his brother, the telegram strongly demanded an end to all forms of violation of human rights in South Korea and an immediate release of the So Brothers. [Text] [SK280932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 28 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/328

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP LEADER REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN PARTY SUMMIT TALKS

SK040319 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 3 Jul 82 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Referring to a plan for holding a meeting of the representatives of three parties and to a meeting of the National Assembly Finance Committee held on 2 July, Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party, on 3 July attacked both the Democratic Justice and Democratic Korea parties in an unusually excited tone.

He said: " am not interested in this meeting because it will end with a show, without reaping any gains. I will not participate in this meeting until I am assured of a multiparty system.

Turning a cold-shoulder to me while devouring everything, small and big, they have asked me to a bad place.

He continued: I have heard that DJP representative Yi Chae-hyong blamed me for opposing the meeting. Instead of making a poor excuse, he should make efforts to hold a meeting of the National Assembly Finance Committee and discuss follow-up measures against the Kim Sang-ki incident and for revitalizing the economy.

He said: It would be appropriate for the DKP to announce that it will make concession with regard to the post of the deputy speaker of the National Assembly allotted to the opposition party, whose tenure expires this year. It would be also appropriate for the DJP to consent to give this post to the KNP. They have said nothing with regard to this issue. I have said nothing on this issue because the monk cannot cut his hair by himself. This is simply unbearable.

Referring to the adultery committed by lawmaker Han Yong-su, he said: They are creating even scandals--big and small--by themselves.

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP, KNP TO CONTINUE 'ASSAULT' ON DEPUTY PREMIER

SK281208 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 82 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The meeting of the National Assembly floor leaders of the three major political parties held on the morning of 26 June ended after some 20 minutes. At the meeting, they agreed to hold a session of the agriculture/fishery committee of the National Assembly.

After the meeting, Yim Chong-ki, floor leader of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] said that "In order to allow the government to start purchase of barley from 1 July, it was agreed to hold a session of the agriculture/fishery committee right away." Yim said that "the difficulties faced by the rural economy must be solved at an early date."

Yi Tong-chin, floor leader of the Korea National Party [KNP], said that "The floor leaders of the three parties agreed to make a firm request to the government for a radical increase in the government purchase price of barley from farmers."

Yim and Yi said that "We couldn't understand why the deputy premier was excluded from the cabinet shake-up and, therefore, we have decided to reinterate the verbal request for dismissal of the deputy premier." "The verbal request for dismissal means that we will make an assault on the deputy premier everyday," they added.

That same day, DKP floor leader Yim demanded an early convocation of the meeting of the representatives of the three parties. In regard to this matter, however, KNP floor leader Yi Tong-chin showed a different opinion by saying: "Our party, unlike the DKP, has decided to adopt a passive attitude on the matter, because, should there be no substantial outcome from the meeting, people will be disappointed. Our stand is that we will just respond to a request when it is made."

CSO: 4108/176

BRIEFS

BOOK SELLERS SENTENCED--On 26 June the No 3 appellate department of the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced Kim Chong-su, 26, former chief editor at the Hanul Publishing Company who had been indicted on charges of copying and selling English books of quasi leftist ideology, to a 10-month prison term and 1 year's suspension of civil rights. At the trial session held under the chairmanship of chief judge Chu Chae-u to deal with the charges of violating the national security law and the anticommunist law, a previous ruling was reversed and the above sentences were passed. [Text] [SK280650 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 82 p 7]

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DISCUSSION ON NATION'S ECONOMIC MEASURES

SK301240 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 29 Jun 82 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Notebook"--by reporter Kim Mun-sun of the Economics Department]

[Excerpts] Very shocking and drastic measures have been announced to vitalize the economy. Following the adoption of a decision at an emergency meeting of the monetary board held on the evening of 27 June to drastically lower the interest rate, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song on 28 June took a resolute action to cut the corporate tax rate and expand the money supply.

We would like to ask whether these measures, which are more shocking and bolder than the action taken on 3 August 1972 to freeze private loans, have been fully discussed. It is said that these measures--a momentum for the government to shift from the line of stability, the core of our economic policy, to the line of expansion and growth--were formulated in only 10 days. Moreover, these measures were very quickly adopted in only 3 days after the inauguration of the Kim Sang-hyop cabinet. No sooner had the finance minister, who should have taken charge of formulating these measures, and the prime minister--the head of the cabinet--taken office than were these astounding measures adopted.

What confuses us is the fact that these measures were adopted on Sunday. The government organs could have announced the lowering of the interest rate after banking hours on a regular work day. It would have been better if the government organs concerned had refrained from hastily holding a meeting on Sunday evening to adopt the measures, thus preventing the impression that they were handling a great event.

Economic measures should be implemented naturally like water currents. The impact of these measures should be minimized as much as possible. It would have been better if we had been freed from worrying about the economy on Sunday.

CSO: 4108/176

KOREAN YOUTH LEAGUE BEGINS OPERATIONS

SK030102 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 2 Jul 82 p 11

[Text] Changing its original plan of recruiting 5 million members composed of students from all levels of schools, the Korean Youth League has decided to function as an organ supporting existing youth organizations.

Such a decision will be officially made at the plenary session of the youth league to be held in the afternoon of 2 July. The youth league will elect its president, a post so far vacant, and begin operating on a full scale.

To realize its aim of fostering youth leaders, the Korean Youth League will carry out such functions as research work to guide youths and the work of expanding educational facilities.

To this end, the youth league will finance its work out of an annual budget of 2.4 billion won, including financial support from the government totaling 750 million won. The youth league also plans to assume the duty of supporting the work of 26 existing youth organizations, including the Boy Scouts and YMCA, and of coordinating the activities of these organizations.

At first, the youth league planned an organization with 5 million members. But, in consideration of the two points that such a league is too vast in size and that conflicts between the league and existing organizations may take place, the youth league decided to function as an organ supporting existing organizations.

The original plan of the youth league was to recruit 8,712 members composed of students from 99 elementary, middle and high schools across the country in 1981 and form 264 units divided into three different groups--the Aram group composed of elementary school students, the Nuri group of middle school students and the Hanpyol group of high school students. By increasing its membership until 1986, the youth league planned to have 5 million members, including kindergarteners, the cadets of the Third Military Academy and working youths and then foster them as the leading forces of the nation.

It has been learned that the youth league will recommend Kim Yong-hyu, former minister of the government administration, as its president at the plenary session.

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE SINCERITY IN MINISTERS' TALKS REQUESTED

SK020334 Seoul DONG-A BILBO in Korean 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Unofficial Korean-Japan Foreign Ministers' Talks--Hope That It Will Be an Opportunity To Find a Clue for Economic Aid Talks"]

[Text] It is reported that, on his way home from his visit to the United States, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will stop in Japan and have talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi on 5 and 6 July to discuss with him a settlement of the Korea-Japan economic aid issue.

As indicated by the word "unofficial" describing Minister Yi's visit to Japan, the purpose of his talks with his Japanese counterpart is to have heart-to-heart talks without official procedures.

The word "unofficial" reflects the fact that the Korea-Japan economic aid talks are not yet at a stage to be settled through official negotiations. It is more so when we recall the fact that the negotiations for the Korea-Japan economic aid talks has been deadlocked since last May.

On 30 April, Kensuke Yanagiya, Japanese Foreign Ministry official who came to Korea as a envoy for the economic aid talks, handed over to the then Korean foreign minister No Sin-yong the Japanese Government's offer of $4 billion. The $4 billion offered by the Japanese Government a year after the Korean Government's request fell very short of the Korean request for $6 billion. What is more, the conditions for the loans offered by the Japanese were far different from what the Korean Government can swallow. As the Japanese Government's loan offer included only $1.5 billion of official development assistance with a yearly interest rate of less than 4 percent and the rest, $2.5 billion, as a loan from the Japanese Export-Import Bank with a yearly interest rate of 9.2 percent, Seoul expressed its complaint. Originally, Korea had requested the Japanese Government to provide a loan of $3.5 billion in currency aid and $2.5 billion in the form of commodity loans, all on the basis of official development assistance.

It is reported that about 10 days ago Minister Yi passed on to Toshikazu Maeda, Japanese ambassador to Korea, a more flexible and positive counterproposal for economic aid. Although the contents of that proposal have not been revealed, both parties concerned should not forget that the time is ripe for a rapid settlement of the economic aid negotiations.

The Korea-Japan economic aid talks proved ineffective in its beginning stage because of a linkage to security. By the end of last April, the Japanese Government had revealed the amount of the loan it could provide, if unsatisfactory to Korea, and in response to it, Korean Government came up with its flexible counterproposal. It is not unnatural for us to assume from these facts that progress has been made. However, we should not assume that these steps lead to a settlement.

Now the question is how to coordinate with the Japanese the conditions of the loan and the amount. The fact that the Japanese Government has offered only $1.5 billion to our request of $6 billion in the form of official development assistance, even after we generally discount that it was a part of the strategy for negotiations, leads us to question the Japanese Government's sincerity. Since the normalization of Korea-Japan relations, Japan's surplus in trade with Korea has accumulated to a total of $22.5 billion. In view of Korea's role at the forefront defending security in east Asia, the amount of $6 billion as economic aid on the basis of official development assistance requested by Korea is not too much.

While Korea is anxious to settle the issue of economic aid from Japan, Japan can be unhurried and relaxed, not only because Japan is the lender of the loan but it has soon to elect a president of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP]. Since Zenko Suzuki will certainly run for president of the LDP, Prime Minister Suzuki will naturally be cautious in every move out of consideration for the voters. On the other hand, Korea now faces a hard time in terms of economics.

Under such contradictory situations, if the Japanese adopt an opportunistic attitude in dealing with the issue of economic aid, it will damage relations between the two countries and will eventually not be beneficial to Japan. We urge Japan to show sincerity. We also point out that the two countries should not unnecessarily be engaged in a war of nerves over the economic aid issue.

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YI POM-SOK VISIT TO UNITED STATES, JAPAN CRITICIZED

SK021156 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Memobook"]

[Text] As of 2 July, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok has been in office for 1 month. During this month, he has caused not a few ripples at home and abroad. Last month, only some 20 days after his inauguration, making a blitz decision, he announced that he would pay visits to Washington and Tokyo. Of course, we all have no objections to his visits to the United States--our most important ally--and to Japan--a distant but still close neighbor--and to his talks with the foreign ministers of those two countries to have an opportunity to explain our situation. Nevertheless, at home, in addition to some affirmative reactions, Yi's visit to the United States has created all kinds of negative rumors. And, in connection with Korea-Japan economic negotiations, Japan has been affected in a certain way by his visit to Washington.

The reason that the negative rumors have been created at home was the blitz decision on the visits. Last 12 June when Ambassador Walker, prior to returning to the states for a visit, called on Minister Yi--so explain government officials--Yi expressed his desire to visit Washington and, soon after that, upon receiving a message from the U.S. Department of State that Secretary of State Haig would be able to spare time on 29 June, a sudden decision was made for the visit. We believe this.

However, no one can deny that Yi's visit to Washington was not timely. The foreign minister's hurried visit to the United States, with which we maintain a particularly close relationship, at the time when the domestic situation was described as difficult after a series of shocking incidents should not be construed as one made because we have something to tell the United States about ourselves.

In fact, according to news from Washington, Yi's visit has produced no substantial outcome. It appears to be nothing but show without substance. Maybe, this is Minister Yi's style. But we feel that this cannot be the style of our diplomacy.

As for Minister Yi's visit to Japan, which is reportedly for Korea-Japan economic negotiations, this is also very uncustomary. Last August, then Foreign Minister No Sin-yong paid a visit to Tokyo and had talks with Sonoda, who was then his Japanese counterpart. At the talks, the Japanese foreign minister was officially invited to Seoul. So, if this was the case, this time Japan's foreign minister must pay a visit to Seoul. This is the custom of protocol. Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Yi, on his way home, is visiting Tokyo. This, of course, can be regarded as his positive approach toward Korea-Japan economic cooperation. But, on the other hand, this is against the cause of reorganizing Korea-Japan relations. As far as our diplomacy toward Japan is concerned, to a great degree we have hard feelings. We do not have to go back too far. Just taking the course of the normalization of the Korea-Japan relations as an example, it can be said that the 14-year period of the negotiation was rather humiliating.

We still remember that the so-called bigwigs of the political circles, disregarding regular diplomatic channels, went to Japan to collude with their Japanese counterparts, making the rounds of geisha houses. At the time, students and intellectuals did not oppose the resumption of the Korea-Japan relations. But they did desperately oppose the style of humiliating diplomacy.

We just cannot repeat in the future the unpleasant memory recorded in history as the Kim-Ohira memorandum. It is entirely possible that Minister Yi has considered all this in deciding to visit Japan. What we would like to point out is that, in diplomacy toward Japan, it was always the one who was hasty who became the loser and, unfortunately, it has always been us who has lost. We consider that, for the elimination of the hard feelings that have existed in the history of relations between Korea and Japan, honor is as important as pragmatism. Minister Yi is known as a candid and competent public figure. In addition, we know that his powerful driving force and boldness are his great assets. We just hope that, as the head and face of ROK diplomacy constantly displayed to the world, he will restrain himself from being noisy and carry on his work more calmly.

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON BACKGROUND TO YI POM-SOK TOKYO VISIT

SK020937 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Yi To-song: "Parley in the Midst of Difficulties--Seoul's New View"]

[Excerpts] The sudden visit to Japan by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok is being keenly watched as it takes on the color of a parley determining whether the year-old Korean-Japan economic aid talks will be settled or stalled.

Some circumstancial evidence suggests that Minister Yi's visit may become the final parley for the economic aid talks. First, the diplomatic schedules of President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, then the domestic situation in both countries strongly indicates that the inconvenient relations between Korea and Japan over the economic aid talks will be carried over to next year if there is no progress in the month of July.

Considering these factors, Minister Yi adopted an enthusiastic attitude toward the economic aid talks as soon as he took office. His enthusiasm is interpreted as showing his intention to settle the issue before the end of July, no matter what. He appears determined not to postpone the negotiations until next year.

The possibility of his visit to Japan had already been discussed on 22 June when he delivered Korea's counterproposal on the economic aid issue to Japanese ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda. In this meeting, Ambassador Maeda put out a feeler, asking Minister Yi whether he would consider visiting Japan on his way home from Washington. Minister Yi said he had no intention of doing so.

Then, at around 1900 on 28 June, the Japanese side officially approached Korean officials, through the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, with an invitation for Minister Yi to visit Japan. Both parties were in a war of nerves till they agreed.

In the tug-of-war with the Korean side, the Japanese have been trying to describe Minister Yi's visit to Japan as being more at his own initiative than at Japan's invitation. In the end, it has been agreed that his visit to Japan is an unofficial one made at the invitation of Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi.

It has been learned that the Korean side has said that, from the standpoint of diplomatic courtesy, it is time for the Japanese foreign minister to visit Seoul, that Yi's talks with his Japanese counterpart should be limited to an exchange of frank views not to be followed by such official procedures as issuance of a joint communique, and that the settlement of the economic aid talks should be made when Sakurauchi makes an official visit to Seoul. Therefore, Yi's visit to Japan this time will be an unofficial one.

What kind of diplomatic card Minister Yi will produce at the talks to persuade the Japanese is not known, but he appears to be placing more weight on the quality of the loan than the quantity, the latter aspect being one which has been stressed by the Korean Government. That means he will urge the Japanese side to show more sincerity in regard to commodity loans, implying a concession to the Japanese side if it agrees to offer loans on good conditions: a total of $1.5 billion as Japan has proposed plus untied loans (loans that do not have as a precondition the purchase of Japanese goods) as the chief items in the economic aid package.

In the midst of reports on Minister Yi's visit, the Japanese papers have reported the possibility that Foreign Minister Sakurauchi will visit Korea, and it is too early to predict what reaction the Japanese Government will show to Minister Yi's request.

According to a reliable source, as long as Japan abstains from being rude by turning away emptyhanded the guest they have invited, we can expect a positive outcome from the talks between the foreign ministers.

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE APPROACH TO LOAN TALKS ANALYZED

SK021107 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Chong Ku-chong]

[Excerpt] With the planned visit of Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok to Japan, at the invitation of his Japanese counterpart, on the way back from his current visit to the United States to have talks with Japanese Government leaders, including Prime Minister Suzuki and Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, it appears that the Japanese Government wants to see the year-old issue of economic cooperation solved at this time.

According to a report, Foreign Minister Yi is scheduled to hold talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi on 5 July and to meet Prime Minister Suzuki on 6 July, where he will urge the Japanese Government to show sincerity on the issue of economic cooperation.

Foreign Minister Yi is also scheduled to meet with Japanese economic ministers, such as Minister of Finance Michio Watanabe and Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe.

From the Korean side, Kong No-myong, assistant foreign minister, who is now accompanying Foreign Minister Yi in the United States, and other working-level officials, including Yi Yong-song, director of the International Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, who attended the previous working-level talks with Japanese officials in Seoul, will join Foreign Minister Yi at the talks in Tokyo.

In connection with this, diplomatic sources here say that the possibility of working-level discussions between the two countries on the Korean side's new overture can be expected if the Japanese side shows a sincere attitude at the talks.

Foreign Minister Yi's visit to Japan was originally not included in his itinerary. His planned visit to Japan was made in response to repeated Japanese Government requests through the Japanese ambassador in Seoul.

The ROK-Japan foreign ministers' talks in Tokyo scheduled this time are being held a year after the No Sin-yong-Sonoda talks held on 20-21 August 1981. Therefore, Foreign Minister Yi's visit to Japan this time will be an opportunity for him to reconfirm the Japanese Government's stand on the issue of economic cooperation 1 year after former foreign minister No Sin-yong officially proposed the economic loan of $6 billion.

It appears that the Japanese Government will deliver its basic stand on the Korean side's new overture at the talks.

According to reports in Japanese papers, at the talks the Japanese Government will express its stand that there will be no change in the total loan of $4 billion that the Japanese side can provide and that the main topics to be discussed at the talks will be the issue as to whether or not commodity loans should be included in the total loan of $4 billion and the issue of lowering interest rates on Export-Import Bank credits.

It has been reported that at the talks the Japanese side will propose to settle, first of all, the pending issue of yen loans to Korea for 1981 and 1982, which the Korean side wants to refrain from discussing, and proposes to discuss a Japanese Government plan for Foreign Minister Sakurauchi's visit to Seoul in September.

Thus, in dealing with the issue of economic cooperation, it appears that the Japanese side will try to employ a long-term strategy.

The year-old issue of economic cooperation can be said to have reached the final stages. Both sides have so far acknowledged each other's stand. The only thing left is to untie the knot of the issue on economic cooperation.

In order to untie the knot for the settlement of the issue, the Japanese side should show sincerity toward the Korean side's new overture.

The key to the settlement of the new overture depends on the Japanese side's attitude.

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPAN URGED TO CONCLUDE LOAN ISSUE

SK250742 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Tardy Economic Cooperation Between ROK and Japan"]

[Excerpts] One year has passed since the negotiations to bridge over the question of economic cooperation between Korea and Japan started. The economic cooperation negotiations between the two countries, which have been pushed ahead as a cooperation device to strengthen security in the northeastern region, have not been concluded due to the Japanese situation at home and abroad. Noteworthy in the course of Korea-Japan economic talks are the differences in the recognition of the issue of security-linked cooperation between the two countries and the lukewarm attitude of the Japanese side which has concentrated its self-interest in regard to the burden of sharing regional security.

Such a Japanese posture and attitude not only hamper the development of the good neighborly relations between the two countries, but affect the regional security system in Northeast Asia.

While talking about "early agreement" and "favorable consideration to conditions of the economic cooperation," the Suzuki cabinet, indeed, has placed emphasis on political propaganda.

For example, in the course of negotiating the issue, the Japanese side unilaterally conducted propaganda as if the Japanese proposal were a final conclusion and voiced "6 percent per annum"--one of the conditions for the economic cooperation--at home and abroad. This cannot be regarded as a faithful attitude toward the negotiations. We are concerned that such an attitude would be more prominent due to the recent development of the political situation in Japan.

In recent days, the question on security in the Pacific and Asian regions have been briskly discussed among the countries concerned, including the United States, Canada and Australia. This indicates a growing demand that Asian and Pacific countries pay more attention to regional security and share more responsibility for it. Since it is one of the leading countries

in the Pacific region, Japan should play a due role and participate in defending the regional security. This is the performance of its duty and responsibility, not merely for the stabilization and security of Japan, but more for the regional security of Northeast Asia and even of the Pacific and Asia. In view of the reality of this international situation, the nature and direction of the Japanese economic cooperation with Korea should be recognized anew.

We again urge Japan to make efforts to reach an early and amicable agreement on the economic cooperation with Korea. This is the most expedient manner in which Japan can play a more positive rold in the Pacific and Asian regions as a member country.

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

COMMENTS ON HAIG'S RESIGNATION

SK290153 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Change of U.S. Secretary of State"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's resignation, though abrupt is not surprising in light of his discord since the inauguration of the Reagan administration with the influential group in the U.S. Government which is called the "California mafia."

The discord between Haig and persons close to President Reagan reportedly stemmed from Haig's strong individual character, his strong ambition and his habit of praising himself.

The discord and conflict between Haig and the "California mafia" did not end as a mere internal quarrel within the Reagan administration but greatly affected U.S. foreign policy, resulting in the loss of U.S. trust in the international arena.

For instances, in dealing with the Israel's aggression against Lebanon, Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who is known as a member of the "California mafia," strongly condemned Israel. But Haig sympathized with Israel's stance.

Earlier, Haig and Weinberger reportedly had a sharp confrontation over providing AWACS to Saudi Arabia.

Haig was isolated among the staff members of President Reagan. Meanwhile, the United States failed in mediating the Falklands dispute between Britain and Argentina and in blocking Israel's aggression against Lebanon. Because of this failure, the United States has faced a serious crisis in its foreign policy.

The diplomatic failure of the U.S. Government in these two areas provided a good chance for the "California mafia" to eliminate Haig from the post.

The reshuffle of the U.S. secretary of state does not imply that the basic diplomatic line of the U.S. Government will change. But, a change in the order of priority of its foreign policy is possible. This is why the West European countries and Israel expressed their surprise at Haig's resignation.

With the resignation of Haig, the Reagan administration will be able to more strongly push ahead with its hard-line policy toward the Soviet Union and to strongly check Israel without the opposition of the secretary of state.

Mr Shultz, the new secretary of state, is an economic expert, and we expect that he can solve the recent global economic stagnation.

We highly evaluate Mr Shultz as a person having unprejudiced and well-balanced views on foreign policy, unlike Mr Haig who has ties with the NATO.

Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, who is to leave for the United States soon to have talks with Haig, will inevitably have talks with Mr Stoessel, acting secretary of state.

We hope the Korea-U.S. foreign ministers' conference will be held at the earliest possible date following the ratification of the appointment of Mr Shultz by the Senate.

CSO: 4108/176

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

REPORT ON HAIG RESIGNATION; SHULTZ APPOINTMENT

SK260208 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Report from correspondent Yi Chong-sok in Washington, D.C.]

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has announced that Secretary of State Alexander Haig has resigned and that he has appointed George Shultz as his successor. The president made this announcement to reporters around 1515, 25 June Washington time [0415, 26 June KST]. The president looked grave and did not say why Secretary of State Haig resigned.

Secretary Haig, however, told reporters around 0530, 26 June [KST] that he is resigning because (?the United States) is going away from a cautious foreign policy course which he and President Reagan had agreed on.

His resignation is so sudden that it gives a great shock to Washington. Sources here view his resignation as a consequence of frictions with ranking foreign policy makers, especially those in the National Security Council in the White House. In recent days he has often clashed with them over the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Falklands crisis. With Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, in particular, he seemed to be at odds over every foreign policy issue.

George Shultz, who succeeds Haig, is 61 years old. In the Nixon administration, he served as director of the Office of Management and Budget, as secretary of labor and as the treasurer. After Reagan won the election, he was considered as a possible choice for secretary of state. Shultz, who is now the president of a multinational construction corporation in California, headed the transition team after Reagan's election victory.

Media here note that Shultz, though a long-time friend of the president and faithful to the president, lacks experience in foreign policy.

Meanwhile the Korean Embassy in Washington is consulting with the State Department over the scheduled visit to Washington by Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, who, at the invitation of Secretary of State Haig, was supposed to come to Washington on 28 June.

CSO: 4108/176

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RALLIES MARK 'DAY OF STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. IMPERIALISM'

SK251534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 25 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--Mass rallies and demonstrations were held in all parts of the country on "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism," at which the attendants denounced the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and new war provocation manoeuvres and strongly demanded their withdrawal from South Korea.

Tens of thousands of working people and students who participated in the mass rallies and demonstrations held in Wonsan, Haeju and Sinuiju on June 24 bitterly condemned the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and their brutal suppression and murder of South Korean people and students.

Set up at the meeting places were slogans reading "U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!" "down with Chon Tu-hwan the murderer!" and "let us drive out the U.S. imperialists and reunify the country!" and picture boards exposing the criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The speakers at the mass rallies sharply denounced with bitter national indignation the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for opposing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and running riot in the manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war and brutal suppression and murder of the people and strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea at once.

At the end of the mass rallies, the attendants started powerful demonstrations, shouting scathing slogans denouncing the criminal atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in brutally suppressing the struggle of the South Korean people and students against fascism and for democracy, bent on the provocation of a new war.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEETING OBSERVES COMMUNICATIONS DAY

SK280549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--A meeting celebrating the 35th anniversary of the teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the domain of communications and the 10th anniversary of the day of communications was held at the Moranbang Theatre on June 27.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, so busy as he was with leading the building of a new fatherland after liberation, acquainted himself well with the work of communications and set forth overall tasks for the development of communications such as the tasks to rapidly rehabilitate and readjust the telegraph and telephone communications and normalize postal services as early as possible.

The programmatic teachings given by the great leader on June 28, 1947, were the guiding compass which indicated the road to be followed by communications in a new historic stage of our revolution and an inspiring banner powerfully arousing the communication workers to the building of a new society.

Under the care of the great leader and the glorious party centre, June 28 every year is significantly celebrated as day of communications.

In his report to the meeting, Minister of Communications Kim Yong-chae said that, under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre, the means of communications and radio have been equipped with modern techniques, their capacity rapidly increased and their material and technical foundations strengthened, so that communications may greatly contribute to the acceleration of revolution and construction as an important means of ensuring the guidance and command of the party, state and guiding organs and as a powerful means of mass education for carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Kim Tu-yong and others.

CSO: 4120/330

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES KWP MILITANCY

SK181620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 18 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today observes the 30th anniversary of the publication of the work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "The Workers Party of Korea Is the Organizer of Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War" (June 18, 1952).

Busy as he was shouldering the heavy burden of the fatherland liberation war, he visited in person the central party school and made a historic speech before the students in June, 1952.

In his speech the great leader gave a scientific analysis of the wise guidance of our party in leading the fatherland liberation war to a shining victory in each historical stage and scientifically explained tasks for final victory in the war.

In an article headlined "Programmatic Guideline Indicating Way To Enhance Militancy of the Party" the paper says:

The work which gave a clear answer to problems arising in enhancing the militancy and leading role of the party fully displayed great vitality in achieving final victory in the fatherland liberation war and carries weighty significance in strengthening and developing our party in conformity with the demand of the development of reality.

The work made all the party members and working people firmly maintain the attitude and stand of master in the fatherland liberation war and helped enhance the militancy of our party in every way by strengthening the unity and cohesion of the party ranks and thoroughly establishing a revolutionary discipline within the party.

The work also made it possible to strengthen the blood ties between the party and people and firmly build up our revolutionary ranks into an invincible detachment.

The paper stresses: The great victory in the fatherland liberation war was a precious fruition of the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in making our people establish chuche and strengthening the rock-firm unity and cohesion of the party ranks and the blood ties between the party and the people.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPERS COMMEMORATE KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK301512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate articles to the 52nd anniversary of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's publication of the immortal classic work "The Path of the Korean Revolution" at the historic Kalun meeting.

In his historic speech at the meeting of leading personnel of the Young Communist League and the anti-imperialist Youth League at Kalun in June 1930, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded the principle of the chuche idea and put forward the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the historic experience of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, the work lucidly clarifies the principle of the chuche idea.

In the work, the great leader said experience shows that in order to lead the revolution to victory, one must go among the masses of people and organise them, and solve all problems arising in the course of the revolution independently on ones own responsibility in accord with the actual conditions, instead of relying on others.

The work also indicates the unique, chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution by embodying the principle of the immortal chuche idea.

With a deep penetration into the main task of our revolution and the socio-class relations in our country, the great leader defined the character of the Korean revolution as anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic, different from that of socialist revolution or bourgeois revolution and comprehensively clarified the motive force and target and immediate tasks of this revolution.

In the work, he set forth the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the line of the anti-Japanese national united front as ways for the successful fulfilment of the Korean revolution.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by him is based on a scientific analysis of the position and role of revolutionary violence in the national liberation struggle in colonies. It serves as a guideline pointing to a new way for the people in colonies to take back national sovereignty.

The great leader also put forward the policy of founding an independent party.

The article of NODONG SINMUN says "The Path of the Korean Revolution," a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a programmatic document which proclaimed to the world the founding of the immortal chuche idea and the birth of the chuche-oriented revolutionary line, a completely new and original idea and line without precedent in the history of the preceding revolutionary movement.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHONGJIN RALLY ON KIM IL-SONG TEACHINGS

SK031058 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The Chongjin City mass rally to thoroughly implement the programmatic teachings which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently gave to Chongjin City was held at the construction site for the Chongjin thermal powerplant on 2 July.

Placed in the midst of the meeting place was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Also displayed at the meeting place were slogans reading "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," and "long live the glorious KWP."

Other slogans at the meeting place were as follows: "Let us thoroughly implement the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "let us achieve new upsurges on all fronts of the socialist construction by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions," "let us produce and construct more by producing goods in short supply and searching out shortages with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance," "all forward to the construction of the rotary kiln with the indomitable revolutionary spirit," and "let all citizens launch in unison into the construction of the Chongjin thermal powerplant." Also displayed were placards arousing the workers to a new revolutionary upsurge for socialist construction.

Attending the rally were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the KWP committee of Chongjin; Yi Pong-kil, responsible secretary of the KWP committee of the North Hamgyong Province; (Choe Chin-son), chairman of the economic guidance committee of the North Hamgyong Province; (Kim Yong-tuk), chairman of the people's committee of Chongjin; (Chon Yong-hun), chairman of the economic guidance committee of Chongjin and responsible functionaries of the regional party governing organs, economic organizations and working organizations, along with 100,000 city workers.

The rally began with a chorus of "Song of General Kim Il-song."

At the rally Kang Hi-won, responsible secretary of the KWP committee of Chongjin, made a report. Participating in the discussions were Son Kyong-chun, manager of the Kim Chaek Iron Works; (Kim Chae-chun), secretary of the primary level party committee of the Chongjin Steel Works; Tong Sun-mo, manager of the construction complex for the second metal plant; (Pak Kwang-hum), leader of the first finishing shop of the Musan Mine; and (Yun Chong-sop), leader of the youth shock brigade of the 3 June speed battle.

The reporter and speakers noted that deeply penetrating the prospective demands and realistic conditions of the people's economic development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has indicated the militant tasks and ways to carry out the tasks facing Chongjin City in accelerating socialist economic construction.

They said: The teachings which the respected and beloved leader gave recently are programmatic guiding principles which we should firmly uphold in carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and enhancing the living standards of the people by strengthening the independence and self-reliance of the ferrous metal industry and developing the universal people's economy to a new higher stage. The teachings are the militant banner which more vigorously arouses the city party members and workers to the implementation of the tasks put forth by the respected and beloved leader in his report to the Sixth Party Congress and in his historic policy speech.

The reporter and speakers pointed out: Although we have already achieved big success in the struggle to carry out the 10 major prospective targets put forth by the historic Sixth KWP Congress, we cannot be satisfied.

They stressed: Contained in the great leader's teachings to Chongjin City is a lofty intention that we should advance with unprecedentedly fast speed by fully mobilizing the reserves and potentials in all sectors of the people's economy in conformity with the realistic demands of the revolution, which is being intensified and developed.

They said: The vast tasks facing Chongjin City demand that we more highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in all units and posts of the socialist construction. All city party members and workers should energetically display our people's heroic spirit by creating a new history of great upswing--the speed battle--in the 1980's by endlessly achieving new miracles and performing exploits in production and construction with such an enthusiasm as one with which we achieved the great upswring of chollima with our own might, technology and resources, upholding the decisions of the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee held in December 1956.

The reporter and speakers pointed out: Facing the party members and workers of Chongjin today are the tasks of seizing the steel height of 15 million tons ahead of schedule and smoothly securing iron required by all sectors of the people's economy by further strengthening the independence and self-reliance of the ferrous metal industry and producing iron products at a higher level, while thoroughly implementing the teachings of the great leader and intentions of the glorious party center.

They pointed out: As the great leader taught, to develop the people's economy, we should give priority to the extractive industry, electric power industry and railway transportation. To this end, we should decisively increase the production of iron products by giving priority to the ferrous metal industry.

They said: To develop processing industries and the machinery industry while giving priority to the extractive industry, we should produce many kinds of extractive equipment, including excavators, rock drills and bulldozers necessary for the extractive industry. We should, above all, secure iron for this purpose. We also need iron to give priority to the electric power industry and to transportation.

They stressed: The true way to develop the country's economy lies in strengthening economic self-reliance. In order for a new metallurgical industry to depend on our country's fuel, we should accelerate the expansion work of metallurgical plants and achieve new innovations in producing iron.

They pointed out: We should, while expanding metallurgical plants, maintain well the existing metallurgical equipment and reinforce the production system of pig iron at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, and normalize the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel at a higher level so as to seize the steel height ahead of schedule.

They stressed: the steel workers of the Kim Chaek Iron Works should achieve a new revolutionary upsurge with a fighting spirit and enthusiasm such as the one with which they smelted 270,000 tons of pig iron from a furnace with a 190,000-ton production capacity, upholding the decisions of the historic plenary meeting of the party Central Committee held in December 1956.

They pointed out: party members and workers of the Chongjin Steel Works should vigorously march forward, holding aloft the banner of struggle to model the metal industry on the chuche idea. They should wage a positive struggle to drastically lower the norm of fuel consumption, improve the quality of firebricks and increase the rate of operation of the furnace by introducing new technological innovation plans into production.

They pointed out: The Musan Mine should increase the rate of operation of extractive and transportation equipment and guarantee to produce dressed ore on time.

They pointed out: to normalize the production of dressed ore, the Musan Mine should decisively give priority to stripping operations, more meticulously manage the engineering shop and pay attention to maintaining equipment.

They pointed out: to enhance the stripping operation capabilities, the construction complex for the No 2 metal plant should exert efforts to assemble the No 2 stripping conveyor equipment in order to complete it in a short time. Within this year the construction complex should be all means finish the work of processing debris in the same way that the transportation pipelines are used for dressed ore.

They pointed out: the Musan Mine should wage a vigorous struggle to guarantee production of equipment parts with its own might by meticulously managing the engineering shop. The mine should increase the rate of operation of motor vehicles by generally applying the examples of model drivers, and give the mine a new look by waging the struggle to firmly keep working conditions and the work environment well organized and orderly.

The reporter and speakers pointed out: We should accelerate the construction of the Chongjin thermal power plant to more smoothly meet the increasing demand for electricity.

They emphasized: workers and volunteers, including the workers and technicians of the construction station for the No 24 metal plant, should finish constructing the power plant in a short period of time by waging an all-out assault with the spirit of the speed battle joined to chollima, beating the drum of revolution, with a work attitude like that with which they have built the great monumental creations under the wise leadership of our party.

They pointed out: The workers of the construction complex for the No 2 metal plant and the 3 June Speed Battle Youth Shock Brigade, who assume the responsibility for (?the main projects) in constructing the thermal power plant, should finish on time the construction of plant facilities assigned to them by vigorously making blaze the flames of the speed battle.

The reporters and speakers said: The Komusan cement plant should give priority to producing cement demanded by the Chongjin Steel Works by planning and coordinating the organizational work to normalize cement production and meet in timely fashion the demands for cement increasing with each passing day in all sectors of the people's economy.

They noted: Deeply recognizing their heavy responsibility for defending the railway--the motive force of the country--the party members and workers in the railway transportation sector should transport, on time, equipment, material and resources needed by construction sites and various sectors of the people's economy by continuously waging the 5.18 no-accident, on time, traction-standard-surpassing movement.

The reporters and speakers said: Enhancing the people's living standards is one of the important militant tasks assigned by the great leader. They stressed: We should fully display the superiority of the socialist system of our country by enacting new, big revolutionary upsurges in socialist construction and by effecting a new turn in the people's life.

They pointed out: Deeply recognizing the role their plant plays in conquering the chemical height, the party members and workers of the Chonjin Chemical Fiber Plant should increase the production of staple fiber and rayon yarn by positively realizing the modernization of production processes. Light industrial plants should increase the production of people's consumer goods on a large scale by effectively utilizing existing economic assets.

They said: In the sectors of urban construction and urban management, we should give a new look to Chongjin--an industrial city--by vigorously staging the struggle to meet the increasing demand of housing by building more modern dwellings and managing streets, communities, works and homes with the utmost care.

They stressed: In the fisheries sector, we should produce more marine products and supply them to the people by waging a positive fishing battle and strengthening the work of shallow water marine cultivation.

They said: By concentrating their efforts on the management of fertilization and cultivation, party members and workers in the rural economy sector should weed rice paddies and dry fields, prevent damage from blight and noxious insects, carefully cultivate oil-bearing crops and increase their yield per [word indistinct].

The reporters and speakers emphasized: Fully mobilizing inner reserves is important in enacting new revolutionary upsurges in socialist economic construction. We should strengthen the struggle to make the most of inner reserves and to save materials at all units and in all sectors as we did when we enacted the great upsurges of chollima.

They stressed: By greatly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, we, endless cherishing loyalty to the party and the leader, should thoroughly implement the great leader's teachings by unreservedly mobilizing the reserves and potential and accelerating production and construction with the work attitude possessed by the masters of revolution.

They said: though very weighty and grand tasks are assigned to Chongjin city, it faces no problems in carrying them out because there are the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center, the workers' immeasurable creativity and struggle experiences and their high loyalty and invincible revolutionary spirit of completing any task if it is assigned by the party and the leader.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the rally. Following the rally, the participants staged a solemn march. Seething with a burning passion to create a new history of the speed battle, a great upsurge in the 1980's, the participants in the rally marched to the construction site for the expansion of metal plants and the construction site of the thermal power plant, vigorously shouting slogans, and waged a labor struggle there.

CSO: 4108/177

YUN KI-POK LECTURES AT MEETING MARKING KIM IL-SONG WORK

SK031055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--A central lecture was given on July 2 at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 15th anniversary of the publication of "For a Great Revolutionary Upsurge in the Present Economic Work and for the Inprovement and Strengthening of Labour Administration," a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his historical concluding speech "For a Great Revolutionary Upsurge in the Present Economic Work and for the Improvement and Strengthening of Labour Administration" at the 16th plenary meeting of the fourth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea in July, 1967, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brightly illumined the road of further consolidating our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily by bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and accelerating socialist construction by improving and strengthening labour administration.

Comrade Yun Ki-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, gave the lecture titled "For a Great Revolutionary Upsurge in the Present Economic Work and for the Improvement and Strengthening of Labour Administration, a classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a programmatic document which opened an occasion of a signal turn in effecting a constant upsurge in socialist construction and improving, strengthening and developing labour administration."

CSO: 4120/330

K. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON 2 JULY RALLY IN CHONGJIN

SK040249 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--More than 100,000 working people in Chongjin Municipality, an industrial city in the northeastern region of Korea, held a mass rally on July 2, at which they resolved to effect a great upsurge of the 1980's, a new history of the speed campaign, by thoroughly implementing the recent programmatic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chongjin and bringing about a new revolutionary upsurge in the socialist economic construction.

In his teachings the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the task of attaining the 15 million tons of steel production target ahead of the set time by further strengthening the independence and chuche character of the ferrous metallurgical industry and raising the production of iron and steel to a high level and other militant tasks facing Chongjin Municipality in accelerating the socialist economic construction, and indicated the ways to carry out these tasks.

Located in the municipality are the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a leading metallurgical base of the country, the Chongjin Steel Works, the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill, the Komusan cement factory and other large-scale industrial establishments.

Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the party, made a report and Son Kyong-chnon, director of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, and many others made speeches at the rally.

They declared that they would constantly perform new miracles and feats in production and construction as the working people in the municipality brought about a great upsurge of chollima with their own efforts, technique and resources, upholding the decisions of the December, 1956, plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party, and thus effect a great upsurge of the 1980s, a new history of the speed campaign.

They evinced the determination of the working people of the municipality to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in all domains of the national economy including the expansion projects of metal works and the construction of the Chongjin thermal power plant.

The rally was attended by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and others.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BOOK ON REVOLUTION IN LITERATURE, ART PUBLISHED

SK061529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il propounded an original idea and theory on making a revolution in literature and art by embodying the chuche-oriented idea of literature and art founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

This idea and theory of the dear leader is a distinguished one clearly indicating the basic direction and ways of the building of literature and art in our times.

This idea and theory clearly indicates the truth that the literature and art reflecting our times must be a chuche-based one and for its building a revolution must be effected in this field.

So says the book "On the Revolution in Literature and Art" recently brought out by the Workers Party of Korea Publishing House.

The book consists of four chapters--"Chuche-Oriented Literature and Art," "Revolution in Literature and Art," "Imperishable Feats Performed by the Party in Carrying Out Revolution in Literature and Art" and "Defence and Development of Feats Performed by the Party in Carrying Out Revolution in Literature and Art."

The first chapter deals with the idea and theory of the dear leader defining the essential nature and characteristics of chuche-based literature and art and its mission and role.

He laid down the classic formulation that chuche-based literature and art is new communist humanics and gave comprehensive answers to the question of making it national in style and socialist in content, the question of thoroughly embodying party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and the question of combining idea with art.

He also gave a new elucidation of the mission and role of revolutionary literature and art as a powerful means of rearing people on communist pattern and rousing them to the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The second chapter expounds the necessity and essential content of the revolution in literature and art and its principles and ways indicated by the dear leader and the third chapter reviews the immortal feats performed by him for the era and mankind by leading this revolution to victory.

The fourth chapter deals with the question of establishing revolutionary traits of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the party's policy of literature and art, the question of effecting a new upsurge in the creation of works, the question of drawing the masses into literature and art and other questions of principle arising in keeping literature and art in constant efflorescence and development which were clarified by the dear leader.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KWP CC THANKS PYONGYANG LANDSCAPING WORKERS

SK301036 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] The KWP Central Committee has sent a letter of appreciation to the workers, technicians and office workers at the Pyongyang landscaping sector. In the letter, the party Central Committee said it was sending thanks to the workers, technicians and office workers at the Taesong District Landscaping Station, Central District Landscaping Station, Songyo District Landscaping Station, Floriculture Station and the Institute of Urban Management and Science in Pyongyang who, with endless loyalty to the party and leader, have greatly contributed to beautifully decorating the streets of the capital city for the celebration of the great leader's 70th birthday and to guaranteeing the supply of flowers required for the national functions by growing beautiful flowers of various kinds.

In the letter, the party Central Committee noted that the workers, technicians and office workers at Pyongyang city's landscaping sector, upholding in high esteem the party's plan to decorate Pyongyang streets with brilliant flowers on the occasion of the great leader's 70th birthday, had wonderfully guaranteed the April Festival and effected great renovations in landscaping works by waging a vigorous struggle of loyalty, stressing that it valued their successes.

Saying that the city landscaping works are an important and rewarding work for beautifying the city and creating a cultural and hygienic environment, the party Central Committee stressed that it is firmly convinced that the workers, technicians and office workers at the Pyongyang landscaping sector will live up to the party's expectation and trust by faithfully implementing their revolutionary tasks.

A function to deliver the letter from the party Central Committee was held on 28 June.

Placed with due respect in the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song--the great leader of our party and people.

Also posted in the meeting were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP."

Attending the meeting were Comrade So Yon-sok, functionaries concerned, the workers, technicians and office workers at the Pyongyang landscaping sector.

The meeting began with the singing of "Song of General Kim Il-song."

Comrade So Yun-sok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang City KWP Committee, delivered the letter from the KWP Central Committee.

Discussion and resolutions ensued.

Speaking of the emotion caused by the receipt of the letter of appreciation from the party Central Committee, those participating in the discussion said that they were sending highest honor and warmest thanks to the glorious party center for giving them such a great joy.

They noted that they would provide a better cultural and resting place for the youths and students and working people by meticulously tending the parks and resort places and, in order to implement the tasks proposed in the letter of appreciation by the party Central Committee, turn Pyongyang into a park city which is covered by thick forests and various kinds of flowers by planting flowers and trees in great quantity and tending them well.

They also said that they will arm themselves with our party's chuche idea, that they will actively join in the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the example of the unheralded heroes, and that they will continue creating endless renovations in their work and life.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to be sent to the KWP Central Committee.

CSO: 4108/177

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE THANKS COOPERATIVE FARM MEMBERS

SK011208 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The KWP Central Committee has sent a message of thanks to members of the youth vegetable sub-work team of Kongin Cooperative Farm in Kangye City who advanced to socialist rural areas, have effected an innovation in farming and have become junior agricultural technicians.

In the message of thanks, the party Central Committee extended thanks to members of the youth vegetable sub-work team of Kongin Cooperative Farm in Kangye City who, cherishing the great ambition to devotedly struggle for the construction of socialist rural villages after graduating from senior middle school, collectively advanced to rural areas, have organized a youth vegetable sub-work team and have outstandingly devoted themselves to implementing the agricultural policy of the party.

In the message of thanks, the party Central Committee said: for 3 years after they took firm root in the rural areas and started their creative rural life, the members of the youth vegetable sub-work team have effected great innovations in vegetable production by aggressively struggling as the agricultural workers of new generation who have been trained and fostered in the bosom of the party, cherishing boundless loyalty to the party and the leader. They have grown up as junior agricultural technicians who possess the technique of operating tractors and who have been trained in the modern agriculture and modern science and technology.

In the message, the party Central Committee also highly evaluated the outstanding success they attained in farm work. In the message of thanks, stressing that active participation in the construction of socialist rural areas is the honorable duty of our youths, the party Central Committee said that it firmly believes that members of all youth sub-work teams who have risen in the construction of socialist rural areas will outstandingly repay the trust and expectations of the party by effecting constant innovations in the agricultural production, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions.

A meeting to convey the message of thanks of the party Central Committee was held on 27 June on the spot. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was respectfully placed at the front of the meeting site. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP" were hung in the meeting site.

The meeting was attended by Yi Tong-chun, responsible secretary of Chagang Provincial Committee of the KWP, and functionaries concerned. The meeting began with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song." The message of thanks from the KWP Central Committee was delivered at the meeting by responsible secretary Yi Tong-chun.

There were discussions at the meeting. Those who participated in the discussions said that they extend utmost glory and warmest thanks to the glorious party center who has bestowed great trust to them.

They said that they will more firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea, more properly prepare themselves as revolutionary fighters infinitely faithful to the great leader and the glorious party center by revolutionizing and working classicizing themselves, effect new upsurges in agricultural production and become able and competent agricultural technicians by 1985 through the hard study of science and technology.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the KWP Central Committee.

CSO: 4108/177

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KWP THANKS WORKERS OF YONGSONG MACHINE COMPLEX

SK010909 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] The KWP Central Committee has sent a message of thanks to workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three-revolutions team of the Yongsong machine complex.

In the message of thanks, the party Central Committee said that it extends thanks to workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three revolutions team of the Yongsong machine complex who, displaying endless loyalty to the party and leader and lofty patriotic devotion, manufactured a large type 70-meter (?gantry milling lathe) and a 300-mm [word indistinct] engine, which will greatly contribute to the development of the machine industry. In the message, the party Central Committee said: Greeting the 70th birthday of the great leader, the working class and members of the three-revolutions team of Yongsong have manufactured with their own strength and technology the large type 70-meter (?gantry milling lathe) and 300-mm [word indistinct] engine capable of processing production machinery and spare parts. Thus, they have clearly displayed the powerful might of the highly developed machine industry of our country and have vigorously demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of our working class who are loyal to the party and the revolution.

In the message, the party Central Committee said that it is very satisfied with the fact that the working class and members of the three-revolutions team of the complex have made it possible to more firmly establish the material and technological foundation of the machine industry and to effect a new innovation in the production of large-type production machinery by manufacturing this (?gantry milling lathe) and [word indistinct] engine.

In the message, the party Central Committee said that it firmly believes that workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three-revolutions team of the Yongsong machine complex will continue to fulfill in an outstanding manner their assigned militant tasks by firmly arming themselves with the great chuche idea, more properly preparing themselves as revolutionary fighters faithful to the party and the leader and vigorously carrying out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

A meeting to convey the message of thanks from the party Central Committee was held on 27 June on the site. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was respectfully placed at the front of the meeting site. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious KWP" were also hung at the meeting site.

The meeting was attended by functionaries concerned together with workers, technicians, office workers and members of the three-revolutions team of the Yongsong machine complex. The meeting began with the singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song."

At the meeting, the message of thanks from the KWP Central Committee was delivered by (Kim Wang-kuk), secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial KWP Committee.

Following this, there were discussions at the meeting relating the incomparably deep gratitude and joy of those cherishing the message of thanks of the party Central Committee. Those who participated in the discussions extended utmost glory and warmest gratitude to the glorious party center, which bestowed great trust in those who merely carried out what they ought to.

They said that upholding and following the task indicated in the message of thanks from the party Central Committee, they will concentrate their main efforts on the production of plant facilities and large-type machine tools, manufacture press forging facilities which perform well and supply them to machine plants throughout the country to see to it that a new turn is effected in the production activities in plants throughout the country.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge to the KWP Central Committee.

CSO: 4108/177

BRIEFS

ON-SPOT GUIDANCE MEETING--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot-guidance to the Central Higher Cadres Training School, the predecessor of the present National Economy Institute, located at Tangmok-ni in Sakju County, North Pyongan Province, for two days from June 22, 1952, in the period of the arduous fatherland liberation war, and made a historic speech "Strengthening of the People's Power Is an Important Guarantee for Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War." A meeting was held on June 22 on the spot to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the great leader's on-the-spot-guidance to the National Economy Institute. Son Song-pil, president of the institute, made a report at the meeting. Saying that in his historic speech the great leader set forth tasks for strengthening the people's power, consolidating the rear and thoroughly establishing chuche in education in conformity with the demands of the prevailing military and political situation, the reporter noted that new successes have been achieved in the educational work of the National Economy Institute. The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki and Kim Pyong-yol, chief secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK. [Text] [SK230419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 23 Jun 82]

INDIGNATION MEETINGS--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--Indignation meetings of youth and students were held on June 24 and 25 in the provincial seats to denounce the reckless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique. The meetings heard reports of the chairmen of the provincial committees of the League of Socialist Working Youth and speeches of representatives of young workers and farmers and students. They said that the U.S. imperialists started an armed invasion against our people on June 25, 1950, razed cities and villages to the ground and slaughtered guiltless people in the most cruel and brutal way. The U.S. imperialists, refusing to give up their wild dream of aggression, still remain in South Korea, keep bringing in huge armed forces of aggression and staging large-scale war exercises in a simulated attack on the northern half of our republic, while extremely aggravating the situation of our country by ceaselessly perpetrating espionages and military provocations, they pointed out. Saying that due to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, a grave situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment has now been created in our country, they bitterly condemned the enemy's new war provocation manoeuvres. [Text] [SK260514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 26 Jun 82]

'OATH OF REVENGE' MEETINGS--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--Meetings of agricultural working people and their helpers for making oath of revenge were simultaneously held on the morning of June 25 at all the workteams of cooperative farms in the countryside on the occasion of "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism." Kim I-hun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People, was present at a meeting which was held at Workteam No 3 of the Ihyon Cooperative Farm in Sadong District, Pyongyang. Reports and speeches were made at the meetings. The reporters and speakers said that on "June 25, day of struggle against U.S. imperialism," their hearts were burning with surging indignation and enmity against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, who have imposed immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon our people, and against the South Korean puppet clique. They denounced the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. Resolutions were adopted at the meetings. [Text] [SK260512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 26 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' DISCUSSES NEW ECONOMIC STANDARD

SK030814 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2245 GMT 2 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 July editorial: "Let Us More Vigorously Carry Out Movement To Create a New Standard and a New Record"]

[Text] July and August are months when we should create a new standard. Greeting these months, functionaries and workers of all sectors and units of the people's economy should more vigorously wage a mass movement to create a new standard and a new record so they can enact a great turning point in implementing the party's economic policy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All party members and workers should make every effort to learn new technologies, arm themselves with an advanced science and knowledge, eliminate all things timeworn and stagnant, create a new standard and a new record wherever they go and continuously enact innovations and advance.

Today we are in an important period during which we should mark a decisive turning point in our struggle to achieve the goal for the Second 7-Year Plan and the new prospective plan for socialist economic construction and to accelerate the complete victory of socialism by vigorously advancing to implement the magnificent program set forth at the Sixth Party Congress. Reflecting this demand and the workers' high revolutionary zeal, our party set forth last year a policy for carrying a mass movement to create a new standard and a new record on a pan-party scale and designated July and August as the months of annually setting a new standard.

The designation of the months of setting a new standard constitutes an important momentum in marking a new innovation in production and construction by more fiercely fanning the flames of the movement to create a new standard and new record. The movement to create a new standard and new record demonstrated great vitality in the struggle to perform the economic task last year and implement the plan for the first half of the year. In the flames of this movement, the workers have demonstrated their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness. Resolutions and goals--which were adopted and set on a high level--have been successfully implemented by work teams at various work sites at plants and enterprises in various sectors of the people's economy. The ranks of honorable innovators and those who have performed new miracles have greatly increased.

If we give impetus to the movement to create a new standard and a new record, we will enact a new, greater production upsurge wherever we go. By utilizing the experiences and lessons we have attained in the movement to create a new standard and a new record, we should carry out this movement during the months under review in a more systematic and positive manner. Thus, we can successfully achieve this year's economic task set forth by the party and more satisfactorily hit the magnificent 10-point prospective goal set by it by producing and constructing more and better things with domestic efforts, technologies and resources by helping the people display their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness.

Functionaries and workers of all sectors and units of the people's economy should understand that the movement to create a new standard and a new record is the worthwhile work of more successfully implementing the party's economic policy and a sacred struggle to achieve the prosperity of the country and provide all the people with a happy life and rise as one in the work of creating a new standard. What is important in this regard is for all functionaries and workers to correctly understand the aim and significance of the effort of designating the months of creating a new standard and to ideologically participate in the movement.

The demand of the party for more vigorously carrying out the movement to create a new standard and a new record by designating the months reflects the will to demonstrate the heroic spirit of our people to continuously enact innovations and advance by marking a new mass innovation in all sectors of the people's economy.

With lofty political and ideological awareness, all party members and workers of all sectors of the people's economy should rise in the struggle to implement the party's intent to help more enthusiastically carry out the movement to create a new standard and a new record. Through this struggle, they should show loyalty to the party.

Without the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, no sector and no unit can create a new standard or new record. Nor can they achieve their assigned task. All functionaries and workers should highly display a strong will and an indomitable revolutionary spirit of independently performing all tasks assigned in their sectors. In particular, just as they performed astounding miracles by smashing the old standard and nominal capacity, they should utilize all potentials to the maximum and continuously advance by producing goods in short supply and by discovering shortages.

The attitude of looking up to the upper sector and waiting for favorable conditions for creating a new standard and a new record has no connection with the work style of those who carry out the revolution. All functionaries and workers should strive to develop the economy with their own efforts, wisdom and resources by independently manufacturing equipment and obtaining raw materials by themselves.

Without technology, we cannot imagine modern production. Without developing technology, therefore, we cannot attain desirable successes in the movement to create a new standard and a new record. By familiarizing themselves with the correct status of the targets of technical innovations and correctly formulating a plan for technical innovations, all plants, enterprises and sectors concerned should quickly forge ahead with the task of technical innovations in a planned and thoroughgoing manner. To achieve this end, plants, enterprises and sectors concerned should assign the task of technical innovations to all scientists, technicians and workers and organize organizational work to help them jointly suggest and carry out valuable plans for technical innovations and rational management.

One of the basic methods of vigorously carrying out the movement to create a new standard and a new record is to improve the economic organizational work of guiding functionaries. With an innovative goal for creating a new standard and a new record, all guiding functionaries should review the resolutions and goals which have already been adopted and set, set a higher goal in a bold manner for those goals which need revision, replenish those goals which require replenishment and correctly take followup actions.

After closely familiarizing themselves with the status of the lower sectors by regularly visiting these sectors in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system, functionaries of the central agencies, including the ministries of the administration council and provincial economic guidance committees, provincial, city and county agencies and plants and enterprises should organize the work of equipment maintenance, technical guidance, material supply and labor management and spread good experiences, using various forms and methods. At the same time, functionaries should concentrate on plants and enterprises of major sectors, correctly organize model units in creating a new standard and a new record and generalize successes attained by these units.

To enact a great upsurge in accomplishing economic tasks by vigorously carrying out the movement to create a new standard and new record, it is important for us to enhance the role of party organizations. While more briskly carrying out the political work of closely explaining to party members and workers the party's intent to vigorously carry out the movement to create a new standard and a new record, party organizations and three revolution teams in all sectors of the people's economy should continuously take followup actions by using the method of timely understanding, grasping and summing up the progress of this movement and of revising it. At the same time, party organizations at all levels should organize the organizational and political work of developing the process of creating a new standard and a new record into the process of displaying the spirit of regarding party policies as absolute and unconditional entities and the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

CSO: 4108/177

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

LOCK GATE CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES RAPIDLY

SK031544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Construction of lock gates is progressing apace in Korea.

Large lock gates are under construction in the middle and lower reaches of the Taedong River. The Maekjon lock gate in the middle reaches has entered a final stage.

Having completed the construction of a dam and its bottom, the constructors there are heightening the construction tempo to finish the project within the coming two months.

The construction of the Nampo lock gate in the lower reaches of the river is going at full pressure.

This is a large-sized lock gate whose construction requires building a dam extending nearly 8 kilometres across the sea scores of metres deep.

The constructors there have completed in the main the linking project for the barrage construction and extended the main dam scores of metres wide to thousands of metres.

On the Taedong River there has always been built the Mirim lock gate. It is located between the Maekjon and Nampo lock gates.

When the construction of these two lock gates is completed, the river will be more comprehensively utilised for the economic development of the country and the people's living. Water will be more sufficiently provided for irrigation of reclaimed tideland and for industrial and drinking purposes in provinces, cities and counties on the west coast. The water-level of the river will be raised several metres higher on the whole for free navigation of big ships.

A railway line and motor road will be laid on the dam of the Nampo lock gate and a motor road on the dam of the Maekjon lock gate. They would make transport more convenient in the western part of the country. The Mirim and Maekjon lock gates produce much electricity and supply it to Pyongyang and its neighbouring area.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

SK021522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--Korea has made rapid development in communications. Well-ordered telegraph and telephone systems and wireless communication system have been set up and the work of covering the whole country with wire-relaying and radio broadcasting and telecast networks has been completed.

The most advanced system of distribution of publications to each family has also been established.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a chuche-based policy of communication construction and indicated a concrete orientation and ways for its implementation in each period and each stage of the revolution and construction.

Modernly equipped communications and broadcasting bases and bases for the production of communications facilities and electrostatic research have been firmly built up.

Korea successfully produces various kinds of highly efficient communications and broadcasting facilities on her own designing and technique.

Recent years have witnessed more rapid development of communications.

The broadcasting output has increased as never before and the quality of TV screen and video-record editing level has markedly risen to provide people with full conditions to hear and see in any place of the country.

Thanks to the establishment of an ultra shortwave communications network and the communications system by the industrial telephone and telex, a growing demand of the country for communications is met more satisfactorily.

Besides, many successes have been made in modernization and automation of communications and broadcasting establishments.

CSO: 4120/330

BRIEFS

FIRST HALF-YEAR PLANS--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--Working people of Korea are carrying out their first half year assignments in succession. The working people of Pyongyang hit their first half year targets at 100.2 per cent on June 20. The Pyongyang Textile Combine announced the fulfillment of its first half year commitments in May and the Pyongyang Clothing Industrial Management Bureau topped its target for the period by 27 per cent as of June 20. The first half-year plans have been honored by North Hwanghae Province, Kaesong Municipality and the preschedule fulfillment of the commitments for the period has been reported by 215 industrial establishments in North Hamgyong Province, 174 in Chagang Province and 131 in North Pyongan Province. The first half year target-hitters include the Kumya Youth Coal Mine, the Ipsok Coak Mine, the Chonnaeri Cement Factory, the Munpyong Smeltery, the thermal power plant construction complex and many other industrial establishments in various fields of the national economy. Upholding the new year address and the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the working people all over the country are energetically waging the last charge for fulfilling without fail the first half year plans for this year much larger than those in the same period last year. [Text] [SK261518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 26 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OVER 6,000 NEW ASSISTANT AGRONOMISTS QUALIFIED

SK281019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--Six thousand ninety eight rural youths in South Pyongan Province were recently qualified as assistant agronomists by studying while on the job.

They are young men and women in their twenties who proceeded into the socialist countryside after graduating from senior middle schools in recent years.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gave the task to rear them into assistant agronomists by enrolling them all in the study-while-working educational system and sent quantities of teaching materials, farm machines and articles for cultural use for their study.

Teachers of higher agricultural specialized schools in the province addressed themselves to fostering their qualities by combining lectures with experiment and practice.

The members of the youth sub-workteams of many cooperative farms in the province studied hard by taking advantage of all conditions and possibilities and consolidated what they had learned through practical activities. They are now studying assiduously for the purpose of attaining the qualification of agronomists within 3 or 4 years.

The intellectualisation of the whole of society is firmly guaranteed by the establishment of the study-while-working higher educational system along with the regular educational system.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KOREANS IN JAPAN MARCH FOR REUNIFICATION

SK011021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Osaka, 29 Jun (KNS-KCNA)--A signature campaign and grand march of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and compatriots in Japan for demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of the homeland started all at once all over Japan on June 25, on which a Kinki district meeting for the start of the Osaka-Tokyo grand march of Koreans in Japan was held in Osaka.

The meeting was attended by more than 12,000 Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan.

Also attending were representatives and many members of a number of Japanese democratic organisations in Osaka including the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and the Osaka District Council of Sohyo.

The meeting was addressed by Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee. He sternly denounced with bitter national resentment the U.S. imperialists who, far from drawing a proper lesson from their shameful defeat in their war of aggression in Korea and withdrawing from South Korea, are constantly committing aggressive manoeuvres and running about feverishly to impose even the nuclear holocaust upon the Korean people, trying to keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base. He also condemned the treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Representatives of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan and the Korean Traders and Industrialists Association in Japan made speeches expressing their resolution.

The meeting was also addressed by representatives of Japanese democratic organisations in Osaka.

The head of the main group of marchers who would walk through the main course between Osaka and Tokyo expressed his resolution.

Led by the national flag of the DPRK, the marchers group started the Osaka-Tokyo march, carrying the placards reading "U.S. troops, get out of South Korea at once with your nuclear weapons!" and so on. Coinciding with the Osaka-Tokyo main-line march, march of Koreans in Japan began on the Sapporo-Tokyo and Nagasaki-Osaka branch lines that day.

CSO: 4120/330

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on June 24 met and had a talk in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments with the delegation of traders and industrialists in Mei Prefecture under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Hui-tok, vice-chairman of the Mie Prefectural Association of Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK250014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2253 GMT 24 Jun 82]

LETTER TO KIM IL-SONG--Tokyo, 26 Jun (KNS-KCNA)--The 15th meeting of the branch activists of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) which was held recently adopted a letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. The letter said that the meeting reviewed the successes and experiences achieved over the last three years, specially in the loyal "300-day patriotic movement of innovation" and renewed the resolution to develop in depth the branch work to a new, higher stage, upholding the teachings of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song in his message of greetings. Saying that during the period under review the branches could be firmly built up as a patriotic organisation in which the ideological system of chuche is established more firmly and more compatriots of all walks of life including young compatriots are united, the letter stressed: the branches could make a great advance in contributing to the prosperity and development of the socialist homeland and cause of national reunification and defending democratic national rights. The letter stressed that these proud successes are all fruits of the wise leadership and deep care of the respected leader and the glorious party centre. The letter wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK280924 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 28 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KWP REPLIES TO ARAB SOCIALIST BA'TH PARTY

SK070229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0210 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Central Committee of the KWP has sent a letter to the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in reply to the latter's letter dated 11 June 1982 in connection with the Israeli expansionists' occupation of many parts of Lebanese territory and of their further aggravation of the situation in the Middle and Near East.

The reply letter points out: In occupying a broad area of Lebanon by mobilizing many force of arms at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and committing brutal acts of murdering peaceable residents, the Israeli aggressors are expanding the war of aggression behind the facade of peace with each passing day. This has been arousing the surging indignation of the world's peace-loving peoples.

The reply letter points out: Such an overbearing and outrageous act of aggression by the Israeli aggressors is a brigandish act to wantonly violate the sovereignty and national integrity of Lebanon and to stamp out the just cause of the Palestinian and Syrian peoples and is a criminal act seriously jeopardizing the peace and security in that area. This also shows clearly that they are aggressors and the most dangerous warmongers who do not hesitate to commit any act of aggression for their expansionist purposes.

The ringleader, who let Israel commit a reckless act of aggression against Lebanon recently, is U.S. imperialism. This shows that the U.S. imperialists are masterminds of aggression and war, international gendarme and common enemy of mankind. The U.S. imperialists cannot conceal such a stark fact nor can they cover up their nature as criminals who pulled the strings behind the scene in the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Our party and people sternly denounce such a shameless act of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists and strongly demand that the Israeli expansionists immediately stop the reckless military acts and withdraw without delay from all occupied Arab territories, including Lebanon.

The reply letter points out: We extend full support and militant solidarity to all Arab peoples, including the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who are courageously struggling to drive back the Israeli aggressors and to keep the dignity and national integrity of the Arab nations.

The reply letter states: Our party, which regards as its firm foreign policy supporting the struggle of the peoples of the world's countries who struggle against all types of aggression and subordination and for the national independence and the country's independent development, has always positively supported and encouraged the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The letter continues to note: The government of our republic has discreetly discussed the new ominous crisis created recently in the Middle and Near East. The government has solemnly made clear that it will give all types of support and encouragement including the dispatch of volunteers if the Arab peoples so request in order to intensify support for all Arab comrades-in-arms.

We also made clear that if our help is requested in devising a measure to rescue the Palestinian resistance fighters besieged in Beirut, we are prepared to provide all necessary assistance.

To do this, our party admits, is the internationalist duty that we ought to carry out as brothers and comrade-in-arms standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence.

Our party and people will, in the future too, consider the cause of the fraternal Arab peoples, including the Syrian people, their own cause. Firmly siding with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Arab peoples who are struggling to oppose the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists and retrieve their occupied territory, our party and people will continue to positively support and encourage their struggle.

The reply letter emphasizes: The Arab peoples' struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors is a just cause and enjoys the unanimous support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving peoples. Therefore, their struggle will win ultimate victory.

The reply letter concludes: the Central Committee of the KWP sincerely wishes greater success in their struggle to repel the aggressors, retrieve the lost Arab territories, restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinians people and guarantee the country's security and peace in the Middle and Near East.

CSO: 4108/177

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CPRF HOSTS BANQUET FOR CHOE HONG-HUI

SK080750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0210 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] arranged a banquet at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant on the evening of 5 July for Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, who is on a visit to the fatherland.

Mr Choe Hong-hui and his entourage were invited to the banquet.

Attending the banquet were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the KWP Central Committee and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots; Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the CPRF; Chong Tu-hwan, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]; Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Committee for Physical Education Guidance, and Kim Tuk-chun, its vice chairman; Kim Kyong-un, deputy director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRF; and functionaries concerned.

Chairman Ho Chong-suk spoke first at the banquet. She said: We warmly welcome, with a warm brotherly love, Mr Cho Hong-hui and his entourage, who have come again to visit the fatherland from far away overseas. He has waged strenuous patriotic activities under the very difficult conditions for independence, democracy and reunification.

Despite malicious tricks and persecution by the South Korean puppet clique, he has not taken one step backward from the sacred road of justice, truth and patriotism but has courageously fought against treachery and fascism.

We are proud to have such a staunch patriot as you.

She said: We believe that Mr Choe and his entourage will enjoy pleasant days during their stay in the fatherland without any inconveniences and they will continue to achieve good success in the struggle against the United States and for independence.

Mr Choe Hong-hui spoke next. He said: I am very glad to visit the fatherland, for which I have always longed, for the third time with my loving students.

I was sorry that I failed, due to the vicious tricks of the South Korean puppet clique, to attend the celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great President Kim Il-song, which were grandly held as a great common festival of our nation and the world's people.

In a foreign land, I extended warm greetings and best wishes from the bottom of my heart to the president, looking toward Pyongyang.

Each time I have visited the fatherland, I was impressed by the astonishing development of the fatherland. This time, in particular, I could not suppress my wonder at the construction of the magnificent, imposing tower of the chuche idea, the arch of triumph and the Kim Il-song stadium, a modern stadium and largest of its kind in the world which I could not see last year.

Long ago it was said that without fire and water, man cannot survive at all. In the same way, without rice, man cannot survive; without experiencing difficult situations, society cannot develop.

By the way, by solving the rice problem with the most limited farm land by most successfully developing agriculture, the fatherland has been a fine example for the world in becoming self-supporting in rice and even exporting surplus rice. The fatherland has created a genuine world of man, overflowing with fine virtues, across the country by most successfully resolving the education problem of bringing up man and fostering wholesome and intellectual man.

I often discuss this with people overseas who are not informed about the north. Hearing this, some people seem to be surprised or say that they can hardly believe that. I tell such people that if they do not believe they can visit the north themselves to grasp the reality.

To tell the truth, the overseas compatriots are seeing the north in a remarkably new light. Therefore, the number of compatriots who long for the north and visit the fatherland is increasing year by year. The South Korean puppets cannot block their road.

Under the circumstances in which the situation overseas is greatly changing, the reality is that recently the compatriots overseas and in the south are waging an intense anti-U.S. resistance of burning the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and even setting fire to the U.S. Embassy in Seoul while freeing themselves from anticommunist propaganda, which they have heard for scores of years, and crying out that the Americans should pack themselves off and withdraw from the south at an early date.

I think the day is not far off when the Americans will be driven out of South Korea and Chon Tu-hwan, whom none of the South Korean people regard as president, will fall.

Chon Tu-hwan goes on a rampage like a dying animal in a death dance. However, his rampage will only accelerate his ruin.

Moreover, because of the loan scandal in which Chon Tu-hwan and his relatives illegally embezzled several hundred billion won, the South Korean people will never spare the life of Chon Tu-hwan.

He concluded: I think if not for the great leader's correct guidance, the miraculous reality--the developed fatherland, the good country to live in and the fatherland of beautiful rivers and mountains and the land of paradise--would not have been realized. I propose a toast, sincerely wishing good health and a long life to the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, who have great and outstanding leadership.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of warm brotherly affection.

CSO: 4108/177

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON SUPPORT OF REUNIFICATION

Delegation to Togo

SK300459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol arrived in Lome on June 28 for a visit to the Republic of Togo, according to a report.

Set up at the airport were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The delegation was met at the airport by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, permanent director of the Togolese People's Rally, and Barry Moussa Barque, minister of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources, who are members of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally, and others.

Also present at the airport to meet the delegation were Ambassador Kim Hyang-san and officials of the DPRK Embassy, and the Chinese ambassador to Togo.

A welcome function for the delegation took place at the airport.

The head of the delegation made public an arrival statement.

He said in the statement that the Korean and Togolese peoples established a tight bond of friendship long ago. He stressed that this friendship is more precious and solid, as it is based on particular intimacy between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, and His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the outstanding leader of the Togolese people.

Declaring that the delegation will participate in the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea scheduled in Lome, the capital of Togo, he said: The expected conference will be a great encouragement to our people's cause of national reunification and a good occasion for further strengthening the ties of friendship between the Korean people and the Togolese people and other African peoples.

Delegation Meets President

SK030824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema on July 1 met the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said that the Korean people advancing along the road indicated by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the happiest and most independent great people in the world.

Noting that the great leader is, indeed, doing a lot of work for the Korean people and for the Togolese people and the nonaligned movement, he said: Our era and history will eternally record his efforts and exploits.

Declaring that the Togolese people are ready to make any sacrifice for the achievement of the reunification of Korea, he said: The struggle of the Korean people is ours and the victory of the Korean people is ours.

The reunification of Korea is a matter of time, he stated. He added: The United States will eventually be compelled to withdraw from Korea.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion was Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau and permanent director of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally.

President Hosts Banquet

SK030553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, arranged a banquet at the building of the Togolese People's Rally on June 29 in welcome of the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol on visit to Togo, according to a report.

The banquet was attended by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau and permanent director of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally on behalf of the president; Barry Moussa Barque, member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Rally and minister of public works, mines, energy and hydraulic resources; and other party and government cadres, functionaries of public organisations and men of the press of Togo.

The banquet was addressed by permanent director Ayite Gachin Mivedor and Vice-President Pak Song-chol.

In his speech the permanent director said: Unbreakable, ever-lasting friendship has been formed between the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and President Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founder and leader of the Togolese People's Rally, and the relations between our two countries are based on this friendship.

The Korean people have made world-startling successes by embodying the man-centred chuche idea.

The principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence maintained by the DPRK government are the inspiring principle which should be applied in all countries of the world, African countries in particular.

We are greatly encouraged by the achievements in Korea, particularly, by her success in agricultural field.

His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the leader of the Third World, and President Gnassingbe Eyadema maintain independence in the interests of revolution.

Noting that the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was to open in his country, he stressed: The Korean people shall always enjoy the invariable support of the Togolese people to their just struggle.

Speaking next, Vice-President Pak Song-chol said: The Korean and Togolese peoples have formed tight bonds of friendship on the road of the common struggle for realising the lofty idea of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Togo have embarked upon the road of allround efflorescence and development according to the milestone laid at two historic meetings between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and respected His Excellency Gnassingbe Eyadema in Pyongyang.

The Togolese People's Rally and government have made all their sincere efforts so that a conference of governmental level supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the first of its kind in the African region, may be held in Lome.

This fully shows your definite support to the Korean people's cause of reunification.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health and long life of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

The banquet was followed by a show given by Togolese artists.

Conference Supports Korea

SK031154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1055 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--A conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea opened with a large attendance at the building of the Togolese People's Rally in Lome on July 1, according to a report.

The conference was convened at the initiative of the governments of a number of African countries.

Placed on the platform of the conference were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Attending the conference were 25 delegations and delegates such as a Togolese party and government delegation headed by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally and its permanent director; a Seychellois Government delegation headed by J. Sinon, secretary general of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front; a Guinean party and government delegation headed by Damantang Camara, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, permanent secretary of the party and president of the National Assembly; a Malagasy party and government delegation headed by Jean Baptiste Remanantsalama, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar; an Upper Voltese Government delegation headed by Kambu Sie Leopold, member of the Directorate of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress; a Sao Tome and Principe Government delegation headed by Celestino Rocha da Costa, minister of justice; a Benin Government delegation headed by Adjibade Tiamiou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; a Malian Government delegation headed by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; a Ghanaian Government delegation headed by F. Ato Austin, secretary in charge of information of the provisional National Defense Council of Ghana; a Congolese Government delegation headed by D. Kimbenbe, minister of justice; a Zambian Government delegation headed by O. Musuka, minister of state of the Foreign Ministry; an Ugandan Government delegation headed by P. Otai, minister of state for defence; a Rwandan party and government delegation headed by Mwerekande Alexandre, advisor for foreign

affairs of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; an Equatorial Guinean Government delegation headed by Gregorio Michaela, state commissioner of the Ministry of Youth and Sports; a Burundi Government delegation headed by Hussein Jamainne, member of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and general director of agricultural company; a Guinea-Bissau Government delegation headed by A. Regala, general director of information of the Ministry of Culture and Information; a Cape Verde Government delegation headed by Manuel Delgado, advisor to the foreign minister; an Egyptian Government delegation headed by Mahmud Samir Ahmad, ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Libyan delegate Hamed el Huderi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Belgium; Angolan Government delegate Domvel Dernardo, Angolan ambassador to Gabon; Algerian Government delegate Bentayev Baeir, Algerian ambassador to Nigeria; Senegalese Government delegate who is Senegalese ambassador to Nigeria; a Zimbabwean Government delegation headed by the Zimbabwean ambassador to Nigeria, and a delegation of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique headed by Fernando de Sousa, chief of the training section of the ideological affairs department of the Central Committee of the party.

A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol was invited to the conference.

Attending there as observers were Frititi Voule, member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally; Apedo-Amah Amakoe, president of the National Assembly; and other leading personnel of Togolese party, government and public organisations and men of the press and also invited there were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Togo.

Vice-President Pak Song-chol, head of the government delegation of our country, conveyed a message of greetings sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The mayor of Lome made a congratulatory speech first. Then Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally and its permanent director, made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the Togolese president.

Pointing out that the single Korean nation is split by foreign forces, he stressed: Korean reunification should be realised in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He appealed to all the African countries to extend full support to the Korean people's cause of country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The conference continues.

Pak Song-chol Speaks

SK040859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jul (KCNA)--The conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which opened in Lome, the capital of Togo, closed on July 2 after successfully discussing the agenda items, according to a report.

The conference was presided over by its chairman Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally and its permanent director.

Messages of greetings from the Benin, Egyptian, Malian and Burundi presidents to the conference were read out at the conference.

Adjibade Tiamiou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Benin and member of the Presidium of the conference, made a keynote report.

Saying that the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea, he stressed: The foreign interference in Korea must be ended and the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for realising national reunification by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he said, and went on:

The establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will make a great contribution to removing tension in the Korean Peninsula, preventing the recurrence of war and accomplishing the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

He called upon all the governments to sternly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the South Korean military fascists and take governmental measures in support of Korea's reunification.

Speeches were made by the head of the government delegation of our country and delegates of Guinea, Benin, Rwanda, Zambia, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Seychelles, Mali, Ghana, Somalia, Libya, the Congo, Burundi, Upper Volta, Mozambique, Algeria, Senegal and Angola.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the conference.

An appeal to governments, democratic forces and peoples of all countries of the world was also adopted there.

Vice-President Pak Song-chol, head of the DPRK Government delegation, spoke in congratulation of the successful holding of the conference.

Chairman of the conference Ayite Gachin Mivedor made a closing speech.

Delegation Honored

SK060857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0827 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, arranged a luncheon on July 3 in honour of the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol which had attended the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and was visiting Togo, according to a report.

Invited there were all the members of the delegation and ambassador of our country to Togo Kim Hyang-san.

Present there were member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally and its permanent director Ayite Gachin Mivedor and member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation Akakpo-ahinyo Kuma, and members of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally--minister of information, post and communications who is director of the presidential office, the minister of agricultural development and the administrative secretary of the Togolese People's Rally.

Speeches were made at the luncheon by President Gnassingbe Eyadema and Vice-President Pak Song-chol.

In his speech the Togolese President wished his Excellency President Kim Il-song good health and longevity for the interests of the Korean people and of the nonaligned movement.

He said: We take the stand of expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations with the Korean people. Though the two countries are far away from each other geographically their peoples are always linked closely in heart.

We treasure the friendship with the Korean people. This friendship cannot be bought with money.

I hope you will convey to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song that the Togolese people always stand firm on his side.

I also hope you will believe that the party, government and people of Togo are always on the side of the Korean people.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Returns From Togo

SK080452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol returned

home yesterday by air after visiting the Republic of Togo and attending the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held in Togo.

The delegation was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Choe Chae-u, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Chang-yop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned.

Present on the occasion were charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy Noorullah Khan in Pyongyang.

The delegation left Togo on July 5.

It was farewelled at the airport by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent director of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally, and deputy chief of general staff of the Togolese Armed Forces and other personages concerned.

Among the farewell bidders were DPRK Ambassador to Togo Kim Hyang-san and his embassy officials.

On its way back the delegation stopped over in Bujumbra of Burundi, Kigali of Rwanda, Karachi of Pakistan and Urumqi of China.

It was met and farewelled in Burundi by Emile Mworoha, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, Edouard Nzambimana, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Kanonko Philippe, member of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and national secretary in charge of production and economic development of the National Permanent Secretariat of the party, and other personages concerned; in Rwanda by Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, the general political director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and other personages concerned; in Pakistan by the minister of transport and other personages concerned; and in Urumqi of China by a vice-chairman of the people's government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Emile Mworoha, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress, arranged a luncheon for the delegation.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GUINEAN POLITICIAN PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK281553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--T. M. Diallo, director of the Political Department in charge of national defence of the permanent secretariat of the Guinean Democratic Party, made a speech on the subject "Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who is constantly developing and enriching the immortal chuche idea" at a Guinean national seminar on the chuche idea and the cause of national independence held in Conakry on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report. He said:

Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il with a brilliant intelligence and extraordinary insight is a great thinker and theoretician who is constantly developing and enriching the idea of respected President Kim Il-song on the highest level rivalled by no one.

What holds a distinguished place in the ideological and theoretical exploits performed by Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il is that he formulated the idea of respected President Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism and gave a scientific exposition of its position and character.

In a nutshell, Kimilsongism is a system of idea, theory and method of chuche.

In other words, it is an integral system of the chuche idea and the theory and method on the revolution and construction expounded by the chuche idea.

Kimilsongism differs from the preceding revolutionary theories in that it is run through with the chuche idea in its content and consists of the system of idea, theory and method in its composition.

As Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il gave a classic definition of great Kimilsongism, the starting and basic problem was clearly solved in the whole theoretical system of Kimilsongism.

After giving a classic definition of Kimilsongism, he clarified the historic position of this great doctrine.

Kimilsongism, an integral system of the great chuche idea which is a new discovery in the history of human thought and the theory and method of the revolution and construction propounded by this idea, marks the highest stage in the development of the progressive ideas of mankind.

As the historic position of the immortal chuche idea in the history of human thought was made clear, the greatness and the originality of Kimilsongism evolved on the basis of a fundamentally new principle has become clearer.

What is important next in the ideological and theoretical exploits performed by Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il is that he has further enriched the chuche philosophy, the theoretical basis of Kimilsongism.

What is most important here is that Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il scientifically formulated the essential character and basic problem of the chuche philosophy.

The essential nature of the chuche philosophy differs from all the philosophies in the preceding period in that it is a man-centered philosophy which was evolved and systematized with man as a central factor.

The chuche philosophy raises the problem of the position and role of man in the world as the basic problem of philosophy.

By clearly formulating the basic problem of the chuche philosophy, he opened a bright way for forming the content of philosophy and developing it to give a genuine world outlook serving the popular masses in carving out their destinies.

Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il also gave a profound exposition of a chuche-based view on man. He said it was propounded for the first time in history by the chuche philosophy that independence, creativeness and consciousness represent the essential nature of man, a social being, and gave a classic definition of independence, creativeness and consciousness.

As a chuche-based view on man was profoundly expounded by him, mankind came to have a perfect philosophical view on man and the chuche philosophy to give a clearer philosophical base of the position and role of man, the master dominating and transforming the world.

Also important in the brilliant ideological and theoretical exploits performed by Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il is the great idea of modelling the whole of society on Kimilsongism.

Modelling the whole of society on Kimilsongism means advancing the building of a new society with Kimilsongism as the only guiding principle and building and perfecting an ideal society on the basis of Kimilsongism.

Thanks to this idea, the great truth was discovered that the course of building a new society is that of embodying an idea leading the era in all realms of social life, and it is also scientifically confirmed that the most correct idea leading our age is precisely Kimilsongism.

An important thing in the brilliant ideological and theoretical feats of Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il is that he developed and enriched from a new angle the Kimilsongist theory of party construction.

He put forward a unique idea of modelling the whole party on Kimilsongism and gave a new exposition of the Kimilsongist principle of party construction to carry on the party construction and party activities thoroughly on the basis of Kimilsongism.

One of the ideological and theoretical exploits of Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il is that he newly developed and enriched the theory of Kimilsongism on the building of a new society.

First of all, he propounded an original idea of the speed campaign.

The speed campaign is a basic form of battle of socialist construction for pushing ahead all work at a lightning tempo.

The idea of the speed campaign which has deepened and developed the chollima movement in Korea widely known to the world provided the people of our era with a fine example of effective battle form for powerfully accelerating the building of a new society.

He has further developed and enriched the idea and theory of the three revolutions: ideological, technical and cultural.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the basic strategic line for the construction of a new society in Korea.

Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il formulated the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as a basic strategic line in the building of a new society and thereby clearly explained the position and significance of the three revolutions in the building of a new society.

He has evolved and further developed the chuche-based idea on literature and art in a comprehensive way.

The idea and theory on chuche-oriented humanics forms the nucleus of the theory of Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il on literature and arts, which is known to the world and whose justness and vitality are proved.

Besides, Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il raised the problems of principle arising in the building of peoples armed forces, chuche-based theory of building science and education, chuche-oriented policy of sports construction and other original theories in all fields of the building of a new society.

Indeed, Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il has perfectly mastered the immortal chuche idea and founded the original ideas and theories on the building of a new society, thus constantly developing and enriching the treasure house of great Kimilsongism.

Esteemed His Excellency Kim Chong-il who has perfectly grasped Kimilsongism with a brilliant intelligence and extraordinary scientific insight and originally solved all problems on the basis of profound principle of the chuche idea is a great Kimilsongist thinker and theoretician rivalled by no one in our era.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN FIGURES HAIL CHUCHE IDEA AT SEMINAR

SK07160C Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Personages of various circles from many countries spoke at the international seminar on the chuche idea which was held in India on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Abdel Razak Farfour, chairman of the Arab Journalists Committee for the study of Kimilsongism in Lebanon, made a speech on the subject "The Chuche Idea Is a Great Idea Which Most Correctly Expounds the Position and Role of the Leader of the People in the Development of History." He said:

The chuche idea scientifically expounds not only the position of the leader among the popular masses but also his decisive role in carving out their destiny.

By founding a revolutionary idea reflecting the demands and interests of the popular masses, he arms them and rouses them to the sacred struggle for shaping their destiny.

He is the centre of the unity and cohesion of the popular masses and the organizer of struggle and victory.

He not only awakens the popular masses ideologically and unites them organisationally but also leads their struggle along a correct path.

Only when the popular masses is guided by the leader can they shape their destiny as the independent creator of history and fully realise their chajusong (independence).

The leader, the supreme brain of the popular masses, plays a decisive role in shaping and defending their destiny.

By having President Kim Il-song as their leader and enjoying his wise leadership, the Korean people have become a powerful people with chajusong.

The noble cause of fully realising chajusong of the popular masses is a cause which is succeeded from generation to generation and, accordingly, it requires the leadership of the peoples leader which is succeeded generation after generation, because the question of succeeding the revolutionary cause is closely linked with that of succeeding leadership.

The Korean people became the first in history to most brilliantly solve the question of succeeding the leader's cause by having Comrade Kim Chong-il, the genius of ideology and theory and outstanding and tested leader, as the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great President Kim Il-song.

Bright is the prospect of the Korean people who hold in high esteem His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il as the outstanding leader who carries forward the cause of the great leader through generations and eternal prosperity and bright future are in store for them.

It is the greatest happiness, glory and pride of the Korean people and happiness and joy of the world's progressive people advancing under the banner of chajusong to have two great leaders in one generation.

Amega Atsu-koffi, Togolese ambassador to the United Nations, said:

It is a fact that the popular masses are the master of their destiny and creator of history. But it becomes reality only when they are guided by an outstanding leader.

Before they greeted President Kim Il-song as their leader, the Korean people had been subjected to slavery by imperialist aggressors.

Their destiny completely changed when they greeted President Kim Il-song as their great leader and began enjoying his leadership. In this sense, we say that the leader is the brain of the people which represents the popular masses and makes them independent beings.

The leader is not only the political brain representing chajusong and creativity of the popular masses, but also is the benevolent father who shares weal and woe with them.

The chuche idea not only expounds the position and role of the leader in relationship with the popular masses but also clarifies that the leader plays a decisive role in shaping their destiny.

CSO: 4120/330

ARAB SOCIALIST BA'TH PARTY MESSAGES

SK050412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a letter to the national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in reply to its letter dated June 11, 1982, which came in connection with the occupation of large area of the Lebanese territory by the Israeli expansionists and their further aggravation of the Middle East situation. The reply letter says:

The outrageous aggression of the Israeli aggressors is a brigandish act aimed at stifling the just cause of the Palestinian and Syrian peoples in wanton violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and a criminal act gravely menacing peace and security in this region.

This also clearly shows that they are aggressors and most dangerous bellicose elements who stoop to any aggressive act to attain their expansionist aim.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who instigated Israel to the reckless aggression against Lebanon this time. This shows that they are the ringleader of aggression and war, international gendarme and common enemy of mankind.

With nothing can they conceal this stark fact or cover up their true color as a criminal who has manipulated Israel's aggression on Lebanon.

Our party and people vehemently denounce the unscrupulous aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists and strongly demand that the Israeli expansionists stop at once the reckless military action and withdraw without delay from Lebanon and all other Arab lands they occupied.

We express full support and militant solidarity for the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and all other Arab peoples in their courageous struggle for repulsing the Israeli aggressors and defending the dignity and territorial integrity of the Arab nation, the reply letter notes, and goes on:

Our party has always rendered active support and encouragement to the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The government of our republic sincerely discussed the new grave crisis in the Middle East and solemnly declared that it would extend all forms of support and encouragement including dispatch of volunteers if requested by the Arab peoples to strengthen assistance to the fighting Arab comrades-in-arms.

We also declared that we are ready to give all sorts of help if our help is needed in taking measures for rescuing the Palestinian resistance fighters encircled in Beirut.

Our party considers it a bounden internationalist duty of a brother and comrade-in-arms standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence.

Our party and people will regard the cause of the Syrian and other fraternal Arab peoples as their own in the future, too, and invariably render active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Arab peoples, firmly standing on their side in the struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists and for taking back the occupied territory.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS ALGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

SK050341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on July 3 to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Algerian independence. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Algerian independence I extend warm felicitations and greetings to your excellency, the National Liberation Front Party, the government and people of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Over the past 20 years since independence the Algerian people have made a great progress in their work for defending the gains of the revolution and building a new independent and prosperous Algeria.

The Korean people are rejoiced over all the successes made by the friendly Algerian people in the struggle for building a new life and for the independent development of the country, regarding them as common successes of the Third World people.

We sincerely wish the Algerian people greater success under the correct leadership of the National Liberation Front Party headed by you in the struggle to build a new society based on socialist principles chosen by themselves, safeguard the dignity of the Arab nation and develop and strengthen the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people always set store by the firm bonds of friendship they forged with the Algerian people in the common struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and freedom.

I express my conviction that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further expand and develop in various domains under the banner of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment.

CSO: 4120/330

INDIAN BOOK NOTES KIM CHONG-IL ROLE AS SUCCESSOR

SK050830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--A book titled "Social, Economic and Political Idea of the Great President Kim Il-song" was recently brought out in India on the occasion of his 70th birthday, according to a report.

The book written by Indian scholar T. B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, consists of four chapters, presentation words, preface and conclusion.

In the preface the author stresses that the idea of the great President Kim Il-song marks the highest peak of human thought rivalled by no thinker or philosopher in the world in its composition, content and profoundness.

In Chapter 1 he says that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea to meet the demand of the Korean revolution in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, a theorist of chuche, formulated the chuche idea of President Kim Il-song as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of chuche, thus making it possible to understand the chuche idea as a perfect doctrine, emphasizes the author.

Stressing that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced outstanding theories on leadership including the theory on guidance of the party and leader, he lauds in Chapter 2 that respected President Kim Il-song is the greatest leader possessed of all traits of a people's leader.

It is important to correctly elect the successor to the leader in carrying forward and completing the revolutionary cause, he says, and goes on:

The Korean people successfully solved this question by electing the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a perfect master of the chuche idea who has outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues, as the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader.

In Chapter 3 the author stresses that the theory on economic construction which was elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his immortal classic works is an original contribution to the development of theory in this domain.

In Chapter 4 he says that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea on bringing up young people into men with a revolutionary world outlook and versatile knowledge is an idea to be learned in all countries.

He notes that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il educates young people in a revolutionary way and skilfully leads them to shoulder the revolutionary cause.

The revolutionary idea of the great leader, the chuche idea, is a comprehensive and scientific world outlook and the most revolutionary and creative idea leading mankind to an ideal society by freeing it from all sorts of shackles, he emphasizes.

CSO: 4120/330

STATE CIRCUS PERFORMS IN BANGKOK

SK030612 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--The State Pyongyang Circus visiting Thailand gave its premiere in Bangkok on June 25, according to a report.

Prime Minister of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon came to the theatre and met the head and leading members of the State Pyongyang Circus.

On the occasion the head of the circus conveyed cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister.

The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the circus to convey his cordial regards to the great leader.

A conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The prime minister appreciated the first show of the State Pyongyang Circus together with deputy Prime Ministers Seom Na Nakhon, Prachuap Suntarangkul and Praman Adireksan.

Seen in the audience were Thai government officials and ambassadors of different countries in the country.

At the end of the show, the prime minister mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulations of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

The audience acclaimed the first show. The prime minister said:

The great leader President Kim Il-song not only formed the State Pyongyang Circus and built a fine theatre for it but also looks after the acrobats with utmost care. Only the great president can rear such excellent artists. How hard they must have trained themselves to give such an excellent show! It is fascinating and wonderful. I am really happy to see this best acrobatic show.

Deputy Prime Ministers Seom Na Nakhon and Prachuap Suntarangkul also highly praised the successful show.

The director of the THAI RAT newspaper said: The acrobats of the State Pyongyyang Circus are the artists who have left a new miracle yet unknown in Thai history.

This success was possible because President Kim Il-song shapes very wise policies.

I have never seen such flawless and supreme circus as Korea's.

Director of the Punsuri Transport Company Bunchae said: The show is a great hit.

The acrobats of the State Pyongyang Circus could gain so great success because they hold in high esteem the great leader President Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOLIDARITY MONTH OBSERVED IN USSR, POLAND

SK031536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Solidarity functions took place in the Soviet Union and Poland on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

A meeting was held at the Vladimir Ilyich Electrical Machinery Plant in Moscow.

Addressing the meeting, the chairman of the branch of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society of the plant said: The Communist Party and government of the Soviet Union and the entire Soviet people actively support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country, support all the constructive proposals for national reunification put forward by the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, oppose the machinations of the South Korean authorities and their imperialist patrons to aggravate the situation in the Korean Peninsula and demand the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea.

The meeting adopted a resolution.

A meeting of representatives of public circles was held in Alma Ata, the capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

On the occasion of the month of solidarity meetings, soirees and get-togethers were held and photo and book exhibitions showing the successes of the DPRK opened in many towns and villages of Kazakhstan.

In Warsaw a solidarity meeting was held under the sponsorship of the Polish Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee.

In his speech the chairman of the Polish Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Committee said: The presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea is the main obstacle lying in the way of Korean reunification and the root cause of heightened tension in Korea and, furthermore, a threat to peace in the world.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song enjoys the full support of the Polish public and the world people.

He voiced full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and for the reunification of the country.

The meeting adopted a solidarity statement.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN SOLIDARITY GROUPS MARK ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK080440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 8 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--Solidarity with the Korean people's cause of national reunification was expressed in various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

An opening ceremony of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle was co-sponsored by the Burundi committee for supporting Korea's reunification and the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association in Bujumbra.

Set up there were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza.

The ceremony was addressed by the chairmen of the Burundi committee for supporting Korea's reunification and the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association and the Korean ambassador to Burundi.

A statement was adopted at the ceremony. The statement says: We strongly demand that the United States withdraw its troops and all means of war from South Korea and stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea.

We actively support the proposal of the great leader President Kim Il-song on reunifying the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and bitterly denounce the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

The month of solidarity with the Korean people and Korean film month were declared open at the ceremony.

A Korean photo exhibition titled "Korea Must Be Reunified Independently and Peacefully" was held there.

A similar opening ceremony took place in Lima under the auspices of the Peruvian committee for supporting Korea's reunification and the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship.

The ceremony held with a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song placed on the platform was addressed by the chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship and other personages.

A solidarity message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the ceremony.

Meanwhile, the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese committee for supporting Korea's reunification, the students union of the Zambia Millia University and five other student organizations in Sindu, Pakistan, made public joint statements respectively. The Indian East-West Friendship Association a statement [as printed] and the Arab lawyers union and the Tamil Nadu State, India, committee for supporting Korea's reunification appeals.

The Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese committee for supporting Korea's reunification in their joint statement said:

The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea is the root cause of the tensions in Korea and a permanent threat to world peace.

We demand that the U.S. troops immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along nuclear weapons and all other military equipment.

We fully support the proposal of President Kim Il-song for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The Guyana committee for support of Korea's reunification and the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association respectively issued bulletins on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The bulletin issued by the Guyana committee for support of Korea's reunification reprinted a part dealing with the question of national reunification from "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea," a work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/330

FOREIGN PROFESSOR HAILS CHUCHE PHILOSOPHY

SK071523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--His Excellency Kim Chong-il, a brilliant thinker and theoretician, has developed further still the chuche-based view of man and society in different aspects, said Lennart Noerrneklit, professor of the philosophical course of Albort University of Denmark, at the international seminar on the chuche idea which was held in New Delhi on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He said:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il said that chajusong (independence) is an attribute of man as a social being and, accordingly, it must not be regarded as the development and completion of the natural and biological attributes of living material.

Chajusong is a social attribute and social product given to man not by nature but by society.

Such essential attribute of man as chajusong is social by nature.

Endowed with social attribute, man became the most powerful being in the world, the dominator and creator of the world.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, taught that, along with chajusong, creativity and consciousness also constitute social attributes of man.

Thus he defined chajusong, creativity and consciousness as man's social attributes.

Pointing out in many of his works that all acts of man are defined by his ideology President Kim Il-song elucidated from a new angle the important role played by ideology in the gigantic activities of man in transforming nature and society.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il, basing himself on the original theory on ideology put forward by the president, formulated consciousness as an important attribute of man together with chajusong and creativity, thereby further developing chuche philosophy.

Chajusong, creativity and consciousness of man were violated by oppressors and their lackeys for a long historic period from the time when society underwent class differentiation and the dignity and value of man were trampled underfoot.

Such being the situation, the preceding philosophy could not give an overall elucidation of the essence of man nor could give a correct answer as to the position and role of man in the world.

Chuche philosophy of the new era in which the popular masses appeared on the historical scene as the master shaping their destiny independently was founded and developed by President Kim Il-song in the revolutionary course and enriched further still by the energetic activities of His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

IUS CALLS FOR SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

SK011023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--The secretariat of the International Union of Students made public a statement on June 25 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

The statement calls upon all its member organisations and friendship organisations to extend firm solidarity with the Korean people and students in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and for the reunification of the country.

The statement says: The policy of division and war and arms buildup of the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppet regime have turned South Korea into a big powder magazine and the Korean Peninsula into one of the most strained hotbeds of war after World War II.

What is essential in removing tension and the danger of war from Korea is to put an end to U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea, force the U.S. troops out of South Korea, destroy the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and democratize the South Korean society.

The International Union of Students, representing millions of democratic and progressive students of the world, highly appreciates all the efforts of the Korean people and students and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the reunification of the country and expresses full support to the new proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

At the same time the IUS vehemently denounces the policy of war and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and strongly demands the United States to withdraw nuclear and all other weapons and military equipment along with its troops from South Korea and positively respond to the proposal of the DPRK to replace the Korean military armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FINNISH OFFICIAL PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK290414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--Book, photo and handiwork exhibitions of our country were held recently in Finland, Sweden and Norway on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were set up in the exhibition halls. Also seen in the halls were a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Lake Samji and a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the seventh congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

The exhibitions were inspected by the speaker of the parliament and the secretary of information of the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party in Finland, the mayor of Stockholm in Sweden and the mayor of Oslo in Norway. They were also visited by the secretary general of the International Cultural Association and other political and public figures, people of broad sections and foreign diplomatic envoys in these countries.

The exhibitions drew capacity crowds and evoked a lively response from them.

Penti Poutanen, member of the Finnish parliament and member of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea, wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great President Kim Il-song who founded the chuche idea to bring a new spring to mankind and said that his good health and long life is the wish of whole mankind.

Larous Rojodkubist, an official of the Stockholm City Hall, said:

Respected President Kim Il-song is an outstanding statesman and a great thinker and theorist.

It is a trend of the times to study the immortal chuche idea founded by him and whole mankind accepts this idea with a whole heart.

Under the rays of the chuche idea mankind will lead an independent and creative life.

Hanna Neballain, member of the Finland-Korea Association, said:

Dear Mr Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader possessed of the revolutionary world outlook of chuche and outstanding leadership.

He is the tested leader who has brought a big leaping advance in all political, economic and cultural fields of Korea.

The vice-chairman of the Norway Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification said:

At the historic sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea President Kim Il-song advanced a new proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo for reunifying the country.

This proposal is the most realistic one reflecting the conditions of Korea and the desire of the Korean people and the world people.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT

SK241536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 24 sent a message of greetings to Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the FRELIMO and the 7th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations to you and to the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and the government and people of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the FRELIMO and the 7th anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The fraternal Mozambican people, having the FRELIMO as their vanguard, won a shining victory in the struggle against the imperialist colonial rule and entered a road of building a new life.

Today the Mozambican people, under the leadership of the FRELIMO headed by you, are taking big strides in the struggle for implementing the line of socialist construction, determinedly repulsing the repeated aggression and intervention schemes of the imperialists and racists.

The independent development of Mozambique powerfully inspires the liberation struggle of the southern African peoples and greatly contributes to the acceleration of the complete liberation of the African continent.

Believing that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow in strength and develop in the future according to the new landmark set at the significant meeting between us in Pyongyang in April, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you and the Mozambican people greater success in the struggle for fulfilling the decisions of the third congress of the FRELIMO.

CSO: 4120/330

GUINEA PARTY LEADER HAILS KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP

SK020350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--F. Bangoura, a department director in charge of politics of the permanent secretariat of the Democratic Party of Guinea, made a speech titled "The Role of the Successor to a Leader in the Accomplishment of the Cause of Independence" at the Guinean national seminar on the chuche idea and cause of national independence held in Conakry on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

We regard it as our greatest joy and happiness that sagacious His Excellency Kim Chong-il has been placed at the high post of the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song by the unanimous will of the entire Korean people.

For his distinguished traits and quality without an equal and for the immeasurable precious exploits he has already performed, respected His Excellency Kim Chong-il has been placed at the high post of the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song and he wisely leads the Korean people's struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche.

The successes made by the Korean people in the worthy struggle for accomplishing the cause of chuche are entirely unthinkable apart from the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and from the energetic guidance of His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

Thanks to the tireless ideological and theoretical activities of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, the idea of President Kim Il-song is constantly being carried forward and developed and it shines brighter as the only correct guiding principle for the building of a new society.

Under the militant slogan "Let us produce, study and live as anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" put forth by His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the period of the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are firmly safeguarded and brilliantly embodied in all fields of the building of a new society in Korea to serve as a motive force powerfully propelling the Korean people's cause of independence.

That the Workers Party of Korea founded by President Kim Il-song has developed and strengthened into a reliable guiding force of the Korean revolution and a tested, authoritative, ever-victorious party, is a result of the wise leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il and his efforts.

Under the wise guidance of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Korean people have made great successes in all fields of the building of a new society. So amazing miracles and innovative achievements registered by the Korean people under the revolutionary slogan "Lets meet the requirements of chuche in ideology, technology and culture!" can be talked of only in combination with the outstanding leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il standing at the head of the Korean revolution.

In a word, Korea teaches us the truth that only under the outstanding leadership of the successor to a leader, the people's cause of independence can advance along a straight road of victory and be crowned with victory.

With His Excellency Kim Chong-il attended as the successor to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song, the final victory of the cause of independence is firmly guaranteed. This promises a happy future not only of the Korean people but also of progressive people of the world.

The sacred cause of independence led by respected His Excellency Kim Chong-il will certainly be crowned with victory.

CSO: 4120/330

GUINEA SEMINAR HEARS MORE PRAISE OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK030557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Professor Jakob Telno, deputy dean of a social science of Conakry University of Guinea, spoke at the national seminar of Guinea on the chuche idea and independent cause of the nation held in Conakry on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the speech titled "The Slogan Let Us Heighten the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance! Put Forward by His Excellency Kim Chong-il Is a Militant Slogan That Should Be Consistently Upheld in the Building of a New Society."

He said: Respected His Excellency Kim Chong-il who has a thorough grasp on the chuche idea and outstanding art of leadership of respected President Kim Il-song rouses the working masses, the master of the revolution and construction, to great changes and creative feats by putting forward revolutionary fighting slogans strongly appealing to the hearts of the people.

The revolutionary fighting slogans advanced by him have always been the banner of advance mobilising and leading all the masses to the attainment of one goal and key to miracles bringing gigantic changes.

"Let us heighten the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!" This is a revolutionary slogan personally set forth by His Excellency Kim Chong-il to lead the people as the true master and active shaper of their destinies.

The greatness of this slogan lies in that it explodes the inexhaustible strength and potential of the people who had been oppressed and humiliated for centuries as an active volcano and turns them into a powerful motive force for building a new society.

His slogan of self-reliance most correctly reflects the main trend of the development of our era advancing towards independence and self-sustenance.

One of the biggest events that took place in our planet in the 1970's is that the countries of the new-emerging forces, the developing countries, accepted self-reliance as their "strategy of development" and as the main line of building a new society.

Many countries make self-reliance as the basis and starting point in shaping their lines and policies and as the principle of their state activities and internal and external policies.

This shows that today the peoples of the developing countries, the countries representing the overwhelming majority in the world, are vigorously stepping into the road of shaping their destinies in conformity with their conditions, the road of historic turn, believing in their own strength.

This is a living historical proof that the slogan of self-reliance put forward by His Excellency Kim Chong-il has won a worldwide victory to produce a great material force.

Under the slogan "Let us heighten the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance" put forward by His Excellency Kim Chong-il, we should build a new world of independence free from domination and subjugation without fail and a new Guinea constantly prospering and developing by strictly abiding by self-reliance individually and collectively.

CSO: 4120/330

TOGO TO HOST CONFERENCE ON KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK282231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--The preparatory committee of a conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea published an information on June 28 in Lome in connection with the expected opening of the conference in Togo, according to a report.

The information says: A conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will be held in Lome from July 1 to 2, 1982 at the proposal of the governments of a number of African countries.

The governments of many countries of the African continent which value peace and security of the world and show deep concern for the question of Korean reunification will dispatch high-ranking delegations there.

The conference will mainly discuss ways for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and removing the root cause of tension on the Korean Peninsula and express support and solidarity of the governments of African countries for the Korean peoples just cause of national reunification.

The conference to be convened at a time when the desire and expectation of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people for the peaceful reunification of Korea is daily growing will undoubtedly be a significant conference greatly contributing to the termination of the division of Korea and acceleration of the course of the reunification of the country, the greatest national desire of the Korean people.

It will also help strengthen and develop the cooperation and bonds of friendship and unity among the governments and peoples of African countries in accomplishing the common cause against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation of Africa.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

UN'S FAO MESSAGE OF THANKS TO KIM IL-SONG

SK270844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 27 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on June 25 received a message of thanks from Edouard Saouma, director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, leaving our country.

The message reads: I express heartfelt thanks to your government for the kind invitation extended me to visit your country and particularly to Your Excellency for having received me.

I deem it a great honour to have met the leader of a great nation who truly regards the interests of his people as most valuable.

You highly estimated the work of the Food and agriculture Organisation for reducing poverty and famine in the world, thus greatly encouraging us.

The principle of chuche propounded by you to provide a better life to your people is a beacon lighting the path of the activities of the Food and Agriculture Organisation for agricultural and rural development.

I heard with great interest you explaining how you worked out a correct and practical strategy for agricultural development in your country.

The agriculture of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is run through with successes brought by the policy of rural technical revolution put forward by you.

The experiences and successes of the DPRK in agriculture are a source of a significant lesson to other countries which are looking for a way out of mass poverty and famine.

I am also grateful for the discussion I had with chairmen of commissions of your country concerned with food, agriculture and rural development.

All this helped me gain a better knowledge of the achievements, policies and purpose of your country.

I express sympathy for your teaching on the necessity and effectiveness of the promotion of technical cooperation among developing countries.

There are a lot of things for us to learn from each other.

To learn from each other is a proper and economic way of technical cooperation.

I assure you that I will continue to closely cooperate with your country in its endeavours to further develop your agriculture to the highest scientific level.

I believe that the DPRK under your wise leadership will continuously provide a more affluent life to your highly conscious, industrious and resourceful people.

In conclusion, I express thanks once again for your government's kindness and warm hospitality.

Please accept, Excellency, my highest considerations and warm greetings.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL ADORNS PYONGYANG MATERNITY HOSPITAL

SK241515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 24 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign visitors of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital are struck with wonders at the "jewel carpet" on the floor of the central hall of the hospital.

The centre of the floor of the hall 21 metres in width and 45 metres in length is inlaid with 15 kinds of precious jewels in beautiful and fascinating patterns of magnolia, camellia, peach flower and sweet brier and leaves of maidenhair.

Over 10 tons of jewels are laid there.

Other halls and corridors of the hospital are also decorated with jewels.

A foreign visitor from a capitalist country said: From old times one or two jewels were set in a finger-ring or a pair of earrings for the personal ornament of women of the moneyed classes. But I have never seen countless jewels used like this to add beauty to the buildings for the popular masses. Such thing can be seen only in Korea where the people have become the true masters of the country.

The jewel decorations of the hospital have a story that speaks volumes.

One day a few years ago the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il acquainted himself with the list of equipment and the design of the inner structure of the hospital which had entered the final stage and said that as the maternity hospital was a place for greeting "kings" of the country, its decorations should be made with jewels and that, however much it might cost, there was nothing to stint for the babies who would be born there.

He saw children before seeing jewels and saw the working people's happiness before seeing the cost. It is not difficult to imagine how splendid all the equipment and medical facilities of the hospital which has been decorated with so costly jewels must be.

All this is love and kindness which can be shown only by the dear leader who regards man as most precious in the world and spares nothing for him.

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS RWANDAN PRESIDENT

SK301548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 29 sent a message of greetings to Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder-chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic and the 7th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, the 9th anniversary of the proclamation of the second republic and the 7th anniversary of the founding of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency, the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, the government and people of Rwanda on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Thanks to the independence of the country, the Rwandan people entered the road of building an independent and sovereign state and, firmly united around the National Revolutionary Movement for Development they are now waging an energetic struggle for the independent development of the country under the slogan of unity, peace and development.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes made by the Rwandan people under your correct leadership on the road of consolidating the national independence and building a new life and wholeheartedly wish them greater progress in their future struggle.

I take this opportunity to express the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

CSO: 4120/330

BRIEFS

CHUCHE REPRESENTATIVES--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 2 met and had a friendly talk with delegations for the study of the chuche idea and individual figures visiting our country. Present there were the delegation of the National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the party for the proletarian power of Madagascar headed by Seramila Beza, member of the Political Bureau of the party for the proletarian power of Madagascar, technical advisor to the president of the Democratic Republic of Madgascar and chairman of the National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the party for the proletarian power of Madagascar; Francisco Barreto de Carvalho, director of the general administration and planning of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Guinea-Bissau; the delegation of the Teachers Union of Nigeria headed by R. A. Adenuga, secretary of the study committee on the chuche idea and works of Comrade Kim Il-song in Nigeria and administrative secretary of the union; the delegation of the study of the chuche idea of Costa Rica headed by Ernesto Rodriguez Diaz, executive member of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea in Costa Rica; and Chambah Ali, general secretary of the Sousse City Cultural Committee of Tunisia. [Text] [SK030834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 3 Jul 82]

KWP DELEGATION IN BURUNDI--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang on June 27 by air to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Burundi. It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Choe Chae-u, vice-director of a department of the KWP Central Committee Cho Yong-kuk and other personages concerned. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy Noorullah Khan in Pyongyang were also present at the airport. [Text] [SK272342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 27 Jun 82]
Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, returned home on July 7 by plane after attending celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi. It was met at the airport by

Comrade Choe Chae-u and vice-director of a department of the KWP Central Committee Yi Hwa-son and other personages concerned. It was also met by charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy Noorullah Khan in Pyongyang. The delegation left Burundi on July 5. It was seen off at the airport by Emile Mworoha, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress; Edouard Nzambimana, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Kanonko Philippe, member of the Central Committee of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and national secretary in charge of production and economic development of the national permanent secretariat of the party; and other personages concerned. Present there were DPRK ambassador Sin Pyong-chol and officials of his embassy in Burundi. [Text] [SK080221 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 7 Jul 82]

BURMESE OFFICIAL TO VISIT--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--A government friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by His Excellency U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs, will shortly pay a goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK080210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 7 Jul 82]

DANISH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 7 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 6 met and had a friendly talk with the scholars delegation of the Copenhagen University of Denmark headed by Peter Kemp, professor of the university. [Text] [SK070820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 7 Jul 82]

ALGERIAN PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Algeria, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Algerian independence. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace and sincerely wishes the chairman of the Council of Ministers big success in his responsible work for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK060523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 6 Jul 82]

ANTI-U.S. MONTH--Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--Press conferences were held at the DPRK embassies in China, Romania, Yugoslavia, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Poland on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports. The press conferences were attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters, foreign correspondents and press officials of different embassies in the host countries. Ambassadors or charges d'affaires ad interim of DPRK embassies spoke there. Film receptions were arranged by DPRK embassies in China, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia on the occasion of the solidarity month. Cadres of party and power bodies and public organisations of the host countries and embassy officials of various countries attended the film receptions. [Text] [SK051535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Jul 82]

PHOTO IN INDONESIAN PAPER--Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--Immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have of late been reported by foreign mass media, according to reports. "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" was carried by the Finnish newspapers HAMEEN YHTEISTYO and SATAKUNNAN TYO, the Sudanese newspaper AL SAHAFA, the Egyptian newspaper AL GOUMHOURIA and the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA and "The Working Class Should Become the Pivotal Force in the Struggle for Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" by the Maltese newspaper ORIZZONT. The speech of the great leader Kim Il-song at the banquet he arranged in honour of the attendants of the seventh meeting of the co-ordinating committee of the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries was made public by the Ugandan newspaper QUARTER, the Indonesian newspaper SUADESI, the Indian newspaper NEEDLES EYE, the Indian magazine PEOPLE'S SECTOR, the Sierra Leonean newspaper SUNDAY FLASH and the Congolese News Agency. The Canadian newspapers TORONTO SUN and SUNDAY STAR published answers of the great leader to the questions raised by a delegation of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG. Carrying the work, the Indonesian newspaper SUADESI printed a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work. Other newspapers and magazines carried portraits and photographs of the great leader. [Text] [SK052236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 5 Jul 82]

BULGARIAN NEWS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--A delegation of the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT headed by its editor-in-chief Batchvarov Gentcho Petrov arrived in Pyongyang today by plane. It was met at the airport by editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Chae Chun-pyong and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. The MINJU CHOSON office arranged a party for the delegation in the evening. [Text] [SK022309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 2 Jul 82]

WAR MUSEUM--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang inspected on July 2 the victorious fatherland liberation war museum on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The guests saw with keen interest the materials and exhibits showing the mass heroism displayed by our people and peoples army soldiers in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the fatherland liberation war. [Text] [SK030840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 3 Jul 82]

ART PERFORMANCE--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--The parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark headed by Janne Norman, executive member of the Radical Liberal Party and member of parliament from the party, appreciated the song and dance tale "Song of Paradise" on the evening of June 24 at the Mansudae Art Theatre. Seeing the performance together with the guests were vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hong Ki-mun and deputies to the SPA Kim U-chong and Nam Sun-hui. [Text] [SK250402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 25 Jun 82]

INDIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--Raj Krishna Manucha, ambassador of the Republic of India to our country, left here for home by train on June 26, at the recall of his home government. [Text] [SK261524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 26 Jun 82]

KWP DELEGATION IN LIBYA--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, returned home from Libya on June 24 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Hwa-son, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and officials of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK250010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2242 GMT 24 Jun 82]

PLO MISSION--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on June 29 met and had a conversation with Mohamad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, when the latter paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [SK300441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 30 Jun 82]

FAO HEAD VISITS--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--Filip Marusic, resident representative of the field office of the United Nations development programme to our country, arranged a party on June 24 upon the conclusion of the visit to Korea by the director-general of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]. Invited to the party were Vice-Premier and chairman of the Agrarian Commission Kim Chang-chu, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, Vice-Chairman of the Agrarian Commission Yi Hak-chol and permanent representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the U.N. FAO Song Ho-kyong. Present there were director-general of the U.N. FAO Edouard Saouma and his entourage. The party was addressed by resident representative Filip Marusic. Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier and chairman of the agrarian commission, spoke next. The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [OW251027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 25 Jun 82]

THAI ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The Ministry of Culture and Arts arranged a party on June 25 at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the National Art Troupe of the Kingdom of Thailand on a visit to our country. Invited to the party were the members of the troupe headed by Taveesak Senanarong [as received], deputy general director of the Department of Fine Arts. Present there were Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and other personages. It was addressed by Vice-Minister Chang Chol and head of the troupe Taveesak Senanarong. The attendants clinked glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of King of Thailand His Majesty Phumiphon Adunyadet. [Text] [SK260508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 26 Jun 82]

NEW UPPER VOLTA AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 1 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on June 30 met and had a talk with Dah Monvel Michel, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Upper Volta to our country, when latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK010402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 1 Jul 82]

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM KOREA--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The general secretariat of the International Organisation of Journalists in its recent statement on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle demanded an immediate withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the southern half of Korea, according to a report. Noting that 32 years have passed since the United States started a war of aggression in Korea, the statement declared: The general secretariat of the International Organisation of Journalists firmly supports the just cause of national reunification of the working people and journalists of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The statement said that at the 9th congress of the IOJ held in Moscow in October 1981, it clarified its stand actively supporting the proposals of the Workers Party of Korea for national reunification including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It strongly denounced the aggressive manoeuvres of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime against the DPRK on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people. [Text] [SK272345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 27 Jun 82]

SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre, foreign minister of Somalia, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Somalia and the 6th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message wished the Somali foreign minister success in his work. [Text] [SK020838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 2 Jul 82]

MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 25 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Jaoquim Alberto Chissano, foreign minister of Mozambique, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the independence of Mozambique and the founding of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, the message wishes the Mozambican foreign minister great success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK250100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2246 GMT 24 Jun 82]

SOMALI PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 30 to Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Somalia and the 6th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party. The message reads: On the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Somalia and the 6th anniversary of the founding of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party I warmly congratulate Your Excellency, the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and the government and people of the Somali Democratic Republic on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers

Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and my own. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the Somali people have made in their struggle for the country's independent development and creation of a new life under your leadership holding the slogan of self-reliance. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further grow in strength and develop in future in various fields I take this opportunity to wish you and your people greater successes in the efforts for building prosperous new Somalia. [Text] [SK301555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 30 Jun 82]

AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION--Pyongyang, 2 Jul (KCNA)--The full text of the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the consultative meeting of the agricultural ministers of African countries was recently published in booklet by the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, according to a report. Printed in the booklet is a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song giving an on-the-spot guidance to the countryside. [Text] [SK020834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Jul 82]

AL-QADHDHAFI MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 5 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks from Nu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, for the statement of the DPRK Government that the DPRK would render all forms of support and encouragement including dispatch of volunteers to the fighting Arab peoples if they request. The message dated June 30 reads: I express our deepest thanks to Your Excellency and the party, government and people of your country for the stand manifested by Your Excellency that you are ready to send volunteers to fight in Lebanon against aggression of Zionism and the United States. I wish Your Excellency good health and a long life as well as the friendly Korean people constant progress and prosperity. [Text] [SK050403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 5 Jul 82]

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received a message from Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 70th birthday. The message dated June 15 reads: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, I extend heartfelt thanks to you for your warm congratulations and expression of personal memory on my 70th birthday. I wish new successes to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people and you in the work for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. With comradely greetings. [Text] [SK280541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 28 Jun 82]

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER--Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, will shortly pay a visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [SK282218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 28 Jun 82]

BURUNDI PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 30 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on June 29 to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi. The message reads: On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Burundi, I extend warmest felicitations on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own to Your Excellency and the government and people of the Republic of Burundi. After independence the Burundi people entered the road of building a new society and changed the looks of the country. The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the big successes made by your people under the correct leadership of Your Excellency President in the struggle for the consolidation of the national independence and the independent development of the country, upholding the slogan of self-reliance. We heartily wish the fraternal Burundi people greater success in their endeavours for the building of a new Burundi free from the exploitation of man by man. I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the road of the struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence. [Text] [SK301557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 30 Jun 82]

DANISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 4 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a message of thanks sent by Janne Norman, head of the parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark, upon leaving our country. The message dated July 3 reads: Dear Mr President: It has been a great honour for the Danish delegation of parliamentarians to be received by you. During the visit to your beautiful country we had many great experiences, but biggest of these all was the visit with you and the speech you held to us. The contents of your speech are certainly giving us better conditions for the juche understanding of your policies, and I am sure every one of the members of the Danish parliament who has spent this meeting to you, in the years to come are going to pay more attention for the points of views in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This visit has been an important step towards better international understanding and we cannot enough thank you and the Workers Party for the hospitality you showed us. After the visit each of us has gotten more concern about your most important problem--the reunification of your country--and wants to express our best wishes for this by peaceful negotiations. With the best wishes for the future of your people. Yours sincerely. [Text] [SK041007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 4 Jul 82]

SEYCHELLES PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, in reply to his message of greetings on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the National Day of Seychelles. The reply message dated June 28 reads: On behalf of the government and people of the Republic of Seychelles and on my own behalf may I thank you most sincerely for the warm message of congratulations and good wishes which you addressed to me, the

government and people of Seychelles on the 5th anniversary of our liberation. I am confident that the ties of friendship that exist between our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened for their mutual benefit. [Text] [SK031516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 3 Jul 82]

NEW MAURITIUS PREMIER--Pyongyang, 26 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 26 sent a message of greetings to Anerood Jugnauth upon the latter's assumption of office as prime minister of the new government of Mauritius. The message reads: I warmly congratulate you on your assumption of office as prime minister of the new government as a result that the Mouvement Militant with Your Excellency as its chairman and progressive forces have achieved great victory in the general parliamentary elections held in Mauritius. We sincerely wish you great success in your future work to consolidate national independence and build a new progressive society in compliance with the deep trust reposed in you by your people. I take this occasion to express my firm belief that the friendly relations between Korea and Mauritius will newly expand and develop. [Text] [SK261633 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 26 Jun 82]

INTERNATIONAL REUNIFICATION BODY--Pyongyang, 24 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 24 sent a message of greetings to the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea on the fifth anniversary of its founding. The message reads: On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, I warmly congratulate your committee. The International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, which was founded in response to the unanimous demand of the world people who advocate independence and love peace and justice, has made a great contribution to promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and defending world peace and security by organizing, expanding and developing the solidarity movement supporting the reunification of Korea on a worldwide scale and energetically conducting activities for support of the peoples cause of anti-imperialism and independence over the last five years. For such just activities, your committee has been strengthened and developed into a dignified international organisation which enjoys broad support and welcome of the peoples of many countries of the world. We highly appraise the activities and efforts of your committee for the reunification of Korea and the cause of world peace. I sincerely wish your committee greater success in the future activities for discharging its honorable mission and duty to energetically conduct the international solidarity movement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and strengthen friendship and solidarity with the world people. [Text] [SK241552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Jun 82]

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, Jun 25 (KCNA)--Joao Bernardo Vieira, head of state and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on a visit to Mozambique met Kang Su-myong, ambassador of our country to Mozambique, on June 17, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state expressed deep thanks and asked the ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader. He referred to the deep impressions he got during his recent visit to our country. Noting that respected President Kim Il-song enjoys the unbounded respect and reverence of the Korean people, the head of state said: He has been devoting his all to the freedom, liberation and happiness of the people. The Korean people have been split by the U.S. imperialists, the head of state noted, and said: I and the people of Guinea-Bissau are firmly convinced that respected President Kim Il-song will achieve the reunification of the country, the greatest desire of the Korean people, at the earliest date. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to respected President Kim Il-song and to the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the successor to the cause of chuche started by the respected president, for the reunification of Korea, the just cause of her people. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK250048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2248 GMT 24 Jun 82]

DPRK-SYRIA TRADE AGREEMENT--Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--A long-term trade agreement and a protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities for 1982 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Syrian Arab Republic were signed in Pyongyang on June 28. The signing ceremony was attended on our side by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun and personages concerned and on the Syrian side by the members of the government trade delegation of Syria headed by Ammar Jammal, deputy minister of economy and foreign trade of Syria, and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang Anwar Wabbi. The agreement and protocol were signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Pong-chu and Deputy Minister Ammar Jammal. [Text] [SK282222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 28 Jun 82]

DELEGATION TO RWANDA--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki left Pyongyang on June 27 by plane to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Rwanda. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Choe Chae-u, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and other personages concerned. It was also seen off by charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy Noorullah Khan in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK272340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 27 Jun 82] Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--A government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived in Kigali on June 28 to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, according to a report. The delegation was met at the airport by Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, Francois Ngarukintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and other personages concerned. Ambassador Yi Hyong-yon and officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Rwanda were also present at the airport. The head of the delegation made public a statement upon arrival at the airport. [Text] [SK022222 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 2 Jul 82]

DELEGATION IN RWANDA--Pyongyang, 3 Jul (KCNA)--Rwandan President Habyarimana Juvenal on June 29 met the government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki visiting Rwanda to attend the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed congratulations of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. After expressing satisfaction over the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Rwanda and Korea, he stated that Rwanda is making every effort possible to further develop these relations. He wished greater success to the Korean people in their efforts to make most brilliant this year in which the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the 40th birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were greeted. He declared that Rwanda would as in the past, so in the future, too, invariably extend unconditional support to the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK022219 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 2 Jul 82]

SYRIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--The Syrian Government trade delegation headed by Ammar Jammal, deputy minister of economy and foreign trade of Syria, left here today by plane. The delegation was farewelled at the airport by Choe Pong-chu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Anwar Wabbi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK291618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1607 GMT 29 Jun 82]

KIM IL-SONG INTERVIEWED--President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song has said that there is great scope for economic and technical cooperation between his country and India. In an interview to Press Trust of India in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, Kim said friendship and cooperation between the two countries have developed well in the recent past. Kim described nonalignment as a progressive movement and wanted developing countries to strengthen it. He expressed the view that North and South Korea should unite and cooperate on the basis of tolerating each other's systems and ideologies. [Text] [BK070909 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jul 82]

FINNISH CENTER PARTY CHAIRMAN--Pyongyang, 27 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to Paavo Vayrynen on June 25 upon the latter's reelection as chairman of the Centre Party of Finland. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea congratulates you upon your reelection as chairman at your party congress. Believing that the friendly relations between our two parties will develop on good terms in the future, we take this opportunity of wishing your party and you successes in the work for peace and democracy and the prosperity of Finland. [Text] [SK270914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 27 Jun 82]

RETURN FROM RWANDA--Pyongyang, 8 Jul (KCNA)--The government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki returned home on July 7 by plane after attending celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Rwanda. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Choe Chae-u, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned. Also present there were charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy He Zhangming and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy Noorullah Khan in Pyongyang. The delegation left Rwanda on July 5. It was seen off at the airport by Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda; the political general director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and other personages concerned. Also present there were DPRK ambassador Yi Hyong-yon and officials of his embassy in Rwanda. [Text] [SK080032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 7 Jul 82]

LETTER FROM TOGO MEETING--Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, which was held in Lome, according to a report. The letter says: All the government delegates of African countries attending the conference expressed deep anxiety about the fact that despite the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people the reunification of Korea has not been realised but the danger of permanent split and war is daily increasing by the splittists and made their determination to make joint efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Considering that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal of Koryo put forward by Your Excellency respected President Kim Il-song is a most reasonable and realistic one for the reunification of Korea, we present at the conference called upon the governments and democratic forces of all countries of the world to wage the international solidarity movement extensively in support of the just struggle of the Korean people for its realizattion. The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [SK060852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 6 Jul 82]

MEETING IN TOGO--Pyongyang, 6 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol, head of the government delegation of our country, arranged a banquet on July 2 in congratulations of the successful conclusion of the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held in Lome, the capital of Togo, according to a report. Present there were delegates of all countries which had participated in the conference; Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally and its permanent director; the minister of justice, the speaker of the parliament and the mayor of Lome who are members of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally; and personages of party and government bodies and public organisations of Togo. Invited there were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Togo. Toasts were made by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Ayite Gachin Mivedor. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and friendship. [Text] [SK060850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 6 Jul 82]

AID TO PALESTINIANS--Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that it will give all forms of support and encouragement including the dispatch of volunteers to the Palestinian and other fighting Arab peoples if they request. We regard this as a bounden internationalist duty of a brother and comrade-in-arms standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence. So declares the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its statement issued today. The statement stresses: If a fair settlement of the Middle East problem is to be attained, an end must be put to the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israel against this region and Israel must completely withdraw from all the occupied Arab lands. The legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state must be restored. With the Palestine issue left unsolved, it is impossible to settle the Middle East problem. The U.S. imperialists must refrain at once from the criminal act of encouraging the Israeli Zionists to the expansion of war in Lebanon and the Israeli aggressors withdraw without delay from Lebanon and all other occupied Arab lands. If the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors persist in their brigandish aggression in disregard of the unanimous demand and warning of the world people, they will be unable to escape a stern judgment of history. [Text] [SK290348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 29 Jun 82]

DELEGATION TO TOGO--Pyongyang, 28 Jun (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Pak Song-chol left Pyongyang on June 27 by air for a visit to Togo. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Choe Chae-u, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Chang-yop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-pong and other personages concerned. He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, and Noorullah Khan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang, were also present at the airport. [Text] [SK272334 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 27 Jun 82]

CSO: 4120/330

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' SCORES U.S. ON FALKLAND ISSUE

SK291058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 29 Jun 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jun (KCNA)--The Falkland issue unmasked the hypocritical nature of the U.S. imperialists disguising themselves as a "friend" of the Latin American people and once again brought their dirty colors to full light.

NODONG SINMUN today says this, commenting on the talks between Thatcher and Reagan at the White House, which discussed the question of U.S. cooperation with Britain in maintaining the British military occupation of and colonial rule over the Falkland Islands.

In a signed commentary titled "Vicious Renegade Against Latin American People" the paper says:

But for the U.S. imperialists support and encouragement, the British imperialists would not have dared launch a reckless military adventure against the Falkland Islands 12,000 kilometres away from their mainland nor could they have seized the islands.

The U.S. imperialists openly backed the British military operations for occupying the Falkland Islands politically, militarily and materially to play the role of an accomplice and backstage manipulator in this issue.

The paper continues: In poking its nose into this issue, the United States pursues a sinister aim. The intention of the U.S. imperialists is to expand their sphere of influence to the Falkland Islands, turn the islands into a major military foothold in the southern Atlantic and step up the interference in and domination over the Latin American countries.

This intention of the U.S. imperialists was reflected in the "three-nation mediation proposal" brought forward by the U.S. imperialists in the early period of the Falkland issue.

This time British Prime Minister Thatcher in her talks at the White House proposed to dispatch "international peace-keeping forces" to the islands and include U.S. forces in them. This is, in essence, based on the U.S. "proposal."

U.S. imperialism is not a friend of the Latin American people opposing all manner of domination and subjugation and aspiring after independence and sovereignty, but a vicious aggressor, plunderer and interventionist trying to dominate and rule Latin America.

It is only too natural that many Latin American countries and broad segments of the Latin American people are cursing and denouncing the U.S. imperialists, saying that "the yankees are a renegade and a friend of the aggressor."

The Falkland issue has not been solved by Britain's military occupation of the islands. Argentina has not renounced its sovereignty over the islands but declared that it would keep up her struggle to retake the sovereignty.

As long as the decolonisation of the Falkland Islands has not been realised, the Falkland issue will not be solved, stresses the commentary.

END

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30 July 1982

Korean Affairs Report

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KULLOJA No. 3, March 1982

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Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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LET US MORE HIGHLY DISPLAY THE INDOMITABLE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF THE CHUCHE CAUSE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3 Mar 82 pp 2-12

[Text] The indomitable revolutionary spirit is a lofty ideomental characteristic the communists must have in the revolutionary struggle.

What is called revolution is a sacred task and a difficult, complex struggle to liberate people from all kinds of constraints of nature and society and completely realize their independent stand and attitude.

The road of revolution is arduous, filled to the brim with struggle laden with trials, and there can be temporary failures, twists and turns in its course. Accordingly, for the revolutionaries, there have to be a firm determination to go forward at all costs, for the sake of the revolution, and preparedness to offer their lives unhesitatingly, if and when necessary. Only when possessing such spirit can they resolutely walk the road of revolution and go forward to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle.

If the revolutionary struggle, which is arduous and filled with trials, is to be successfully carried out, there have to be the reliable ranks of communist revolutionaries possessing the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

It bespeaks that the genuine communist revolutionary who possesses the indomitable revolutionary spirit is a resolute revolutionary fighter who loyally reveres and attends with a true heart the guide of the revolution in the formidable class struggle, resolutely protects and defends the thought of the guide, and goes forward to fight to realize it, unhesitatingly ofering even his life.

The question of loyally attending the guide of the revolution, the leader, is the basic question determining the destiny of the revolution. The revolutionary cause of the working class is charted by the leader, and accoridngly, the attitude toward the revolution is intensively manifested in the attitude toward the leader.

The historical experience and lesson of the international communist movement over more than a century have shown it as an immutable truth that in order to defend the revolutionary cause of the working class, it is imperative to go forward to loyally attend the leader who has first charted the road of revolution. So it is that the communist revolutionaries, who have dedicated their lives to

the revolutionary cause of the working class, have without exception regarded it as their deserved revolutionary duty to qcquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the leader. But betrayers of the revolution, outwardly going through the motion of attending the leader but inwardly dreaming of different dreams, have made an occupation of playing different games behind the scenes.

Therefore, faithfulness to the guide of the revolution, the leader, constitutes the touchstone that separates the genuine revolutionary from the phony revolutionary, and it can be said that that is none other than the lifeline, the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the revolutionary.

Our revolution, which was charted in the Paektu forests, has come a long way in the past period of more than half a century, following the banner of chuche but the road ahead for us is still far and rugged.

Today our party calls upon all cadres and party members, by positively learning from and thoroughly embodying the indomitable revolutionary spirit highly displayed by the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, to go forward to win an even greater victory in the rewarding struggle to attain the chuche cause.

All cadres and party members, learning from the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and more thoroughly preparing themselves as chuche-oriented revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the party and the leader, must go forward to brilliantly attain the glorious chuche revolutionary cause.

(1)

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the communist revolutionaries is formed and highly promoted based on the chuche revolutionary view of the leader.

The revolutionary view of the leader is the most correct understanding and viewpoint toward the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, and the posture and stand of loyally attending the leader with a true heart. Depending on how to view the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle, how to maintain the posture and stand of attending the leader is determined the height of the revolutionary spirit of the communists.

The chuche revolutionary view of the leader, by enunciating that in the revolutionary struggle of the working class the leader occupies the absolute position as the supreme brain behind the masses of people, as the center for unity and solidarity, provides the ideotheoretical cornerstone which makes it possible for the communist revolutionaries to highly display their indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Just as without brain a man is as good as dead and cannot live up to his role as a man, without a sagacious guidance department, the Party Central Committee, our party cannot take action, and apart from the guidance of the party our people can neither live for one day nor take one step forward." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 14, p 358)

The leader is the brain behind people. Just as the organ which gives people the direction of action and adjusts and governs their action is brain, it is precisely the leader of the working class who is the supreme brain which illuminates the direction of the revolutionary struggle for the masses of people and orgnizes and leads their revolutionary activity in a unified way. Just as man cannot live for a moment without brain, revolution cannot victoriously move forward without the leader.

The leader is not only the supreme brain behind the revolution but also the center for unity. In order that revolutionary forces may be united as one, there necessarily has to be a center. Without a center there could be no unity. To get united bespeaks in itself to become a united whole with a center. Immutable unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks can be realized only when they move under the unitary leadership of the leader, organizationally united centered around the leader on the basis of the revolutionary thought of the leader. It is precisely here where an important guarantee for the revolutionary ranks to become one organically united whole, a powerful revolutionary force, is. If the revolutionary ranks fail to get orgnized into one political force centered around the leader, factions can come into being and through the cracks, bring the grave aftereffect of intriguers, highfliers destroying the party and the revolution.

Thus the leader is the supreme brain behind the revolution, the center for unity and solidarity, and therefore, the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the revolutionaries is always highly dispplayed in loyally revering the leader and attending none but the leader, whatever the adversity, and protecting and defending the leader from the attacks of all kinds of class enemies.

The chuche revolutionary view of the leader, by enunciating the absolute position the leader occupies in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and at the same time the decisive role the leader plays in the revolutionary struggle, makes it possible for the communist revolutionaries to highly display their indomitable revolutionary spirit in upholding the leadership of the leader.

Although it is the masses of people who make history and advance it, this absolutely does not mean that the masses of people can spontaneously be drawn into the revolutionary struggle. The position and role of the masses of working people as the subject of history, as the driving force for social development are guaranteed by the leader. The revolutionary struggle of the working class arises from the aim and demand of the broad masses for independent stand and attitude and develops by their creative activity. But it is the leader of the working class who champions the independent demands of the masses of people and it is also the leader of the working class who highly promotes their creative abilities.

The leader makes the masses of people action-conscious, infusing the revolutionary thought into the masses of people, and gets the masses of people organized, providing revolutionary organization.

The leader of the working class also sets forth a correct struggle line, strategy and tactics and struggle method, and goes forward to sagaciously lead the masses of working people along the one road of victory.

It is a truth which has been proved not only theoretically but also through the practice of the international communist movement that the leader plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. It is more than once or twice that history has given blood lesson that the broad masses, even though they participated in the revolutionary movement but unable to overcome the offensives of the reactionary forces for want of the leadership of a leader, had to suffer bitter failures. In fact, the masses who do not receive the leadership of a leader, cannot play a big role in the revolutionary struggle. Whether or not the masses of people can become the genuine subject of history depends, in the final analysis, on whether or not they receive the leadership of a leader.

That is why the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the communist revolutionaries comes to be highly displayed in firmly insuring the leadership of the leader.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the communist revolutionaries also flows from the correct posture and stand of attending the leader with a true heart.

The stand to loyally attend the leader, entrust all destinies to the leader, and protect and defend the leader with life, and the correct posture to embrace the leader's thought always as the most correct, hold it as a rock-hard creed, and carry it through to the end in the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality, constitute an important part of the content of the revolutionary view of the leader.

The posture and stand to attend the leader with a true heart are manifested in infinite faithfulness to the leader, and it is here where the basic source which makes it possible for the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the communist revolutionary to be highly displayed is.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the communist revolutionaries is the revolutionary spirit manifested in the relationship between the leader and the soldier, between the guide and the soldiers. Put another way, it is the lofty revolutionary spirit of the soldier loyally attending the guide of the revolution.

In the revolutionary struggle, the guide and the soldier constitute an inseparable monolithic whole. There could be no army without the commanding officer; there could be no revolutionary soldiers without the guide.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class moves forward and triumphs by the correct leadership of the leader and by the sacrificial struggle of the soldiers loyally upholding it.

The leader and the masses of people constitute a harmonious whole.

The leader is the supreme representative of the people reflecting the interests and demands of the masses of people and personifying on the highest plane their independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness. The masses of people are the revolutionary soldiers loyally upholding the thought and leadership of the leader and going forward to realize them.

So it is, from this, that the revolutionary soldier protects and defends the leader, the supreme representative of the people, as the life of the country and the people.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the soldier attending the leader starts from lofty revolutionary ethics.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"He who fights revolution can live away from his parents but cannot live for a moment away from his revolutionary comrades. Love between revolutionary comrades enables people to preserve political life and keep fighting to the end in the glorious revolutionary ranks." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, pp 409-410)

The ranks of the communist revolutionaries are a solid collective of revolutionary comrades united not only in terms of ideological will but also in moral, ethical terms based on the revolutionary thought of the leader and faithfulness to the leader.

The revolutionary struggle begins with a genuine combination of comrades.

Unless a combination is achieved in terms of the ideological will of people who are prepared to unhesitatingly offer even their lives for the sake of the revolution and the comrade, of people who have the one will to live together, to die together, it is impossible to fight revolution together.

Therefore, the leader of the working class founds a correct guiding thought, and in order to launch the revolutionary struggle for its embodiment, seeks out revolutionary comrades, revolutionary soldiers who could share life and death, and units them into one body of revolutionary ranks.

The lofty revolutionary, comradely ethics formed between the communists is manfiested in highest form between the leader and the soldiers.

The revolutionary ethics between the leader and the soldiers stands on a heightened awareness of the genuine living and happiness bestowed on them by the leader and flows from the clear and clean revolutionary conscience of the revolutionary soldiers to repay the great benevolence bestowed on them by the leader.

Loyalty the revolutionary soldiers dedicate to the leader is precisely a lofty response of their own accord to the benefactor of the infinitely thankful political life who leads them along the rewarding road of revolution.

The revolutionary comradely relationship between the communist revolutionaries comes to be formed based on their revolutionary ethics toward the leader and consolidated based on their loyalty to the leader.

The relationship between the revolutionary comrades--this is a revolutionary human relationship formed on the road of loyally attending the leader as the center for leadership, as the center for unity, and attaining the revolutionary cause charted by the leader. In the word "comrade" are contained the rock-hard

convictions and stern will of the revolutionary soldiers intent on going forward to fight as faithfully as their vow made before the leader, the guide of the revolution.

Therefore, faithfulness to the leader constitutes a mental and moral basis for uniting people as genuine comrades.

He who even as he remains within the revolutionary ranks outwardly goes through the motion of attending the leader but inwardly dreams of different dreams cannot become a genuine comrade. Between such phony comrades there could be no genuine revolutionary love nor could unity in terms of ideological will and moral ethics be formed. Only if they are pure ideologically and in terms of moral ethics could they warmly love and firmly unite with each other on the road of revolution, attending the leader.

Precisely this being so, if revolutionary comradely relationship is to be achieved, the stand of loyally revering and attending the leader of the revolution must be firm and be unchanging in realizing the will of the leader. Without firm integrity and principle, revolutionary ethics, neither bending nor breaking, one could not be faithful to the vow made before the leader and the revolution nor could one attain the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the communist revolutionary.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the communist revolutionaries, because it is based on the lofty communistic, revolutionary ethics, has no hypocrisy of any kind in their total dedication of loyalty to the leader, the guide of the revolution, and unchanging even as time passes is its important characteristic.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of acquitting oneself fully of one's loyalty to the leader, the guide of the revolution, must be the clearest, cleanest, and purest, and be one flowing from a revolutionary conscience which is sincere and turned into a creed.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit also is basically different from the "loyalty" which has ins and outs and changes depending on environment nor does it have anything to do with the loyalty which is forgot as time passes and cools along with physical senility. It is the loyalty that gets warmer as time passes; the loyalty that is held, the purity intact, even on the gallows or even in death.

So it is that only he who loyally attends and follows the leader unswervingly with a true heart and goes forward to dedicate high loyalty in any environment, however formidable, in order to carry through the intent and guidelines of the leader to the end is called precisely the revolutionary soldier holding the genuinely indomitably revolutionary spirit.

(2)

The glorious journey of our revolution has been a prideful history in which the Korean communists, highly displaying their indomitable revolutionary spirit, have always won victory and moved forward.

Example of the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the Korean communists was set among the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters faithful to the leader

during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle early on organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must emulate the heroic struggle of the late revolutionary fighters, and carry forward and develop their fighting spirit." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 3, 2d impression, p 493)

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters highly displayed in acquitting themselves fully of their loyalty to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the end was based on their firm creed to loyally attend the great general as the sun of the nation, as the guiding star of the Korean revolution for whom our people had waited for millennia in their history.

Faithfulness of the revolutionaries dedicated to the leader is synonymous with the greatness of the leader. The greatness of the leader gives birth to genuine revolutionaries with the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

What made the young communists attain such lofty indomitable revolutioiary spirit who at the dawn of our revolution had loyally revered and attended the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great sun of the nation, as the guiding star of the revolution, precisely lay in that they had experienced the greatness of the leader through struggle and life and engraved it in their hearts as a revolutionary creed. While walking the road of revolution following General Kim Il-song they had come to deeply engrave in their hearts the greatness of the thought and the sagacity of the leadership of the general and had come to hold the convictions that the road of charting the destinies of the country, the people, and the revolution lay altogether in loyally attending the general.

To look back, in the period before and after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, patriots and people had ceaselessly launched struggle against our country's corrupt feudal rule and foreign aggressors but for want of a peerless leader, all their struggles had had to fail to bear fruit every time and suffer miserable defeats and heartrending sacrifices.

At the time, for our people there was no leader to lead their fight, no center for unity.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song positioning himself at the helm of the revolution at a time when the masses of people were thirsting for a genuine guiding thought of the revolution and the leadership of a leader, hot-blooded youths and people at last came to attend their great leader amid the misery of a ruined country.

Thus, the young communists and patriotic people who had been roaming at a crossroads unable to meet a genuine leader, came to where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was, crossing the death line from various places in the country and from overseas tens of thousands of li away, and came to be firmly united around the leader with one mind, with one will.

At the time, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a young man in his 20's and the young communists such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su were older than him but they regarded it the greatest happiness, highest glory to loyally revere and attend the leader as the center for unity and fight, entrusting the destinies of the fatherland and the revolution, their own destinies to the leader altogether.

The young communists, singing the revolutionary hymn "The Star of Korea" with a great sense of gratitude and pride for greeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the center for unity and solidarity, regarded it their lofty duty, revolutionary duty to loyally revere and attend the leader.

The young communsits, already in the first days of charting the road of the first trip of the Korean revolution out of their earnest desires for the respected and beloved leader to become the guiding star of the revolution who would be saving the destinies of the country and the people, referred to him as Comrade One Star [il-song] and later, out of their desires for him to become the brilliant sun of Korea, referred to him as Comrade Kim Il-song [become sun], loyally revering and adoring him.

That the young communists loyally revered and attended the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the arduous period when there was still neither the party nor the government and it was not known when the revolution would be victorious was not for any reward or honor which would be conferred on them at a later date, and moreover, certainly not because someone else had told them to do so. They did so because they had firmly believed that to struggle, with total devotion, loyally attending the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the road of saving the fate of the trampled fatherland and attaining the fatherland restoration cause.

Truly, the young communists were chuche-oriented revolutionary vanguard who, loyally revering the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great sun of the revolution from their revolutionary creed and will, had launched their heroic struggle, and their indomitable revolutionary spirit was the shining mirror that showed on the highest plane the posture, stand, and loyalty of the revolutionaries and people loyally attending the leader.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit highly displayed among the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters was also based on the heightened awareness that protecting and defending the great General Kim Il-song with their lives and unconditionally, thoroughly protecting and carrying through the leader's revolutionary thought was none other than the road of leading the Korean revolution to victory.

The late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters day in, day out of the arduous struggle held it the iron rule of life to defend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politicoideologically and with their lives, and regarded it the supreme duty of the revolutionary to thoroughly execute the order and directive of the leader.

The late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, day in and day out of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle regarding it the most responsible task of

the revolutionary soldier to defend the security of the command headquarters is none other than defending the life of the revolution, had always become the wall, the shield protecting and defending the Comrade Commander. Even when hearing a shot fired from afar, what they first thought of was the safety of the Comrade Commander, and unhesitatingly stepped forward to stop the enemy bullet coming at the Comrade Commander to protect him.

The late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, absolutely espousing the revolutionary thought of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, also displayed to the hilt the indomitable revolutionary spirit of carrying through to the end the orders and directives from the Comrade Commander.

That the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk had protected and defended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with her life and resolutely abided by the leader's thought constitutes a shining mirror of the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

The self-sacrificial spirit and intrepidity displayed in securing the safety of the great General Kim Il-song, the infinite sacrificial spirit with total devotion of body and mind in executing the orders and directives of the general, the resoluteness in protecting and carrying through to the end the line and guidelines set forth by the general for the Korean revolution--all this was a high manifestation of the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Chong-suk.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit highly displayed among the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters also started from the lofty revolutionary ethics toward the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

For the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, the love and benevolence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song were the most precious that could not be traded for anything, and because of that, they held their revolutionary ethics toward the leader as dear as life and never went back on comradely trust and ethics, whatever the adversity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, seeking out one by one the revolutionary comrades on the road of bloody battle, brought them up as the backbone capable of shouldering the Korean revolution and led the revolutionary soldiers along the glorious road of struggle.

The late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, holding dearest the comradely love bestowed on them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, observed to the end their revolutionary ethics toward their leader in any environment, however difficult.

The late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, even when left on a lonely island in the sea or behind the enemy line, never went back on their revolutionary ethics, and holding dear the precious title of the revolutionary conferred on them by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, lived to the end by the vow made before the revolution.

Brilliant example of lofty revolutionary ethics between the leader and the revolutionary soldiers came to be set within the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks,

and the glorious tradition of the genuine communist ethics which the revolutionaries must attain came to be achieved.

Truly, the history of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is prideful annals that the indomitable revolutionary spirit of going forward to fight with total devotion for the attainment of the revolutionary cause, loyally attending the leader, had struck roots and been highly manifested by Korea's genuine sons and daughters.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit whose model was created and brilliantly embodied during the journey of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is an infinitely precious revolutionary heritage which our party and people must forever inherit and carry forward. This priceless revolutionary spirit has been the source of the invincible strength which, clearing all kinds of hardships and trials, has defended the purity of the chuche cause and guaranteed its brilliant victory.

Because of the presence of the resolute communist revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit, our people were able to always win great victory even under such difficult and complex circumstances after liberation.

Even in such chaotic postliberation environment wherein every Tom, Dick, and Harry came out as a self-styled "hero, great man," the genuine Korean communists holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit absolutely trusted the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and loyally revered him as the leader of the party, the state, and the revolutionary armed forces, and entrusted altogether to him the destinies of the fatherland, the nation, and the revolution.

On the road ahead for our people who embarked on building a new society, there were indeed no small number of difficult corners of trial to turn.

Every time a formidable trial confronted the revolution, the revolutionary soldiers and people infinitely loyal to the party and the leader always burned with the one mind of absolute trust in and loyalty to the party and the leader, and all their activities were from start to finish a struggle to protect and defend the party and the leader.

In the forefront of the struggle to protect and defend the party and the revolution, crushing the wriggling of internal and external class enemies, and bring about a great upsurge in revolution and construction, scoring a breakthrough in the prevailing difficult situation, were always reliably standing the revolutionaries who had been loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the anti-Japanese days with their indomitable revolutionary spirit, and the revolutionary soldiers who had grown up amid the struggle to build a new society.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit which had filled the Paektu forests to overflowing in bygone days is being more brilliantly continued and highly displayed today under the sagacious leadership of our party amid the majestic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party, putting it forward as one of the basic questions in the attainment of the chuche cause to faithfully emulate the indomitable revolutionary spirit held by the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, is sagaciously leading

all party members and working people in living and working by this lofty revolutionary spirit.

It is truly of significance in the attainment of our revolutionary cause that under the sagacious leadership of our party the task to learn from the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters is dynamically under way and this great spirit is striking deeper roots in every heart of the people.

Today our party members and working people regard it a most rewarding, glorious thing to attend the party and the leader with a true heart and share destiny with the party. All people breathe in tune with the party, speak with the voice of the party, and walk indeflectibly along the road the party teaches--precisely this is the prideful feature of our party and our society.

Truly, the indomitable revolutionary spirit highly displayed in the period when the beginning of the chuche cause was marked under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes the source of the ideomental strength of our people who stoutly move our revolution forward along the one road of chuche under the leadership of the party and go forward to perform the change and miracle of the century ceaselessly in this land of the fatherland.

(3)

Intent on attaining the chuche revolutionary cause to the end with the indomitable revolutionary spirit is the rock-hard will and creed of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To devote one's all to the struggle to complete the revolutionary undertaking of chuche set in motion by the young communists of Korea is the sacred mission of our party members and workers." (Book "New Year's Address," 1 January 1982, p 6)

The chuche revolutionary cause, which was charted early on in the Paektu forests, has walked the one road of victory and glory under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and on this road our party has thoroughly laid the foundation for the ages for completion of the Korean revolution.

But if we are to win the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, we still have a far and rugged road to walk.

We cannot afford to stay the struggle until completely establishing national sovereign rights on a nationwide basis and winning the ultimate victory of socialism, communism.

Today our party and people are faced with the crucial task to bring about a new turnaround in the attainment of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, loyally upholding the grand struggle program unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report to the Sixth Party Congress.

The struggle to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a process of continuing our revolution which has been charted and developed

under the banner of the chuche ideology and a great revolutionary struggle to move forward toward communism. This is a very awesome and sacred struggle and a difficult task that has to chart an unfamiliar path.

If we are to energetically move our revolutionary cause forward and win its ultimate victory without the slightest vacillation, twist and turn, whatever the trial, and however complex the situation, we must bring up still more of resolute revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit like Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su who, in the period when the beginning of the chuche revolutionary cause was marked, had loyally revered and attended the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the guiding star of the revolution. Only if in this way we make them thoroughly protect and defend and loyally uphold the cause of our party, is it possible to successfully overcome whatever storm may engulf us and attain the revolutionary cause to the end.

Historical experience shows that when the communist revolutionaries with the indomitable revolutionary spirit of infinite loyalty to the party and the revolution are solidly united around their leader, the guide of the revolution, the revolution victoriously moves forward, otherwise it could not avoid extreme pains and it becomes impossible to correctly continue the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

To make all cadres and party members arm themselves with the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists who loyally attended and resolutely protected and defended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle constitutes an important requirement today in consolidating our party's organizational ideological cornerstone like bedrock and enhancing its combat might and leadership role.

Our party is the guiding force, political planning staff which leads the way, assuming full responsibility for all the large and small questions of the Korean revolution and for today's life and tomorrow's destiny of our people.

Today our party's organizational ideological cornerstone has been thoroughly consolidated and our party's combat strength and leadership role strengthened more than at any time. But we must never be complacent with the successes scored and must continue to go forward to strengthen the task of thoroughly organizing the party in organizational ideological terms. Here it has very important significance to thoroughly prepare all cadres and party members with the same indomitable revolutionary spirit as held by Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su in bygone days.

Only by thoroughly preparing our cadres and party members as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit is it possible to more thoroughly consolidate our party into ever-victorious invincible ranks, into a steely combat unit going forward confidently to chart the road of victory, unwavering, whatever the storm and trial, and dynamically move the arduous revolutionary cause of ours forward along the one road of victory.

In order that our cadres and party members may thoroughly prepare themselves as chuche-oriented revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit,

they must above all hold the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a firm creed.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit is a precious manifestation of the revolutionary creed and will of the people intent on thoroughly arming themselves with the revolutionary thought of our party and thinking and acting in accordance with its demands wherever, whenever. Only he who has learned by experience our party's revolutionary thought as a firm creed, can highly display the indomitable revolutionary spirit in the struggle to thoroughly carry through the line and policy of the party, loyally attending the party and the leader with a true heart.

That even amid such formidable trials the young communists were able to unswervingly fight, solely upholding the lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the one mind of loyalty was because they had engraved the leader's revolutionary thought as a firm creed in their hearts.

All cadres and party members, turning the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought into their firm world view, into their firm revolutionary creed, must thoroughly prepare themselves as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who think and act in accordance with its demands wherever, whenever. In this way, just as the young communists went forward to loyally attend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, whatever the adversity, they must forever loyally revere the respected and beloved leader with the clearest and cleanest of hearts and go forward to indomitably fight with total devotion for the attainment of the chuche cause charted by the leader.

Important in making them live and fight holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit is making them resolutely struggle, entrusting all destinies to our party, to firmly insure the leadership of the party.

Apart from the leadership of our party the successful prosecution of revolution and construction and the bright future of socialism, communism in our country are unthinkable. Firmly insuring the leadership of our party is where the decisive guarantee for brilliantly embodying the thought and intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and ultimately attaining our revolutionary cause is.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit of our party members and working people must be expressed precisely in loyally upholding the leadership of our party which is leading the chuche revolutionary cause at the helm.

Party members and working people must hold it the revolutionary duty, rock-hard will to trust none but our party, whatever winds may blow, and resolutely protect and defend our party wherever, whenever.

Essentially, the revolutionaries are resolute fighters who have embarked on the road of revolution, firmly vowing to indomitably fight on together with the party until the revolution wins victory. The revolutionaries must know to live up to their vow for life without the slightest vacillation, whatever the environment. He who changes depending on the general trend and tendencies cannot share joys and sorrows with the party to the end. Only he who goes forward to resolutely fight following the party even as more difficult trials and barriers confront the party and the revolution and heavier revolutionary tasks arise, can go forward to share destiny with the party.

To thoroughly establish a revolutionary work system and discipline within the party is an important requirement in firmly insuring the leadership of the party.

We must strive to establish a revolutionary discipline within the party, make everything intended by the party admirably carried through in a timely manner, and make all cadres and party members strictly observe the demands in terms of the party rules and regulations.

In this way we must make all party organizations and party members think and act wherever, whenever, in accordance with the thought and intent of our party and make the entire party move in union under the unitary guidance of the Party Central Committee.

Important in nurturing the indomitable revolutionary spirit among party members and working people is also firmly establishing the revolutionary ethos of thoroughly carrying through the line and policy, decision and directive of the party on the principle of absolutism, unconditionality.

For our party members, there is no task more important than thoroughly carrying through the line and policy, decision and directive of the party. The revolutionary activity of our party members is none other than a struggle to carry through the line and policy, decision and directive of the party. Therefore, party members cannot take a step forward apart from the line and policy, decision and directive of the party. Through the process of carrying through the line and policy, decision and directive of the party party members and working people come to genuinely serve the party and the revolution, the fatherland and the people, and thoroughly prepare themselves as communist revolutionaries with the ideomental feature of being infinitely faithful to the party and the leader.

In bygone days the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, by thoroughly carrying through the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song even in such unprecedentedly arduous and complex enivironment that they had to crosss the death line and cut their way through the enemy, victoriously moved the Korean revolution forward and were able to grow up to be genuine revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Today, even though we have had no experience in clearing a hardship march route through virgin snow, if we acquit ourselves forever of our loyalty to the party and the leader and go forward to thoroughly carry through the line and policy, decision and directive of the party, whatever the adversity, one and all could become the communist revolutionary holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

All of our party members and working people, embracing the line and policy, decision and directive of the party as none other than law, supreme command, and emulating that indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters in bygone days in carrying ghrough the Comrade Commander's order and directive, must highly display the revolutionary ethos of most thoroughly carrying through the line and guidelines of our party in the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality.

When all party members and working people, becoming yesteryear's Kim Hyok's and Ch'a Kwang-su's, go forward to unconditionally, thoroughly carry through the line and policy, decision and directive of our party without the deflection of a fraction of an inch, there will come to happen a new great turnaround in the struggle to attain the chuche cause.

In order to bring up cadres and party members as genuine communist revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit, party organizations also must substantially conduct ideological indoctrination work among them.

The task to nurture the indomitable revolutionary spirit among cadres and party members, too, in the final analysis, depends in large measure on how the party organizations will go forward to grasp this task.

If party organizations, energetically launching political work, work with people, were to plan and coordinate ideological indoctrination work so as to make cadres and party members energetically launch into the struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, we could prepare people as genuine communist revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

In order to prepare cadres and party members as genuine communist revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit, it is important to make them deeply learn by experience the principle of revolution.

Inasmuch as the indomitable revolutionary spirit stands on heightened awareness and action-consciousness, if one is to thoroughly arm oneself with this spirit, one must deeply learn by experience the principle of revolution. Without a deep understanding of the principle of revolution one cannot attain a firm revolutionary creed nor can one go forward to fight to the end for the victory of the revolutionary cause.

Cadres and party members must deeply learn by experience the principle of revolution such as the law of the revolutionary struggle, the position and role of the leader in the course of history and in the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class, the relationship between the guide of the revolution and the soldier. In this way they must prepare themselves genuinely as indomitable revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the chuche revolutionary cause.

At the same time, party organizations must correctly lead cadres and party members in ceaselessly tempering and training themselves.

Organizational tempering and revolutionary training to attain the indomitable revolutionary spirit come to be conducted through party organizational life. Party organizations, strengthening party organizational life among cadres and party members, must strive to make them ceaselessly strengthen their revolutionary tempering and training amid the guidance and assistance of the organization.

All cadres and party members, regarding the party organization as a motherly bosom and entrusting their all to the party organization, must go forward to work and conduct their party life voluntarily, consciously.

There will be none but victory and glory on the road ahead for our people who under the leadership of the ever-victorious party of ours go forward with their indomitable revolutionary spirit to fight for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

One and all, by dynamically moving forward with the indomitable revolutionary spirit united airtight around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, shall go forward to realize the independent reunfiication of the fatherland at the earliest possible date and hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

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STRENGTHENING PARTY DISCIPLINE IS A BASIC REQUIREMENT IN ENHANCING THE COMBAT STRENGTH OF THE PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3 Mar 82 pp 13-19

[Article by Paek Nam-sun]

[Text] The question concerning a revolutionary organizational discipline of the party of the working class is an important question which determines the fate of the existence and activity of the party and its consolidation and development, and a key question in enhancing the combat strength and leadership role of the party.

Depending on how thoroughly a revolutionary discipline and order has been established within the party the solidity of unity and solidarity and the level of combat strength of the party ranks are determined and success or failure in revolution and construction is influenced. The party, only when it conducts activity based on a steely revolutionary discipline, can satisfactorily carry out its historic mission as a vanguard unit of the working class and lead the revolutionary struggle and construction task to victory.

The revolutionary organizational discipline of the party of the working class is the principle of action and standard of action which all party organizations and party members must observe as a matter of duty in order to insure the complete and unconditional unity of the party ranks in terms of ideological will and action, enhance the combat strength of the party, and successfully carry out the revolutionary task set forth by the leader.

Revolutionary organizational discipline is the life of the party of the working class, and strengthening party discipline constitutes a basic requirement in enhancing the combat strength of the party.

What makes it a basic requirement in enhancing the combat strength of the party to strengthen party discipline lies above all in that it constitutes an important condition for insuring the unity and solidarity of the party ranks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is one of the important conditions for insuring the unity and solidarity of the party ranks to establish a strong organizational discipline whereby the entire party moves under the unitary guidance of the Party Center." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 82)

Unity and solidarity in terms of ideological will is the source of invincible strength of the party. The might of the party is the might of unity and solidarity, and to achieve the complete and unconditional unity of the ranks in terms of ideological will and action constitutes a basic factor in insuring the combat strength of the party.

Only by realizing the complete and unconditional unity and solidarity of ideological will and action of the ranks centered around the leader can the party of the working class become a revolutionary party possessing invincible might and combat strength.

If within the party ideas running counter to the thought of the leader are tolerated in the slightest or the unity of action is not insured, such party cannot be said to be a party in fact nor can it be viewed as a party possessing combat strength. Such party cannot thoroughly unite the masses around itself, insure unified leadership for revolution and construcitn, and ultimately, correctly perform its mission and role as a weapon for the revolutionary struggle to realize the thought and leadership of the party.

Whether or not the party of the working class can properly perform its mission and role as a weapon for the revolutionary struggle to realize the thought of the leader, whether or not it can ceaselessly strengthen its combat strength and leadership power depends entirely on whether or not it can achieve the complete and unconditional unity of ideological will and action and whether or not the entire party can become a monolithic body moving like one organic body.

In order that the party of the working class may fully perform its mission and role as a weapon, as political planning staff for the revolutionary struggle to realize the thought and leadership of the leader, it must of necessity thoroughly establish a revolutionary organizational discipline within the party and realize the steely organizational solidarity and unity of action of the entire ranks.

The revolutionary organizational discipline of the party of the working class constitutes a guarantee for insuring the unity and solidarity of the party ranks in terms of ideological will.

In order that the party may achieve unity and solidarity in terms of ideological will and consolidate itself organizationally, there have to be not only a center and ideological cornerstone for its unity but also orderly work order and revolutionary discipline which make the entire party move in unison.

The unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the party ranks based on the unitary ideology system can be achieved only if all party members thoroughly arm themselves with the revolutionary thought of the leader and a strong organizational discipline is established within the party whereby the entire party moves in unison at a verbal order. A party where a revolutionary displine and order is not established partywide cannot realize the unity of ideological will and action, and such party will even become unable to properly sustain its own existence. Only a party where a revolutionary discipline and order is established partywide and the entire party moves by one set of discipline can achieve ideological solidarity and unity of action and become a revolutionary party possessing invincible combat strength.

Thus, to strengthen party discipline, by making the party achieve the complete and unconditional unity and solidarity of ideological will and action of the ranks, makes it possible to enhance the combat strength of the party in every way.

Therefore, to thoroughly establish a revolutionary discipline within the party constitutes a basic demand, a basic guarantee for enhancing the combat strength of the party.

Next, what makes it a basic demand for enhancing the combat strength of the party to strengthen party discipline lies in that it makes it possible to have the entire party move in unison under the leadership of the leader.

To make the entire party move in unison under the leadership of the leader is the decisive guarantee for enhancing the combat strength of the party. Only if the entire party moves in unison under the leadership of the leader, is it possible to strengthen the leadership role and combat strength of the party.

The revolutionary thought of the leader is the unitary ideological cornerstone for the existence and action of the party of the working class, and the leadership of the leader is the decisive condition for the party to acquit itself fully of its mission and duty.

If the party of the working class is to correctly perform its mission and role as a weapon for the revolutionary struggle, it is imperative to consolidate the party organizationally, ideologically, and make the entire party move in unison under the leadership of the leader. Only when all party organizations from the Party Central Committee down to the cell and all party members move in unison, upholding the leadership of the party, can the party become a militant unit acting by one set of organizational principle and discipline.

If within the party a nonorganizational, liberalistic phenomenon is tolerated in the slightest that one conducts work without strictly abiding by the leadership of the leader and acts as one pleases, then the combat strength of the party will weaken and the party will become unable to properly perform its mission and role. Only the party which moves in unison under the leadership of the leader can become a revolutionary party possessing invincible might and combat strength and lead revolution and construction to victory, organizing and mobilizing the broad masses.

Apart from the leadership of the leader it is impossible to speak about the existence of the revolutionary party of the working class and its strengthening and development nor are the invincible might and combat strength of the party leading the revolutionary struggle and construction task to victory thinkable.

The entire party moving in unison under the leadership of the leader is where the source of the invincible might and combat strength of the party of the working class is, where the intrinsic characteristic of the revolutionary party of the working class distinct from all kinds of opportunistic political parties is.

To make the entire party move in unison under the leadership of the leader is by no means something that is spontaneously realized. It can be successfully

realized only if there is the standard insuring the unity of action, a weapon organizationally guaranteeing the entire party to move in unison under the leadership of the leader, and all party organizations and party members observe it.

Such organizational weapon, such standard of action is precisely party discipline.

To strengthen the revolutionary discipline within the party is essentially for strengthening the unitariness and unity of action in every way and for most thoroughly realizing the leadership of the leader for revoluton and construction. Only by making all party organizations and party members move in unison in accordance with the established order and standard of action is it possible to establish throughout the party from the center down to every corner of the base level the revolutionary ethos and discipline of thinking and acting only in accordance with the thought and intent of the leader. Only if such discipline is firmly established within the party is it possible to make the entire party think with one thought and pulsate with one beat and turn the party into a monolithic live organization, a militant unit moving in unison under the leadership of the leader.

This bespeaks that to establish a revolutionary organizational discipline within the party, because it makes the leadership of the leader thoroughly realized, constitutes a basic requirement in enhancing the combat strength of the party.

What makes it a basic requirement in enhancing the combat strength of the party to strengthen party discipline also lies in that it makes it possible to successfully realize the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The success of revolution and construction entirely depends on the leadership role of the party, and to strengthen party leadership is the decisive guarantee for winning victory in revolution and construction." (Ibid., p 88)

The combat strength of the party is expressed in its leadership role in revolution and construction.

If the party is to correctly realize its leadership for revolution and construction, it is imperative to strengthen its combat strength. Just as an army without combat strength cannot win victory in war, a party which does not have a powerful combat strength cannot correctly realize its leadership for the revolutionary struggle and construciton task. Only the party which possesses invincible might and combat strength can lead the revolutionary struggle and construction task to victory.

To strengthen the combat strength of the party is the decisive condition for firmly insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

The success of revolution and construction depends altogether on the leadership role of the party, and how to realize the leadership of the party constitutes a key question in successfully carrying out revolution and construction. Only if the leadership of the party is correctly insured is it possible to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction task, organizing and mobilizing the broad masses in attaining one goal.

The leadership of the party for revolution and construction is realized through the struggle to carry through the decision and directive of the party.

The party, reflecting the demands of the developing revolution, formulates its line and policy, and through the struggle to carry them through, moves the entire party and goes forward to lead revolution and construction in a unified way. The objective of realizing the leadership of the party, too, lies in thoroughly carrying through the decision and directive of the party. Apart from the struggle to carry through the decision and directive of the party the leadership of the party is unthinkable nor is it possible to speak about the successful prosecution of revolution and construction.

Therefore, if the party is to correctly perform its leadership role as general staff of the revolution, it is imperative to establish partywide the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally carrying through the decision and directive of the party. Only then is it possible to enhance the leadership authority of the party and turn the party into a steely combat unit moving and struggling by one set of order and directive.

To establish the revolutionary discipline of unconditionally executing and carrying through the thought and teachings of the leader and the policy, decision and directive of the party is an indispensable requirement in successfully insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

All of party work and activity are realized through a certain set of standard and order of action. This being so, if the line and policy, decision and directive of the party are to be unconditionally, thoroughly carried through, there has to be a revolutionary discipline and order which makes them transmitted without a hitch to all branches, all units and unconditionally executed.

Only the party where prevail the organizational character and disciplinary spirit of all party organizations and party members moving in unison solely in accordance with the intent of the party and demands of the party rules and regulations, can become steely combat ranks going forward to thoroughly carry through the decision and directive of the party, a revolutionary party always leading the revolutionary struggle and construction task along the one road of victory.

Setting forth the correct line and policy, decision and directive precisely reflecting the demands of the developing revolution and the aim of the masses of people, and establishing the steely discipline and order of unconditionally, thoroughly carrying them through, whatever the environment, is precisely where the source of invincible might of the party fighting revolution, the party waging struggle, is, where one of the basic guarantees for enhancing its combat strength is.

Thus, to strengthen party discipline constitutes a basic requirement in making the unity and solidarity of the party ranks consolidat-d, the leadership of the leader for revolution and construction thoroughly insured, and the combat strength of the party enhanced by the strengthening of its leadership role.

In order to brilliantly embody the chuche-oriented party construction thought and theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is sagaciously organizing and leading the task of establishing a steely organizational discipline within the party.

As a result of the struggle energetically launched to thoroughly establish a revolutionary organizational discipline within the party, our party has achieved the most solid and viable unity and solidarity based on the unitary ideology system, and strengthened and developed into a most dignified, authoritative, powerful revolutionary party always leading revolution and construction to victory, breaking through whatever hardships and barriers.

Amid the sacred struggle to convert the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology the unity and solidarity of the party ranks has been consolidated like bedrock, the combat strength of the party has been extraordinarily enhanced, and a centralized discipline whereby all party, all country, all people move in unison under the unitary leadership of the Party Central Committee has come to be thoroughly established.

With the revolutionary discipline and order thoroughly established within the party, the decision and directive of the party are reaching from the center to every corner of the base level without a hitch, and with them admirably carried through, ceaseless miracles and innovations are happening in revolution and construction.

One of the important factors which has made our party strengthen and develop into ever-victorious revolutionary ranks like today and win brilliant victory and success in revolution and construction lies in that the revolutionary discipline has been thoroughly established within the party and all party members and party organizations are voluntarily observing it.

Today our party is demonstrating its might as a militant party which accomplishes whatever task, once it sets its mind to it, as a mighty party which leads revolution and construction to a ceaseless upsurge.

A steely centralized discipline of unanimously thinking and moving in accordance with the ideological will of the leader has been thoroughly established partywide and societywide, and all party members, loyally upholding the leadership of the party, are loyally fighting on along the one road of revolution the party teaches--this is the proud face of our party.

Truly, thoroughly establishing the revolutionary organizational discipline within the party is precisely where an important guarantee for further enhancing the combat strength of our party and energetically hastening the chuche revolutionary cause charted in the Paektu forests is, where the true road to glorifying the Korean Workers Party forever from generation to generation as a glorious chuche-oriented party lies.

Today our party, setting it forth as the overall duty of our revolution to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, is energetically organizing and leading the struggle for the realization.

Today our party is faced with the glorious task to continue to thoroughly lay the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party and further enhance its combat strength and leadership role.

The heavy yet glorious task facing our party and revolution calls for organizationally, ideologically strengthening the party, general staff of the revolution,

more than at any time and more thoroughly establishing the steely revolutionary discipline within the party.

To make all cadres and party members hold a firm creed to entrust everything to our party and share destiny with the party is a priority requirement in establishing the revolutionary discipline within the party.

Only if cadres and party members hold the indeflectible creed to entrust everything altogether to the party and share destiny with the party, whatever the adversity, can they think and act only in accordance with the intent of the party without the slightest vacillation and thoroughly establish the revolutionary discipline within the party.

The firm creed to entrust all their destinies to the party and fight revolution to the end, following the party, is formed based on a correct understanding of the party and further consolidated amid practical struggle.

Our party is a great guide who, shouldering the lofty mission to carry forward from generation to generation and attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, goes forward to lead the struggle for the attainment, at the helm.

The thought and intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song get brilliantly realized by the leadership of our party.

All activities, all tasks of our party are for brilliantly realizing the revolutionary thought and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and for attaining the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

Apart from the leadership of our party it is impossible to speak about the victory and success scored in the course of attaining the chuche cause nor are the bright road ahead for the Korean revolution and the brilliant future of our people thinkable.

If all cadres and party members clearly understand the greatness and high leadership authority of our party and the historic mission and role of the party, they will of their own accord come to uphold the party and entrust everything to the party, and voluntarily observe party discipline.

Party organizations, heuristically teaching cadres and party members deeply in terms of principle the mission and role of our party and the greatness, achievements, and sagacity of leadership of our party, must make them trust and follow the party with a true heart and voluntarily observe party discipline, holding the heightened pride and self-esteem of being members of the chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

To establish the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally, thoroughly carrying through the decision and directive of the party is an important requirement arising in establishing a steely discipline within the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must establish partywide the attitude of unconditionally accepting and carrying through the decisions and directives of the party to the end and strengthen the revolutionary discipline for the whole party to move as one." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 111)

The thought and teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policy, decision and directive of the party are the law, the supreme command which must be unconditionally, thoroughly carried through without the defelction of a fraction of an inch. No one has the right to brgain or infract but only the duty to execute the decision and directive of the party unconditionally.

To accept the decision and directive of the party as the most correct and unconditionally, thoroughly carry them through is the basic trait of the genuine chuche-oriented revolutionary and a most important demand of party discipline based on the democratic centralization system.

The objective of why the revolutionary party of the working class puts the question of discipline forward as one of the most important questions in party construction lies in making its line and policy, decision and directive unconditionally, thoroughly carried through.

The discipline of the party must be manfiested in the unconditional, thorough execution of the decision and directive of the party, and apart from the unconditional execution of the decision and directive of the party it is impossible to speak about the discipline of the party.

The decision and directive of the party reflect the revolutionary convictions and stern will of our party intent on leading revolution and construction along the one road of victory with the banner of the chuche ideology held high and are permeated with the farsighted plan and lofty will of the party intent on providing a more affluent and happy life for the people. Therefore, to unconditionally accept and thoroughly carry through the line and policy, decision and directive of the party and make them bear admirable fruit constitutes, in the final analysis, a most glorious and responsible task to protect and defend the leadership authority of the party. Only when all party members and working people with heightened loyalty unconditionally accept and thoroughly carry through the line and guidelines of the party is it possible to protect and defend in every way the high leadership authority of our party as the tested guide of the times and the revolution and turn the party into a steely combat unit moving by one ideological will, by one set of discipline.

Party organizations and party functionaries must positively struggle to make the decision and directive of the party embraced as the guiding principle, as the absolute truth, of realizing the thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, and make prevail partywide the revolutionary ethos of unconditionally, thoroughly carrying them through without the slightest alibi or excuse.

Important in strengthening party discipline is making all cadres and party members properly hold the view of the organization and voluntarily observe party discipline.

It is an important requirement in enhancing the view of the party orgnization to love the party organization and approach it with respect, hold the interests of the party dear and thoroughly abide by the party orgnization, and consciolusly strive to receive the guidance and control of the party organization.

Only if cadres and party members, properly holding the view of the party organization, commendably conduct party life, can they think and act in accordance with the intent of the party and establish the revolutionary discipline of moving in unison under the unitary leadership of the party.

All cadres and party members, holding a heightened view of the organization and wherever, whenever, whatever work they may be doing, must consider it an indeflectible iron rule to always respect the party organization and solve pending questions under the guidance of the organization, and must strive to voluntarily observe party discipline.

In particular, it is all the more essential for the responsible functionaries to work and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization and more thoroughly establish the revolutionary ethos of disposing of all pending questions, discussing them with the party organization.

The discipline of our party is a voluntary discipline based on infinite faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the unitary discipline reflecting the organized will of the entire party. The organizational discipline of our party is a revolutionary discipline which all people must uniformly observe, regardless of their occupational positions and duties, and their meritorious services rendered.

Within the party a double discipline absolutely cannot be tolerated, and no one may seek privileges. In work there have to be superiors and subordinates and commanding officers but in party organizational life there are no such things as people in higher positions or people in lower positions. The party member, whoever he may be, must move and live only by one set of discipline, and must be examined and assessed by one set of standard, one set of principle.

Our functionaries and party members must strive to prevent the surfacing of the slightest manifestation such as considering themselves some extraordinary beings and seeking privileges or throwing their weight around in violation of the party organizational discipline, and must strive to see that one and all strictly observe the revolutionary organizational discipline of the party.

To thoroughly observe the principle of the democratic centralization system in party work and party activity is an important requirement in strengthening party discipline.

The democratic centralization system of the party is the basis of the revolutionary organizational discipline which thoroughly unites the entire party organizationally, ideologically around the leader and makes it move in a unified way by one set of principle, the unitary standard, under the leadership of the leader.

Only by thoroughly observing the principle of the democratic centralization system in party work and party activity is it possible to establish a revolutionary discipline within the party.

To dispose of important questions arising in party work, in accordance with the final judgment of the Party Center, is a duty which all party organizations and party functionaries must unconditionally observe, and an important requirement in establishing party discipline. If party organizations and party functionaries were to dispose of principled questions arising in party work, according to their own opinions on the ground of showing their initiatives, it would create chaos and disorder within the party and make it possible to properly conduct party work and party activity.

All party members must dispose of important principled questions arising in party work, all in accordance with the final judgment of the party, and the matters, once adjudged, must be executed unconditionally, as is.

Important in strengthening party discipline is increasing the demands made of the discipline among party members and launching an uncompromising struggle against the phenomenon of infraction of the party organizational discipline.

Only by increasing the demands made of the party organizational discipline is it possible to prevent liberalistic, undisciplined phenomena from surfacing within the party and ceaselessly strengthen and develop ours into a militant party.

All party organizations, by strictly separating bureaucratism from demands made and by conducting work with strong demands made, must more thoroughly establish a steely revolutionary discipline and order within the party.

At the same time, in order to strengthen the organizational discipline of the party and enhance the combat strength of the party, it is imperative to launch a strong ideological struggle against the phenomenon of infraction of the discipline.

The task of strengthening the party organizational discipline can be successfully insured only through the struggle against undisciplined, nonorganizational phenomena. All activities of the party, a weapon for the revolutionary struggle, are permeated with struggle from start to finish. Without struggle the party itself cannot exist nor can it be strengthened and developed into a militant organization possessing invincible might.

Clearly understanding that the phenomenon of violation of the party organizational discipline, even if small, obstructs the unity and solidarity of the party and weakens the combat strength of the party, we must thoroughly eliminate it, timely launching a strong struggle.

The discipline of our party is a volutnary discipline based on the heightened party spirit, revolutionary character, and people-mindedness of party members who struggle for the party and the revolution, and a revolutionary discipline which all party members must observe as a matter of duty.

Only if all party members voluntarily observe party discipline can our party further strengthen its ranks organizationally, ideologically, and ceaselessly enhance is combat strength, and go forward to successfully carry out revolution and construction.

By thoroughly establishing a revolutionary organizational discipline within the party and enhancing the combat strength of the party in every way, we shall more solidly consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party and strengthen the might of our party in every way.

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THE REVOLUTIONARY VIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION AND THE VOLUNTARY PARTY LIFE ETHOS

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[Article by Yi Won-ho]

[Text] To establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos is one of the principled matters which must be invariably adhered to in the revolutionary party construction of the working class.

The party of the working class, only if it enhances the view of the party organization and establishes the voluntary party life ethos among party members, can strengthen the combat strength of the party and energetically push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

The realities wherein revolution and construction are deepening and developing onto a new higher stage and a revolutionary turnaround is happening in party work call for further strengthening party life among party members.

Important in strengthening the party life of party members is thoroughly establishing the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos among them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to strengthen party life, we must enhance the organizational sense of party members. Regarding their party organiztions as a motherly bosom and living, strictly abiding by their party organizations is a lofty trait our party members must necessarily possess. Party organizations, by enhancing the organizational sense of party members, must lead the way for party members to faithfully participate in party life with a high political awareness and consciously observe the rules of the party and standards for party life." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 114)

The revolutionary view of the organization bespeaks the stand and viewpoint to approach with respect and hold dear the party organization, and work and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization. This is the lofty trait of party members to trust none but the party, whatever the environment, and consider the party orgnization as a motherly bosom and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization.

Only if party members hold the revolutionary view of the organization can they faithfully participate in party life with a heightened awareness that apart from the party organization they cannot live for a moment nor can they go forward to glorify their political life.

For party members, it is a high glory, lofty duty to commendably conduct party life, properly holding the view of the party organization.

For party members, what is the most precious is their political life. The political life of the party member comes to be sustained and glorified through party life. The party member divorced from party life is a senile party member and is as good as a dead body bereft of political life.

Party members are essentially voluntary revolutionary fighters who have joined the party with firm determination to devote their all for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the revolution. Therefore, party members, with the firm viewpoint and stand that even though they may be able to skip a couple of meals, they cannot interrupt party life for a moment, must voluntarily participate in party life and go forward to commendably conduct organizational ideological life in accordance with the demands of the rules and regulations of the party and the standards of party life. Only then can party members acquit themselves fully of their duty as revolutionaries and go forward to glorify the political life bestowed on them by the party and the leader.

To firmly establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos among functionaries and party members constitutes an important task to thoroughly prepare them as genuine communist revolutionaries with the revolutilnary world view solidly established, strengthen and develop ours forever into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party, and go forward to attain our revolutionary cause to the end.

To establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos is above all a firm guarantee for bringing up party members as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

To turn party members into chuche-oriented communist revolutioanries is one of the most important questions arising in converting the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Only by turning all party members into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader is it possible to make the party strengthen and develop into a revolutionary and militant organization and enhancing the vanguard role of party members, successfully carry out the difficult and complex task of remolding people and all aspects of social life in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, as well.

There are no born revolutionaries nor are people spontaneously revolutionized. People come to thoroughly establish the revolutionary world view amid ceaseless ideological indoctrination and ideological struggle, practical struggle, under the guidance of the revolutionary organization and grow up to be genuine communist revolutionaries.

Party life is the blast furnace of ideological tempering and the school of revolutionary indoctrination.

How party members prepare themselves as communist revolutionaries through party life depends in large measure on how they view and approach the party organization and how they participate in party life.

Party members, only if they voluntarily, faithfully participate in party life with the correct stand and attitude of approaching the party organization with respect and of thoroughly abiding by the party organization, can go forward to ceaselessly temper themselves politicoideologically.

Party members, when they hold the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos, come to go forward to faithfully participate in party organizational life in whatever difficult and complex environments, receive revolutionary indoctrination, and keep ceaselessly conducting self-training. In the process, they come to assimilate the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party into their flesh and bone, nurture infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, and grow up into communist revolutionaries thinking and acting only in accordance with the thought and intent of the party.

The question of party members uprooting outdated ideas and tempering themselves in terms of ideological will, too, can be successfully sovled when they voluntarily participate in party life with the correct view of the organization.

Party members with the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos established, reporting all their work and life and even their personal problems to the party organization with an open mind and receiving the warm guidance and assistance of the party organization, come to straighten out even the slightest deficiency and hold the indomitable revolutionary spirit of struggling, jumping into fire and water, to carry through the line and policy of the party.

Experience eloquently shows that anyone, whoever and whatever he might be, when he has thoroughly established the revolutionary view of the party organization and the voluntary party life ethos, can firmly observe the revolutionary principle, whatever the adversity, and resolutely protect and defend the party and the leader and go forward to fight loyally to the end on the one road of revolution, otherwise ideologically diseased and revolutionary spirit paralyzed, he cannot sustain his political life and becomes unable to fight revolution to the end.

To establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos also constitutes an important requirement in thoroughly establishing the revolutionary discipline within the party and ceaselessly enhancing the combat strength of the party.

The revolutionary discipline is the life of the party and the source of combat strength.

In order that the party may become an energetic, vibrant, militant organization, it is imperative to thoroughly establish within the party a steely discipline

whereby all party members constituting the party move in unison in accordance with the organizational principle of the party.

Only by establishing the revolutionary discipline whereby the entire party moves in unison under the leadership of the party is it possible to firmly insure the unity of ideolgoical will of the party ranks and their complete, unconditional unity of action and victoriously move the revolutionry struggle and construction task forward, ceaselessly enhancing the combat strength of the party.

To make all functionaries and party members unconditionally accept and thoroughly carry through the decision and directive of the party to the end is an important requirement in strengthening the discipline of the party.

The decision and directive of the party are the will of the party and through them, the party moves the entire party and goes forward to lead revolution and construction. The reason why the party of the working class puts the question of discipline forward as one of the important matters in party construction also lies in strengthening the combat strength of the party and most admirably carrying through the decision and directive of the party. The combat strength of the party is manifested in carrying through the decision and directive of the party, and it can become a mighty one only if underlined with the revolutionary discipline.

An important method to establish the revolutionary discipline within the party lies in thoroughly establishing the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos among functionaries and party members.

The discipline of the party is a voluntary and revolutionary one. A discipline which is observed, unable to withstand some kind of coercion or order, cannot become a solid one, and a party moving by such discipline cannot have a high-level combat strength. None but the discipline which is established on the basis of the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos can become the most solid and viable one.

The revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos make all party members entrust their destinies altogether to the party and hold the revolutionary stand and attitude of carrying through the decision and directive of the party unconditionally to the end.

For the party member with the view of the party organization properly established, there is only one principle, the principle of absolutism and unconditionality to accept the decision and directive of the party as none other than the law, as the most correct, and carry them through to the end. Such stand and attitude to unconditionally carry through the decision and directive of the party constitutes none other than the stand and attitude toward the party, and this constitutes an expression of the revolutionary convictions and stern will of party members, upholding and following the party, to fight on to the end on the one road of revolution.

Thus, to establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos, by making functionaries and party members firmly establish the revolutionary attitude to voluntarily observe the order and discipline established

within the party and unconditionally, thoroughly carry through the decision and directive of the party, makes it possible to strengthen and develop the party into invincible militant ranks moving in unison in accordance with one ideological will.

To thoroughly establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos among functionaries and party members also constitutes an important guarantee for thoroughly carrying through the line and guidelines of the party and stepping up revolution and construction.

The line and guidelines of the party are a militant banner illuminating the road ahead for our revolution and the unitary guiding principle of leading revolution and construction to victory. In the line and guidelines of the party are comprehensively enunciated the revolutionary tasks, along with methods, which party members and working people must carry out in each period, each stage of the developing revolution. Only by thoroughly carrying through the line and guidelines of the party is it possible to energetically step up revolution and construction and brilliantly carry forward and attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

For the party members, what is called the revolutionary struggle is none other than the struggle to carry through the line and guidelines of the party. For the party members who have joined the party organization firmly vowing to loyally fight for life for the sake of the party and the revolution, it is the deserved duty, sacred duty to thoroughly carry through the policy of the party.

The revolutionary activity of party members to carry through the line and guidelines of the party is conducted through the party organization.

The party member, whoever he is, comes to receive and carry out assignment from the party organization for realizing the line and guidelines of the party, and routinely sum up the progress in its prosecution before the party organization. The process in which party members carry out their assignments from the party organization constitutes none other than their political activity, revolutionary activity to carry through the line and guidelines of the party.

The faithfulness of party members to the leader is manifested, not in words but in the practical struggle of carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned them by the party organization, and in the process, luster comes to be added to the priceless political life of the party member, as well.

Apart from the party organization the revolutionary activity of party members is unthinkable nor is it possible to speak about the struggle to carry through the line and guidelines of the party. In consequence, what kind of stand and attitude to hold toward toward the party organization precisely has to do with the question of how to execute the assignment from the party organization.

The decision and assingment of the party organization are not an individual's will but organizational will, and are a revolutionary task which party members must execute as a matter of duty in order to carry through the line and guidelines of the party.

The party members with the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos thoroughly established, always respectfully approaching

the decision and assignment of the party organization, and displaying a high sense of responsibility and initiative, go forward to unconditionally, thoroughly carry them through under any condition, however difficult. Precisely this is the lofty face of the party member who holds the revolutionary view of the organization.

To establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos among functionaries and party members constitues one of the keys to turning them into genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, to enhancing the combat strength of the party organization and energetically moving the revolutionary struggle and construction task forward.

The chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is deepening and developing onto a new higher stage today under the sagacious leadership of our party.

The developing realities urgently call for more thoroughly consolidating the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party and enhancing its combat strength and leadership role in every way.

In order to consolidate the organizational ideological cornerstone of the party like bedrock and strengthen the might of the party, all party members must participate in party life more faithfully than at any time, holding the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations must thoroughly establish the revolutionary party life ethos among party members and make all party members voluntarily, positively participate in party organizational life in accordance with the standard of party life." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 82)

In order to establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos, party organizations must go forward to correctly organize and guide the party life of party members.

It will not do to leave the task of enhancing the view of the organization and strengthening party life among party members to their voluntariness alone, and it can be successfully carried out only if underlined with the guidance and assistance of the party organization.

With a view to making party members faithfully conduct party life with the revolutionary view of the organization, the party organization leads their party organizational ideological life with an overall grip on it.

Only under the guidance and assistance of the party organization is it possible to ceazelessly enhance among party members the ethos of living abiding by the party organization and positively launch the practical struggle of carrying through the line and policy of the party.

Party organizations, always directing keen attention to the organizational ideological life of party members, must go forward to responsibly conduct party life guidance.

In order to thoroughly establish the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos among party members, it is important first of all to make them hold a correct understanding of the party organization.

For the party member, the party organization is as dear as life.

The party organization is the motherly bosom which brings up party members as revolutionary soldiers loyal to the party and the leader, overseeing and leading them indeflectibly along the one road of revolution, and the stronghold of work and life for party members to fight revolution throughout their whole lives, entrusting everything to it.

Apart from the party organization the party member cannot live for a moment nor can he acquit himself fully of his duty as the revolutionary.

The party member, only if he holds the correct understanding that the party organization is the protector of his priceless political life, can attain the high political awareness that apart from the party organization he cannot live for a moment, and properly establish the stand and viewpoint of approaching the party organization with respect.

Party organizations, by indoctrinating all party members to correctly hold the understanding of the party organization, must make them wherever, whenever love and approach the party organization with respect and struggle with total devotion to carry out the decision and assignment of the party organization.

Important in establishing the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos is also making all party members properly understand the demands of the party rules and regulations and the standard of party life and thoroughly observe them.

In the party rules and regulations and the standard of party life are enunciated all the principled requirements which the party member must observe in living and acting as a member of the party organization.

When properly understanding and voluntarily observing the demands of the party rules and regulations and the standard of party life, he can highly display the ethos of working and living thoroughly abiding by the party organization and go forward to execute the decision of the party organization without fail.

Therefore, party organizations must positively lead all party members in deeply studying the party rules and regulations and the standard of party life and thoroughly embodying them in real life.

To regularize, habituate party life is an important requirement in establishing the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos among party members.

To say to regularize, habituate party life bespeaks to systematize it to make party members regularly conduct organizational ideological life in accordance with the demands of the standard of party life and make them wherever, whenever live in accordance therewith. Therefore, to regularlize, habituate party life

constitutes a positive method which makes it possible to enhance the view of the organization among party members and establish the ethos of one and all living and working under the guidance and control of the party organization.

Party cells must lead all party members in voluntarily, faithfully participating in regularization life such as study meetings, lecture meetings, holding the correct viewpoint and stand toward regularization life.

In particular, party organizations must go forward to correctly organize and guide the party life of party members to suit the demands of the new party life summation system set forth by our party.

The new party life summation system is the most positive form of strengthening the party life of party members and a basic part of the content of regularization life.

Party organizations, by making all party members voluntarily participate in party life summation and making the party life summation organized and conducted in an atmosphere of a strong ideological struggle, must turn it into enhancing the party members' view of the organization and establishing their voluntary party life ethos and must strive to prevent a matter, once criticized, from repeating itself.

Important in establishing the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos is also correctly organizing party assignments and making all party members always move.

Party members through the process of carrying out party assignments come to temper their party spirit and nurture their correct viewpoint and attitude toward the party organization.

Party organizations must organize party assignments in the direction of thoroughly arming party members with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party and enhancing their role in every way.

Party organizations must routinely organize a party assignment for each party member without exception, help him with a tight grip on the assignment to precisely execute it, and regularize the task of timely summing up the assignment following its prosecution.

Party members must never approach in terms of job performance whatever assignments the party organization gives but deeply bearing in mind that the assignments are all a task for enhancing the combat strength of the party and energetically moving the revolution forward, must carry them out timely without fail.

To enhance the role of the party cell is an important guarantee for establishing the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos among party members.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party cells are the infrastructure of the party, the base for party life. It is precisely party cells which are charged with the responsibility for organizing and guiding the party life of party members." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 114)

The party life of party members is organized and guided by the party cell.

The party cell is the base for party members to conduct party life throughout their whole lives, entrusting everything to it, and the base-level organization of our party which helps and leads party members in voluntarily, faithfully conducting party life, holding the revolutionary view of the organization. Just as a man can be healthy only if all the cells of his body smoothly function, only if the party cell, the infrastructure, briskly moves and goes forward to commendably conduct party life guidance, is it possible to make all party members faithfully participate in party organizational life with the correct view of the organization and establish a wholesome life ethos partywide.

Party cells must ceaselessly raise the demands made of party members to positively participate in cell life with the correct stand and viewpoint toward party organizational life and conduct party life on a high politicoideological standard.

In enhancing the militant functions and role of the party cell it is important to improve the work method and habit of party cell secretaries and decisively raise their political job performance qualifications.

Party cell secretaries, holding political work, work with people, as the first process of all tasks, must establish a concrete method to successfully carry through the policy of the party, always living together with the masses, and go forward to solve all questions to suit the demands and interests of the masses. Party cell secretaries, never standing on ceremony or formality at any time, must live a simple, frugal life and go forward to lead the masses by personal example.

At the same time party cell secretaries, by steadfastly striving to enhance their own political job performance qualifications deeply aware of the responsibility of being primary-level commanding personnel of the party, must go forward to more thoroughly organize party cells.

In enhancing the militant functions and role of the party cell, it is important that the responsible functionaries of party committees direct keen attention to party cell work and strengthen guidance for it.

The responsible functionaries, personally going down to the cell, must ascertain the situation in the party life of party members, formulate correct measures, and lead them with meticulous care in enhancing the functions and role of the party cell.

Ours is a vibrant, revolutionary party ceaselessly struggling and advancing, brooking no stagnation, however slight. The task to enhance the revolutionary view of the organization and establish the voluntary party life ethos is glorious and rewarding work to strengthen the combat strength of the party and insure the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

By thoroughly carrying through the guidelines of the party for thoroughly establishing the revolutionary view of the organization and the voluntary party life ethos we shall further strengthen and develop ours into a revolutionary party possessing invincible might and go forward to energetically hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE PATRIOTIC THOUGHT OF 'CHIWON'

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3 Mar 82 pp 26-32

[Article by Kim Kyong-su: "On the Occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the Formation of Korean National Association"]

[Text] It is the 65th anniversary of the formation of Korean National Association, an association formed by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, outstanding leader of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

Greeting this day, our people look back with deep emotion on the brilliant patriotic activities and priceless achievements of Mr Kim Hyong-chik who had dedicated his whole life to the sacred revolutionary cause solely for the sake of independence of the country, freedom and liberation of the people.

The Korean National Association was formed in March 1917 by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, who had set out on the road of revolution with the patriotic thought of "chiwon" ["Don't forsake your noble aspiration"].

The Korean National Association formed by Mr Kim Hyong-chik was a revolutionary organization whose objectives it was for the Korean nation, acting in concert, to achieve national independence and establish a genuinely civilized state. The Korean National Association was an anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization most thorough in the anti-imperialist stand and biggest in the scope of organization and activity in our country at the time.

The Korean National Association under the matchless leadership of Mr Kim Hyong-chik greatly contributed to the development of the national liberation movement of our country by indoctrinating broad cirlces of people in the spirit of national sovereignty and uniting them in the organization and energetically launching the struggle to achieve national independence with the strength of the Koreans themselves.

Indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik charted the path of the dawning revolution amid the bloody struggle to realize his patriotic thought of "chiwon" and scored the immortal achievement of providing a firm road to bringing about change of direction of our country's national liberation movement from the democratic movement to the communist movement.

The priceless achievements compiled by Mr Kim Hyong-chik on the sacred road of fatherland restoration have been deeply engraved in our people's hearts and they shine brilliantly in the struggle history of our people dedicated to the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people.

1

Indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik's patriotic thought of "chiwon" is a lofty patriotic thought that had energetically inspired the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our people.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon" held by Mr Kim Hyong-chik is a revolutionary patriotic thought postulating that one must resolutely oppose aggression and enslavement, oppression and exploitation; one must warmly love the country and the people; one must trust the strength of one's own country's people and nurture it and with it, achieve the independence of the country and the liberation of the people and build a happy new society.

In the patriotic thought of "chiwon" are contained the rock-hard convictions that in order to achieve the independence of the country, one must have big aspirations and if the farsighted aspirations are to be realized, one must go forward to fight undaunted whatever barriers and trials might stand in the way; and a warm patriotic heart and a resolute revolutionary spirit that one must achieve the independence of the country and build a new society with the strength of one's own people and that one must carry forward this revolutionary cause from generation to generation until attaining it without fail.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon," crystal clear in its national idea, was on a lofty plane that no prior patriotic thoughts could come close in terms of its revolutionary aim and resoluteness.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon" put forward by indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik was a genuine patriotic thought reflecting the demands of the new historic period then prevailing in our country on account of the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Korea, which was an exclusive colony of the Japanese imperialists, on account of their barbaric harsh rule and plunder without parallel in the world, was in the state of an extreme deprivation of political rights, economic bankruptcy, and cultural darness." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, pp 261-262)

The Japanese imperialist aggressors, from the first day of their occupation of Korea, enforced the most barbaric, harsh colonial policies, the likes of which are unprecedented in history, and subjected our people to untold suffering and humiliation. Our people were at a crossroads: to remain forever as slaves to the Japanese imperialists or rise up in a do-or-die fight and retake the robbed fatherland. Our people resolutely rose up in defiance of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Before and after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists our people had ceaselessly launched the anti-Japanese righteous army movement, the independence army movement, and the patriotic cultural movement.

But all these movements and struggles, on account of their limitations, had failed to achieve their objectives at the bayonet of the Japanese imperialists, only to leave blood lessons behind.

Such a state, in which the anti-Japanese national liberation movement found itself at the grave juncture when the Japanese imperialist aggressors must be thrown out and the country and the people must be saved, urgently called upon the patriotic personalities and pioneers to quickly overcome the weaknesses of the anti-Japanese movement and lead the national liberation struggle along a correct road.

As precisely at such a historic juncture Mr Kim Hyong-chik put forward the patriotic thought of "chiwon," a new road of development came to be opened up for our people's anti-Japanese movement which had been going through a grave crisis.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon" was above a genuine patriotic thought which had embodied the spirit of national self-dependence that Korean independence must be achieved by the strength of the Koreans themselves.

Mr Kim said as follows:

"The Korean must never lose the Korean spirit, wherever he may be. Korean independence is not something that someone else will bring to us. History has taught us that dependence on foreign forces is none other than the road to ruination of the country."

To hold fast to the spirit of the Korean, the consciousness of national self-dependence, was a precondition for carrying out the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle with own strength and an important guarantee for its victory.

The spirit of national self-dependence and the thought concerning national self-reliance that national independence must be won solely by the strength of the nation itself--this is the basic idea running through the patriotic thought of "chiwon" and one of the important criteria for the height of its loftiness.

The spirit of national self-dependence running through the patriotic thought of "chiwon" was diametrically opposed to the fluneky thought of dependence on foreign forces and a stand of national self-dependence taken negating the fluneky thought.

The fluneky thought, which had inflicted enormous harm historically, as it was into modern times, at last drove our country into the fate of a ruined country.

Flunkeyism, spawned among the feudal ruling circles, had become even more extreme in the last days of the Yi Dynasty, and each one of them indulging in ugly power struggle, getting a ride on the coattails of his foreign master, led the country to ruination, in the end.

The bourgeois nationalists, the self-styled "leaders" of the independence movement after Japanese imperialist occupation, still indulged in the delusions of grandeur

of flunkeyism, oblivious to the lesson of history, and on account of that, our country's national liberation movement had to go through serious twists and turns.

The history of a ruined country and the serious lesson of the national liberation movement have shown clearly that flunkeyism, the thought of dependence on foreign forces, is indeed the road to the ruination of the country, driving the fate of the country and the people into a cataclysm.

Indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik, from the lesson of history and the experience in struggle, had thoroughly repudiated flunkeyism and the thought of dependence on foreign forces, and put forward the stand and spirit of national self-dependence as the patriotic creed which must be firmly maintained in the anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

In the patriotic creed of Mr Kim Hyong-chik which started from the spirit of national self-dependence were contained the firm convicitons that there was no one who would voluntarily bring independence to us as a present and that if our national strength was united, it would be quite possible to pull down any bastion of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and win the restoration of the country.

The spirit of national self-dependence energetically pulsating in the patriotic thought of "chiwon" was the patriotic stand which put the national idea up front.

To put the historically formed national idea up front is a basic demand of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle for regaining national sovereign rights. In particular, it was a priority question in realizing the aim and demand of the nation, further inspiring the anti-Japanese patriotism and the spirit of national unity of our people, to put the national idea up front under then prevailing conditions that on account of the fascist colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists the sense of national identity of the Korean people who had been living as a single nation with a long history behind them was paralyzed.

Indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik, feeling the pains of the deplorable situation more than anyone else that the sovereign rights of our nation with a long history of creation and struggle and a brilliant cultural tradition behind it should have been so ruthlessly trampled by robber Japanese imperialism, personified the aim and demand of our people for the liberation and national independence of the fatherland. Thus deep in the teacher's heart had been engraved the patriotic aim to fight to defend this beautiful land of ours from generation to generation and the burning aspiration to forever glorify the dignity and glory of the resourceful and intrepid nation.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon," because it reflected such national idea, highly inspired the national self-esteem and patriotism of our people.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon" held by indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik was also a genuine patriotic thought which illuminated for the first time the direction and method of the national liberation movement based on the spirit of national self-dependence.

Mr. Kim Hyong-chik said as follows:

"In pursuance of the unanimous aspiration of our nation and in step with the changing times we must make an all-out struggle to vanquish Japanese imperialism with our own national strength and build a new society guaranteeing the rights of the proletarian masses. To that end, we must widely disseminate the advanced thought among the broad masses, awaken them, and make the proletarian masses energetically rise up in the sacred war of fatherland restoration."

In our country, before and after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists, many "patriots" were each crying "patriotism," but what they were seeking politically was different from one another. Some of them were taking to restorationism bent on restoring the old feudal kingdom based on feudal loyalty while others, championing the class interests of the bourgeoisie, were dreaming of establishing a bourgeois state such as a bourgeois republic or a constitutional monarchy. They were all trying to establish an anti-people sociopolitical system which, protecting the interests of the minority exploiting class, would rule, oppress, and exploit the people, and to make themselves the dominators, rulers of the people.

Basically distinct from this, the patriotic thought of "chiwon" was a progressive and people-minded patriotic thought and as such, reflected the aspirations of the proletarian masses such as the workers and peasants.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon" first of all ardently sought to strike down the Japanese imperialist aggressors and build a new society, a new state in the land of the independent fatherland which, free from exploitation and oppression, would protect the rights and interests of the people. And it even enunciates the method of struggle that in order to win national independence and sovereignty, it is imperative to enlighten and awaken the broad proletarian masses with the advanced thought, make them rise up in the sacred war of fatherland restoration and fight, bearing arms.

Don't be sad, hungry masses!
Arise, trampled compatriots!
To the showdown fight dedicate yourselves
And shiver with wrath will your swords.

Beating back the Japanese, the diabolical enemey of ours
And climbing the Tongju Moon Pavilion once again, let us
Sing our hearts out, Long Live Independence!
And build a new society of the proletarian masses.

As is seen in this poem personally composed by Mr Kim Hyong-chik, his patriotic thought was filled to the brim with the revolutionary will and patriotic convictions that the masses of people must be made to rise up courageously and fight the Japanese imperialists, instead of eating their hearts out for having lost the country, in order to build a new society where the proletarian masses would be living well.

The farsighted plan of Mr Kim Hyong-chik to vanquish Japanese imperialism, mobilizing the proletarian masses, and build a new society where the proletariat would be living well was one that combined the struggle for national liberation and the struggle for social liberation as one and tightly bonded together the love for the fatherland and the love for the working people. This also aimed for bonding together national self-dependence consciousness and class consciousness. It is

precisely here where the progressive nature and innovative significance of the patriotic thought of "Chiwon" are, where the ideological source which makes it continued forthwith as the socialist patriotic thought based on the revolutionary world view of the working class, is.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon" held by indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik was also permeated with the indomitable fighting spirit that the fight must be waged to the end until the firm belief and farsighted aspiration for fatherland restoration was realized. This was one of the important characteristics of the patriotic thought of "chiwon."

Mr Kim Hyong-chik said as follows:

"If we cannot make the country independent, what good does it do to keep on living? Even if this body of mine is torn asunder and ground into powder, I must fight the Japanese imperialist scoundrels and win. If I fell in the fight, my son would pick it up where I left off and fight, and if my son fell in the fight, my grandson would pick it up where my son left off and fight, until we won the independence of the country at all costs."

This word of Mr Kim Hyong-chik's graphically shows his indomitable fighting spirit and invincible convictions to break through any trial, however difficult, and stop at nothing until winning the independence of the country.

The vigor of the pine tree which, standing forever green, whatever savage windstorm may strike it, however deep snow may bury it, exuberantly greets the arrival of a new springtime, was precisely the vigor of the teacher's patriotism. So it was that the teacher had nothing but the rock-hard convictions engraved in his heart to stop at nothing until attaining fatherland restoration to the end generation after generation, even if his body was torn asunder and ground into power, even if he fell in the fight.

Firm confidence in the future and infinite revolutionary enthusiasm, the indomitable revolutionary spirit of ceaselessly continuing to chart the road of struggle, breaking through whatever barriers and trials--this was the lofty patriotic face of Mr Kim Hyong-chik.

In the patriotic thought of "chiwon" was at the same time contained the resolute anti-imperialist spirit of uncompromisingly struggling against the imperialist aggressors, the colonial plunderers.

The warmer the love for one's fatherland, the stronger the hatred against the enemy.

The patriotic thought of "chiwon" permeated with warm love for the fatherland and warm love for the people was underlined with a burning sense of hatred against the enemy of the nation and the people.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik had always held the resolute anti-imperialist stand that against the imperialists, the colonialists, whose inherent nature is aggression and plunder, one must always fight uncompromisingly to the end without any illusion or expectation and that the independence of the country must be won by a positive struggle, not by the method of "plea" or "improvement." So it was that the teacher was always

able to courageously go forward to clear such arduous, trials-filled rugged road of struggle against robber Japanese imperialism.

Indeed, the patriotic thought of "chiwon" was the most progressive, genuine patriotic thought basically distinct from all the other kinds of patriotism at the time, and became the source of strength that saved our country's anti-Japanese national liberation movement from the state of suffocation and brought the dawn of our nation's rebirth.

2

Indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik compiled immortal achievements in the history of our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

What is called the love for the fatherland is not some abstract concept but an ideological feeling manifested in concrete form in the practical activity dedicate to the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people. Therefore, patriotism, only if underlined with patriotic action, can become a genuine one.

As did certain "patriots" at the time, by merely beating the ground and weeping the sorrow at the loss of the country or eating their hearts out looking to heaven, it was impossible to regain the country or escape the fate of a homeless race.

The true value and immense vitality of Mr Kim Hyong-chik's farsighted patriotic aspiration were demonstrated to the hilt through his patriotic activities.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik, as he moved the center of his revolutionary activities from Man'gyongdae to Ponghwa-ri to areas along the Yalu to the northeastern region of China, broke through trials laden with ups and downs and energetically, ceaselessly kept up his patriotic activities, such as political activity, military activity, and educational and cultural tasks. Steadfastly dedicating his whole life solely to the liberation of the fatherland and the interest of the people was the teacher's firm creed and principle of struggle and life.

What occupied an important place in Mr Kim Hyong-chik's patriotic activities embodying the patriotic thought of "chiwon" was the task of uniting the anti-Japanese patriotic forces.

An important factor in the victory of the revolutionary struggle lies in how to organize and mobilize the masses of people. Therefore, the task of inspiring the revolutionary consciousness of the broad masses and of uniting them into revolutionary ranks always constitutes the first process of the revolutionary struggle.

Indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik, viewing it as a basic question in attaining independence with our own national strength to unite the anti-Japanese patriotic forces, put all his efforts into enlightening the anti-Japanese masses of all strata such as the workers and peasants with the advanced thought and uniting them into one political force.

Educational work constituted an important part of the content of Mr Kim Hyong-chik's patriotic activities.

Personally establishing schools at various places at home and abroad such as Sunhwa School at Man'gyongdae and Myongsin School at Kangdong, Korean Primary School at Patoukou and Paeksan School at Fusung, Mr Kim Hyong-chik exerted every effort for the task of bringing up youths and juveniles as reserves of the revolution.

Through his energetic educational activities such as the education task and indoctrination task, activities of writing compositions and performing arts, reading meetings and athletic meets, the teacher indoctrinated youths and juveniles in anti-Japanese patriotic thought, nurtured their national spirit, cultivated their patriotic fighting spirit, and heuristically taught them the method of struggle to attain national independence.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik energetically launched the task to enlighten the workers and peasants with the advanced thought and unite them into the organization. This was a brilliant patriotic activity precisely reflecting the revolutionary aim of the proletarian masses and the demands of the times moving forward following a new revolutionary ideological current.

At the historic Ch'ongsu-tong Conference and Kwantien Conference enunciating the need to take to the road of a proletarian revolution, the teacher put it forward as the basic demand for the strategic realization of the proletarian revolution to mobilize the masses, and positively led this task. Teaching that in order to chart the road of struggle with self-reliant national strength, efforts must be made to unite the masses and develop their consciousness, the teacher led the way in briskly launching the task to drive home the advanced thought in the areas where the workers were concentrated and in the rural areas and in more positively pushing ahead with the task to unite the proletarian masses. And he went forward to personally expand the anti-Japanese mass organizations in various areas at home and abroad, on the one hand, and arm the working people with the anti-Japanese patriotic thought and class consciousness.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik launched the task of disseminating the advanced thought in close combination with the struggle against minjok kaeryang chuui [the reactionary, bourgeois ideas for improving the racial plight within the framework of the colonial rule of foreign imperialist aggressors].

Exposing such sophistries as "racial restructuring," "class cooperation," and "production promotion" advanced by the exponents of minjok kaeryang chuui for what they were, i.e., a stratagem to ideologically disarm people and pacify the people's anti-Japanese struggle, Mr Kim Hyong-chik stressed that the rising new ideolgoical current was indeed favorable to national harmony and formed the ideological cornerstone of national unity. In particular, setting forth the principle of strengthening the struggle against minjok kaeryang chuui at the historic P'op'yong Conference, the teacher lead the way in thoroughly crushing the machinations of the exponents of minjok kaeryang chuui which had stood in the way of disseminating the advanced thought and had tried to take the proletarian masses off the road of revolution.

By Mr Kim Hyong-chik's positive activity minjok kaeryang chuui suffered a great blow and the advanced thought was driven home to the patriotic people with ever growing traction power.

That Mr Kim Hyong-chik formed the Korean National Association and energetically led its activity occupied an important place in the teacher's patriotic activity to nurture anti-Japanese strength.

Deeply understanding the inherent weaknesses of the anti-Japanese organizations launching sporadic activities without a struggle program and method at the time, Mr Kim Hyong-chik organized the Korean National Association, an underground anti-Japanese revolutionary orgnization, and opened up for the whole nation the road to making an all-out effort for national independence under a correct struggle program, and laid a sound foundation for national unity.

The Korean National Association as the largest anti-Japanese revolutionary organization encompassing all areas at home and abroad at the time, by going forward to achieve the unity of the anti-Japanese patriotic forces and further consolidating the mass base of the revolutionary struggle, opened up a new situation in which to independently develop our country's national liberation movement and victoriously move it forward.

It had important significance in creating patriotic forces to achieve the unity of the anti-Japanese independence movement organizations. At the time, under conditions that the nationalists in the higher echelons of the independence movement had each formed insignificant independence movement oranizations and made it an occupation of indulging in factional strife to expand their "sphere of influence," unless the unity of the independence movement ranks was achieved, it was impossible to expand and strengthen the anti-Japanese forces and bring about the independent development of the anti-Japanese movement.

While positively supporting their anti-Japanese elements from the stand of national self-dependence, Mr Kim Hyong-chik dealt blows to their factional activities, and patiently indoctrinating them in national self-dependence spirit and advanced thought, steadfastly led them along the road of national unity. And establishing a conference for promoting the union of national organizations, he isolated the bigoted nationalists in the higher echelons and led the way in integrating the independence movement ranks. Thus the factional activities of the independence movement activists were markedly overcome, and it became possible for the independence movement organizations, which had been acting independent from each other, to take common step in the anti-Japanese struggle. This was the precious fruition of national unity admirably embodying the patriotic thought of "chiwon" and became an important factor in energetically moving the anti-Japanese national liberation movement forward.

What occupied a brilliant place in the patriotic activity of indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik was also the armed activity against Japanese imperialism.

Seeing through that to go with empty hands against the enemy possessing a mighty armed force could not escape failure, Mr Kim Hyong-chik defined it as the overall factor in realizing Korean independence to bear arms in fighting the Japanese imperialists with self-reliant national strength, and enunciated the realistic methods for the realization.

The teacher's guidelines for armed activity were a brilliant development of the patriotic thought for crushing the Japanese imperialist colonial rule with self-reliant national strength and attaining national independence, and positive guidelines which made it possible for the national liberation movement to embark on the road of a proletarian revolution.

Mr Kim Hyong-chik, based on the tactics of "unmolhwa chongchomhwa yowon" [?camouflage everything into a terminal of wildfire], formed a new armed organization and positively guided the activity of the armed ranks.

In preparation for the armed activity about to be launched on a large scale, the teacher sent members of the Korean National Association and advanced youths to military schools such as (?Sahoe) Chungmyong School and brought them up as military cadres.

On the other hand, energetically guiding the struggle of the youths brought up at the revolutionary organizations and militry schools as the pivotal force to acquire weapons, and the armed ranks to launch vigorous military activities, he struck fear into the Japanese imperialist scoundrels and gave the people faith in fatherland restoration.

In this way brilliantly embodying the patriotic thought of "chiwon," indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik compiled great achievements in the development of our country's national liberation movement.

By Mr Kim Hyong-chik's patriotic thought of "chiwon" and patriotic activity the Korean national liberation movement came to firmly set out on the new road of change of direction to the communist movement from the democratic movement and a new history began to dawn in our country.

The immortal feats and precious achievements which indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter Mr Kim Hyong-chik scored, embodying the lofty will of "chiwon," have been brilliantly carried forward and developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, genius of the revolution, the sun of the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, early on setting out on the road of revolution deeply engraving in his heart the farsighted will of Mr Kim Hyong-chik, founded the immortal chuche ideology and under its radiant rays, organized and led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and launched under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song developed the Korean people's national liberation struggle onto a new higher stage and from that time on, the Korean revolution came to dynamically move forward along the road of sovereignty following the banner of chuche. Thus the historic cause of fatherland restoration so wanted by Mr Kim Hyong-chik was brilliantly attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an end was put to the suffering-filled history of our people, and our fatherland came to firmly set out on the road of writing a new history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, providing in this restored land of the fatherland the most superior socialist system where the working people enjoy

an independent, creative life to their hearts' content, has transformed ours into an independent, sovereign state in its own right which no one may touch, a socialist power.

Today our party is energetically leading the struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the Paektu forests.

Under the tested leadership of our party the historic march is being accelerated toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, and the great task to remold man, society, and nature in accordance with the demands of chuche and build the communist society is being energetically pushed forward on a new higher level. It is the high glory and pride of our people that our country and people that even had lost their identities in bygone days, are demonstrating before the whole world their pride as the country of chuche, as the people of chuche and are hastening the socialist, communist cause.

Our people are confidently moving forward, deeply engraving it as a firm creed in their hearts through their personal experience in struggle and life that when moving forward, loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the leadership of the party, they can quickly build the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized.

Infinitely bright and splendored is the road ahead for our people who go forward to dynamically fight for the attainment of the chuche cause under the leadership of our party, loyally revering the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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TO PORTRAY IN DEPTH THE PROCESS OF FORMATION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WORLD VIEW IS THE BASIC REQUIREMENT IN CREATING AN ARCHETYPE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3 Mar 82 pp 33-38

[Article by Kang Nung-su]

[Text] To portray in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view is one of the most important questions arising in the production of works of literature and arts.

Revolutionary literature and arts, by creating the archetype of a chuche-oriented social being and impressively showing how the broad circles of social beings grow up into revolutionaries, into new communist social beings, positively contribute to the revolutionary indoctrination of people. The key to the full performance of such role by literature and arts lies in that creative staffers portray in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view by the characters such as the leading character in their works.

The lofty ideomental feature of the communist social being is not something that is spontaenously attained. This is formed through steadfast ideological indoctrination and practical struggle and comes to be attained only if the revolutionary world view is established and revolutionization stepped up through certain stages of development of consciousness. Therefore, it comes to arise as one of the most important questions in producing works of literature and arts to graphically show through concrete life and struggle the process of formation of people's revolutionary world view.

Our party, by comprehensively enunciating the intrinsic nature and the law of the process of formation of the revolutionary world view and the ideoaesthetic demands and method of protraying it artistically in depth, has clearly shown the road of creating an archetype of the chuche-oriented social being, the genuine leading character of our era.

It is an indispensable requirement flowing from the mission of socialist literature and arts as the communist anthropology to portray in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If the film is to serve to stir people and enhance their revolutionary preparedness, it is imperative first of all to truthfully, vividly portray the events dealt with in the film and the process of formation of the revolutionary world view of the leading characters." ("On Socialist Literature and Arts," p 383)

The cast of characters is the most basic element of portrayal in literature and arts. The philosophical profundity and richness, truthfulness and vividness of artistic portrayal of the contents of the works of revolutionary literature and arts, and their ideoaesthetic functionas all have to do with the portrayal of an archetypal social being and are guaranteed by it. In particular, it constitutes the basic condition for enhancing the ideoartistry of the work to portray in depth the character of the positive leading character charged with the leading role in realizing the ideological theme.

What makes our literature and arts the communist anthropology precisely lies in that the archetype of the genuine social being of our era, the chuche era, is given prominence as the leading character. By truthfully reflecting the struggle and life of the masses of people through a typical portrayal of the genuine leading character of revolution and construction and by profoundly elucidating human questions which have significance in holding and adding luster to politically independent stand and attitude, socialist literature and arts hold it as an important mission to positively contribute to the revolutionary indoctrination of people.

To portray in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view of the leading character constitutes a firm guarantee that enables literature and arts to correctly carry out the mission of the communist anthropology which must contribute to people's revolutionary indoctrination, giving prominence to the communist social being of our era, the chuche era, as the archetype.

To say to bring up people as fervent revolutionaries, genuine communists, means, in the final analysis, to turn them into social beings with the revolutionary world view established.

Only if they have established the revolutionary world view, can people have a correct understanding of the realities, and politically, sharply analyzing and assessing everything, devotedly struggle for the sake of the interests of the masses of working people. Only people with the revolutionary world view established can stand undaunted by whatever barriers and trials and unshaken by the effects of all kinds of morbid ideas, and devotedly struggle to build the socialist, communist society, crushing the exploiting class and exploiting society. Literature and arts portraying the heroic struggle of the revolutionaries for national liberation, class liberation and the creative life of the working people building socialism, communism all serve people in establishing the revolutionary world view. Therefore, revolutionary literature and arts can genuinely contribute to working people's revolutionary indoctrination only if they portray in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view by people of different strata such as the workers and peasants not only in works holding the revolutionary tradition as the theme or dealing with the question of revolutionization, working classization of working people but also in works dealing with all other themes. It is precisely here where an important part of the ground that it is imperative to portray in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view in creating the archetype is.

It also is an important demand stemming from the intrinsic characteristic of literature and arts which are an anthropology, to delve into the mental world of the social being and portray in depth the process of formation of his revolutionary world view.

Literature and arts are a form of social consciousness. The intrinsic characteristic of literature and arts distinct from other forms of social consciousness lies in reflecting the social being and his life true to nature in terms of portrayal, with concreteness and truthfulness.

Only by creating characters as live as seen in the realities can literature and arts become an anthropology. Apart from live social beings there could be no literature and arts, and an anthropology is unthinkable, to begin with. Only by depicting in works of literature and arts live social beings breathing, thinking, and acting as seen in the realities can the portrayal of social beings be characterized by vivid individualities and the life convas can come alive naturally, graphically.

In the realities there are people who, setting out on the road of revolution, go forward to further consolidate their revolutionary preparedness amid life and struggle, and there are people who, embarking on the road of struggle with an understanding of the revolution gained through twists and turns of their complex life, are reborn as independent social beings. People's ideological consciousness undergoes change not only in the process of growing up to be revolutionaries but even after the establishment of the revolutionary world view. Only if people, even after establishing the revolutionary world view, continue to consolidate and develop it through steadfast ideological training and revolutionary practice, can they go forward to add luster to their precious political life on the one road of revolution up to the last moment of life.

Therefore, if in the creative works of literature and arts the cast of characters is to be portrayed concretely, vividly as live people, it is imperative to logically show the process of character building in step with the changing and developing real life and portray in depth the process of formation of the world view.

Thus literature and arts, when truthfully, vividly portraying as seen in the realities the process of growing-up of the leading character who grows up into the revolutionary, establishing the revolutionary world view amid life and struggle, can portray him as archetypal character and turn him into a character with a vivid individuality. Only then people can truly sympathize with the process of growing-up of the leading character who goes forward to struggle, awakened in terms of class and seething with hatred against the enemy, and it is possible to make them clearly realize what revolution is and why it is necessary to fight revolution, and consolidate the preparedness that whoever sets his mind to it, he can fight revolution, and also must fight it.

Today when the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front, it arises as an even more urgent question in producing creative works of literature and arts to portray in depth the process of the formation of people's revolutionary world view.

Most important in realizing the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is turning all members of society into social beings with the chuche revolutionary world view established, into communist revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

What constitutes the basics of the ideomental features of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is that he has faithfulness to the party and the leader engraved in his heart as a firm revolutionary creed, as lofty revolutionary ethics. Such faithfulness that is engraved in the heart as a revolutionary creed and ethics is based on the revolutionary leader view and is highly manifested through the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

As enunciated by our party, to say to become the genuine revolutionary holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit bespeaks to become a resolute fighter who loyally attends and upholds the leader of the revolution in the formidable class struggle, and resolutely protecting and defending the thought of the leader, goes forward to fight, even unhesitatingly offering his life, to realize it.

Our revolutionary literature and arts can acquit themselves fully of the lofty mission facing them in the attainment of the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology only by showing in depth how people deeply learn by experience the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of our party through life and struggle and how they grow up to be genuine revolutionaries holding the indomitable revolutionary spirit to go forward to fight, dedicating all of their youth and lives in order to realize the great chuche ideology, trusting and following none the leader and the party.

Our party, based on having elucidated that it constitutes the basic demand of the creative works of literature and arts to portray in depth the process of the formation of people's revolutionary world view, has graphically enunciated the law of the formation of the revolutionary world view and its intrinsic content.

The process of the establishment of people's correct stand and attitude toward the world is very complex, but it is the general law which operates in the process of formation of the revolutionary world view.

People's revolutionary world view is formed through the stage of understanding the intrinsic nature of the exploiting class and exploiting society, the stage of attaining based on said understanding the thought of hating the exploiting class and exploiting society, and the stage of holding the revolutionary preparedness to overturn the outdated, decayed capitalist society and build the socialist, communist society, a scoiety free from exploitation and oppression. It can be said that people's revolutionary world view has been completely established only when they have understood the revolution, gained the preparedness to fight revolution, and at the same time, attained the lofty ideomental features of the communist.

There is no such thing as a born revolutionary or an accomplished revolutionary. Even if one has established the revolutionary world view, it is difficult to call him an accomplished communist. In the complex process of fighting revolution, it is possible that one will temporarily throw in the towel or waver, but regaining strength and courage in the process and rising up again and launching struggle, he will more thoroughly temper himself.

The chuche revolutionary world view is the genuine world view of the working class of our era, the chuche era. This stands on the revolutionary leader view. The chuche revolutionary leader view, by making people engrave faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in their hearts as a firm creed, as lofty ethics, makes them indomitably fight on to attain the chuche cause, loyally revering the great leader and following the leadership of the party, whatever the adversity.

With the general law of the process of formation of the revolutionary world view and its intrinsic content graphically enunciated by our party, it has become possible for our literature and arts to show people with brilliant portrayal a live model of the social being going forward to establish the revolutionary world view.

In order to portray in depth the process of the formation of people's revolutionary world view, it is imperative above all to concretely delve into the inner world of the social being. This is one of the important methods enunciated by our party to portray in depth the process of the formation of people's revolutionary world view.

The mental height of human character is manifested through the inner world which is formed through the thought, will, and feeling unified into one and through their interaction. Therefore, if the process of the development of people's consciousness, the process of the formation of their world view is to be portrayed in depth, it is imperative to concretely delve into the infinitely diverse and rich inner world of the social being and enunciate it to the last delicate detail.

To say to portray the inner world of the social being, deeply delving into it, bespeaks to truthfully portray the world of experience how people feel and embrace what in their complex, diverse life and what change it exerts on their world of thought, will, and feeling. Therefore, if the inner world of the social being is to be portrayed, it is imperative to concretely show how people in the arduous, complex revolutionary struggle overcome trials with what resolute revolutionary will and creed and how deeply they engrave in their hearts loyalty to the party and the leader, observing revolutionary integrity.

If people's inner world is to be portrayed in depth, it is imperative to correctly set a turning point in making revolutionary consciousness sprout and develop, a turning point in character building, and delve into and truthfully enunciate the process of experience in which people feel and embrace them precisely at such turning points. If the works of literature and arts were to simply portray a youth who works as a hired hand, indignant at the inhuman atrocity of the landlord, comes to fight the landlord in direction confrontation once, or an intellectual who makes up his mind to fight revolution and comes forward to struggle, merely seeing the demonstration struggle of the working class once, they would not only go against the logics of life but would be unable to give people a correct understanding of the revolutionary.

If incidents alone were to be pursued without deeply delving into the world of experience of the cast of characters through life, it would be impossible to show people's ideomental features in a diverse, rich way and it would also become impossible to unfold the process of character building in a way deep in significance.

As for people's inner world, it is also imperative to concretely delve into it to suit the logics of life and character and portray it so as to make the characteristics of individuality stand out.

People's revolutionary consciousness is formed in a manner different from one another depending on such concrete conditions as their class status, environment, and life experience, and even in living the same kind of life, people feel and embrace it in different ways. For purporting to show the general law of the formation of the world view in portraying the archetype of the revolutionary, it will not do to prtray all the characters in the one and identical way, disregarding the indivdidual characteristics of the characters and the concrete conditions of life in which they find themselves. In creating the archetype of the revolutionary, it is imperative of necessity to effectively show the intrinsic side of his character, markedly bringing out his individual characteristics.

Our party has also enunciated that in order to portray in depth the process of the formation of people's revolutionary world view, it is imperative to commendably show the twists and turns the broad circles of common people come to experience in the process of growing up to be revolutionaries.

What is called revolution is not some mystic thing that certain special people alone can do but one that anyone is quite capable of doing, once he sets his mind to it, but it is not something that is by any means handily done to establish the revolutionary world view and keep on conducting communist training. People grow up to be revolutionaries, each going his own way, but it is not in the nature of law that anyone can spontaneously become the revolutionary without going through this or that wist and turn. Neither does it mean that just because he did set out on the road of revolution, he could live out his life altogether as the revolutionary.

Only by portraying in depth the complex process in which one overcomes trials of the revolution and at last grows up to be the revolutionary while boldly showing the twists and turns that could arise in the revolutionary struggle, is it possible to make people nurture their revolutionary will and faith.

It also performs great functions in heightening an artistic interest to portray in depth the process of the growing up, laden with twists and turns, of the leading character. It is in the scheme of things that there are dramas in the destiny of the leading character filled with many twists and turns, and only if there are dramas, is it possible to vigorously stir people's hearts.

Indeed, the guidelines of our party for portraying in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view are a unique theory which has given a flawless answer to the question of portrayal of the leading character in the creative works of literature and arts, and as such, have immense significance in the developing revolutionary literary art thought.

The guidelines of our party for portraying in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view constitute the guiding principle which makes it possible for our revolutionary literature and arts to acquit themselves fully of their lofty mission for energetically contributing to the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The guidelines of our party for portraying in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view are displaying great vitality because of their greatness and truthfulness.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today our literature and arts are admirably fulfilling their mission as a textbook of life, a weapon of struggle, which revolutionarily indoctrinates party members and working people and energetically inspires them to creative labor and building of a new life." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 22)

Our literature and arts have become the chuche literature and arts creating the archetype of the chuche-oriented communist social being which constitutes the model of people's life and struggle in revolution and construction.

The developing features of the country and the people are determined not by the economic dimensions alone such as the volume of production of material wealth but before that, by the ideomental features and mental power of the people, and they come to be graphically reflected in the image of the leading characters created by contemporary literature and arts. Our literature and arts are impressively showing what kind of people ours is, a heroic people that has vanquished two groups of the most ruthless and evil imperialists in one generation, a people that has transformed the impoverished, backward country of ours in such a short historical period into a rich, strong, civilized socialist state, and have emblazoned history forever with the brilliant reality of the chuche era dynamically moving forward loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and following the leadership of the party.

If the communist society is the highest ideal society of mankind, the chuche-oriented social being is the archetype of the communist social being personifying the lofty ideal of mankind. The leading characters created by our literature and arts, because of their lofty mental world and noble features, teach people the truth of genuine living and are becoming the standard bearer of the times inspiring thousands, tens of thousands of people to the sacred struggle for attainment of the chuche cause.

The archetypal chuche-oriented social beings created by our literature and arts above all lead people in attaining the genuine revolutionary leader view, a view showing how the revolutionary soldier should revere and attend the leader.

This is eloquently proved by the brilliant portrayal of revolutionary fighters in the outstanding works produced in the recent past by our literature and arts under the sagacious leadership of our party, works such as full-length novels "Formidable Battle Zone," "The Tumen River District," "Springtime at a Base" in the library of "An Immortal History" and feature film "The Star of Korea." They are genuine chuche-oriented young communists who, having grown up as revolutionaries in the bosom of the great leader, loyally revere the great leader with the clearest and cleanest of loyal hearts and entrust their destinies altogether to the leader and fight with total devotion for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the respected and beloved leader.

A profound answer is given to the basic question in the revolutionary struggle, i.e., how and with what posture and stand the revolutionary soldier should attend and uphold the leader, by the feature film "The Star of Korea" which dramatically shows with brilliant portrayal of the leading characters, the young communists, who, having learned by experience with all their hearts the greatness of the

respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the arduous yet glorious period when the road of the Korean revolution was being charted, loyally revere and uphold the leader as the unitary center for the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, as the guiding star of the Korean revolution. They, the young communists, are chuche-oriented revolutionaries who, engraving loyalty to the great leader in their hearts as a revolutionary creed and ethics on the rugged road of revolution where they must share life and death and turn corners of trials all together, have their hearts burn with the one mind that they cannot leave the side of the leader even in death.

The image of the communists growing up as the great leader's genuine soldiers amid the flames of the formidable revolutionary struggle is also impressively portrayed in the full-length novel "Springtime at a Base." The infinite feeling of adoration of the leading characters toward the fatherly leader is portrayed in a most heartwarming manner in a writing by Yu Hyon-min, one of the leading characters in the novel.

He expresses his earnest feeling of adoration in his writing, stating that what constitutes the whole of the great leader's character is "with love for social beings, sacrificial service spirit for the masses of people as the pivot, matchless reasoning power and sensitive feeling, thorough principled character and uncompromising spirit against the enemy, an ocean of broad-mindedness, iron will and uncommon wisdom ... all these admirable qualities coalesced in him as the leader," goes on that the respected and beloved leader "is the one and only illustrious leader the bloody history of Korea and the masses of people have given birth to. Comrades! Do not be surprised! Comrade Kim Il-song whom all people adore and follow is a young general but 22 years old."

Precisely through such portrayal our literature and arts show meaningfully how loyalty to the great leader, the creed and will of our people, came to strike roots and be consolidated and developed, and energetically inspire our people and youths to walk the one road of loyalty forever from generation to generation for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause, loyally revering the great leader with that earnest aspiration and creed held by the young communists day in, day out of the arduous, formidable struggle.

With the guidelines of our party brilliantly embodied for portraying in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view, our literature and arts also have been able to philosophically reflect with profundity on a high anthropological plane the mental world of the three revolutions vanguard and unsung heroes, the leading characters of our era.

People's revolutionary world view is formed and developed not only in the course of the revolutionary struggle to overturn the exploiting society or of a revolutionary war to strike down imperialist aggressors but in the course of creative labor to conquer nature and develop the economy as well. Accordingly, when the works of liberature and arts reflecting today's reality seething with innovation and creation and the rewarding life of our people, portray in depth the process of people's revolutionization, working classization, they will consitute a vivid model for the revolutionization, working classization, and conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

As enunciated by our party, to ceaselessly search for new life and delve into the mental world of the leading characters arises as an important requirement in creating works of literature and arts deep in philosophy and high in ideoartistry.

What makes feature films "The Fourteenth Winter" and "Young Heart" so warmly stir people lies precisely in that they richly, deeply portray the lofty mental world of the leading characters ceaselessly training themselves to attain self-perfection on the one road of loyalty.

Feature film "Young Heart" through the portrayal of three revolutions team member Ch'ae-suk, the leading character, meaningfully enunciates the profound truth that the heart which beats for oneself alone is a dead heart and only when one dedicates all of one's heart to the party can it be said that one loves the fatherland.

The cry of Ch'ae-suk's warm heart that to her, a member of the revolutionary vanguard dispatched by the party, there is no room to step back and if the three revolutions team were to step back, the revolution would step back--how warmly this touches people's hearts!

All this success scored by our literature and arts, by portraying in depth the process of formation of the revolutionary world view, graphically shows the correctness and vitality of the unique literary art guidelines of our party for creating the archetypal chuche-oriented social being who will be the model for people's life and struggle.

It constitutes the most important task facing our writers and artists to continue to thoroughly carry through the party's chuche-oriented literary art guidelines whose correctness and vitality have been energetically proved through practice.

Our writers and artists, by loyally upholding the leadership of the party and going forward to brilliantly embody the chuche-oriented literary art guidelines, shall more admirably create the archetype of the communist positively contributing to the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and add even more brilliance to the heyday of the chuche arts unfurled by our party.

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THE STRUGGLE TO REMAKE MOTHER NATURE AND THE ORGANIZATIONAL GUIDANCE WORK OF THE PARTY COMMITTEE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3 Mar 82 pp 39-45

[Article by Kim Pyong-nul]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, unfurling a new grand chuche-oriented plan for remaking Mother Nature at the historic fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, enunciated the programmatic guiding principle for all party, all country, all people to vigorously launch into Mother Nature remaking projects, and set it forth in this year's New Year's Address as the most important task facing us in socialist economic construction to energetically launch Mother Nature remaking projects.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The most important task facing us in the socialist economic construction of the coming year is that of vigorously pushing forward nature-remaking projects." (Book "New Year's Address," 1 January 1982, p 6)

The new guidelines for remaking Mother Nature set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland and seeking out 200,000 chongbo of new land, the construction of Namp'o Flood Gate and T'aech'on Power Plant are unique Mother Nature remaking guidelines brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology in the nature-remaking area.

What is called the nature-remaking task is a struggle to liberate people from the constraints of nature, turning unfavorable natural conditions favorable or harnessing the blind forces of nature to advantage.

Through such struggle people make natural conditions turned into an environment more convenient to building an independent, creative life.

The 4-point nature-remaking guidelines set forth by our party are a grand nature-remaking program for stepping up socialist, communist construction.

What makes our party's policy for remaking Mother Nature a grand program for stepping up socialist, communist construction lies in that this policy makes it possible to brilliantly embody the communist principle in the question of the people's food, developing national farming by leaps and bounds.

Food is an indispensable element in people's living, and this question is solved significantly by agricultural development.

Only by satisfactorily solving the question of food with efforts put into agricultural production is it possible to make people deeply understand the vitality of the socialist system and energetically demonstrate the superiority of socialism over capitalism in the agricultural area. Reality shows that the question of food and agricultural production is a crucial political question in defending the dignity and glory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his keen insight into the importance of the solution to the question of food in socailist construction, early on in the first days of socialist construction set forth the slogan that rice is none other than socialism, and has since sagaciously led the struggle for the realization.

Thus brilliant victory has been scored in developing agriculture and solving the question of food, and our people are now living an affluent life free from worry about food even with relatively small areas of arable land. This, it can be said, is a world-class miracle.

Rice is not only of the first and foremost importance in building socialism but so is in building communism as well. Rice is none other than communism. Unless the people are fed stomachful, it is impossible to energetically launch socialist construction and again, unless the question of food is satisfactorily solved, it is impossible to move forward toward communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had early on advanced the proposition that rice is none other than socialism,recently once again put forward the new proposition that rice is none other than communism. If communism is to be built, it is imperative to quickly develop agricultural production and realize the communist principle of from each according to abilities and to each according to need in the question of food, to begin with.

Today in our country an important method to further develop agricultural production is to increase by far the area of arable land, extensively reclaiming the tideland and seeking out a lot of new land. Under today's conditions of our country that with the rural technological revolution energetically pushed forward and the chuche farming method carried through the grain yield per chongbo has reached a very high standard, only if the area of arable land is greatly increased, reclaiming the tideland and seeking out new land, is it possible to satisfactorily insure the demands of food for the growing population and the raw materials and feed needed in the quickly developing light industry and livestock industry, and build up grain reserves in greater quantities.

If 300,000 chongbo of tideland are reclaimed and 200,000 chongbo of new land sought out, from these lands alone our country will be producing each year several million tons of grain and building up grain reserves in greater quanities, and firm prospects will be opened up for implementing the communist measure in the question of food in the future.

Our party's policy for remaking Mother Nature is also a great program to expand land and transform the rivers and mountains of the fatherland into a people's paradise, a more beautiful and better place to live.

To renew the face of the land, foresightedly remaking nature in the country, and transform the rivers and mountains of the fatherland into a good place to live, a people's paradise, is the lofty duty of the communists to insure an independent, creative life for the people as the genuine masters of nature and society.

Communism is the highest stage of human society where people, completely freed from all kinds of constraints, will be enjoying an independent, creative life to their hearts' content.

In order to completely liberate people from all kinds of constraints and insure them an independent, creative life, it is imperative to remake not only society but nature as well.

Nature constitutes an important life environment for people. Only by going forward to turn the natural environment favorable to people's life, positively remaking nature and preventing natural phenomena inflicting harm on people's life is it possible to insure the people an independent, creative life and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The grand 4-point construction task set forth by our party is a glorious task to change the face of the land beautifully, transform the map of the fatherland for the first time, and provide admirable life foundations where our people will be enjoying an infinitely rewarding living.

The target of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland occupied, the whole area of the west coast will be further extended seaward from the mainland and the millennia-old map of our fatherland will be transformed for the first time. Again, the Namp'o Flood Gate constructed, the water needed in the to-be-reclaimed tideland and already existing extensive irrigated areas in the whole of South P'yongan and South Hwanghae provinces will be resolved, and the tens of thousands of chongbo of farmland in the lower reaches of the Taedong and Chaeryong will be completely freed from seawater and tidal waves. And when the construction of T'aech'on Power Plant is completed, a power plant which we are building in our style in order to solve the question of water for the tideland to be reclaimed in North P'yongan Province, the plant will be generating electricity on a secure basis, unaffected by any major drought, and will not only be satisfactorily insuring the demands of electricity in the western region of our country but will be making the rivers in the northwestern inland areas utilized in an integrated way, and extensive man-made lakes and reservoirs will be emerging along with big waterways such as canals several hundred li long. This realized, it will open up admirable prospects for fish farming and waterborne transportation in the areas and it will be possible to amply insure water needed in the tideland-turned farmland in the whole area of North P'yongan Province even in the face of prolonged extreme droughts, and with the waters from the Taeryong River harnessed, the farmlands in the whole of the T'aech'on, Pakch'on, and Unjon areas will be forever freed from major floods.

The chuche-oriented policy set forth this time by our party for remaking Mother Nature is a great policy which has tremendous significance in advancing the fatherland reunification cause as well.

Once we bring about a new turnaround in agricultural production, commendably carrying out the 4-point Mother Nature remaking task, it will give a great hope

and encouragement to the south Korean people suffering from hunger on account of the anti-people agricultural policies enforced by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang, and will more energetically inspire them to struggle for democratic freedom and fatherland reunification.

Again, only if we epochally increase agricultural production and hold food reserves in greater quantities, will it be possible after reunification of the fatherland to amply supply the hungry south Korean people with food and quickly stabilize and improve the standard of living for them.

Truly, the new chuche-oriented policy of our party for remaking Mother Nature is a brilliant blue print to step up socialist, communist construction, bringing about a turnaround in agricultural production, and transform the rivers and mountains of the fatherland into a people's paradise, a better place to live, and sagacious guidelines for hastening fatherland reunification.

Today in our country are dynamically under way rewarding Mother Nature remaking projects to realize the farsighted plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the sagacious leadership of the party.

The party members and working people of North P'yongan Province, too, with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, to the fatherland and the people, are energetically launching the battle of 4-point construction for the remaking of Mother Nature unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The position North P'yongan Province occupies in brilliantly carrying out the 4-point Mother Nature remaking task is very big.

The construction battle waged in North P'yongan Province to reclaim tideland is an awesome Mother Nature remaking task to gain enormous new arable land equal in area to the currently existing wet paddy fields in the province.

In the past period under the sagacious leadership and the meticulous oversight of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our glorious party the North P'yongan Province Party Committee scored success in no small measure and gained certain experience in the struggle to remake nature.

The significant experience North P'yongan Province gained in the nature-remaking task in the past period shows well that it is an important guarantee for scoring success in the nature-remaking task aimed at erecting creations for the ages to strengthen the organizational guidance work of the party committee. The awesome task to remake Mother Nature can be successfully carried out only if party organizations set party members and the masses in motion and organize and mobilize their creative strength and wisdom.

In particular, how the party's economic policy is carried through in local districts depends on how the provincial party committee goes forward to grasp the economic task.

We have led all party organizations and party functionaries in strengthening party organizational guidance work for the nature-remaking task with the correct understanding that the nature-remaking task along with human remolding

work is one of the basic revolutionary tasks facing the party of the working class after the establishment of the socialist system and a lofty political task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people who have been freed from exploitation and oppression.

Above all on the stand that all tasks begin with the formulation of correct execution measures and methods and that accordingly, success of the task to remake Mother Nature, too, comes to be influenced in large measure depending on how the party committee formulates the measures, the provincial party committee has put efforts into the task to properly formulate the measures and meathods to carry through the decision of the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee.

With a view to enhancing the role of party organizations at all levels such as the provincial party committee in the task to remake Mother Nature, we have led party organizations in substantially holding party meetings to successfully insure this task and making them formulate concrete measures, broadly discussing the direction and methods of energetically pushing ahead with this task with a tight partywide grip on it.

Functionaries of the provincial party committee, first of all organizing together with functionaries of the relevant branches field surveys of targets of the tideland to be reclaimed and new land to be sought out and the T'aech'on Power Plant project and based on the work targets concretely ascertained, scientifically formulated measures to reclaim the tideland, seek out new land, and build the T'aech'on Power Plant.

In surveying and grasping the construction targets, we paid keen attention to thoroughly surveying and grasping all conditions, in terms of their mutual relationships, such as the state of affairs in the vicinity of the construction targets, the communications and transportation conditions, the sources of earth and rocks needed in the projects, facilities and power, and the prefabricated construction materials production conditions. And, based on the concrete survey materials, clearly establishing the sequence and pivotal links of construction, a scientific plan for composing forces, the immediate goals and prospective goals of the nature-remaking projects, tasks by stages and their prosecution methods, we led the way after broad ciscussions in intensively carrying out the construction to suit the specific conditions of the province.

Where we put primary emphasis in the organizational guidance work of the party committee for the struggle to remake Mother Nature was on bringing about a new turnaround in the task by tightly bonding together the nature-remaking projects and the prosecution of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Just as in guidance work for all economic tasks, what is important in partywide guidance for the nature-remaking task, too, is energetically launching political work aimed at organizing and mobilizing party members and working people in this task.

The 4-point task to remake Mother Nature is an awesome task that can be successfully carried out only by the voluntary, conscious struggle of the entire party members and working people.

The provincial party committee, deeply explaining and driving home among party members and working people the guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for remaking Mother Nature, intensively organized and conducted political work to make them thoroughly carry through the party's 4-point construction guidelines in the spirit of absolutism, unconditionality.

At the same time, we energetically launched political work to make party members and working people learn from the example of the North P'yongan Province tideland reclamation constructors who in the past greatly contributed to brilliantly embodying the grand plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for remaking Mother Nature, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance that even under conditions that everything had been in short supply, it would be better if they were supplied with what was needed but if not, they would go ahead and produce it on their own.

In the past period the North P'yongan Province tideland reclamation constructor, who in the beginning had laid with their own strength small rail tracks for pulling mine cars, later produced tractor engines for pulling coupled-cars to haul rocks and earth and successfully pushed ahead with tideland reclamation.

We aggressively launched political work and ideological indoctrination work to make all functionaries and constructors to vigorously launch in union into the struggle to remake Mother Nature with such heightened awareness that they would stop at nothing until carrying through whatever difficult and backbreaking work to the end with their own strength.

We also led the way in constantly improving propaganda and agitation work to suit the character of the nature-remaking struggle. The provincial party committee energetically launched economic agitation, maximally utilizing broadcasting trucks to suit the specific conditions that eocnomic agitation must be launched by the sea, and at the same time, formulated measures to positively encourage the constructors and construction volunteers, building a broadcasting ship for launching economic agiation on the sea. And, intensively channeling modern means of propaganda and agitation into the isolated islands and tideland reclamation sites where no people had ever set foot before, we energetically launched in diverse forms and by diverse methods economic agitation tugging at the heartstrings of the constructors.

Experience shows that once the functionaries deeply penetrate production sites and set the thought of the producer masses in motion, it is possible to successfully step up whatever difficult nature-remaking projects.

It is an important requirement in stepping up nature-remaking projects to strengthen partywide guidance for the prosecution of the technological and cultural revolutions.

If the forces of nature are to be successfully overcome, there have to be powerful mechanical and technical means, the scientific knowledge essential to remaking nature, and a scientific engineering method of construction.

In particular, it arises as a very important question in occupying the height of reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland to put nature-remaking projects

on scientific and technological foundations and energetically push for technological innovations in the nature-remaking struggle. To reclaim the tideland to gain extensive additional territorial land is a difficult battle to fight the sea and an awesome task to transform the natural environment, and as such, unless technological innovations are kept abreast with the tideland reclamation projects, it is impossible to confidently push ahead with tideland reclamation projects requiring a great deal of labor, materials, and funds.

From this, the provincial party committee, while making party organizations and party functionaries correctly understand the significance of technological innovations in the nature-remaking projects, led the way in enhancing partywide concern for the projects and energetically pushing ahead with the projects in partywide terms.

We put efforts into strengthening the material and technical foundations for remaking nature, on the one hand, and led the way in making the relevant enterprises and constructors produce with their own strength still more of self-propelled barges with more than 5 times greater capacities than the barges of bygone days, the 30-ton class heavy-duty mine cars, floating excavators and positively realize the mechanization of the nature-remaking projects, widely adopting many valuable technological innovation proposals.

In particular, we planned and coordinated work with the technicians so as to make them devote all their wisdom to solving the technical questions arising in the struggle to remake Mother Nature, and led the way in making the technological innovation movement boldly launched among the producers.

We held many times consultative meetings of technicians of the machine-building, shipbuilding, extractive, and design branches and blasting specialists and after repeated discussions, we accomplished what would have been beyond imagination in bygone days--we got the blasting of [word unknown] done and secured at a stroke the necessary amount of large gravel to cut off the thousands of chongbo of tideland on Taegye Island from the sea. And we sought out methods capable of bringing about fresh technological innovations in the struggle to remake Mother Nature such as a fleet of merchant ships equipped with conveyors capable of mechanizing the operation of loading rocks, designing and manufacturing an excavator with a long arm with 2-3 times greater capacities than the conventional excavator and enlarging the scooping bucket of the floating excavator.

Thus, even though we had not received certain mechanical facilities or received fewer of them than scheduled to be supplied to us by the state, we were able to seek out the potential for reclaiming an additional 12,500 chongbo of tideland even as fulfilling the tideland reclamation plan assigned North P'yongan Province as much as 1 year ahead of schedule.

At the same time, constantly raising the scientific and technological standards of the construction functionaries, we led them in launching the nature-remaking projects in accordance with the demands of the scientific and technological standards, ceaselessly inventing new advanced engineering methods of construction to suit the given working conditions and prevailing situation.

Experience showed us that only if the revolutionary fervor of the masses was underlined with high technology could fresh innovations happen in the nature-remaking task.

It occupies a very important place in successfully launching the nature-remaking project to strengthen partywide guidance so as to make the administrative economic functionaries commendably conduct operational planning, command, and economic organizational work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations must energetically push economic work and commendably help economic functionaries, positively putting them up front. Party organizations must see to it that economic functionaries, with an attitude befitting the master of the revolution, thoroughly carry through the Taean work system and responsibly conduct economic organizational work and production command." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 120)

Under conditions that the project direction and method of remaking Mother Nature have been made quite clear and the morale of party members and working people is soaring to the skies, how fast construction can be stepped up depends on how meticulously the economic administrative functionaries plan and coordinate operational planning and command, and economic organizational work.

Just as it is possible to win victory in war only if operational planning and battle command are commendably conducted, it is possible to score great success in the struggle against nature, too, only if operational planning and command are commendably done and economic organizational work is conducted well.

From this, we made all administrative economic functionaries in charge of the nature-remaking task, in a manner consistent with the intent of the party, always set a high goal, daringly think out everything, boldly plan operations, and underline them with able, intrepid command and thoroughly formulate administrative economic organizational work.

The provincial party committee positively gave prominence to and pushed the administrative economic functionaries such as functionaries of the provincial economic guidance committee to commendably conduct operational planning and command and economic organizational work for the nature-remaking task, and further enhanced the self-reliance, initiative and sense of responsibility of the administrative economic functionaries by estabishing an orderly command system for remaking nature and also an administrative discipline to thoroughly execute the deployed task.

Under conditions that the project completion time was short in terms of the enormous volume of work involved, by getting work done with efforts focused on those yearly project targets which could be done quickly and by completing on schedule without fail those work targets once begun, with project organization rationally done and working conditions commendably insured, we strengthened partywide guidance for positively utilizing what was accomplished, in agricultural production.

Under the guidance of the party organization, functionaries of the North P'yongan Province Tideland Reclamation Complex who, racing to the tideland reclamation site on Taegye Island, mounted the first battle of the new year together with the workers, launched bold operations in a daring effort to block the sea at a stroke.

By thoroughly planning and coordinating administrative economic organizational work under a daring operational plan to get done at a stroke the work in the final phase of the Taegye Island tideland reclamation project, they led the constructors in bringing about the great innovation of increasing operational efficiency 6 times the previous efficiency in the preparation for the blasting of [word unknown].

The provincial party committee, also by ceaselessly strengthening the struggle among the administrative economic functionaries to overcome bureaucratism, subjectivism, and formalism in their guidance method, made them go down to the reclamation site all the time, thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method, and ably command the nature-remaking battle, concretely grasping the progress in the prosecution of the project and timely unlocking locked-in links. We strengthened partywide guidance and control so as to make especially the guidance functionaries of state economic guidance organs such as the provincial economic guidance committee bring guidance closer to reality to suit the demands of the new industrial guidance system aimed at carrying through the Taean work system, thoroughly plan and coordinate economic organizational work in general such as facilities maintenance, labor management, materials management, financial management, cooperative production, and commendably conduct the daily necessities supply work for the constructors mobilized in the task of 4-point construction.

If the 4-point construction task, which is an unprecedentedly high goal in terms of the enormity of the content and scope, in terms of the demands of the construction speed and science and technology, is to be pushed lightning quick and brought to a conclusion quickly, in accordance with the intent of the party, the entire people must vigorously launch into the task and all units, all branches of the people's economy must energetically support the nature-remaking task. Only then is it possible to daringly launch the work of remaking nature and extraordinarily accelerate the construction speed. When the broad masses of people are positively inspired to the nature-remaking task and the entire masse, mobilizing themselves, energetically support this task materially, technically, and in terms of labor, it is possible to seek out all the existing reserves and possibilities to the hilt and go forward to successfully resolve all the barriers encountered and pending questions as well.

From this, the provincial party committee, just as it had scored a prideful success, mobilizing the entire masses, in carrying out the decision of the September 1958 plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee for expanding the irrigated area 1 million chongbo, made all branches, all units step forward in unison to carry out the task of 4-point construction.

Making all functionaries and working people deeply understand that this battle to remake Mother Nature is a task assigned them, not a task to be done by a few construction enterprises and functionaries alone, we made one and all positively support this battle with a heightened sense of responsibility befitting the master.

In supporting the battle to remake Mother Nature, the provincial party committee with primary emphasis through and through on enhancing the role of the organs and enterprises exclusively in charge of the nature-remaking task such as the Tideland Reclamation Complex and the Land Development Station, led the way in positively supporting the enterprises in every aspect to enable them to walk with their own feet.

We above all put primary emphasis on making various organs and enterprises support the Tideland Reclamation Complex with facilities and materials needed in organizing a shipbuilding and repair base, a quarry base, and a prefabricated construction materials base so as to enable the complex to walk with its own feet. And until the Tideland Reclamation Complex thoroughly organized such bases of its own we had made the organs and enterprises in the province grapple with the task of producing those mechanical facilities and other technical means which the complex would find it hard to produce on its own. At the same time, producing various kinds of small tools and parts needed in the tideland reclamation as a mass movement, we set up a system for intensively supporting each unit once a month.

We strengthened partywide guidance and control to make the functionaries of the provincial economic guidance committee, local party and administrative organs thoroughly establish a system for insuring with priority various kinds of materials and facilities needed in the task of remaking Mother Nature and unconditionally, timely insure them. And we made the functionaries of each unit, even as they went forward to grasp the production of their branch in general, formulate a concrete plan for carrying out without fail the nature-remaking task assigned their unit and go forward to carry it out without deflection by conducting positive organizational work.

Today the organs and enterprises of various branches in the province are stoking the fire of joint innovations for supporting the tideland reclamation task in accordance with the demands of the party and are energetically launching the struggle to increase production by far and deliver in greater quantities on time mechanical facilities, materials, and various supplies needed in the task to remake Mother Nature.

Under the guidance of the Sinuiju City Party Committee organs and enterprises in the city, commendably conducting the task of mobilizing reserves for supporting tideland reclamation and producing in a short period of time several units of excavators, high-speed tunneling machines and machine parts over and above the plan, sent them to tideland reclamation sites while light industry factories, increasing production of various kinds of daily necessities, delivered them to tideland reclamation constructors.

Again, in seeking out new land, we arranged to have exclusive enterprises take on large targets by organizing land development stations, on the one hand, and as to small targets, we made cooperative farms, factories and enterprises take them on and develop them as a mass movement; and in particular, in the same manner as they lend helping hands to farming each year, we made the organs and enterprises of various branches in the province take on one target each and energetically launch the battle to seek out new land.

Thus as a result that in the past period the provincial party committee strengthened organizational guidance work for remaking Mother Nature, we have been able to lay sound material and technical foundations for daringly launching the nature-remaking struggle, and greatly pushing dike-building work, have been able to open up in a few months firm prospects for overfulfilling the tideland reclamation plan projected for this year.

Also energetically pushing the task of seeking out new land, we have scored the achievement of seeking out nearly 1,600 chongbo of new land in the past few months.

Experience clearly shows that if party organizations at all levels, as intended by the party, ceaselessly strengthen organizational guidance work with a partywide grip on the battle to remake Mother Nature, they can energetically launch any task, however difficult, to conquer nature and admirably carry it out.

Today we are faced with the glorious task to energetically launch the battle to carry out the 4-point Mother Nature remaking task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's Address for the coming year.

Now that the new year's battle is under way, our party calls upon all party, all country, all people to vigorously step forward and energetically launch the struggle to carry out the 4-point Mother Nature remaking task.

The awesome Mother Nature remaking task which will be opening up brilliant prospects for the fatherland's future is a bold, daring blueprint which can only be realized under the leadership of our party infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's cause, and to brilliantly realize it constitutes none other than a responsible task to demonstrate the might of our party and insure its high authority.

All functionaries and party members, deeply understanding the uniqueness and greatness of the chuche-oriented guidelines of our party for remaking Mother Nature and the intent of the party for more energetically launching the Mother Nature remaking task as an all-out mass movement, shall go forward to more aggressively launch the battle to remake Mother Nature.

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THE NEW INDUSTRIAL GUIDANCE SYSTEM IS THE MOST SUPERIOR OUT-STYLE INDUSTRIAL GUIDANCE SYSTEM

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean Mar 82 pp 46-52

[Article by Yu Si-yong]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave his kind teachings in his New Year's Address for thoroughly embodying the demands of the new industrial guidance system as one of the important methods to successfully carry out the socialist construction battle this year.

The new industrial guidance system provided last year by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful weapon which makes it possible to more energetically step up socialist economic construction, improving the guidance and management of the people's economy to suit the demands of the developing realities.

All guidance functionaries, by deeply understanding the superiority of the new industrial guidance system and thoroughly carrying through its demands, shall further improve socialist economic management and positively contribute to successfully carrying out the enormous economic construction tasks facing us.

It is one of the important questions arising in socialist economic construction to correctly realize the guidance and management of the industries.

The industries are the leading branch of the people's economy which produces various kinds of the means of production such as the tools of labor and consumption goods. The national economic developmental standard is significantly determined by the developmental degree of the industries, and depending on how production is increased in the industrial branch the developmental speed of the people's economy comes to be determined.

In order to quickly develop the industries and energetically step up the country's overall socialist economic construction, it is imperative to correctly establish the guidance and management system for the industries.

It constitutes an important condition for consolidating and developing the socialist economic system and energetically inspiring the development of productive forces to correctly establish the industrial guidance system. Only if

the industrial guidance system is correctly established is it possible to comprehensively promote the superiority of the socialist economic system and go forward to firmly sustain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development.

The guidance and management system for the socialist industries can never become a fixed, unalterable one. It must be ceselessly improved as the produtive forces develop and the socialist economic system becomes consolidated and developed.

The basic question arising in ceaselessly improving the industrial guidance system to suit the demands of the developing realities is to gain a clear grasp of the base level, bringing economic guidance closer to the realities, and make it possible to further strengthen partywide guidance for factories and enterprises.

As socialist, communist construction progresses, the scope of the economy grows unprecedentedly big, the standard of its technical provisions rises very high, and production linkages between factories and enterprises become very complex, too Under such conditions, in order to positively step up socialist economic construction, the state must, with a unified grip on overal national economic life, go forward to thoroughly mesh the linkages between branches and production units of the people's economy.

Failing to properly solve this question arising in socialist economic construction, the functionaries could commit the error of subjectivism and bureaucratism in economic guidance. Should this come to pass, it would paralyze the revolutionary fervor and creative initiative of the masses and make it impossible to quickly develop the economy. Nevertheless, it will not do to hand over altogether to local districts and enterprises the responsibility for economic management, concluding that it is impossible for the state to guide the management activity of factories and enterprises with a unified grip on it. To weaken the unified, planned guidance of the state basically runs counter to the intrinsic nature of the socialist economic system and constitutes violation of the working class principle of guidance and management of the socialist economy.

Therefore, it constitutes one of the basic questions influencing the success of socialist, communist economic construciton to correctly establish the economic guidance system so as to make it possible to bring economic guidance closer to the realities and gain a thorough grasp of the base level.

The new environment wherein socialist, communist construction deepens also urgently calls for keeping on improving the industrial guidance system so as to make it possible to further strengthen partywide guidance for factories and enterprises.

Most important in socialist economic management is strengthening partywide guidance for economic work. Only by strengthening partywide guidance for socialist economic construction is it possible to continue to highly promote the revolutionary fervor of the broad producer masses and relying on it, positively step up the country's overall economic construction.

All this clearly shows that in improving the industrial guidance system it is imperative of necessity to direct keen attention to strengthening partywide guidance along with the state's unified, planned guidance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by establishing the new industrial guidance system with his keen insight into this basic question arising in socialist economic construction, has opened up a wide road to improving economic management to suit the demands of the developing realities and energetically stepping up the country's overall economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Last year our party took the epoch-making step of newly reorganizing the industrial guidance system in a manner suited to the developing reality." (Book "Near Year's Address," 1 January 1982, p 10)

The new industrial guidance system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has a series of characteristics distinct from the economic guidance system of bygone days.

It lies above all in that the new industrial guidance system while placing primary emphasis on guidance by the district, correctly combines it with guidance by the branch.

It is one of the principled questions arising in socialist economic management to correctly combine guidance by the district and guidance by the branch.

The economic guidance system characterized by the district and the economic guidance system by the branch characterized by production technology have different points of superiority.

The point of superiority of the economic guidance system characterized by the district lies in that it makes it possible to bring guidance closer to the field, enhance the sense of responsibility and initiative of the district, and comprehensively develop the economy of the district. Conversely, the economic guidance system characterized by the branch makes it possible to deepen specialized guidance and technical guidance consistent with the characteristic of production technology of the relevant branch and focus efforrs on key industrial segments and enterprises.

Therefore, in order to improve economic guidance and management, guidance by the district and guidance by the branch must necessarily be combined correctly.

Under the new industrial guidance system the provincial economic guidance committees organized by the characteristic of the district conduct production organization and production command with a grip on all of the factories and enterprises within their respective provinces and assume responsibility for overall provincial industrial production. And the industrial committees by the branch under the State Administration Council, instead of taking over guidance for the production of factories and enterprises, assist the provincial economic guidance committees in commendably solving economic and technical questions arising relative to the tasks of their respective branches.

This means that the new industrial guidance system is an economic guidance system which holds guidance by the district as the basics and has correclty combined it with guidance by the branch. It is precisely here where an important characteristic

of the new industrial guidance system distinct from the industrial guidance system of bygone days wherein the committees and ministries of the State Administration Council used to conduct production organization and production command with a direct grip on the factories and enterprises of their respective branches, is.

The characteristic of the new industrial guidance system also lies in that it is an economic guidance system which goes forward to successfully solve both the prospective question and immediate question in its guidance of the industries.

It is an important demand arising throughout the course of economic guidance to go forward to correctly solve the prospective question and immediate question in economic development with a grip on both of them. Without going forward to correctly solve the prospective question in economic construction, it is impossible to develop the national economy through goal-consciousness along the strategic line of economic construction set forth by the party; conversely, failing to timely, responsibly solve the immediate questions arising in the course of economi construction, it is impossible to achieve an uninterrupted growth speed of production.

The new industrial guidance system is making it possible for the industrial committees by the branch under the State Administration Council, freed in large measure from the complex current work of directly guiding production, to concentrate efforts on solving prospective questions in industrial development such as research work for prospective planning, research work for technical development, and technical preparation work for production. And as for the questions immediately arising in the fulfillment of production quotas, it makes them solved by the provincial economic guidance committees directly charged with production organization and production command.

Thus, that which makes it possible to successfully solve by a unique method both the prospective question and immediate question in the guidance of the industries constitutes an important characteristic of the new industrial guidance system distinct from the industrial guidance system of bygone days.

Another important characteristic of the new industrial guidance system lies in that it is an economic guidance system which has tied in the partywide guidance system with the administrative technical guidance system in the economic guidance area.

Under the industrial guidance system of bygone days, partywide guidance of the industries was realized by the provincial, city, and county party committees organized by the district while administrative technical guidance was exercised by the committees and ministries under the State Administration Council organized by the characteristics of production technology. Thus in bygone days, the provincial party committees were empowered to exercise partywide guidance of the factories and enterprises within their respective provinces but their authority was not underlined with an administrative technical guidance system while the committees and ministries under the State Administration Council had the authority to exercise administrative technical guidance of the factories and enterprises of their respective branches but their authority was not underlined with concomitant partywide guidance of the factories and enterprises.

But under the new industrial guidance system, with economic guidance committees organized by the province, the system of partywide guidance of the industries and the administrative technical guidance system have come to be tied in. The provincial economic guidance committee, even as it is directly attached to the State Administration Council in administrative terms, conducts work under the guidance of the relevant provincial party committee in partywide terms is where an important characteristic of the new industrial guidance system distinct from the industrial guidance system of bygone days is.

The new industrial guidance system, because of such important characteristics, is displaying great superiority in socialist construction. The new industrial guidance system is the most superior our-style guidance system which makes it possible to thoroughly carry through the Taean work system to suit the demands of the developing realities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The new industrial guidance system is a most superior industrial guidance system of our own type which adapts economic guidance to reality and correctly combines the unitary guidance of the center with the creativity of the provinces, and makes it possible to thoroughly implement the Taean work system." (Ibid., p 10)

The new industrial guidance system is an economic guidance system which makes it possible to thoroughly carry through the Taean work system to suit the demands of the developing realities.

To say to carry through the Taean work system means to carry through the principled demands embodied in it.

The Taean work system is a communist economic management form embodying the chuche ideology and the revolutionary mass line of our party. This demands to strengthen partywide guidance of economic construction, carry out the economic task at hand giving priority to political work and setting the producer masses in motion, bring economic guidance closer to the base level and make superiors responsibly help subordinates, and scientifically, rationally conduct economic guidance and management to suit the objective economic law, based on the principle of democratic centralization. Such principled demands of the Taen work system most precisely reflect the intrinsic nature of the socialist economic system and the law of the development of the socialist economy, and constitute a basic matter which must be invariably maintained firmly throughout the period of socialist, communist construction.

The new industrial guidance system makes it possible to comprehensively, more thoroughly carry through precisely such principled demands of the Taean work system to suit the demands of the developing realities. Precisely herein lies the cornerstone of the immense superiority and vitality of the new industrial guidance system.

The superiority of the new industrial guidance system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies above all in that it makes it possible to bring economic guidance closer to the base level and scientifically, rationally conduct production organization and production command.

The basic thought running through the new industrial guidance system is that of bringing economic guidance closer to the base level.

The new industrial guidance system solves the question of bringing economic guidance closer to the base level by the method of making the provincial economic guidance committee, which is directly attached to the State Administration Council, organize and guide overall industrial production within the province. By doing so the forces and means of economic guidance have come to get closest to the field where actual production activity is under way, and the State Administration Council has come to realize statewide guidance of the industries, direclty working with the provincial economic guidance committee in the field without going through an intermediary.

The new industrial guidance system, by thus bringing the state's guidance of the industries closer to the realities, makes it possible to most scientifically, rationally conduct production organization and production command.

Important in scientifically, rationally conducting production organization and production command is precisely grasping the base level and correctly organizing cooperative production.

To say to grasp the base level in economic guidance means to clearly see through the state of affairs at factories and enterprises. Only by precisely grasping the base level is it possible to thoroughly overcome subjectivism in production guidance and exercise concrete guidance consistent with the specific conditions, and properly establish the production guidance system, boosting the sense of responsibility and role of the functionaries of factories and enterprises and enhnacing the guidance authority of economic guidance organs. When doing so it is possible to scientifically, rationally conduct production organization to suit the objective realities, and the factories and enterprises, establishing the strict discipline of obeying the unified production command of economic guidance organs, can fulfill without fail the production quotas assigned them.

Under the new industrial guidance system, the functionaries of the provincial economic guidance committee close to the field, going down to the factories and enterprises all the time, work together with the producers, and relying on them, concretely grasp the state of production and the state of the activity of functionaries of the factories and enterprises, and mobilizing the inner reserves to the hilt, have the pending questions in production solved in a timely manner. Thus it makes it possible to scientifically, rationally conduct production organization and command and energetically push produciton and construction forward.

The new industrial guidance system also makes it possible to most rationally organize cooperative production.

Cooperative production is one of the basic forms of societywide production organization, and to properly organize it constitutes one of the most important duties facing economic guidance organs. Failing to properly organize cooperative production, the factories and enterprises cannot properly fulfill the production quotas assigned them. To properly organize cooperative production arises as an even more important question today when the production linkages between the

factories and enterprises have become very complex with the scope of production growing big and the specialization of production ceaselessly deepening.

The new industrial guidance system, by making the functionaries of economic guidance organs go down to the factories and enterprises, concretely determine their production and their needs, and feasibly mesh them in detail from the base level up, makes it possible to scientifically organize cooperative production in a thoroughgoing manner. Under the new industrial guidance system, because cooperative production is organized by the provincial economic guidance committees formed by the characteristic of the district, they come to organize cooperative production with other districts only for those items which could not be resolved within the district itself while putting priority efforts into strengthening and developing cooperative produciton within the district itself. This makes it possible to most successfully organize socialist cooperative production because it makes it possible to rationalize transportation organization, eliminating irrational transportation such as back transportation, repeat transportation, and long-distance transportation and do away with the procedural complexities of cooperative production.

All this shows that the new industrial guidance system is indeed a superior industrial guidance system which makes it possible to bring economic guidance closer to the realities and scientifically, rationally conduct production organization and command.

The superiority of the industrial guidance system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also lies in that correctly combining the unified guidance of the center and the initiative of the local district, it makes it possible to energetically step up socailist economic construction.

It is one of the basic principles of socialist economic management and an important demand of the Taean work system to correctly combine the unified guidance of the center and the initiative of the local district.

What constitutes the basics here is strengthening in every way the unified guidance of the center, the state's centralized guidance. Unless the state's centralized guidance is strengthened it is impossible to go forward to manage and operate the economy to suit the working class principle and the basic demands of socialist, communist construction, nor is it possible to go forward to develop the economy on a planned basis in a balanced way to suit the demands of the objective economic law.

To say to strengthen the state's centralized guidance means by no means that it will do to slight the question of enhancing the sense of responsibility and initiative of the local district. If the question of enhancing the sense of responsibility and initiative of the local district were slighted, subjectivism and bureaucratism could surface in economic guidance and it would become impossible to properly exercise guidance for production to suit the specific conditions of the local district.

Today when the scope of the economy has grown big and the industries have been developed in many-sided ways and deployed evenly everywhere throughout the country, it arises as an even more urgent demand to enhance the sense of

responsibility and initiative of the local district under the state's unified plan and the unified guidance of the center.

The new industrial guidance system, by admirably solving this urgent question, makes it possible to energetically step up the integrated development of the local economy and the country's overall economic development.

The new industrial guidance system is a revolutionary economic guidance system which above all decisively strengthens the unified guidance of the center.

Under the new industrial guidance system the provincial economic guidance committees take on and perform the functions of directly organizing and guiding production. Now, the provincial economic guidance committee is not a local economic guidance organ attached to the local administrative organ but an economic guidance organ launching its activity under the state's unified plan, directly attached to the State Administration Council. This essentially constitutes that the economic guidance organ of the center, getting closer to the field, realizes economic guidance.

The provincial economic guidance committee also conducts it activity under the guidance of the provincial party committee. Therefore, the provincial economic guidance committee comes to conduct its activity, strictly adhering to the line and policy of the party at all times.

At the same time as, under the new industrial guidance system, guidance by the district of the provincial economic guidance committee gets combined with guidance by the branch of industrial committees by the branch under the State Administration Council, the system makes it possible to thoroughly overcome the tendencies of provincialism.

The new industrial guidance system also is a superior economic guidance system which on the basis of strengthening the unified guidance of the center enhances the sense of responsibility and initiative of the local district and enables it to to fulfill on its own the economic tasks assigned the province.

In order to make local initiative displayed in economic guidance, it is imperative to give the local district the authority to take charge and guide the factories and enterprises within the district and provide it with economic guidance forces and other necessary means and conditions which will enable it to actually exercise the authority.

To say to give authority to the local district to take charge and guide the factories and enterprises within the district means to make them take direct charge and oranize the production of the factories and enterprises and assume full responsibility for the result before the party and the state. Only by giving such authority to the local district is it possible to highly inspire the sense of responsibility and initiative of the local functionaries and ulitmately, make them go forward to fulfill with their own strength the economic tasks assigned them.

The new industrial guidance system is an economic guidance system for the province under the party's unified guidance and the state's centralized guidance to take

direct charge and guide the factories and enterprises within the province and as such, highly promotes the sense of responsibility and initiative of the province for industrial production.

The provincial economic guidance committee constituting the basics of the new industrial guidance system is composed of outstanding economic guidance forces and is provided with a structural system capable of organizing industrial production within the province with a direct grip on it.

This shows that the provinces are satisfactorily provided with all the necessary conditions for admirably fulfilling their assigned economic tasks with their own strength.

Thus the new industrial guidance system constitutes an outstanding economic guidance system which has most admirably solved the question of correctly bonding together centralization and democracy, the unified guidance of the center and the initiative of the local district, which is one of the most difficult questions to solve in socialist economic management.

The superiority of the new industrial guidance system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also lies in that it makes it possible to strengthen partywide guidance for economic work and correctly bond together administrative guidance and partywide guidance.

To strengthen partywide guidance for industrial production and correctly bond together administrative guidance and partywide guidance is an invariable policy our party firmly maintains and an important demand of the Taean work system. Only by correctly realizing this demand is it possible to go forward to thoroughly carry through the economic policy of the party, firmly insuring the leadership of the party for socialist economic construction and solving all questions by the partywide method, the political method. Again, only then is it possible to correctly organize the production activity of working people, amply insure the necessary economic and cultural conditions, and through political work translate their heightened revolutionary fervor into a substantive production achievement.

The new industrial guidance system, by tying in the partywide guidance system with the administrative technical guidance system for the guidance of factories and enterprises on a provincial unit basis and by making economic organizational work conducted under the collective guidance of the provincial party committee, has admirably solved the question of strengthening partywide guidance for industrial production and correctly bonding together partywide guidance, political guidance, and administrative technical guidance.

Thus the new industrial guidance system is the most superior our-style industrial guidance system which makes it possible to bring economic guidance closer to the base level to suit the demands of the developing realities, correctly bond together the unified guidance of the center and the initiative of the local district, strengthen partywide guidance for industrial production and commendably realize the mass line and the principle of scientific nature in the sphere of economic guidance. Carrying through the new industrial guidance system is where the true road to improving economic management to suit the demands of the Taean work system is, where a firm guarantee for further consolidating and developing

the socialist economic system and energetically stepping up the development of productive forces is.

Today we are faced with the glorious task to bring about a greater upsurge in socialist economic construction, comprehensively promoting the superiority and vitality of the new industrial guidance system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the coming year we must enhance the capability and role of state economic guidance organs such as provincial economic guidance committees in a manner suited to the demands of the new industrial guidance system and improve the work methods of economic guidance functionaries, and come to have a decisive turning point in economic guidance work." (Ibid., pp 10-11)

Important in highly promoting the superiority and vitality of the new industrial guidance system is enhancing the functions and role of state economic guidance organs such as the provincial economic guidance committee.

What constitutes the basics of the new industrial guidance system is the provincial economic guidance committee. Therefore, whether or not the new industrial guidance system can amply manifest its superiority depends in large measure on how the provincial economic gudiance committees conduct their work.

Functionaries of the provincial economic guidance committee, by going deep into the production sites all the time and concretely grasping the state of production and responsibly conducting production organization and command to suit it, must see to it that all factories and enterprises normalize production on a high standard and fulfill their assigned production quotas without fail.

Under the new industrial guidance system the committees and ministries under the State Administration Council are faced with very heavy tasks. The committees and ministries under the State Administration Council, while taking charge and fulfilling tasks such as the task of technical guidance, the task of supplying and adjusting facilities and materials, the task of meshing cooperative production, and the task of studying prospective plans, must responsibly conduct the work of positively assisting the provincial economic guidance committees.

Important in highly promoting the superiority of the new industrial guidance system is also improving the work method of the economic guidance functionaries. No matter how admirable an economic guidance system has been established, unless the work method of the functionaries who move it is improved, it is impossible to score success in work.

The economic guidance functionaries, deeply mastering the traditional work method of our party and planning and coordinating work with people, must substantially organize and conduct work with the broad masses of producers by the method of one moving ten who in turn move a hundred who in turn move a thousand who in turn move ten thousand, and positively inspire their revolutionary fervor.

The might of the new industrial guidance system lies in bringing economic guidance closer to the field, in making realistic, scientific measures formulated to suit

the specific conditions, based on a thorough grasp of the base level, and in highly promoting the sense of responsibility and initiative of the functionaries and producers of all local districts, all factories and enterprises. All economic guidance functionaries, by positively struggling to maximally promote such might of the new industrial guidance system, must go forward to bring about ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in production and construction.

An important method to highly promote the superiority of the new industrial guidance system lies in decisively strengthening the role of party organizations at all levels, particularly the provincial party committee.

Under the new industrial guidance system, inasmuch as the provinces are charged with the responsibility to directly organize and guide the production of factories and enterprises, only if the provincial party committees commendably conduct partywide guidance for economic work is it possible to energetically inspire the country's overall economic development.

The provincial party committees, precisely setting the direction and method of executing the economic policy of the party and the embodiment, the state plan, must energetically launch organizational political work to set in motion the party members and working people within their respective provinces, and by thoroughly grasping and controlling the progress in the execution of the party policy, must brilliantly carry out the economic tasks assigned their respective provinces.

The struggle to embody the demands of the new industrial guidance system is a rewarding struggle to still better carry through the great Taean work system and energetically step up socialist economic construction.

By positively struggling to highly promote the superiority and vitality of the new industrial guidance system we shall bring about a decisive turnaround in economic guidance work and brilliantly adorn this meaningful new year with prideful success in socialist construction.

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TO STRUGGLE TO CEASELESSLY IMPROVE THE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR THE PEOPLE IS A LOFTY DUTY OF THE GUIDANCE FUNCTIONARIES

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[Article by Pae Ui-kwan]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating in his New Year's Address the task arising this coming year in the sphere of socialist economic construction, gave his significant teachings for energetically launching the struggle to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people.

The teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for ceaselessly improving the standard of living for the people are a programmatic guiding principle in order to more highly promote the superiority of our country's socialist system, win the complete victory of socialism energetically stepping up revolution and construction, and go forward to successfully attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

All guidance functionaries, by thoroughly carrying through the guidelines of our party for further improving the standard of living for the people, must brilliantly realize the farsighted plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and positively contribute to bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction.

It is the unanimous aim and aspiration of the masses of working people to enjoy an independent, creative happy life to their hearts' content.

Ever since classes came into being in human society and the distinctions of rich people and poor people emerged, the masses of working people have been thirsting for an ideal society where one and all will be enjoying a happy life, free from exploitation and oppression. But this centuries-old aspiration of the masses of working people was never to be realized in the exploiting society, its realization merely remaining as an ideal. The aspiration of the masses of working people to enjoy an independent, creative life has come to be brilliantly realized in the socialist society alone.

The socialist society is a most superior society where the masses of working people have become the masters of the ruling power of the state and of the means of production, and all wealth of the society is channeled into the promotion of their happiness. In the socialist society the masses of working people not only

can completely exercise their political freedom and right but have the material conditions for enjoying an affluent, civilized life amply insured as well.

In order to provide a more independent, creative life for the masses of working people in the socialist society where their independent stand and attitude has been completely realized in the area of sociopolitical life, it is imperative to step up economic construction and quickly increase the production of material wealth, and to that end, it is imperative to decisively enhance the role of the guidance functionaries.

Heavy and crucial indeed is the duty assigned the guidance functionaries in ceaselessly improving the standard of living for the people to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All questions are solved by the cadre. The cadre is the person who directly executes the policy of the party and the administrative measure of the People's Administration. No matter how good a policy and administrative measure are set forth by the party and the state, unless the cadres strive to execute them, success cannot be scored." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song, Vol 4, p 364)

It is a lofty duty of the guidance functionaries to struggle to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people.

The guidance functionaries are commanding personnel of the revolution manning important posts of socialist construction by the high political trust of the party in them. The party, trusting the guidance functionaries, have assigned to them important units of socialist construction such as factories, enterprises and cooperative farms and given them the important duty to enrich and strengthen the country and ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people, commendably managing and operating the economy. The guidance functionaries, deeply engraving such high trust of the party deservedly in their hearts, must devotedly struggle to carry through the guidelines of the party to the end. An important question arising here is positively struggling to improve the standard of living for the people.

It is the invariable policy of our party to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people. Our party, holding it as the supreme principle of party activity to promote the well-being of the people, is energetically launching the struggle for the realization. The objectives of the struggle of our party to build socialism, communism, too, in the final analysis, lie in satisfactorily filling the material and cultural needs of all working people and providing them with a more affluent, civilized life. Therefore, the guidance functionaries through the struggle to improve the standard of living for the people must highly display their loyalty to the party and genuinely contribute to stepping up socialist construction. For the guidance functionaries who are the core of the party and commanding personnel of the revolution, there is no task more glorious and rewarding than to insure a more affluent, civilized material and cultural life for the masses of people, energetically launching the struggle to improve the standard of living for the people.

Our guidance functionaries are people's faithful servants whose basic mission is serving for the sake of the people.

The guidance functionaries have all emerged from among the people, and are people who have set out on the rewarding road of revolution, vowing to serve for the sake of the people. The guidance functionaries absolutely are not bureaucrats who dictate and command the people, lording it over them, but people's servants who go forward to realize the aim and demand of the people, assuming responsibility for their living conditions before the party and the state.

For our guidance functionaries who are the people's faithful servants, it constitutes the loftiest duty and glory to serve for the sake of the people and struggle for their happiness.

Apart from the struggle to improve the standard of living for the people it cannot be said that the guidance functionaries have acquitted themselves fully of their revolutionary duty. The party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness of the guidance functionaries must necessarily be manifested in the practical struggle to improve the standard of living for the people. He who devotedly struggles to improve the standard of living for the people, he who rolls up his sleeves to promote the well-being of the people is the guidance functionary our party wants, and the genuine commanding officer who enjoys the respect and love of the people.

To struggle to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people is one of the most important questions arising before us in the present period when socialist construction is deepening and developing onto a new higher stage.

Today, setting it forth as the overall duty of our revolution to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, we are struggling more immediately to win the complete victory of socialism. To win the complete victory of socialism is the most important height which must necessarily be occupied on the road of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, and only by occupying this height is it possible to bring about a decisive turnaround in the struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

One of the most important questions in winning the complete victory of socialism is epochally improving the standard of living for the people. Unless the standard of living is ceaselessly improved for the people, it is impossible to win the complete victory of socialism.

The completely victorious socialist society will come to be achieved only when the distinctions of the urban and rural areas, the class distinctions of the working class and the peasantry have disappeared and the middle class of bygone days supports the socialist system with a true heart. In order to go forward to admirably solve such basic question arising in winning the complete victory of socialism, it is imperative to quickly improve the standard of living for the people.

Only by epochally improving the standard of living for the people and raising the living standard of all working people higher than the living standard of the middle class of bygone days is it possible to make even the people who used to belong to the middle class of bygone days support the socialist system with

a true heart without vacillation and win the complete victory of socialism, consolidating the politicoideological unity and solidarity of the masses of people into a more invincible one. Again, only then is it possible to quickly eliminate the distinctions of living conditions of the urban and rural inhabitants, the distinctions of living standards of the worker and the peasant, insure more complete equality in terms of living conditions for all working people, and go forward to successfully win the complete victory of socialism.

This bespeaks that the struggle to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people is indeed a glorious struggle to win the complete victory of socialism, and constitutes a most rewarding task facing us today.

To ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people has great significance in highly promoting the superiority of our country's socialist system and hastening the victory of our revolutionary cause by stepping up revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only through continuously improving the people's standard of living can the superiority of the socialist system be fully demonstrated and revolution and construction vigorously pushed forward." (Book "New Year's Address," 1 January 1982, p 9)

An important part of the superiority of our country's socialist system lies in that the state insures with full responsibility the material and cultural life of the masses of working people such as the workers and the peasants.

Today in our country everyone, upon coming of labor age, has a job consistent with abilities and qualifications insured by the state and receives distribution according to the quality and quantity of labor performed. Our working people have secure labor conditions and rest conditions guaranteed by the benefits of the labor protection system and the eight-hour working day system, the paid leave system and the rest and recuperation system, and in particular, the working mothers enjoy great benefits from the state. In our country the state not only provides all able-bodied working people with jobs but responsibly looks after the life of incapacitated people, and old people and children who do not have anyone to take care of them.

In our country all working people have all the necessary conditions for food, clothing, and shelter amply guaranteed by the state. In our country, everyone has the right to eat guaranteed from the moment of birth, and all preschool children and students are issued clothing from the state. Our workers and office workers have dwellings guaranteed by the state, and the peasants, too, are living in modern dwellings built by the state.

With the abolition of the tax system, a first in the world, and the implementation of the universal free medical care system and the free compulsory education system in highest form, our people have been completely liberated from all kinds of worries such as the worries about taxes, worries about medical care when taken ill, worries about educating their sons and daughters.

Truly, under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party our people are today enjoying a rewarding life to their hearts' content as the masters of the stte and society in their own rights.

But we absolutely cannot afford to be complacent with this. As the socialist society develops onto a higher stage, the demands in terms of people's living standard grow bigger. At present our working people, drawing a mental picture of tomorrow when they will be enjoying a happier life, are positivley stepping up socialist construction. Under such conditions, only by improving by far the standard of living for all working people with quality foodstuffs and daily necessities more amply supplied to them and still better dwellings and cultural welfare facilities guaranteed them is it possible to continue to energetically demonstrate the genuine superiority of our country's socialist system.

As a more affluent, civilized life is provided for the working people, they will come to feel more deeply through real life the superiority of the socialist system and continue to highly desplay their revolutionary fervor and creative initiative in the rewarding struggle for socialist, communist construction. Precisely when this happens, new miracles and innovations will happen in all branches, at all units of socialist construction, and revolution and construction will come to more energetically move forward.

If our people's material and cultural living standard ceaselessly improves, it will show the genuine superiority of the socialist system to our people going forward aiming for socialism, and more energetically encourage and inspire their struggle to build a new society, a new life.

Once we provide all working people with a happier material and cultural life, ceaselessly improving the standard of living for the people, it will give hope and faith to the south Korean people going through extreme difficulties in making a living on account of the anti-people machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean military fascist gang, and will be more energetically inspiring them to the struggle for democratization of the society and reunification of the fatherland.

Thus, to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people is not a simple economic job performance task but a glorious and rewarding struggle to win the complete victory of socialism and hasten the attainment of our revolutionary cause. Therefore, all guidance functionaries must always direct keen attention to the people's living standard and positively struggle to promote the well-being of the people.

Today we amply have all the conditions and possibilities for further improving the standard of living for the people.

The scientific and revolutionary guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for quickly improving the standard of living for the people clearly illuminate the road ahead for us, and our party is sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization. In the guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are comprehensively enunciated all the questions from the principle which must be firmly maintained in improving the standard of living for the people to the concrete task and method.

For us, there are also sound economic foundations laid for satisfactorily insuring the growing demands in terms of the people's living standard, and there are the loyal people struggling with total devotion for the realizatin of the policy of our party.

The economic foundations laid in the past period by our people practicing self-reliance and fortitude are great and so are their production potentialities. If these powerful economic foundations are effectively utilized, it will be possible to epochally improve the standard of living for the people by increasing production far more than now without any major capital outlay.

The question is: How will the guidance functionaries utilize the already created conditions and possibilities? Once the functionaries set their minds to it and grapple with it, it will be possible to promote the well-being of the people far more than now and amply provide a more independent, creative happy material and cultural life for them.

All guidance functionaries, by thoroughly carrying through the guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for ceaselessly improving the standard of living for the people, must register a new advance in promoting the well-being of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If all guidance functionaries possess a correct viewpoint concerning the people and make effective use of the already established economic foundation, our people will be enabled to live a better life." (Ibid., pp 9-10)

Most important in ceaselessly improving the standard of living for the people is for the guidance functionaries to hold a correct viewpoint toward the people.

A correct viewpoint toward the people is an important trait the functionaries must necessarily attain.

To say to hold a correct viewpoint toward the people bespeaks to hold the people dearest, always think of the people's interest first, and take the stand to subordinate everything to it. Put another way, it means that the functionaries hold the thorough preparedness to devotedly struggle for the sake of the party and the working class and the people as befits the people's faithful servants, whatever the environment.

Without holding a correct viewpoint toward the people they cannot become the genuine people's faithful servants nor can they positively contribute to improving the standard of living for the people. He who goes forward to sincerely work, quietly devoting his all with the one mind of solely serving the people, free from any personal profit or fame, is precisely a functionary holding the correct viewpoint toward the people and a genuine people's faithful servant.

The functionaries who have attained the correct viewpoint toward the people, the revolutionary mass viewpoint, come to exert themselves to improve the standard of living for the people without hesitating or wavering in the face of whatever barriers.

All guidance functionaries must positively learn from the noble people-minded features of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, holding the people dearest, devotes his all for the sake of the people. Thus, wherever, whenever they must hold the feeling of a mother exerting herself to better feed and better clothe her children, and persistently strive, racking their brains all the time, to improve the standard of living for the people.

The functionaries must go in deep among the masses as did the commanding officers of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas who, going in among the guerrillas, had meticulously looked after their life, loyally upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song that they must never forget for a moment that even when they themselves are warm on full stomach, their subordinates could be cold on empty stomach. Only then can they timely find out the demands of the people and the questions arising in people's life and timely formulate correct measures to solve them, and come up with good ideas to further improve the standard of living for the people.

The guidance functionaries, going in deep among the masses and eating and sleeping under the same roof with them, must positively struggle to provide a more affluent and happy life for the people, and meticulously look after all working people so that they may responsibly carry out their revolutionary tasks without feeling bottlenecks in their living conditions.

Today an important task arising in further improving the standard of living for the people is effectively utilizing the already created economic resources and production potentialities and quickly increasing production.

In order to further promote the well-being of the people, it is imperative to more satisfactorily solve their questions of food, clothing, and shelter. What is important here is quickly increasing production and energetically stepping up construction.

Thoroughly carrying through the principle of farming first set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must bring about a new turnaround in grain production, and putting efforts into the fishery industry, we must catch fish in greater quantities. At the same time, quickly developing the light industry, we must decisively increase the production of mass consumption goods, and launching an all-out mass movement, must build still more dwellings and cultural welfare facilities in the urban and rural areas.

If such tasks arising in improving the standard of living for the people are to be successfully carried out, the guidance functionaries must plan and coordinate economic organizational work and maximally, effectively utilize the already existing economic foundations and production potentialities, and normalize production on a high standard.

Important in commendably conducting economic organizational work is thoroughly planning and coordinating planning work.

The functionaries must thoroughly mesh all production plans such as the agricultural production plan and the consumption goods production plan to suit the realities wherein the production and consumption linkages between the branches

and units of the people's economy have become close and complex, and must thoroughly establish the revolutionary ethos of carrying them out without fail. The functionaries also must commendably formulate the consumption goods supply along with the production plan and in particular, must thoroughly formulate measures to deliver still more commondities to the rural stores.

In order to effectively utilize the already laid economic foundations, it is important to commendably conduct planning work, one the one hand, and timely insure materials and supplies. Only if materials and supplies are satisfactorily insured, is it possible to operate mechanical facilities at full capacity with full load and quickly increase production.

The functionaries must put priority efforts into the struggle to occupy the chemical height, must quickly develop the processing industries such as the metal industry and timely, amply insure the materials and supplies needed in agriculture and the fishery industry and mass consumption goods production, and must prevent from surfacing the phenomenon of diverting the materials and supplies earmarked for consumption goods production or unnecessarily stockpiling them. At the same time, timely resolving the materials additionally required in the process of production, they must see to it that the production plan is carried out without fail by the day, by the month, by the quarter, and by the index.

An important method to increase production, effectively utilizing the already laid economic foundations also lies in assiduously running the nation's economy and strengthening the conservation struggle.

The nation's economy meticulously run and the conservation struggle strengthened, it is possible to step up production and construction by that much and give a plus to further improving the standard of living for the people.

The guidance functionaries, strengthening political work among the working people, must make all working people, with an attitude befitting the master toward running the nation's economy, preserve and love the communal properties of the state and society as if they were their own, and in particularly, thoroughly doing away with the phenomenon of waste in the rural areas, must strive to conserve farming materials and supplies to the utmost. In this way by producing still more with existing labor, existing facilities, existing materials, and existing funds, they must solidly consolidate the country's economic foundations and go forward to more zestfully organize the people's life.

An important guarantee for thoroughly carrying through the guidelines of the party for ceaselessly improving the standard of living for the people lies in enhancing the role of party organizations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations must energetically push economic work and commendably help economic functionaries, positively putting them up front. Party organizations must see to it that economic functionaries, with an attitude befitting the master of the revolution, thoroughly carry through the Taean work system and responsibly conduct economic organizational work and production command." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 120)

Just as in all other tasks, if success is to be scored in the task of promoting the well-being of the people, too, it is imperative to enhance the role of party organizations. Only by enhancing the role of party organizations is it possible to energetically organize and mobilize the functionaries and working people in carrying through the guidelines of the party for ceaselessly improving the standard of living for the people and go forward to quickly develop agriculture, the fishery industry, and mass consumption goods production, timely solving the questions that arise.

Party organizations must energetically launch organizational political work with a tight grip on the overall task of promoting the well-being of the people. What is particularly important here is for all party organizations to more thoroughly plan and coordinate work with administrative economic guidance functionaries.

It is our administrative economic guidance functionaries who directly organize and command the production of all branches, all units of the people's economy and guide the supply work for the inhabitants. Depending on how the administrative economic guidance functionaries perform their basic duty, success in production and supply work for the masses of people is greatly influenced.

Party organizations, commendably conducting work with the administrative economic guidance functionaries, must make them go forward to admirably carry out the task assigned them, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with an awareness and a heightened sense of responsibility befitting the master toward revolutionary duty.

Party organizations must also teach the functionaries the work direction and method of improving the standard of living for the people and commendably insure their working conditions, and timely straighten out the tiltings that surface. At the same time, they must positively assist the functionaries in solving with their own strength various questions arising in improving the standard of living for the people, mobilizing all the given conditions and possibilities and all the potential. When precisely doing so can the administrative economic guidance functionaries boldly blueprint work and go forward to revolutionarily launch it, and highly display their sense of responsibility and initiative in further promoting the well-being of the people.

Today when a new revolutionary upsurge is being generated in socialist economic construction and the demands in terms of people's living conditions are growing bigger, the responsibility of our guidance functionaries is truly heavy and the role they must perform is very important.

All guidance functionaries, by highly displaying the party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness and devotedly struggling to quickly promote the well-being of the people, shall more energetically demonstrate the superiority of our country's socialist system and go forward to positively step up revolution and construction.

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WE MUST ACHIEVE GREAT NATIONAL UNITY, TRANSCENDING THE DIFFERENCES OF IDEOLOGY AND SYSTEM, PARTY AFFILIATION AND POLITICAL BELIEF

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 3 Mar 82 pp 59-64

[Article by Chon Kum-chin]

[Text] It is the supreme national task facing the entire Korean people to achieve fatherland reunification.

This pressing supreme national task of our people has yet to be realized on account of the machinations of internal and external splittists, and our nation, still dichotonized into the North and South, is going through the misfortune and suffering of national division. This is the greatest disaster, an unbearable tragedy for our nation, a nation of one homogeneous blood which has been living in one territory.

It is the loftiest duty facing all the Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas to struggle to achieve the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland, putting an end at the earliest possible date to such heartrending reality to which the country and the people are being subjected.

The Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas, transcending the differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief, must solidly unite under the banner of fatherland reunification, and must go forward to launch on an all-nation basis the struggle to realize the reunification of the country with the united strength of the nation.

Only through the unity and struggle of the nation is it possible to reunify the fatherland, blocking and frustrating the plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to create "two Koreas."

All Koreans, who genuinely love the country and the people and are concerned for their future development, shall positively launch into the sacred struggle to achieve great national unity and attain the historic cause of fatherland reunification.

It arises as an important question in the struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland to achieve great national unity.

To say to achieve great national unity in our country means to create a powerful independent national reunification force, solidly uniting under the banner of fatherland reunification all Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas who aim for the reunification. This is an indispensable requirement stemming from the intrinsic nature and all-nation character of our country's reunificaiton question.

The issue of Korean reunification is a question to completely realize the sovereign rights of the Korean nation, putting an end to the domination and intervention of outside forces and achieve national unity, eliminating the mistrust and confrontation between the North and South. The reunification of our country must be realized on the principle that all Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas, free from the interference of any outside force, achieve great national unity as a single nation, transcending the differences of ideology and system. Accordingly, the question of Korean reunification takes on the all-nation character that it cannot be achieved by the strength of any one class, any one stratum or either the North or the South alone. This bespeaks that fatherland reunification constitutes a crucial task bearing on the destinies of the country and the people and a common national cause in the vital interest of the entire nation. Therefore, only if all Koreans having interests at stake in fatherland reunification solidly unite and launch a dynamic struggle, is it possible to successfully attain the historic cause of fatherland reunification.

To achieve great national unity constitutes a firm guarantee for successfully realizing particularly our party's new fatherland reunification proposal--the establishment of Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to reunify the fatherland, establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is imperative to achieve the great unity of the entire nation." [No bibliographic reference given]

The proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the DCRK is a proposal for national reunification and as such, presupposes the great unity of the entire nation. Apart from national collaboration and unity fatherland reunification is unthinkable, and unless great national unity is achieved, it is impossible to establish the DCRK.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK is for the North and South to recognize and accept the ideology and system as they exist on the other side and on this basis, establish a united national government in which both sides participate on an equal footing and achieve the reunification in the form of an independent, democratic, neutral, peace-loving state. In this proposal, the basic interests and demands of our nation are reflected, and the interests of the two regions, the North and South, are taken into consideration in a fair and just manner.

The question of establishing a confederal state is a task for the unified development and prosperity of the country, and as such, cannot be solved by the strength of any minority collective or a few specific personalities alone nor can it be solved by the efforts of the people in any one of the two regions alone. In the task to establish the confederal state, all Koreans in the

North, the South, and overseas must pool wisdom and join forces, and the entire nation must vigorously launch into the task.

The historic cause to establish the confederal republic can be successfully attained only if all compatriots living in the North, the South, and overseas under different systems with different ideologies and ideas solidly unite as one.

The DCRK will be a reunified state encompassing the entire territory of the country and the entire people, and in order to establish the confederal republic, it is imperative to achieve great national unity.

Great national unity, by achieving unity based on the common national idea transcending the differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief, makes it possible to do away with the ideological contention, insistence, and prejudice of any one side in establishing the confederal state and strive for the general interests of the country and the entire Korean people. In particular, only by great national unity will it be possible to solve all questions arising in establishing the confederal republic, in a fair and just manner to suit the national will and interests.

When all Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas realize great national unity transcending the differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief, the people's long-cherished reunification of the country will be achieved with the establishment of the DCRK.

All this bespeaks that it constitutes an indispensable requirement of fatherland reunification to achieve great national unity in our country.

Important to the compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas in achieving great national unity is transcending the differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If the whole nation is to achieve great unity, it is imperative to transcend the differences of ideology and idea, system and political belief, and take the stand of putting the common national interest up front and subordinating everything to the sacred cause of fatherland reunification." [No bibliographic reference given]

To transcend the differenes of ideology and idea, system and political belief constitutes the basic premise for different patriotic forces to unite on the basis of one national idea.

Ideology and idea, and political belief are a reflection of the stand and interests of a specific class, and the differences of ideology and idea between different classes essentially stem from the class stand and interests. But such differences cannot take precedence in realizing the overall interests of the nation. Inasmuch as the ideologies and ideas, and political beliefs held by different classes, strata, constitute the base of our country and our people, the country and the people must necessarily be thought of first.

Ideology and idea divorced from the country and the people are no more than empty words, and without the country and the people it is impossible to speak about ideology or system and political party based on it, to begin with. Accordingly, all parties, factions, individual personalities representing the interests of different classes, strata, instead of insisting on their own ideology and idea, must subordinate them to realizing the national aspirations.

Moreover, the specific realities of our country more urgently call upon the compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas to achieve national unity transcending the differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief.

Today in the North and South of our country different systems have been existing over a long period, and different ideologies prevail in them. And overseas compatriots also espouse different ideologies and ideas. Under such conditions, none of them can be superseded by one ideology and system by the insistence and one-sided coercion of any one side. Therefore, it is important to achieve national unity, leaving alone for now the currently existing differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief of the compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas. To that end, neither side of the North and South should insist on its own ideology and system alone but must transcend them. Precisely when such stand is taken, the compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas, transcending the differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief, should be quite capable of achieving great national unity and realizing the reunification of the nation as much as desired.

We have the foundation for achieving great national unity, transcending the differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief.

Ours is a single nation of one homogeneous blood which has lived over a long period with one language, one culture, one set of customs, in harmony within the framework of a unified state. In our country there are no minority ethnic groups and our nation has always preserved its singularity and characteristics. Therefore, even though our people under the coercion of outside forces have to live separated in the North, the South, and overseas, none of them ever forget fatherland reunification for a moment, and as time passes they ever more desire the reunification. This earnest aspiration dearly held by all of our people is more precious than the different ideologies and sysems spawned by a temporary division of the country; again, this constitutes a firm foundation which makes it possible to achieve great national unity transcending the differences of ideology and idea, and political belief. If such common national ground is brought to life and one national idea is given prominence, our nation will be quite capable of realizing great national unity as much as desired.

The differences of ideology and idea, system and party affiliation can never become a condition obstructing the reunification of the nation.

Of course it is ideal that one unitary system should exist in one country. But reality could not always be what it should be.

Within one country people with different ideologies could live together, and within one unified state different social systems could coexist.

In fact, it is not ideology or system alone as elements that could obstruct the unity and solidarity of people within one country. Things such as the differences of language, race, and creed, too, could become factors that give rise to the confrontation and clash of different motives. But it is reality that within one country such differences do exist and such differences could give rise to temporary hardships and twists and turns, but more than that, that within one unified state different nations and races, people with different creeds and languages, do live together in harmony.

All this proves that if the stand is taken to put the interests of the nation up front, transcending the differences of ideology and idea, system and party affiliation, and subordinate everything to fatherland reunification, it is possible to achieve the great unity of the whole nation.

We also have the experience of having realized the great unity of the nation, transcending the differences of ideology and idea, party affiliation and political belief.

The post-liberation united conference of representatives of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea held in Pyongyang bears vivid testimony to this.

In the North-South united conference held in April 1948 participated representatives of 56 political parties and social organizations holding different ideaologies and ideas, and political beliefs.

Even though they held different ideologies and ideas, and political beliefs, they went forward to positively launch the struggle for fatherland reunification, achieving unity based on the common national idea in light of the destiny of the fatherland facing an immediate and present danger of division and of their lofty duty before history and the nation.

The talks between the North and overseas compatriots, christians, held in Austria last November once again proved that it is possible today for the North, the South, and overseas compatriots to solidly unite, transcending the differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief.

To speak about the fellow countrymen who participated in the talks between the North and overseas compatriots, christians, they are the people who, for lack of a precise understanding about the northern half of our republic, used to think it impossible to unite and collaborate with the North. But realizing through practical life experience that the fellow countrymen of the northern half of the republic are indeed patriots loving the country and the people with a true heart and that it is possible to join hands with them as much as desired, in spite of the differences of ideology and idea, and political belief, they courageously took to the road of collaborating and uniting with us. This shows that the differences of ideology and idea, and political belief could not become an obstacle to achieving unity and that if the posture and stand are taken to think of the overall interests of the country and the people first, it is possible to solidly unite under the banner of fatherland reunification.

If we go forward to bring to life such precious experiences of the North, the South, and overseas compatriots in having solidly united, transcending the

differences of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief, it will be quite possible to achieve great national unity. Thus, the task to achieve great national unity in our country has a basis and feasibilities.

All Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas must solidly unite under the banner of fatherland reunification, and must more positively launch into the struggle to attain the common national cause.

The great unity of the whole nation will come to open up a new situation in the struggle of our people for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Great national unity, by achieving the grand union of all Koreans in the North, the South, and overseas. will operate to insure the decisive superiority of the reunification forces over the splittist forces in the balance of forces for fatherland reunification.

If with the realization of great national unity all Koreans at home and abroad achieve national union, it will become a powerful chuche-oriented force for fatherland reunification that no force can block

Great national unity will operate to further strengthen the national chuche strength and at the same time deal a telling blow to the internal and external splittist forces opposing the reunification.

Only by isolating and weakening the splittist forces will it be possible to put an end to the interference of outside forces, the basic obstacle to the reunification, and hasten the country's reunification cause. The U.S. imperialists, relying on a mere handful of south Korea's traitorous splittists, are perpetrating their domination and intervention machinations against south Korea. Therefore, in order to block and frustrate all kinds of criminal machinations of internal and external splittists, all Koreans with a national conscience, solidly united, must jointly bring pressure to bear on the scoundrels. Only when so doing will it be possible to eliminate the socicpolitical base where the intrnal and external splittists could gain a foothold, and drive the scoundrels into predicament.

Thus, to achieve great national unity, by solidly uniting the patriotic forces of the whole nation as one and creating a powerful national chuche force, provides the feasibility to solve the country's reunification question with the hands of the Koreans themselves, free from the intervention of outside forces, to suit the unanimous aim and aspiration of our people.

Today the compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas are faced with the very heavy yet glorious task to establish the DCRK, achieving great national unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to reunify the fatherland, establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, it is imperative first of all to liquidate the military fascist ruling system in south Korea and democratize the society." [No bibliographic reference given]

It is an important condition for establishing the DCRK to liquidate the military fascist rule in south Korea and realize democratization of the society.

Democratization of the south Korean society provides a favorable environmnet which makes it possible to insure democratic freedom and right for the south Korean people, eliminate enmity and confrontation between the North and South, and achieve national unity and harmony. Only with the realization of democratization of the south Korean society can the south Korean people of all strata freely launch the reunification movement and participate with the peace of mind in the task to establish the DCRK.

Now, today south Korea's sociopolitical environment is such that the people cannot freely launch into the patriotic task to establish the confederal state.

The most harsh, shameless military fascist rule being enforced in south Korea mercilessly tramples the ideology and idea, creed and political belief the south Korean people of all strata aim for, and viciously obstructs reconciliation and unity between them.

The Chon Tu-hwan evil murder gang, which seized power by a covert method under the positive support and protection of the U.S. imperialists, are unhesitatingly perpetrating all kinds of teeth-gnashing murder atrocities and crimes, betraying their true colors as the most ruthless, evil, merciless stranglers of democracy and of the reunification movement in south Korea. Ever since the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang, an evil murder gang, took over the puppet regime, not a single day passes in south Korea without the shedding of blood of the people aiming for democracy and reunification, and the whole of the south has been ever more transformed into one big prison.

In south Korea, under conditions that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang are openly perpetrating such bestial murder atrocities and fascist suppression machinations, the people cannot roll up their sleeves in a genuinely patriotic task to establish the DCRK nor can harmony and unity within the nation be achieved. Therefore, if favorable conditions and environment are to be created in south Korea for achieving great national unity and establishing the confederal state, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist evil gang must be overthrown. At the same time, all kinds of fascist evil laws tying up the south Korean people hand and foot must be abolished and the diabolical ruling apparatuses of harsh suppression done away with. And the activities of all the progressive political parties and social organizations of south Korea must be legalized, the free political activities of political prties, organizations, and individual personalities must be insured, the unreasonably arrested and imprisoned democratic personalities and patriotic people must be released, and all the punishments imposed on them must be nullified.

Only when the south Korean society is democratized and all the root causes restraining the freedom of sociopolitical activity are elimianted can the people of the North and South go forward, solidly united, to energetically launch the struggle for fatherland reunification.

In order to establish the DCRK, achieving great national unity, it is also imperative to stop the anticommunist confrontation policy being enforced by the south Korean puppets.

Establishment of the DCRK presupposes the removal of the intervention of outside forces and of opposition to communism, and union with communism in south Korea. But the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, looking away from our confederal state establishment proposal and coming up with "reunification in the 2000's [A.D.]" are even more intensifying their anticommunist, "communism extermination" racket.

The "reunification in the 2000's" the Chon Tu-hwan gang are raving about is essentially for realizing their ambition of "reunification by vanquishing communism," "cultivating" their "real abilities" backed up by the U.S. imperialists and for pursuing their lust for power, fame and fortune.

On the other hand, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, recently mounting a large-scale military exercise called "Team Spirit '82," are disturbing peace and intensifying the state of tension in Korea, and are bringing the situation to the brink of war.

Leaving alone all the anticommunist machinations being perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang in south Korea, it is impossible to achieve the great unity of the nation and establish the DCRK.

Fatherland reunification bespeaks the realization of the grand union of the socialist forces of the North and the patriotic democratic forces of the South, and this means none other than union with communism. To say as late as today to do the reunification excluding the communists of the North is indeed a foolish fantasy. Therefore, in order to achieve the reunification of the country, the anticommunist confrontation policy must be dissolved in south Korea and a policy of union with communism implemented. It is not one or twice that history and reality have proved that those who made an occupation of opposing communism have fallen in the end. The anticommunist fascist elements of south Korea, bearing in mind that anticommunism is the road to self-destruction, must prudently act.

It is one of the basic requirements in realizing great national unity to hold fast to the principle of not forcing own ideology and system on the other side.

If great national unity is to be achieved and fatherland reunification realized under conditions that different systems and ideolgoies prevail in the North and South of our country today, the ideology and system of neither side must be absolutized. If either side of the North and South should try to absolutize its own ideology and system or force them upon the other side, then it will inevitably bring about confrontation and clash, and should this come to pass, it will bring the result of intensifying division, not unity of the nation. Precisely this being so, our party, starting from the principle of achieving the great unity of the nation, is invariably maintaining the stand of not forcing our ideology and system on the other side.

All Koreans and political parties and organizations in the North, the South, and overseas, instead of putting their own ideology and idea, and political belief up front, must subordinate them to the overall interests of the nation. Only then will it be possible to achieve great national unity and successfully attain the cause of fatherland reunification.

All these are questions that must necessarily be solved in achieving great national unity in our country and attaining the fatherland reunification cause.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, while looking away from such basic questions arising in attaining the fatherland reunification cause, were recently shameless enough to come up with preposterous "proposals" called "general elections" and "agreement" and are raving about them as if they constituted new "reunification" proposals.

But the so-called "proposals" puppet Chon Tu-hwan came up with are a permanent division proposal which has amended for the worse the "23 June" division declaration in which his predecessor had proclaimed "two Koreas" as the "policy." This is no more than a sophistry designed to cover up their true splittist colors, misleading the public opinion at home and abroad and keep the country and the people permanently dichotomized in two.

The road to negotiation for reunification and great national unity under the current political circumstances lies in providing for a united conference of 100 politicians which we proposed last February.

The 100-politician united conference will become the admirable ground for great unity capable of pooling the strength and resourcefulness of the nation under one national idea.

Therefore, the south Korean authorities, instead of obstructing the convocation of the united conference of politicians, must insure practical conditions for the realization at the earliest possible date.

Our people's cause of fatherland reunification is just. No force can stand in the way of our nation's aim for reunification.

We shall stop at nothing until attaining the historic cause of fatherland reunification, necessarily establishing the DCRK with the united strength of the compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas.

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2 August 1982

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No. 229

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY ON ANTI-U.S. BANNER FOR INDEPENDENCE

SK070838 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2330 GMT 3 Jul 82

[NODONG SINMUN 4 July editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Open Up the Road to National Salvation for Reunification Under the Anti-U.S. Banner for Independence"]

[TEXT] Ten years have elapsed since the 4 July north-south joint communique was published. On the day of the publication, the emotion we felt at the news of the announcement--still vivid in our memory--was one of absolute joy. Not simply because the state of isolation between the north and south was eased but because the people envisaged a new day of reunification dawning in the three principles for reunification of independence, grand national unity and peaceful reunification which was put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the lodestar of national reunification--and confirmed by the north and south on the basis of national reunification.

The three principles for reunification is a milestone of national reunification and national salvation which embodied the nation's supreme aspiration and national interests. It is also the nation's common program for reunification. If these principles were put into practice, our nation's division would have undoubtedly been halted and the reunified fatherland would have been filled with the people's joy and a new history of creation and construction.

Our country, however, is now covered by the dark clouds of permanent division. The reality is very grave. In retrospect, it was not because our people's aspiration for reunification was lukewarm or our people's efforts for reunification were not sufficient that our country remains divided. There is no comparison to the ardent hearts of the 50 million people of our country dedicated to reunification and national salvation.

How many patriotic South Korean revolutionaries and devoted students have shed their blood and sacrificed their noble lives on the road to national reunification!

With a strong desire for the reunification of our people, we have done everything possible to embody the three principles for reunification. Out of our aspiration for reunification, we sat with the South Korean side, ignoring the crime-infested past of the South Korean side, and repeatedly made rational and fair proposals to hasten national reunification and dissolve the state of

military confrontation between the north and south, ease tension, realize multilateral collaboration and exchanges and convene a conference for political negotiations attended by parties, factions and masses of all strata.

Even after the other party trampled on the items agreed on in the north-south joint communique and openly professed the fabrication of two Koreas as a policy, we have never ceased making efforts for reunification. Even at a time when political chaos repeatedly seized South Korea and power transitions were made, we still showed sincerity and generosity to the South Korean side by proposing to jointly open the road to reunification through collaboration and unity.

It was another clear expression of our sincere efforts for a solution to the question of the nation's reunification on the basis of three principles for reunification that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward in October 1980 the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy for a confederal state.

Despite all efforts made by our people, the question of our country's reunification has not been solved. Why? There is no fundamental cause obstructing our country's reunification among our people. Although there are different ideas, ideologies and different systems in the north and south, such differences are natural for a single country, and the differences can readily be overcome on the way to achieving the national cause of reunification.

The source of misfortune does not come from within our nation but from outside. The U.S. imperialists, who do not want the reunification of Korea, are the source of such misfortune. The developments of the past 10 years clearly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are responsible for overturning the 4 July north-south joint communique and the disruption of the north-south dialogue and the archvillians who blocked our nation's reunification.

The day the 4 July north-south joint communique was announced the U.S. State Department said that there was no plan to reduce U.S. troops stationed in South Korea even if the north and south hold dialogue and that the United States would continue the plan to modernize the South Korean armed forces. It also raved that the dialogue should be conducted on the basis of strength.

With such official attitudes publicly announced, the United States has replaced the independent principles for reunification with an aggressive occupation policy, the principles of grand national unity with a north-south confrontation policy and the principles of peaceful reunification with a war policy, thus fundamentally denying the principles agreed on in the north-south joint communique.

This shows that the United States has never been interested in the north-south joint communique, or dialogue, or Korea's reunification. This is why the U.S. imperialists have instigated the South Korean puppets to refuse all our proposals, including the proposal for north-south collaboration, and oppose any practical measures for reunification, while attempting to delay the dialogue.

While paying lip service to dialogue, the U.S. imperialists actually were bent on splitting our country forever.

Though it was announced by the puppets, the splittist 23 June declaration centered on a simultaneous UN admission by the north and south was written by the U.S. imperialists. As soon as this splittist declaration was announced, the U.S. leaders supported it before all others. It was not by accident that they said the only way to contribute to the interest of South Korea was to legalize division.

The reason the U.S. imperialists have persistently blocked our country's reunification is because they want to pursue their aggressive goal of keeping South Korea as their colony by fabricating two Koreas at any cost.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The U.S. imperialists, after occupying South Korea militarily, have turned South Korea into their colony and military base.

South Korea is a U.S. colony in which everything is controlled in conformity with aggressive demands and in the interest of the United States. The actual rulers of South Korea are the U.S. imperialists.

The South Korean regime, set up by the U.S. imperialists to make it appear independent, is nothing but a tool executing the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy. South Korea has been under U.S. imperialists' military occupation for the past 37 years, and the prerogatives of military command are in the hands of the U.S. imperialists. South Korea, which is occupied by alien imperialist troops of aggression, can never be an independent country. It is clear to everyone that the South Korean regime, which cannot even exercise the prerogatives of military command, is nothing but a puppet regime.

U.S. newspapers say U.S. policy planners on South Korea believe that the United States and South Korea do not have equal relations but subordinate relations, adding that they treat the Republic of Korea like a paper government.

Former U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen also openly said that there can be no substantial equality between the two countries in all relations. All these facts show that South Korea is not an independent nation but a colony to the United States. To make South Korea a permanent colony, the U.S. imperialists have never hesitated to oppose the reunification of our country, or to force the South Korean people and our nation to sacrifice. Thousands and thousands of South Korean people who rose in resistance for national independence and democracy, including the Seoul and Taegu citizens, Chejudo residents, workers at the Hwasun Coal Mine, peasants on Hawido Island, and soldiers in Yosu and Sunchon, have been ruthlessly sacrificed at the bayonets of U.S. military rule.

Whenever struggles for national reunification and democracy surfaced in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists responded with a brutal fascist system, the object of the South Korean people's hatred and curse, and strangled democracy by using various stooges.

Following liberation from the Japanese imperialists, the United States established a police system to be headed by Syngman Rhee in an effort to obliterate the mass struggle of the South Korean people who opposed military rule and demanded freedom and democracy. It was the United States which instigated the military gangster Pak Chong-hui to launch the 16 May coup d'etat and have him establish the notorious Yasin system to suppress the South Korean people's reunification movement which spread like wildfire following the 19 April uprising. It was also the United States which instigated a murderer like Chon Tu-hwan to fabricate the 12 December coup d'etat and have him establish a more vicious fascist military system than the Yusin system at a time when the spirit aspiring for democracy was rapidly spreading throughout the nation following Pak Chong-hui's death.

How much blood have the South Korean people shed under the cruel fascist colonial rule implemented by the U.S. imperialists by dragging out every fascist element by turns!

The U.S. imperialists have been unscrupulous about methods, paying no heed to the reasons and even to their faces, for implementing the colonial rule in South Korea. While raving about democracy and human rights, they did not hesitate to kidnap from Japan in broad daylight democratic figure Kin Tae-chung, who raised the slogans for peaceful reunification and democracy and who was broadly supported by the masses.

Following this, the bestial U.S. imperialists massacred at random several thousand Kwangju uprisers by mobilizing the heavily armed puppet army and immersed all of Kwangju in a sea of blood of our fellow countrymen, thus committing barbarous crimes.

The U.S. imperialists are devils. Indeed, the history of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is one of bloody aggression, of trampling underfoot our people's desires and interests in order to implement their colonial rule and of causing intolerable disasters for our people. This is a history of most vicious and cursed crimes, revealing to the world the filthy nature of the cunning and wicked modern imperialists.

The cruel and rude aggressors who caused the miserable disasters for the South Korean people are recklessly running amok to reduce all of Korea to a land of destruction and massacre by wielding even nuclear weapons.

Today South Korea has turned into a large nuclear base for the U.S. imperialists' strategy in the Far East. Tension in our country is being increased with each passing day.

As all facts show, the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule can by no means be consistent with out national interests. All disasters our people are suffering have been brought abount by the U.S. imperialists. If there were no aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, neither misunderstanding and distrust nor antagonism and confrontation would have taken place between the north and south and our nation would not have become a source of dangerous nuclear war.

As long as the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea, neither democratization of South Korean society nor the nation's peace and independent reunification can be achieved. Nor can the national problems be resolved.

This is a summation of and lesson from the arduous struggle waged for the last 37 years by the North and South Korean people for the fatherland's independent reunification and for democratization of South Korean society.

We should draw this lesson so that we can resolve the cause of the fatherland's reunification in accord with the interest and demand of our people. We should have, first of all, the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea, and we should put an end to their interference in the domestic affairs of our nation.

We have the plan of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] which is a most realistic and reasonable national salvation program with which we can reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully based on the principle of grand national unity.

The proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embodied the lofty ideas and principles contained in the 4 July north-south joint communique and fully reflected the concrete reality of our nation with different ideologies and systems between the north and south.

When the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea and their interference in the domestic affairs of our nation is brought to an end, our people can achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by founding an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceful confederal state.

The U.S. imperialists rave that if they withdraw an uproar will ensue on the Korean Peninsula. However, this is brigandish sophistry. Neither will an uproar be raised in our country nor will the Korean people face disaster if the U.S. imperialists withdraw.

The absence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea is good for our people desiring reunification, good for peaceloving people of the world and good for the people of the United States.

The U.S. imperialists should not miscalculate that the South Korean people will endure forever the fate of colonial slaves. They should give up the foolish idea that the Korean people will accept two koreas, abandoning the cause for the fatherland's reunification.

This is an era of independence in which hundreds of millions of people of the world who used to be oppressed and maltreated have become the masters of their destinies and taken the road of creating a new life.

Today the current of independence is sweeping the world. In South Korea, which has been oppressed for a long period of time, the current of independence is vigorously flowing. In Pusan and Kwangju, in Seoul and Chunchon, and in many other areas of South Korea, voices of rage are rising, demanding "Yankee, go

"home"! Fires were set at the U.S. cultural centers and the stars and stripes was burned. Thus, the furious flames against the United States and for national salvation are rising.

The South Korean people's will end the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and to live an independent life is strong. The U.S. imperialists must squarely look at the firm will of our people who value man's dignity and the sovereignty of the nation more than their lives. They must immediately withdraw all their aggressive armed forces from South Korea and stop interference in the internal affairs of our country.

To put an end to the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and interference, the hands and feet of their stooges must be multilated. The South Korean puppets' flunkeyist, nation-selling acts of rendering the land of South Korea as a colony of the U.S. imperialists and making the country a tribute to foreign forces should never be allowed and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which goes against the compatriots and depends on foreign forces for its future, must be eliminated.

The present situation in which the sovereignty of the nation is being trampled on in South Korea and the dark cloud of permanent division darkens the nation calls for the nation to turn out to more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle. The sovereignty of the nation which has been deprived of by the imperialist aggressors can be recovered only through struggle.

If one truly loves the nation and desires reunification of the fatherland, he should, first of all, demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops and struggle to repel the aggressive forces of the U.S. imperialists. The anti-U.S. independence banner is a banner of true patriotism which the entire Korean people must uphold. This is the way to democracy, reunification and the prosperity of the nation.

In the north and south and in foreign countries, all must be firmly united under the banner of anti-U.S. independence and wage an unyielding struggle under the banner.

Our people's struggle for the reunification of the fatherland is linked with the world people's struggle for independence.

We express the firm belief that the world's peace-loving people will continue to denounce the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their schemes for two Koreas and will more firmly wage the international anti-U.S. joint struggle to repel the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea.

Korea is one, and the nation of Korea is one. Nothing can block the trend of this era seeking independence. By the same token, nothing can block our people's advance to establish in the fatherland an independent new society without foreign forces and traitors and a reunified independent Korea.

Our people, moving forward under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidance of the glorious party center, will certainly achieve the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland under the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

CSO: 4108/182

BULGARIA, ROMANIA MARK ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK090834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 July (KCNA)--Meetings were recently held in socialist countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

A meeting took place at the Sofia Hall of Culture under the co-sponsorship of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Sofia City Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Sofia City Committee of Dimitrov Young Communist League, the National Peace Committee, the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association.

Meetings of solidarity with the Korean people were also held at the Bucharest Chemical Equipment and Machine Factory under the co-sponsorship of the Bucharest City Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association and in local cities of Poland and at a machine plant in Nagykanizsa, Zala, Hungary.

The meeting held in Bulgaria was attended by Misho Mishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; Slavcho Trunsky, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa; Demir Borachev, member of the Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association; Marin Yotov, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and R. Vassileva, alternate member of the Party Central Committee, first vice-minister of light industry and vice-chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association; and others.

Speaking at the meeting, the first vice-minister of light industry recalled that Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared in his report to the 12th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party that Bulgaria would support as ever the Korean peoples' struggle for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis without outside interference.

The meeting held in Romania was addressed by the director of the Bucharest Chemical Equipment and Machine Factory, he said:

The Romanian Communist Party and socialist Romania actively support Comrade Kim Il-song's new proposal for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

They also strongly oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and the Seoul authorities and demand the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, he stressed.

CSO: 4120/338

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS DEMAND U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK130915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 July (KCNA)—Public organisations of Cuba, Switzerland, Peru, Nepal and Jordan in their statements published on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea, according to reports.

The Cuban movement for peace and sovereignty among the people in its statement on 24 June denounced the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are constantly stepping up their aggressive manoeuvres against the northern half of the republic, seeking a permanent division of Korea, and expressed support to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Swiss peace movement in a statement dated 25 June stressed that, as long as South Korea remains under the occupation of U.S. troops, the democratisation of the South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of Korea are impossible. It demanded that the United States discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw its troops from South Korea.

The Committee for the Reunification of Korea in Peru in a statement 25 June sternly denounced the shameless new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets against the Korean people. It stressed that their "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres must be stopped at once and the U.S. imperialist aggression forces be withdrawn from South Korea immediately.

The Nepal Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Committee in its statement 27 June extended positive support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by his excellency President Kim Il-song.

The Jordanian Peace and Solidarity Committee in a statement 5 July called upon all the peace-loving forces of the world to extend support and solidarity of various forms to the Korean people in their struggle for the accomplishment of the just cause of national reunification on the occasion of the world-wide month of solidarity with the friendly Korean people.

CSO: 4120/338

U.S., JAPAN VISITS BY YI POM-SOK CRITICIZED

SK130940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 July (KCNA)--Minju Choson today comments on South Korean puppet foreign minister Yi Pom-sok's tour of the United States and Japan.

In a signed commentary titled "Disgraceful Mendicant Trip" the paper says:

The puppet foreign minister's tour of the United States and Japan was arranged by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in a bid to bring under control its present political and economic crisis at any cost with the backing of the master after repeatedly staging a "cabinet shakeup" to deliver the South Korean economy from a great chaos caused by its large-scale loan scandal.

Accordingly, the puppet foreign minister was treated in the United States not as a guest but as a puppet.

Though Yi Pom-sok visited the United States nominally in the capacity of "foreign minister," he was received by no official with real power. He met at best with the "vice-president," "deputy secretary," "acting secretary of state" and the like and begged for "promised protection" and "aid" only to show once again that South Korea is a colony maintained with the U.S. imperialists' dollar and bayonet and the South Korean "regime" is a puppet regime which cannot exist even a single day without the backing of the master.

The South Korean puppets made a begging trip to Japan, too.

On his way home from the United States the puppet foreign minister dropped in Japan and entreated the Japanese ruling quarters to give "loans" amounting to thousands of millions of dollars in the five years to come under the name of "security cooperation."

The South Korean puppets begging for "aid" is aimed to induce a huge amount of "loans" and step up war preparations against the DPRK, patch up the punctured South Korean economy, consolidate the foothold of the reactionary rule and thereby realise their wild ambition for long-term office.

In a nutshell, the puppet foreign minister's tour of the United States and Japan fully showed the sorry sight of the Chon Tu-hwan clique floundering in a

quandary within and without and the disgraceful behavior of the puppets trying to find a way out in clinging to the coattails of the masters.

Though the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to bridge over the present crisis and realize its dirty ambition for long-term office with the "aid" and "protection" of the U.S. and Japanese masters, it is a foolish attempt.

CSO: 4120/338

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

USSR MEDIA DENOUNCE S. KOREAN OFFICIAL'S U.S., JAPAN TOUR

SK141055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 July (KCNA)--Soviet papers carried articles denouncing the South Korean puppet foreign minister's tour of the United States and Japan.

PRAVDA 12 July in a commentary titled "Indirect Contribut-on" recalls that the Japanese foreign minister and the South Korean "foreign minister" held "talks" in Tokyo on the financial aid of Japan to the South Korean "government." In this dealing which began long ago, South Korea persistently requests concession on the part of Japan, feeling private support of the United States.

The paper further says:

The Japanese taxpayers will have to bear the expenses for the maintenance of the U.S. troops not only in their territory but also in South Korea for so-called "allied solidarity."

Particularly, there must be an indirect contribution of Japan to Pentagon's global strategy here.

Earlier, IZVESTIYA in a commentary 8 July said: The South Korean "foreign minister" had, no doubt, received an instruction from Washington to well propitiate the Japanese participants at the "talks" for a "loan" to the tune of several billion dollars.

The South Korean puppet clique request such large financial support of Japan, because the United States bent on keeping South Korea as the foremost military base in the Far East is standing behind them. The paper notes, and stresses:

Now the U.S. administration is bringing a strong pressure to bear upon Japan to inveigle its Japanese ally into rapidly arming South Korea.

One may guess that the United States is seeking to kill two birds with one stone--to reinforce the military potentialities of the Seoul puppets by emptying others' national treasury and, at the same time, economically weaken its Japanese "ally" who is-coming out in a more stiff competition with the United States in international trade.

The key to the long-pending bargaining between Japan and South Korea is held in the hand of the "guardian" of the South Korean "regime" and the South Korean "foreign minister" is nothing but a toy acting at his beck and call, says the paper.

CSO: 4120/338

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' FLAYS TRIALS OF KWANGJU, PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK060820 (clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As reported, at a session of the murderous trial held on 5 July, the criminal court of Seoul District handed down a 5-year, 6-month sentence to Chong Sun-chol, who was arrested and indicted in connection with the arson at the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center. The court also handed down prison terms for Pak Kye-tong, who was arrested in connection with a demonstration of Korea University students in 1980, and (Chong Chun-mu), who provided shelter to Pak.

Meanwhile, on 5 July at the Pusan District Court the 4th session of the trials of those involved in the arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center was held. At the session, the prosecution questioned 16 of those patriots, including Priest Choe Ki-sik, earlier on 2 July, the Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced 3 to 5-year prison terms for 3 students, including Kim Ho-song, who were arrested in connection with the so-called Buddhist incident.

At the murderous trials being held daily, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is beastially penalizing the patriotic youths, students and people. This is an intolerable challenge to our masses seeking independence, democracy and reunification. As for those who have been penalized or put to trial, they are all patriots who have been engaged in just activities for the unanimous desire of our masses struggling against the United States and for independence and the democratization of society.

As is known, Chong Sun-chol set fire to the Kwangju U.S. Cultural Center in December 1980 with accumulated indignation and animosity against the U.S. aggressors who instigated traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the butcher of the nation--to commit the Kwangju massacre. As for those patriotic youths and students, they set fire to the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center--the U.S. organization of ideological and cultural invasion--and disseminated leaflets demanding "the U.S. troops, withdraw from South Korea" and "the United States, stop using South Korea as a tributary and withdraw from there."

Three of those students, forming a circle among Buddhists in early 1980, engaged in consciousness-raising work for workers and peasants to encourage them

to the antifascist democratization struggle. Therefore, they all have done what they should do. Thus, they must be praised by the people. They are by no means guilty.

Nevertheless, by continuing the trials, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is ruthlessly penalizing numerous patriotic youths and students, including Chon Sun-chol, religious people and other patriotic masses. This is a traitorous act which can never be tolerated.

The outrageous Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist suppression is to thwart the growing anti-U.S. sentiment of the people and to quench their desire for independence and shore up the shaky fascist ruling system.

However, fascist oppression is not everything. The more the oppression will be intensified, the more the people's desire for independence and their anti-U.S. and anti-government struggle will grow.

This was well proved by the anti-U.S. independence moves which have been growing among our masses since the Kwangju incident and, in particular, since the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center.

No fascist oppression can thwart the firm will of our masses struggling to repel the aggressors, to recover the sovereignty of the nation and to achieve reunification. In any fascist oppression, youths and students and patriotic people of all strata will never stop the sacred national salvation struggle to oppose the United States and achieve independence.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must squarely look at the trend of times and immediately stop the criminal fascist oppression. Without condition, it must immediately release those youths and students who have been recently penalized and other patriots and prisoners of conscience and step down from power at once--in accordance with the unanimous demand of our masses.

CSO: 4108/182

CPRF INFORMATION SCORES CHON'S 'TREACHERY'

SK070446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 7 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Jury (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors sent a "delegation" to the United States some time ago to make it "lay a wreath" before the grave of Arthur who was U.S. President at the time of the conclusion of the so-called "Korea-U.S. treaty" 100 odd years ago.

In denunciation of this disgraceful act, the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] on 6 July made public information No 223. The information says:

This despicable treachery can be conceived only by the group of Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge of the U.S. imperialists, who is imbued with the U.S.-worshipping flunkeyist idea to the marrow. The South Korean puppets held "celebrations" distorting the history of the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea, and not content with this, they went to the United States across the ocean and conducted without hesitation the disgraceful behavior of making a bow before the spirit of the aggressor.

This is an intolerable insult to the patriotic martyrs who shed their blood in the struggle against the foreign aggressors and a vicious challenge to the South Korean patriotic people and students who are waging an undaunted struggle, holding high the torch of anti-U.S. national salvation.

As the whole world unanimously denounces them on the occasion of the "June 25-July 27 month of Anti-U.S. joint struggle," the U.S. imperialists are the most shameless of aggressors and plunderers of the Korean people's inveterate enemy who has invaded our country for over 100 years.

They have illegally occupied South Korea for nearly 40 years to realise their invariable aggressive ambition, barring the democratic development of South Korean society and the independent and peaceful reunification of our country. History and people have never pardoned the aggressors and quislings.

The South Korean people who are struggling under the uplifted banner of chajusong (independence) against U.S. imperialism will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the uninvited guests, liquidate their colonial rule and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

CSO: 4120/338

JAPANESE MAGAZINE CRITICIZES CHON TU-HWAN

SK131955 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 July (KCNA)--The July issue of the politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI published in Japan carried an article exposing the military fascist nature of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime.

That the soldiers rule society in South Korea does not mean that they hold only political power, the magazine says, and continues:

The "generals" transferred to the first reserve are posted either at important posts in the "government" or at the directors' posts of "state"-run enterprises.

Not being economists, they are more interested in money-making and pleasure-seeking than in work at those posts.

The quarters in power increase their violence, taking the people as their "enemy," for the maintenance of their position. There can be no solution through agreement with people there.

The magazine continues:

Only violent scenes are seen on the surface.

Those at upper seats profess "legality" while their inferiors go lollicking with drinking bouts and murdering people. In the Kwangju incident, the former issued the order and the latter joined hands as their tools. This is the Chon Tu-hwan system.

Having power all to themselves, they multiply its "strength" now.

Noting that it is the physiology of the puppet military to commit whatever brazen acts without compunction utterly beyond common sense, the magazine continues:

It is the common idea of the intellectuals that the United States is the biggest strength that makes this possible.

Such outrage is made possible by the colonial rule of the United States.

This bars the course of an independent nation.

But the power of the Chon Tu-hwan group born of blood will meet its end, covered all over with blood.

CSO: 4120/338

JAPAN RALLY SUPPORTS REUNIFICATION

SK130909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, 11 July (KNS-KCNA)--Conferences of representatives of Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and prefecturs for support to Korean reunification were held in Tokyo and Osaka under the sponsorship of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The conference held in Tokyo on 9 July was attended by representatives of various solidarity organisations including Hiroshi Wakabayashi and Yoshihisa Majitani, representative members of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, and Akira Iwai, its general secretary.

The conference took up, among other things, the question of convening "a joint national rally for interchange among Tokyo metropolis, Hokkaido and prefecturs for support to the reunification of Korea" (tentative name) this year, and heard reports from representatives.

A statement was adopted at the conference.

Noting that the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the presence of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the neo-colonial aggression of the United States on South Korea, the statement says:

The "study of the case of emergency in the Far East" now under way between Japan and the United States is a war preparation under imaginary conditions of "emergency" in Korea. It is, needless to say, for reinforcing the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration.

We should rally people of broad strata to support the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country and thwart the war preparations of the Japanese Government.

The statement manifests full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

It also denounces the Japanese Government's scheme to render new "aid" to the South Korean puppet clique.

It strongly demands the Japanese Government to promptly give up its unfriendly attitude towards the DPRK.

It, in conclusion, expresses support to the grand march of Koreans in Japan for national reunification and lays stress on further strengthening the movement for solidarity with the Korean people.

CSO: 4120/338

WORLD JURISTS HIT HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN S. KOREA

SK120442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 July (KCNA)--The International Jurists Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea recently made public white paper no 2 on human rights in South Korea, according to a report.

The white paper says:

The South Korean "constitution" of 1980 is aimed at political effect suited to the aim of Chon Tu-hwan and his group. It does never mean that he would set up a democratic society or champion human rights.

The aim of the "laws" hereafter lies in suppressing all "anti-state" activities allegedly to "guarantee national security and freedom of people."

The articles of the "criminal law" of South Korea are repressive ones fully meeting the demands of the "representatives" in political power and "judicial" organs.

If you compared the repression under Pak Chong-hui's dictatorship with that under Chon Tu-hwans, you would find that the aims of the two are almost the same and some methods have developed, these two policies systematically violated democracy and human rights.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is desperately working to silence all dissidents, reducing the "legally granted freedom" to a more formal one than under the preceding "regimes."

Within the framework of so-called "purification" and "campaign against corruption," the dictatorship of Chon Du Hwan removes political adversaries by labelling them as "hooligans, narcotic sellers, smugglers, impostors, profiteers, thieves and habitual gamblers" to impair their honour more easily.

The hideous police machine stretching out its horrible tentacles chiefly commands suppression.

Many other organs perform similar repressive functions, for instance, the "presidential guards force," the "mobile patrol corps" and the "marine police corps" have 55,000 men and are supported by 350,000 assistant policemen.

The "ROK army" 700,000 strong participates in operations for "maintenance of order."

There frequently occur cases of abduction of overseas Koreans.

The white paper points out that in South Korea tortures have become a common practice and brutal tortures sometimes lead to deaths.

The indictments worked out by the South Korean authorities are regarded as final. The lawyers willing to defend political prisoners are made targets of threat and blackmail and are imprisoned in some cases, the white paper notes, and continues:

In a nutshell, the incessant repressive campaigns of the successive "regimes" have proved powerless in squelling discontent manifested in succession by various groups--intellectuals, believers and traditional political dissidents.

The violation of human rights in South Korea is linked to national and international problems involving Korea.

In fact, there exist close relations between the repressive "regime," economy and social non-rights in South Korea and the reunification question.

The violation of human rights is a result of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the Korean people. This is committed by the Seoul "regime" and fostered by it.

Suppression is a big hurdle in the way of reunification.

The "lawful" documents state in plain words that all the opposition personages and all those who call for reunification cannot be anyone else but "communists."

The dependence of the South Korean economy is another main cause of the violation of human rights.

South Korea is no more than an economic appendix to the United States and Japan and members of the European economic community.

The dictatorial "regime" ensures the stability of western investment. The South Korean economy which has to process foreign things is closely linked with the repressive nature of the political system.

The historic cause of the division of Korea is the policy of war of an imperialist power.

The repressive system of South Korea cannot be justified with the pretext of "threat of southward invasion."

Truth to tell, the repressive steps of the South Korean authorities have been taken each time when difficulties increased within South Korea. To raise an

outcry over "threat from the north" is to justify "foreign assistance" and "veil the repressive policy."

President Kim Il-song said in 1975:

"We have not the least intention of invading the south and have no need to do so. The entire people in North and South Korea do not want war between the north and the south; they are unanimous in their desire to reunify the country by peaceful means, not by arms."

The repressive "regime" of South Korea is maintained by the results of foreign interference and presence of U.S. forces, the root cause of the division of the Korean nation.

The presence of huge armed forces and nuclear weapons near the military demarcation line may cause a total conflict.

CSO: 4120/338

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' REPORTS MEETING IN JAPAN MARKING 4 JULY ANNIVERSARY

SK100825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, 8 July (KNS-KCNA)--A Japan-Korea solidarity central meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July north-south joint statement was held on 6 July in Tokyo.

The meeting was attended by members of various democratic organisations of Japan and a large number of Japanese people of different circles.

Makoto Ichikawa, representative member of the National Council for Normalisation of Japan-Korea Relations, spoke at the meeting on behalf of sponsors.

Saying that the 4 July north-south joint statement which was published on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity enjoyed the absolute support and approval of the entire Korean people and the world's people. He denounced the South Korean military fascist clique for its unpardonable treacherous and criminal violation of the spirit and idea of the joint statement.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a most realistic and reasonable one for national reunification, he said, and stressed: The Japanese people express full support to the proposal.

After a speech of the director of the international department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan who was present at the meeting as a guest, Yoshinori Yasui, chairman of the special committee for measures on Korean affairs of the Japan Socialist Party, delivered a report on the activities of the committee on the Korean question in the Japanese Diet.

Japanese personages of various strata spoke at the meeting.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

It demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the release of Kim Tae-chung and other democratic figures.

CSO: 4120/338

'KCNA' PRO-MINDAN PAPER SUPPORTS UNIFICATION VIA CONFEDERATION

SK090851 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 July (KCNA)--The 1 July issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), dedicated an editorial titled "Let Us Achieve National Unification, Transcending Difference in System" to the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July north-south joint statement.

Citing historical facts, the editorial exposes the splittist machinations stepped up by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys since the publication of the 4 July north-south joint statement.

Noting that the unification is the nation's greatest task and most urgent problem without whose solution our nation cannot exist, the editorial says:

The unification of the country should be realised on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, while attaching the greatest importance to the national idea and transcending the difference in system.

In view of this there is no other way of unification but confederation.

The proposal for establishing a unified national state by instituting a confederation is a most reasonable and realistic one acceptable to everyone.

To achieve the unification of the country, the supreme task of the nation, the splittist forces standing in the way of unification must be overcome.

The basic forces obstructing the unification are outside forces who try to profit from the division of our country.

They regard the unification of our country as a reduction of their sphere of influence. This is why they are trying their hardest to freeze its division.

While repulsing the outside forces, we should destroy the splittist forces within the nation, their agent, the internal splittist forces mean the fascist dictatorial "regime," the liquidation of the dictatorship is prerequisite to the realization of national unification. The editorial calls for valiantly struggling under the uplifted banner of anti-outside forces, anti-dictatorship and anti-war.

CSO: 4120/338

BRIEFS

BUDDHIST STUDENTS SENTENCED--Pyongyang, 5 July (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique staged a trial on 2 July at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court, at which it passed prison terms up to three years upon Kim Ho-song, Choe Yon, Sim Sang-chun and othe Buddhist students who had been arrested and indicted on charges of involvement in the so-called "case of attempt to spread the influence of temples all over the land" by involking the notorious "national security law" and "martial law" according to a report. These young people organised a reading circle two years ago with a Buddhist temple as the centre and avidly read and studied progressive books and called for "reforming society through a popular movement." The puppet clique rigged up the so-called "case of attempt to spread the influence of temples all over the land" in January this year and arrested them. [Text] [SK052240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 5 Jul 82]

KWANGJU ARSONIST SENTENCED--Pyongyang, 7 July (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique held a fascist trial on 5 July at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court and passed prison terms of 5 years and six months and one year and six months respectively upon two young people named Chong Sun-chol and Pak Kye-tong, according to a report. Chong Sun-chol boldly set fire to the "American Cultural Centre' in Kwangju and Pak Kye-tong conducted vigorous activity in the demonstrat-on struggle of Koryo University students in Seoul in early 1980. The fascist clique also passed prison terms upon inhabitants named Chong Chong-yol and Kim Pong-chin, whom it had persecuted on charges of offering shelter to these youths. [Text] [SK071018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 7 Jul 82]

'GUILTLESS PEOPLE' ROUNDED UP--Pyongyang, 12 July (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul police bureau of South Korea made a "wholesale round-up" in the area south of the Han River on the night of 8 July and persecuted 2,600 guiltless people, according to a report. The puppet clique detained 121 of them and penalized 868 others through fascist "summary trials" on charges of "violent offence," "violation of order" and so on. [Text] [SK120900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 12 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/338

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP SEEKS EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF POWER AMONG PARTY OFFICIALS

SK140153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) revamped its organization yesterday to ensure an equal distribution of power among the secretary general, floor leader and chief policymaker.

The reorganization package approved by the Central Executive Council is marked by a considerable reduction of the power of the secretary general.

The office of lawmakers and the office of policy coordination which had been under the direct control of the secretary general were placed under the umbrella of the floor leader and the chief policymaker respectively.

The policy research center which had been controlled by the party chairman will be under the command of the chief policymaker.

Explaining the background of the package, spokesman Kim Yong-tae said that the reorganization is designed to guarantee an efficient operation of the party to realize the five founding major ideals--national integrity, democracy, justice, welfare and national unification.

The package, Kim said, will bring efficiency and harmony to policy formulation, floor strategy and personnel management.

Breifing reporters on the contents of the council meeting, he quoted Chairman Yi Chae-hyong as saying the government and the DJP should closely cooperate in working out compensatory measures for the recent series of economic revitalization formula.

Yi also said that it would bring about a great national difficulty, if the economic formula should meet setbacks.

The policy committee will be divided into several teams to map out effective compensatory measures for the economic formula, he said.

CSO: 4120/336

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

'YONHAP' REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS BALANCE

SK130810 Seoul YONHAP in English 0726 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 13 July (YONHAP)--During the first half of this year, South Korea's international payments balance substantially improved but its inducement of foreign capital made a very poor showing, it was learned here Tuesday.

A report released by the Bank of Korea (BOK) said that the country's deficits in current international accounts during the January-June period were 720 million U.S. dollars, 2.02 billion dollars less than a year earlier.

The report showed that deficits in trade balance alone decreased from 1.9 billion dollars in the firrt six months of 1981 to 730 million dollars during the same period this year.

BOK officials explained that despite the country's poor export performance, the trade balance improved because of the recent price stabilization of international raw materials, including crude oil, and drops in imports caused by the unexpected delay in domestic economy recovery.

Although this year's expenditures by Koreans traveling abroad rose, the deficit in invisible trade balance also declined from 1.04 billion dollars to 210 million dollars in the past year, largely due to the increases in overseas construction contracts concluded in 1981.

Turning to the capital inducement trend during the period, the BOK report showed that a surplus of only 360 million dollars was registered in the long-term capital transaction account during January-June this year, down from 840 million dollars recorded a year before.

The short-term capital balance turned from a surplus of 950 million dollars during the first six months of last year to a deficit of 30 million dollars during the first half of this year because of large declines in short-tmer trade credits.

BOK officials predicted that both short-term trade credits and long-term capital inducement will remain sluggish in the future because of the recent drops in Korean Bank interest rates announced 28 June.

CSO: 4120/336

NEW LAW SOUGHT TO BAN OVERSEAS FLIGHT OF FUNDS

SK090742 Seoul YONHAP in English 0735 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 9 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will enact a special law to prevent the overseas flight of funds and personal property caused by the recent changes in economic policy, specifically the four percentage-point cut in bank interest rates and the loss of anonymity in banking transactions.

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Kim Chun-song said Friday that because domestic bank interest rates are lower than international ones, many people may try to illegally transfer their money and personal property into foreign countries. Kim said government will combat this trend by enacting new legislation.

Speaking to a group of business leaders, the nation's top economic planner also said the government will authorize secondary banking institutions to determine their interest rates autonomously.

He said the July 3 measure banning anonymous bank deposits and credit transactions effective next year is designed to increase tax revenues and distribute wealth in a more equitable manner.

Kim said that despite the "revolutionary" economic measures announced June 28 and July 3, there have been no signs of a massive transfer of funds from banking institutions to real estate or material goods.

Kim also said that because the government has lowered interest rates and corporate taxes to improve the business climate, no further assistance will be offered to financially insolvent firms by the government.

CSO: 4120/336

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY INCREASE DROPS

SK130830 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 13 July (YONHAP)--South Korea's labor productivity in the first three months of this year increased by 2.2 percent. Far below the 10-percent growth and the 16.4-percent gain in the same three-month periods of 1980 and 1981.

A Korea Productivity Center (KPC) report showed Tuesday that industrial output in the three-month period rose by 5.2 percent, 1.1 percent higher than the 4.1-percent increase registered in the same period last year.

But labor input increased by three percent in the first quarter of this year, compared with a 10.4-percent drop in the corresponding period last year.

The report of the KPC, a research organization dedicated to the monitoring of business activities, explained that this year's low productivity increase was caused by increased employment.

Despite a 5.2-percent increase in labor input, for example, labor productivity of the mining industry dropped by 5.3 percent because of a 0.6-percent decrease in industrial output.

The manufacturing sector registered a 2.4-percent rise in labor productivity during the first quarter of this year, while the electric industry scored a 0.9-percent labor productivity increase.

Meanwhile, miners' nominal monthly wages during the first quarter of this year increased by 17.7 percent. After the adjustment of the 10.5-percent inflation during the same period, miners' wages rose by 6.5 percent in real terms.

Thus, the rise in real wages exceeded that in labor productivity for the first time since 1979, according to the report.

CSO: 4120/336

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK TO FREEZE OIL PRICES AT PRESENT LEVELS BY 1983

SK130152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 13 July (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government is considering a freeze on domestic oil prices at present levels by the end of next year to help stabilize commodity prices, a government source said Tuesday.

The source said the freeze may be necessary to stimulate the Korean economy because the value of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar is continuously decreasing due largely to high U.S. interest rates, threatening the price of crude oil.

The government will either lower the 1.50 dollar-per-barrel surcharge for crude oil storage by 0.30 dollars to 1.20 dollars or withhold the surcharge altogether, according to the source.

At present, there is a total of 763 billion won (1.03 billion U.S. dollars) in the crude oil stockpiling fund, a surplus of 172 billion won over the original government projection of 591 billion won. (One U.S. dollar is worth about 740 won.)

If the government continues to collect the surcharge to realize its plan to accumulate a 60-day supply of crude oil by 1986, the stockpiling fund will reach 340 billion won by the end of 1984, an amount large enough to buffer crude oil price hikes, the source said.

The government is also modifying its plan to impose 0.25 dollar-per-barrel duties on imported liquefied propane gas and bunker C oil effective 1 July. The duties, which will be added to the petroleum business stabilization fund, will be lowered by 0.10 dollars to 0.15 dollars per barrel, the source said.

When the government readjusted domestic oil prices in March, the won-dollar exchange for the whole of this year was expected to rise by only three percent.

As of 22 June, however, the exchange rate had risen 5.6 percent, causing a 87.5 billion won loss to domestic oil refiners.

To recover the loss, oil prices would have to be raised by seven percent immediately. But the source said the government would not take such a step at this time because of the adverse effects on the national economy.

CSO: 4120/336

BRIEFS

SHIPBUILDERS SEEK FOREIGN ORDERS--Seoul, 10 July (YONHAP)--South Korea's major shipbuilders are actively seeking foreign orders to offset sluggish business this year. According to the Korea Shipbuilders' Association Saturday, Korea's 12 shipbuilders have received orders for 34 vessels totaling 407,000 tons during the first half of this year. The figure represented only 36 percent of the 1,134,000 tons of orders received during the same period last year. Of the total tonnage, 132,000 tons came from domestic clients, while 275,000 tons were ordered by foreign customers. Korea's unfilled orders as of the end of June stood at 2,296,000 tons or 72 percent of the 3,171,000 ton backlog registered at the end of June 1981. The shipbuilding industry expects to complete the backlog by June 1983. During the first six months of this year, Korea's shipbuilders constructed 768,000 tons worth of ships, including 152,000 tons for domestic use. [Text] [SK100248 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 10 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/336

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

FIFTH HEARING OF TRIAL OF PUSAN ARSONIST OPENS

SK130036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Pusan (YONHAP)--The defense lawyers questioned Mun Pu-sik, 23, and 12 other defendants, accused of playing parts in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, in the fifth hearing of the case at the Pusan District Court yesterday.

The lawyers concentrated their questions on the defendants' motivation for the arson and the distribution of antigovernment leaflets, and on the reason why they had held "seminars" "group studies" on ideological matters.

In answer to the defense lawyers, Mun Pu-sik and Miss Kim Un-suk, 24, said that they studied "books circulating among the public" to realize the true situation of society.

They admitted that they had criticized the present situation, but they replied that they had not studied communist or socialist ideologies, adding "we participated in the study on our own and were not forced to join in the seminars."

Mun said that their act of arson at the cultural center was not "for the sake of the arson itself." "It was aimed at expressing to the public our determination and at protesting to America," he said.

He said that they had intended to burn only the porch of the cultural center but the fire resulted in death and injury to people, which he said he felt very much regretted.

Mun claimed that he was a confirmed anti-communist and had never intended to praise or concur with North Korean propaganda, saying that his father and three uncles graduated from the Korea Military Academy and one of them died during the Korean War while fighting against the communists.

On the question what he thought about the Kwangju riot in 1980, Mun replied that he did not have detailed knowledge of the incident due to the cut-off of communication at that time. He believed that Kwangju citizens were victimized while advocating democracy, he said.

"The government's announcement that 189 citizens were killed during the incident implies how miserable the incident was," he said.

Of 16 defendants, Rev Choe Ki-sik of the catholic Wonju Diocese, his parishioner Mun Kil-hwan and Yi Chang-pok, who was indicted without detention, were not questioned yesterday but others under-went cross-examination by 10 lawyers.

CSO: 4120/336

BRIEFS

KANGWON STUDENTS SENTENCED--Chunchon--The Chunchon District Court yesterday sentenced seven students of Kwangwon National University and one other person to prison terms ranging from one to two years for scattering antigovernment leaflets on the college campus 22 April. Chong Chae-ung, 22, Yi Chae-yong, 22, both economics majors, and Song Min-sok, 22, of Hupyong-dong, Chunchon, were each sentenced to two years in prison with their civil rights suspended for the same period for playing a key role in the distribution of 200 anti-government leaflets at two campus locations on 22 April. The court handed down prison terms of one and a half years each to three other college students from the state-run university after finding them guilty of violating the national security law and the law banning illegal demonstration and assembly. It also passed one-year prison terms on Hwang Ki-myong, 22, a history major, and Kim Ul-yong, 22, a Korean language major, for playing their part in scattering the seditious leaflets. [Text] [SK130049 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/336

S. KOREA/GEOGRAPHY

RAINFALL EASES S. KOREAN DROUGHT

SK140918 Seoul YONHAP in English 0903 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 14 July (YONHAP)--Long-awaited rain fell in some parts of Korea Tuesday and Wednesday, relieving drought conditions in Cheju Island and the Cholla Province.

The Central Meteorological Office (CMO) said Wednesday that the Cholla Provinces were completely appeased from drought by the downfall on Tuesday and Wednesday morning, Korea's major agricultural area, the Honam plain, is located in the Cholla Provinces.

As of 1100 a.m. Wednesday, 110mm of rain had soaked Wando, South Cholla Province, the highest recorded level in the province, Soonchang County in north Cholla Province had received 114mm by 1100 a.m. Wednesday.

There was also substantial rain in the western part of south Kyongsang Province, but little rain in north Kyongsang Province.

The CMO forecast 30 to 80mm of rain in the southern provinces Wednesday but said there could be considerable regional differences in precipitation.

Possible rainshowers were forecast for most of the central areas of the Korean Peninsula Wednesday.

Occasional rainshowers were also predicted for most of Korea on Thursday, Sunday and Monday because of humid low pressure moving in from the mainland.

Weathermen said that no large torrential rains are likely this summer in Korea although downpours can be expected in most areas from time to time.

Meanwhile, the agriculture-fisheries ministry said that the drought, the worst in Korea's history, was almost over except in some areas of north Kyongsang Province. It said rice transplantation is expected to be completed by Thursday.

CSO: 4120/336

S. KOREA/ FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY APPRAISES YI-SAKURAUCHI LOAN TALKS

SK070118 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[By Choe Nam-hyon]

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Pom-sok, now in Tokyo, and his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi have reportedly "agreed on an early settlement of the economic cooperation issue," an often repeated diplomatic phrase heard since the negotiations began more than a year ago over the Korean request for a $6 billion loan from Japan.

A peculiarity is found in the announcement, made June 30, that Minister Yi would make an "unofficial visit to Japan at the invitation of Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi" on July 5-6. The explanation is inexplicable that his visit was made unofficial to reduce formalities at the request of the Korean Governmert.

Minister Yi offered a new proposal, reportedly setting loan package total at $4 billion of which $2.3 billion is in a soft ODA (official development assistance) loan and $1.7 billion in commodity credits, on June 22 to the Japanese Government through AMB, Toshikazu Maeda.

There was a sharp turn from the previous insistence on $6 billion from the ODA fund.

At the end of April, Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Kensuke Yanagiya came to Korea with a proposal, which he allegedly proclaimed the "final" one, to offer $1.5 billion in an ODA loan and $2.5 billion in Japanese export-import credits, totaling $4 billion. The amount the Japanese were willing to offer was disclosed for the first time.

The Yi-Sakurauchi meeting seems to have failed to produce a substantive outcome in the prolonged negotiations, which underlines the difficulty of improving the relations between the countries.

However, Korea and Japan have begun to narrow their differences over the long-pending issue with the Japanese willingness to consider adding commodity credits.

The two sides agreed to continue discussions on the request for commodity credits at working-level consultations.

More important than this modicum of success is that Minister Yi exchanged "frank views" on the economic cooperation issue with Sakurauchi. The first meeting between the two foreign ministers, following the appointment of Yi as Korea's top diplomat on June 2, has succeeded in keeping the channels of negotiations open.

Although it has not been made public, the two sides seem to have no disagreement on the loan amount, totaling $4 billion.

Minister Yi made a hard decision to make "concessions" with regard to the amount and interest rates last month, saying his concessions must be reciprocated commensurately by the Japanese Government.

He said that "the package of fruits we requested should contain the kinds we would like to eat," alluding he would not mind whether the commodity credit portion of the loan package comes from the ODA fund or the export-import bank if the Japanese Government should provide it.

The Japanese Government has not made any commitment to the Korean request for an increase in the ODA portion and a commodity credit offer, further prolonging the conclusion of the loan deal.

With little disagreement on the amount, the sources said, the remaining problem is whether the Tokyo Government will make a political decision to provide export-import bank loans in untied commodity credits.

In spite of Sakurauchi's avowed willingness to visit Korea as early as possible, the prospects for an early settlement of the pending issue are not so bright in view of the way things stand now.

With regard to the two countries' extraordinary relations in history, culture and geography, the economic cooperation issue should be settled in one way or another at an early date.

Minister Yi and the Japanese foreign minister also exchanged views on the tensions existing on the Korean Peninsula. This seems to have helped the Japanese to appreciate efforts being rendered by the Republic of Korea to maintain security in northeast Asia.

CSO: 4120/336

S. KOREA/FOREICN RELATIONS

BUSINESS LEADERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES WITH AFRICA

SK130039 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] The seminar on Korea's advancement into Africa, organized by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), was held yesterday with research specialists discussing African economy, its politics and the nation's future economic cooperation with the region.

The seminar, timed with the forthcoming tour by President Chon Tu-hwan of four African countries, was cosponsored by the African Research Institute, annexed to Hankuk University of Foreign Studies. The president is scheduled to embark on his 15-day tour of Africa and Canada on August 17, which will take him to Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal.

Some 150 local businessmen were present at the panel debate, designed to provide a broad range of information on the African area. Also on hand were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chun-song and FKI Chairman Chong Chu-yong.

In his congratulatory remarks, the deputy prime minister said, "The (African) region gains an importance, both political and economic, as Korea pursues an outward-looking strategy."

Africa has boundless potential in various aspects but Korea's relationship with that part of the world has been anything but close, he pointed out.

Kim reminded that Africa, endowed with more than 90 percent of the world's proven deposits of diamond, platinum and chrome and huge deposits of other mineral resources, poses limitless possibility for the future economic cooperation with Korea.

He also said that the area, still in its early stage of development, is important to Korea in the aspect of expanding the nation's export markets. So in his opinion, the best policy is to approach the continent on the basis of mutual advantage and upgrade the relationship to a formal diplomatic level.

Saying that the president's trip will put the Korea-Africa cooperative relation on the right track, Kim mentioned that the government will also lend positive support to local industries' advancement into the region.

Noting that the African continent forms the mainstream of the third-world movement, the FKI chairman, meanwhile, said that in the post-Middle East period, he expects much from local industries' advancement into the region.

CSO: 4120/336

BRIEFS

FKI HEAD MEETS MALAYSIAN ENVOY--Seoul, 14 July (YONHAP)--Malaysia is pushing ahead with its "look East" policy, which emphasizes economic cooperation with South Korea and Japan, a Malaysian envoy said Tuesday. Malaysian Ambassador to Korea Abdul Majid Bin Mohamed made the remarks when he called on President Chong Chu-hong of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI). "We cannot afford to delay our industrial development plans any further. We are eager to bring in Korea's development experience and entrepreneurship," said Mohamed, who recently assumed his Seoul post replacing Noor Adlam Bin Yahayauddin. Chong said he is optimistic about the future of Korea-Malaysia cooperation, and expressed satisfaction with its present status as well. South Korea exported 184 million U.S. dollars worth of commodities to Malaysia in 1980, while importing 472 million dollars worth from the southeast Asian country, recording a 298 million dollar deficit for Seoul. South Korea currently exports iron and steel products, machinery, textile goods, transportation equipment and electric and electronics products to Malaysia, while importing lumber, natural rubber, palm oil and crude oil. [Text] [SK140225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 14 Jul 82]

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END

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DAILY REVIEWS WORLD SITUATION OF FIRST HALF YEAR

SK142340 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "International Atmosphere Full of Wars and Tension--First Half Year of 1982 and Situation on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Excerpts] The international situation during the first half year of 1982 can be described as being replete with cold war, actual wars, terrorism, political struggles and other blood-letting violent incidents such as new tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, the uneasy Sino-U.S. cooperation, protracted cold war between communist China and the Soviet Union, Afghan people's resistance against the Soviet Union, the indescribable tragedy in Poland, Iran-Iraq war and the dark clouds constantly gathering in the sky over Lebanon.

In addition, such blood-letting commotions as the war over the Falklands and Israeli invasion of Lebanon have led the international situation to a further tangle in 1982.

The dangerous nuclear arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union, which is almost a war, is escalating and more tension is shrouding the relations between the United States and communist China following the sales of sophisticated weapons to Taiwan by the United States and communist China's threatening objection to the sales.

The armed guerrillas' offensives against government troops in such Latin American countries as Guatemala, El Salvador and Colombia can be described as incidents which have driven the United States into trouble.

It is undeniable that U.S.-Japan defense system has become a complicated matter due to the controversy over the clause of "emergency in the Far East." According to this clause, in the event of an emergency--that is, if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula--Japan is to provide U.S. troops dispatched to war fronts in Korea with a series of operational conveniences, including the use of military bases and harbors on the territory of Japan and stockpiling strategic war supplies in Japan. Japan, however, is at odds with the United States over this matter as it pursues the principle of not committing itself to emergency events. What is more, Japan is in discord with the United States for it has been deflecting U.S. request for increased defense budget.

As is seen in the Soviet Union's ruthless occupation policy in Afghanistan and the crackdown by martial law in Poland, the Soviet Union's ideology has long gone bankrupt. The only source of strength open for the Soviet Union is military power. On the basis of its vast military power, the Soviet Union is expanding endlessly, with Eastern Europe under its control. In a word, Soviet foreign policy is a typical imperialist foreign policy embellished by a false ideology. That force emanating from the Soviet Union is now trying to reach the Southeast Asian region through Vietnam. In an attempt to avoid being beleaguered by Soviet expansionism, communist China has been pursuing a policy of an anti-Soviet international united front. Meanwhile, in recent years the Soviet Union has been stretching its hands toward communist China for a reconciliation to take advantage of the chasm between the United States and communist China, thus straining relations among the United States, communist China and the Soviet Union.

What is more, the Soviet Union is now maneuvering to turn the anti-U.S. sentiment in the Latin American countries, which was caused by U.S. about-face from its intermediary efforts for the Falklands war to support of the UK, to pro-communist sentiment. The foolish policy pursued by the United States in the Falklands war will react against the United States in its future dealing with Latin American countries. The same could be true in the case of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Fortunately, with the resignation of Haig who played the key role in formulating U.S. foreign policy, the United States has an opportunity to change its foreign policy.

In the case of the Korean peninsula, the United States and the Soviet Union are in a high state of cold war and the Sino-U.S. cooperation is a little shaken. The three are great allies of North and South Korea. Now communist China and the Soviet Union appear to be heading toward a reconciliation. However, we do not see any indication that the danger of war has been accelerated because of it, nor any unfavorable development for Korea. What the Kim Il-song clique wants is an extreme confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, a break in Sino-U.S. relations and a reunion between communist China and the Soviet Union threatening the United States and eventually forcing the United States to withdraw troops from South Korea. However, the situation is not developing as Kim Il-song hoped. International relations have become further complicated due to national egoism, nationalism, religion, terror of nuclear war, arbitrary interpretation of ideology and division and polycentrism in nonalignment. Under such circumstances, no matter how strongly the Kim Il-song clique may cry out anachronistic slogans and no matter how much it may stress revolutionary ties with the nonaligned nations, it cannot achieve communist reunification. We can come a step closer to peaceful unification only when tension is eased on the Korean peninsula and the North and the South communicate.

Despite the disturbances in the international community and Kim Il-song's propaganda offensives, Korea-U.S. cooperation has clearly been cemented in the first half year of 1982. We are firmly convinced that the cemented alliance between the two countries as expressed in Team Spirit '82, the joint resolutions at the 11th Korea-U.S. security consultative conference and U.S. Vice President Bush's visit to Korea will guarantee the security of Korea, enabling it to stand firm under any circumstance.

CSO: 4108/196

CPRF FLAYS 'CHON RING'S' SUPPRESSION OF YOUTHS

SK152353 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text of Information No 224 issued by Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland]

[Text] According to a news report, at the puppet criminal district court in Seoul on 5 July, the South Korean military fascist clique committed a fascist brutal act of sentencing Chong Sun-chol, who has been arrested and indicted as the principal offender in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, to a jail term of 5 years and 6 months on charges of violating the martial law and others.

Chong Sun-chol, who received a harsh penalty by the Chon Tu-hwan murderous villain, is a hot-blooded young man who has waged patriotic activities for about a year while living in retirement since he set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju with his colleagues on 9 December 1980.

The act committed by him and his colleagues was a just one which reflected the popular masses' resentment and grudge against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the implacable enemy. It was patriotic conduct aimed at defending national dignity and realizing the country's sovereignty.

Nonetheless, the Chon Tu-hwan military rascals arrested and imprisoned Chong Sun-chol at the end of March after kicking up a racket of searching for him for a long time, offering a cash reward of 1 million won. Having severely punished him, the rascals, at last, inflicted a heavy penalty on him.

In the meantime, on the same day, the South Korean military fascist clique sentenced Pak Kye-tong, a student expelled from Korea University--the clique had arrested and imprisoned him in April--to a jail term of 1 year and 6 months on charges of masterminding the Korea University students' democratization struggle at the beginning of 1980. The clique committed a fascist violent act by passing a 1-year jail term on a (?bank employee) and [word indistinct] who harbored them.

That the clique has suppressed and inflicted unjust penalties on the youths, students and people who rose up for independence, democracy, justice and patriotism is an intolerable criminal act by which the nation-selling clique tramples underfoot patriotism and fascism strangles democracy.

By presenting the patriotic youths, students and people, who are trying not to live a colonial slavery but to regain national sovereignty, with iron chains and prison, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has more clearly revealed its nature as a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists and wicked fascist hangman.

In imposing harsh penalties upon participants in the anti-U.S. struggle and the campus struggle for democracy 2 years ago, the South Korean fascist rulers seek to stamp out the sharply mounting fighting spirit of the South Korean people against the United States and for independence and win the favor of their U.S. imperialist masters, maintaining their dirty life under the aegis of the U.S. imperialist masters.

However, nation-selling is bound to come to ruin because it is always a curse and unjust. Patriotism is bound to win victory because it is always independent and (?just).

No matter how wild the fascist dictators may be, they can never put down the raging flames against the United States and for independence spreading all over South Korea from Kwangju, Pusan and Seoul.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring should continue to stick to the nation-selling fascist splittist line against the unanimous aspirations of the entire nation, it cannot escape a more miserable fate than the Yusin dictator, who has already died.

[Signed] 8 July 1982, Pyongyang

CSO: 4108/195

'VRPR' HITS CHON TU-HWAN'S CONSTITUTION DAY REMARKS

SK190324 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] A ceremony observing the 34th Constitution Day was held on 17 July at the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul. In an address read by Acting Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop during this ceremony, Chon Tu-hwan talked as if the present constitution is a democratic constitution reflecting the people's will and desire and said that he will safeguard this constitution, thus attempting to mislead public opinion.

He also raved that the present system is stable and that there is no system that we should oppose and [word indistinct]. Indeed, his remarks are shameless. They are an open challenge to the people from all walks of life who demand the abolition of the present constitution and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist system. They are an intolerable crime to mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

His remark that the present constitution is a democratic one reflecting the people's desire and will is a mockery of the people. As is widely known, the present constitution which was fabricated after the 17 May military purge is an evil law established by the Legislative Congress for National Security, Chon Tu-hwan's private organization, by revising the Yusin constitution in a fascist way. This is a colonial constitution fabricated by the directives of the United States ignoring the people's will and a document prepared at the point of guns through fraudulence and abuse of power.

Chon Tu-hwan illegally seized the chair of presidency through this constitution which was fabricated by himself and [word indistinct]. Thus, the people did not recognize the so-called constitution which was fabricated by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, demanding abolition of this constitution. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to legalize this unjust constitution he fabricated. This is a detestable trick to deceive the people. Chon Tu-hwan's words and deeds show his true intention to embellish the fascist constitution and consolidate his long-term dictatorship based on this constitution.

Chon Tu-hwan's raving that the present system is a democratic one is a foolish drama to mislead public opinion. As is known, the present system concocted by Chon Tu-hwan is a colonial system to ensure the rule by the United States, a system for fascism and division, war and nation-selling and a replica of the notorious Yusin system.

The Chon Tu-hwan system emerged from ceaseless provocative war exercises and arms buildup, made its appearance amid maneuvers for confrontation and division and was fabricated amid nation-selling acts and by relying on outside forces.

The Chon Tu-hwan system, which runs counter to independence, democracy and reunification, is the model of a military fascist dictatorship established with the South Korean masses as the victims and is an example of unprecedentedly cruel dictatorship.

It is by no accident that our people are persistently struggling to overthrow Chon Tu-hwan and eliminate the military fascist dictatorship. Nevertheless, Chon Tu-hwan praises the present system. This is aimed at legalizing military rule and realizing an ambition for long-term power. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop such foolish maneuvers and immediately step down from power in line with the unanimous demands of the people. Our masses will struggle to the end to abolish the present constitution, which far surpasses the Yusin constitution, and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist system.

CSO: 4108/195

DAILY ON ROK PUNISHMENT OF U.S. FLAG BURNERS

SK160930 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2253 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Commentary from NODONG SINMUN, 16 July: "The Traitors' Fascist Rampage"]

[Text] As already reported, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique has recently committed an outrageous fascist act of imposing a 2-year sentence on each of eight students of Kangwon University in South Korea on charges of burning the stars and stripes while staging an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle. The puppet clique applied the notorious national security law against these students. This is another intolerable reactionary offensive against the South Korean youths, students and people who value the sovereignty of the people, and is a fascist rampage precipitated by the traitors to thwart the spirit of an anti-U.S. struggle, which has been promoted in South Korea, and to maintain the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

After setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the South Korean youths, students and people have resolutely risen in an anti-U.S. struggle by burning the stars and stripes, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and patriotism. Instead of being regarded as a crime, this act should be appreciated and praised.

How much disaster, misfortune and pain have the South Korean youths, students and people suffered due to the U.S. imperialists' colonialist rule? Since they occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have seized power in the political, economic and military sectors, cruelly trampled underfoot the dignity and sovereignty of the people and converted the whole of South Korea into a sea of the blood of the people and into a reeking powderkeg of war.

It is none other than the United States which, whenever the colonial rule in South Korea has faced crises, has forced the people to suffer from unprecedentedly harsh fascist military rule, by replacing the old tyrant with a new one. It is none other than the United States which has forced the Korean people to suffer the tragedy of national division, by hindering the reunification of Korea based on the great three principles--independence, grand national unity and peaceful reunification--and by seeking perpetual division into two Koreas. It is none other than the United States which, not satisfied with its past act of forcing our people to suffer an aggressive war, is attempting to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on them.

Prevailing throughout the country is a deep-rooted rancor against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who brutally murdered the Kwangju people for indignantly rising righteously to demand democracy and reunification, who have masterminded the Kim Tae-chung abduction and who have killed, suppressed and defiled the South Korean people everywhere.

It is none other than the United States which has converted the campuses—a holy sanctuary of study--into an exhibition gallery for colonial, slavery education and into a supply depot of cannon fodder for an aggressive war for the United States.

Chanting a slogan reading, "Yankees, go home!" South Korean youths and students have torn the cursed stars and stripes to pieces and burnt them. They did so, learning from a lesson of blood that, without eliminating the U.S. imperialist aggressors' colonial rule, they cannot achieve national sovereignty, the democratization of the South Korean society, the fatherland's reunification and peace on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, charging the students with their act of destroying the stars and stripes, has arrested and bestially tortured and wickedly punished them. This could only be committed by a traitor of the century, who, clinging to the U.S. imperialists, are trying to maintain their dirty lifeline.

Prior to this, at the time of the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, repeatedly expressing regret to his masters, spread the police dragnet throughout South Korea and frantically ran amok to ferret criminals.

The crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which flatters its imperialist masters and which is as harsh as a jackel against its fellow countrymen, cannot be pardoned forever.

With this tyrannical measure, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to thwart the struggle of the South Korean youths, students and people to oppose imperialists and achieve independence so that it can fulfill its wild desire for long-term power. This is a miscalculation. Although the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique, patronized by the U.S. imperialists, can tie up a few students, it cannot thwart the South Korean people's anti-U.S. spirit of self-reliance and stop their courageous anti-U.S. struggle.

Instead of regarding the United States as a friend, the South Korean youths and students have labeled it as an enemy. They have refused to see the stars and stripes hoisted in South Korea.

By uniting under an anti-U.S. and independence banner, and by removing the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea through a resolute struggle, the South Korean youths, students and people will surely end their colonial rule, overthrow the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and build a new society whose masters are the people.

CSO: 4108/195

U.S. KOREAN PAPER CRITICIZES ROK 'REGIME'

SK161106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--A recent issue of SINHAN MINPO, a Koreans newspaper published in the United States, carried a declaration issued by the Unification Association in the United States, a Koreans organisation, on 4 July on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement.

Noting that South Korea is drenched with blood under the sword of the dictatorial "regime" supported by outside forces, the declaration says: The Chon Tu-hwan clique suppresses the people at the point of the bayonet and has reduced South Korea to a neo-colonial wilderness, the South Korean economy to an economy dependent on the Japanese capital and the South Korean people to slaves and playthings of foreign countries; it is throwing them into a flame of death.

The poison of permanent division and nuclear weapons for the destruction of the nation are wrapped up in the silk cloth of the Chon Tu-hwan clique blaring that it will settle the national problem in league with the outside forces, the very one responsible for the division of our homeland, the appeal stresses.

Saying that the hearts of the fellow countrymen which had swelled with hope for unification and joy with the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement were mercilessly lacerated by the bayonet of the traitor, the declaration denounces the splitting manoeuvres of the South Korean puppet clique.

The South Korean puppets, it goes on, after stating that they would no more depend on outside forces, clung tighter to the coattails of foreign countries, crawling on all fours, and even contended that the "UN forces" are not foreign troops.

Declaring that we will fulfill our duty as the standard-bearer determined to fight till the very moment of the achievement of unification, the desire of the fellow countrymen, setting store by the spirit of peaceful unification laid down in the 4 July North-South joint statement, we state as follows: We pursue the overthrow of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" and the establishment of a democratic government desirous of unification. We demand that the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops occupying South Korea, the mother-body of the dictatorial "regime" and the chief obstacle to peaceful unification, and the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons be carried out in a short time.

CSO: 4120/352

SOCIALIST PAPERS ATTACK U.S.-JAPAN-ROK ALLIANCE

SK180946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jul (KCNA)--Newspapers of socialist countries published articles denouncing the machinations of U.S. imperialism to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO carried an article titled "Purpose Is New Military Alliance." Pointing out that during the last decade the U.S. imperialists delivered large quantities of weapons and other military equipment to the South Korean dictators under the name of "aid," the paper says: At a recent "South Korea-U.S. security consultative conference" the U.S. imperialists promised to give more uptodate planes, tanks and rockets to the South Korean puppets.

With the "assistance" of Washington and Tokyo, South Korea is building a big munitions industry. The U.S. long-range "Korean policy" designed to realize its expansionist aim by perpetuating the division of Korea is being carried into reality. The U.S. imperialists scheme of late is to attain their goal with ease in South Korea by forming a new triangular military alliance of the United States, South Korea and Japan.

Noting that Japan has a great interest in the creation of the so-called "Pacific Community," the paper condemns its scheme to expand its influence on South Korea which is an object of its economic expansion and a market of munitions industry.

In an article titled "Dangerous Conspiracy," the 4 July issue of the Bulgarian paper ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME pointed to the recent mendicant trip of the South Korean "foreign minister" to Japan for more loans. The intensified tieup between Japan and South Korea is attributable to the U.S. manoeuvres to execute its strategic program by strengthening South Korea in economic and military aspects, the paper says.

It points out that the United States forces Japan to play a greater role in converting South Korea into a strong military base and plans to frame up a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance.

CSO: 4120/352

OVERSEAS KOREANS CALL FOR U.S. PULLOUT FROM SOUTH KOREA

SK191052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jul (KCNA)--Overseas Koreans of broad strata are strongly calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, directing the spearhead of struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the mastermind of national division, under the uplifted banner of anti-U.S. struggle and chajusong (independence).

SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, in an editorial notes that the United States does not want the reunification of the Korean peninsula and South Korea subordinated to U.S. neo-colonialism is denied sovereignty. It says: The commander of the U.S. troops present in South Korea has the supreme command of the "ROK Army" and the United States, not South Korea, is a signatory to the armistice agreement with the North.

The first step towards reunification is to fully restore sovereignty after the withdrawal of the U.S. from South Korea, replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and settle a complete peace in the Korean peninsula.

Kim Un-ha, publisher of the paper, says: After the Kwangju incident we clearly realized to what extent South Korea is dependent upon the United States. Many people realized that South Korea is an "independent state" in name only and is actually a colony of the United States.

MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of MINDAN-lining Koreans in Japan, in an editorial titled "Let Us Prevent a Permanent Split of the Homeland and Achieve National Unification" says: U.S. military bases have been built in South Korea and pro-U.S. "regimes" cooked up to ensure them. In this U.S. policy towards South Korea, the strengthening of military strategy always holds the top place and the fixation of division is an essential factor for the stabilization of its foothold.

Pae Tong-ho, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," an organization of Koreans overseas, in his talk exposed the ever more undisguised aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists. He said: In order to remove the danger of war, compatriots at home and abroad should jointly wage a valiant struggle under the uplifted banner of "down-with-Chon Tu-hwan,"

anti-war, anti-nuclear weapons, anti-dictatorship, anti-outside forces and anti-division.

The "Liaison Council of Korean Youth and Students in Japan to Support the Struggle for Democracy in South Korea" and the "Society for Defending Human Rights of South Korean Women," MINDAN-lining Koreans organizations in Japan, in a statement demanded once again the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the root cause of tension and basic stumbling block in the way of unification, from South Korea.

"The Democratic Koreans United in the Americas," an organization of Korean residents in the United States, in a statement made public in connection with the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan condemned the U.S. imperialists for talking about "defense from aggression" by someone, while deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea, in order to justify their aggressive crimes. The statement called for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from there.

CSO: 4120/352

LOAN SCANDAL AGGRAVATES CRISIS

SK170824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--The buildings and equipment of the Ilsin Steel which had been involved in the loan scandal of the puppet clique were put up to auction by its creditors late in June, according to a report. This means that this steel company, a leading enterprise in South Korea, has gone totally bankrupt.

Other big enterprises are also raising a shrill cry these days, finding it hard to keep themselves going, with no loan available.

In consequence of this scandal, over 200 minor enterprises have not been paid for the goods delivered or are unable to settle accounts. Their losses add up to 6,000 million won. But these figures are confined to part of the minor enterprises which have suffered. Their total number and losses are known to be more than double.

This is one of the reasons why minor enterprises which had been undergoing a serious financial shortage are proving insolvent one after another in South Korea. And, with the dealings in raw and other materials and accessories nearly suspended at construction and manufacturing enterprises, "business prospect is becoming all the gloomier," say reports.

The consequences of the loan scandal are felt more acutely in the financial domain. The dishonoured bills in May are double those in April and they keep swelling beyond control. As a result, the settlement of bills is in a great confusion to cause deep social distrust and unrest.

The debenture market hard hit by the loan scandal has been paralysed and banking business and the issue of debenture bonds for securing fund of enterprises have shrunk to drive banking as a whole into stagnation.

Worse still, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique let out 200,000 million won to mitigate the aftereffects of the loan scandal. This resulted in a 29 percent inflation in the January-May period of this year. As a result, prices have gone spiralling to seriously affect all fields of the economy and the peoples' living.

CSO: 4120/352

LETTER SENT TO UN ON REUNIFICATION

SK220522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, sent a letter on 28 June to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, in connection with the Executive Committee meeting of the Liaison Committee which was held recently in Paris.

The letter says: The meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris over 26-27 June 1982, regards it as its duty to recall you to recent data on the dangerous and threatening situation of South Korea.

1. Ground weapons, planes and military personnel sent to South Korea by the United States increased in number from last year and are continuously increasing at present.

2. In the period from January to April this year alone, there were many visits of delegations on political and military missions to South Korea from the United States. They promised that the United States would fulfill greater commitments in this area far away from its boundary.

3. The joint military exercises of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army codenamed "Team Spirit 82" were held with the mobilisation of more military personnel and weapons than in the past.

4. Very grave cases occurred repeatedly on the military demarcation line due to the South Korean side from 21 April. We are deeply concerned about these matters and consider that the UN organisations should pay attention to them.

5. Though it was stipulated in the provisions of the armistice agreement the United States in the name of the United Nations signed with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, no peace agreement has been concluded between the two sides.

There exist political and military agreements between the United States and South Korea which are contradictory to the armistice agreement.

The UN flag is still abused in South Korea and the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom and no step has been taken since the resolution (3390b) was adopted at the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

Our committee especially studied the fourth point in the letter and appropriate steps to be taken in connection with the possibility of putting an end to the existence of the UN flag in South Korea and raises these matters to you with a desire to see the adoption of decisions which accord with the UN General Assembly resolutions, principles and duties.

CSO: 4120/352

LIAISON OFFICIAL REPORTS ON REUNIFICATION

SK220549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report under the title "On the Present Situation of South Korea and Tasks of the International Liaison Committee" at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee which was held in Paris.

Noting that in his policy speech on 14 April this year President Kim Il-song demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and weapons from South Korea as a condition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for chajusong (independence) and peace in Korea and the world, he said: I consider that we should pay special attention to this matter for the reunification of Korea and for the principle of chajusong and peace, and make particular efforts for its realization. We should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and weapons from South Korea with our concerted, joint action. We should also demand by all possible means and methods an end to the dangerous move to keep flying the UN flag on the military demarcation line set by the 1953 armistice agreement.

Explaining the reasons why they again demanded more strongly the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea, he said: Firstly, because it has become all the more ebvious that the "U.S. Army Command" dictates politics in South Korea and lays obstacles in the way of Korean reunification.

Secondly, because the U.S. occupation of South Korea has turned it into a foothold of aggression, into a particularly dangerous area of war, which renders the situation as a whole more dangerous to world peace.

Thirdly, because the arms buildup and intensified U.S. military exercises in South Korea have become all the more serious in a recent few months and this poses a realistic danger.

Pointing to the danger resulting from the further strengthening of U.S. occupation of South Korea, he continued: New eapons have been shipped without letup into South Korea from early 1981 to the first half of this year and such arms reinforcement will continue in the future, too. Most

sophisticated weapons of new type have already been deployed in South Korea. Stockpiled there are nuclear weapons to be used at any time.

Visits and meetings with deep implications have become frequent in the past few months. Last March U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger flew into South Korea. The commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific and other U.S. "generals" visited South Korea one after another, followed by U.S. Vice-President Bush in late April. They made a stereotyped assertion that the United States has a will to increase the armed forces of South Korea for "defending freedom and countering communism."

The U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises "Team Spirit 82" were held from February to April under the command of the United States, with the mobilization of more forces and arms than ever before.

The U.S. "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude spy plane ceaselessly intruded into the airspace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Most serious, urgent danger is: On 21 April the South side fired shots at the North side on the military demarcation line. The South Korean puppet army fired large-calibre machineguns and "M-16" automatic rifles all day long. On the following day, too, it fired large-calibre machineguns. This is a very grave provocation.

In reference to the present South Korean situation, he said: The establishment of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship is based on the sanguinary suppression of people in the Kwangju popular uprising, massive arrests and constant political suppression. This dictatorship is more vicious than the dictatorships of Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui, the two preceding dictators.

In South Korea there is neither democracy, nor internationally recognized respect for human rights, nor freedom of political organizations and even cultural organizations, nor freedom of expression.

Despite the suppression, anti-fascist demonstrations of people for democracy and reunification are gaining in strength.

At last, on 18 March, a fire was set to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

Today the economic crisis in South Korea is getting aggravated. Discontent is growing among the South Korean people. Repression is further intensified to put down this discontent. Corruption has reached the zenith and can no longer be concealed. It is directly connected with the relatives of Chon Tu-hwan.

Referring to the tasks for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stressed: First of all, we should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and weapons from South Korea.

Next, we should hold a sincere meeting of representatives to support the proposal for founding the DCRK and discuss problems concerning it and work for its realization in a concrete way.

We should inform people of the Korean question more widely and help all people understand that the claim and right for Korea's reunification is a fundamental question related to the world's right, security and peace, one related to all of us, not a separate problem having no connection with us.

Korea should be proclaimed to be a nuclear-free, peace zone in accordance with the joint declaration of the Korean Workers' Party and the Japan Socialist Party.

The U.S. military exercises in the sky and the sea and on the ground of South Korea must be prohibited.

We should demand the release of South Korean political prisoners.

Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners should be set free and democracy and human rights be ensured.

CSO: 4120/352

PARIS MEETING DECLARATION ON KOREAN UNIFICATION

OW151740 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--A declaration was adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris over 26-27 June, according to a report.

The attendants of the meeting hardened once again their determination to contribute to the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the removal of the tensions in Asia and world peace and security, the declaration notes, and says:

1. Korea is one and must be reunified into one.

The undisguised preparations of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime" for the provocation of a war on the Korean peninsual pose a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. An early reunification of Korea is an urgent task not only of the Korean people but also of the peaceloving people the world over. Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully. She must not be divided into "two Koreas."

2. The master of Korea is the Korean people.

They have the [word indistinct] right to achieve their national reunification independently and the full capacity for solving the domestic affairs of the nation by themselves. There is no reason or pretext whatever for the outside forces to meddle in the question of Korean reunification. This question can be solved in conformity with the interests and will of the Korean people only when it is undertaken independently by the Korean people themselves.

3. The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] is the most realistic and reasonable way of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This proposal is one for paving the way of speedily settling the question of Korean reunification and a most reasonable and fair one which accords with

the interests of the Korean nation and guarantees peace and security in Korea and the world.

Highly appraising the tireless efforts bent by President Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea, the attendants of the meeting expressed once again their active support to the proposal for founding the DCRK and hoped for its early realization.

Considering that it is a realistic proposal for the promotion of Korean reunification to form a consultative organization consisting of many groupings and well-known persons in the North and the South of Korea and abroad, they supported the proposal of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on convening a joint conference of 100 politicians in the North, South and abroad.

4. The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the democratization of South Korean society are a fundamental condition for Korea's reunification.

--The U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea must be terminated.

The U.S. imperialists occupied a half of the land of Korea by force of arms and, meddling in her internal affairs, infringe upon the sovereignty of the Korean nation and lay obstacles in the way of Korean reunification with their "two Koreas" policy.

The U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is a basic stumbling block in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The attendants of the meeting considered that, before it speaks about the reunification of Korea, the South Korean "regime" should call in decided words for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and renounce its policy of dependence on the outside forces.

Democracy should be realized and democratic rights and liberties be guarnateed to the people in South Korea. This is a basic guarantee for the solution of the action of Korean reunification in conformity with their will and desire.

If the South Korean authorities truly want to solve the question, reflecting the will of the Korean people, they should put an end to the fascist dictatorship, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and take practical steps for democracy.

Undemocratic laws and repressive machines must be abolished and the South Korean authorities fully ensure people democratic liberties and rights and unconditionally release all political prisoners including democrat Kim Tae-chung.

--The confrontation policy must be given up and great national unity promoted in South Korea.

The question of Korean reunification can be settled only when the distrust and misunderstanding between the North and the South are removed and national unity and concord achieved.

The attendants of the meeting consider that the United States should respond to the just proposal of the DPRK Government to have a dialogue with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and conclude a peace agreement.

They demanded that the United States withdraw [words indistinct] the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session.

They expressed the expectation that the governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries and international organizations supporting the cause of Korean reunification would make positive efforts for an early convocation of a world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting stressed that a powerful solidarity movement for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea constitutes a great encouragement to the Korean people and deals a telling blow at those who seek a permanent split of Korea.

The meeting expresses the hope that the governments, political parties and social organizations of all countries in the world and international organizations would express firm support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and take various practical steps in denunciation of the "two Koreas" plot of the South Korean fascists and thus positively contribute to promoting the reunification of Korea.

All the people of the world who value peace and justice, be conscious of your mission and turn out to international joint action to prevent the perpetuation of division and the danger of a new war in Korea.

CSO: 4120/352

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN PAPER ATTACKS UNIFICATION CHURCH--Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--The Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP, 4 July, carried an article titled "Swindler-Savior" denouncing the "Unification Church" of Mun Son-myong, a notorious anti-communist organisation of South Korea, according to a report. Judging from its activities, the paper says, the "Unification Church" may be called a "political organisation" or an "enterprise." It is rather engaged in "business" and "political activities" than in "missionary work." The paper stresses that the "church" is a subsidized machine which has since its inception "served for" the strengthening of the alliance between the United States and South Korea and is a sworn enemy of communism. Pointing out that Mun Son-myong is closely related with the pro-South Korean Americans, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and monopoly capitalists and was on intimate terms with the defunct dictator Pak Chong-hui, the paper says: His "church" manufactured weapons in Japan and sold them to South Korea. At a demonstration in South Korea some time ago, students denounced Mun Son-myong, branding him in their slogan as a swindler, not a "savior." [Text] [SK161101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 16 Jul 82]

OFFICIAL'S ACTIVITIES IN CANADA ATTACKED--Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--A recent issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a Korean newspaper published in Canada, ran an editorial headlined "Consulate General, Promptly Stop Meddling in Affairs of Compatriots Community." Pointing out that the South Korean puppet consulate general in Toronto was interfering in the democratic activities of compatriots, the paper says: The "consulate general" squanders a huge sum of money to form subsidized organisations, seeking to bring the overseas compatriots under its control through them. It makes them organise various "functions" to take the opportunities of feverishly propagandizing the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," a group of roughnecks and impostors. We compatriots overseas have the right to enjoy the freedom of thought. At the same time, we have the freedom and right to oppose the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" in the homeland. It is a challenge to democracy for the "consulate general" to meddle with this freedom. [Text] [SK160823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 16 Jul 82]

SUSPECTS CHARGE POLICE BRUTALITY--Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Patriotic students of South Korea charged in a fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan testified on 19 July that they were brutally tortured by fascist gangsters into admitting to be "communist sympathizers," according to a foreign press report. One, a college student, said police beat him until

he "could not walk," forcing him to admit to be a "communist sympathizer." Such claims were made in earlier testimony by defendants. They said police brutalized them into admitting they were fomenting communism when they set the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the report noted. It said: Many of the defendants have admitted setting the 13 March fire but contend they were only protesting U.S. support for the "government" of Chon Tu-hwan. Pak Won-sik, a 20 year old college student, said police beat him into admitting he was "a socialist and communist sympathizer." "I was beaten up all over the body except the head with an iron bar 4 to 5 centimetres in diametre and could not walk." Other defendants also claimed they were tortured during the initial investigation of the fire. In previous sessions of the trial some said they underwent water torture or were hung upside down during interrogation. The students argued their motive was "good." [Text] [SK202314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 20 Jul 82]

TENANT FARMERS INCREASE IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--The number of tenant farmers grew 20 percent in South Korea in the period from 1960 to last year, according to a report. The area of land tilled by them increased 8.7 percent in the same period. The feudal land ownership is being further expanded in South Korea as the puppet clique patronizes landlords and openly encourages the tenant system to strengthen its foothold in the countryside. [Text] [SK220940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 22 Jul 82]

EXPLOITATION BY U.S. FIRM--Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--The "South Korean Council of Human Rights in North America," an overseas Koreans organisation, exposed some time ago the harsh oppression and exploitation of South Korean workers by the Control Data Company, a transnational complex of the United States, according to SINHAN MINBO, a Koreans newspaper published in the United States. According to the paper, the Control Data Company set up an electronic company in Seoul in 1958 and has since squeezed a fabulous sum of net profits every year. The company employs about 300 workers, mostly women. The pay to each of them is less than a half of the monthly living cost for an unmarried woman worker. Over the last 12 years the amount of work has trebled, though the number of the employees showed no increment. As a result, 70 percent of them are suffering from various occupational diseases. In March the workers there formed a fighting organisation and rose in a struggle demanding a 20 percent increase of the wages, improvement of working conditions and so on. But, the company side in collusion with the puppet clique expelled six leading workers on preposterous charges. Enraged at this, the workers waged a sit-down strike which enjoyed active support from South Korean public circles including the Korea Christian Action Organisation. Citing these facts, the "South Korean Council of Human Rights in North America" called upon the compatriots in the United States and the American people to express solidarity with the struggle of the workers of the Control Data Company. [Text] [SK151028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 15 Jul 82]

BUILDING SCANDAL IN ROK--Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--The puppet mayor of Chungju, north Chungchong Province, South Korea, helped a housing contractor make fabulous profits by getting a loan of 448 million won in four installments through a false report in December last year that houses yet under

construction had been completed and took from him a bribe of 1 million won in reward, according to a report. This scandal involves several officials of the puppet city hall, says the report. In May there was an abortive smuggling of quantities of narcotics out to Japan, which involved high-ranking officials of the puppet administration. [Text] [SK160828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/352

CHON SAYS CAUSES OF POLITICAL DISSENT 'ELIMINATED'

SK180207 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday it was his earnest personal desire to transfer the presidency to his successor through peaceful and constitutional procedures after successfully finishing his mission as stipulated in the supreme law.

"I do not forget even for a moment that this will also conform to the goal of realizing a new era and new politics," he said.

He said that he felt keenly his weighty mission to protect the constitution by all means no matter what difficulties there may be and to materialize the objective of making genuine democracy take root without fail.

In an address during a ceremony at the Sejong Cultural Center to observe the 34th Constitution Day, the chief executive pointed out that all provisions which allowed oneman rule of long standing and threw the country's politics into a vortex of discord and confrontation as seen in the past had now been done away with in the new basic law.

He recalled that the belief that amending the constitution in whatever way for party interests and tactics would not matter had spread among leading figures in the past. At the same time, they thought that it would not be bad for them not to abide by the supreme law. These attitudes unfortunately plunged the nation's 30-year old constitutional history into a whirlpool of distress, feuds, disruption, and confrontation.

"In a climate in which the basic law of a country is not respected, national discipline and social order will not be maintained," he emphasized in his address, which was read by Acting Premier Kim Sang-hyop.

He said that the causes of national dissension and political feuds had been clearly eliminated now both systematically and realistically.

"We have no time to spare to exhaust the national strength on unproductive and trivial things when we look at the situation both at home and abroad in the 1980's, expected to undergo repeated violent movements and disturbances," he went on.

He said that disregard of law by holding fast to self-righteous ideas would harm the state and society more than violating law for self-interest.

"The people will by no means tolerate any person who tries to avert his eyes from law and order for his own interest and partisan profits if he damages the stability and national growth which we have realized," he said.

He added that the more open and autonomous society the country was not creating would be realized for the first time if the people fulfilled thoroughly their duties and maintained a firm spirit of abiding by the constitution.

Arguing only for either individuals or certain organizations and ignoring constitutional order was not a mature posture of democratic citizens, he said.

President Chon said that there was no system at present to oppose and the ground for presenting logic for pastera defiance had disappeared.

"What we should do now is to gather our strength and sincerity to make democratic politics bear fruit," he stressed.

CSO: 4120/353

PARTIES AGREE ON PRE-TALKS FOR INTERPARTY SUMMIT

SK160038 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Three major political parties have agreed to organize what has been billed as a working-level meeting next week to realize an interparty summit.

The agreement came yesterday, when the three party leaders met at the Taenung golf course in eastern Seoul for what appeared to be a warmup for their full-dress meeting. National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok arranged for the golfing meeting.

The three party leaders were Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP); Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), and Kim Chong-chol, president of the opposition Korea National Party (KNP).

The KNP leader said that the working-level meeting will be attended by two senior officers from each of the three political parties and will discuss the timing and agenda for the interparty summit. The three political party leaders will have a full-fledged meeting at the earliest possible date when the working-level meeting has reconciled the conflicting positions on the summit, Kim said.

The two opposition leaders demanded that the National Assembly finance and commerce-industry committees be convened to handle the recent series of economic rejuvenation packages, a demand to which the DJP chairman showed favorable responses. The three leaders also exchanged views on a wide range of political, economic and social issues.

A source said the floor leaders of the three parties will meet today and tomorrow to discuss the convening of the two assembly panels. The source said that the three political leaders are likely to meet again before they gather at a seminar slated for 27 July at Cheju Island.

The DJP chairman pledged to arrange for the interparty summit 16 June, when the three political party leaders met with President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae. The DKP president proposed on several occasions that the political leaders meet to discuss overall political issues. The proposed meeting had been postponed, because the three political parties sought to approach the meeting with different attitudes. The ruling DJP demanded that the meeting be confined to talking about measures aimed at realizing the contents of the Chongwadae meeting. The opposition DKP and KNP insisted that the meeting take up overall outstanding political issues including the rewriting of political laws.

CSO: 4120/353

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CRITICIZES LAWMAKERS' MOVE FOR PENSION

SK220040 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Status of Assemblymen"]

[Text] Puzzling are news reports that some members of the National Assembly have been promoting moves to raise the amount of remuneration they presently receive and moreover to make themselves pensionable, benefiting from the government pension program.

Though the issue appears to be in dispute among politicians and lawmakers themselves, regardless of their party affiliations, it touches more or less basic questions about the status and roles of legislators.

With various privileges and immunities accorded to them for their parliamentary activities, they are first of all expected to play the role of people's "representatives" in managing state affairs. In performing such duties, the assembly members are called on--by nothing other than the provisions of the new constitution--to give preference to national interests and maintain "high standards of integrity."

These provisions are reportedly employed by the pension promoters as grounds for their campaign--that is, better pay and a beneficial system like pensions would be helpful to ensure the integrity and decency of lawmakers.

But what should be pointed out is that their legislative activities should not in any sense be confused with means of living, let alone making fortunes. And it is regrettable that their reasoning gives the impression that integrity hinges on reward, a wayward excuse hardly convincing to the people who elected them to the legislature.

Then there stands out a question as to whether a parliamentarian, essentially engaged in politics, is eligible for the government pension program, which has been established for the benefit of those in career service, civil and military. In this connection, the remunerations of legislators are distinct in nature from the salaries paid to ordinary public servants. While the latter are payments intended to support the wage-earner's living, the former are made up of allowances, if not honoraria, for various aspects of the recipient's legislative activities.

The assembly members may form a mutual benefit association of their own to provide for their old age and secure certain incomes after their parliamentary service. But an attempt to put themselves on the government pension roll would be awkward in that they have vowed to work with a "single-tenure spirit," or with the resoluteness as if they were to serve only single terms, and that the much-sought social security system for the people at large has long way to go before it can be effected, even on a gradual basis.

The present scale of monthly remuneration for a legislator stands at more than 1.5 million won, an amount by far in a very high income bracket in our society, which many a lawmaker claims is too small even to keep his constituency in shape and meet other expenses.

But such an assertion is not persuasive because it sounds as if he is after a hike in stipend and pension to cover the expenses needed to prepare for his next election.

Also to be noted is that they are permitted to hold remunerative posts, besides the assembly membership, to help them earn extra money for their living and other needs--a favor due to which the parliamentary sessions have to be held in the afternoon, instead of beginning in the morning.

By all accounts, the legislators do not appear to be in a position to ask, under the prevailing economic hardship, for a pay increase or for that matter pension benefits.

CSO: 4120/353

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PANEL SESSION NOT TO DISCUSS HUMAN RIGHTS

SK140745 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The session of the National Assembly's Home Affairs Committee held on the morning of 12 July went into recess 10 minutes after it opened because of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] request that the human rights issue be dealt with in addition to the issue of safety measures at Seoul subway construction sites which are to be discussed at the session.

When the committee Chairman Kim Chong-ho declared the opening of the session, lawmaker Son Sae-il from the DKP requested the presence of the home minister at the session, saying that "at this moment, the people's eyes are focused on what agenda will be discussed and how it will be dealt with here. Considering the court's judgment of acquittal in the Ko Suk-chong and Chong Chae-pa cases, the police investigation system is facing a grave turning point."

On this, lawmaker Chong Si-chae from the Democratic Justice Party rebutted Rep Son Sae-il, saying that "the agenda to be discussed at today's session concerns safety measures at subway construction sites, and this issue was agreed upon at the meeting of the floor leaders of the three political parties."

He added that "the question of adding the human rights issue to the agenda should be decided at a meeting of the floor leaders of the three parties."

Later, when Kim Chong-ho, the committee chairman, turned down the opposition lawmaker's request, saying "at the present time it is difficult for the session to add the human rights issue to the agenda," all lawmakers from the DKP began shouting ad protesting and the session began falling into disorder.

Faced with such an atmosphere, the committee chairman quickly recessed the session.

CSO: 4108/196

BRIEFS

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSEMBLY SESSION URGED--The minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) demanded yesterday that the National Assembly convene an extraordinary session in the middle of next month to deal with the recent series of economic measures taken by the government. In a meeting of the floor leaders of the three major parties at the assembly building, Rep Yim Chong-ki of the DKP proposed a 15-day special session to handle the economy perk-up measures announced on 28 June, and the program for the compulsory use of real names in financial transactions bared on 3 July. However, Rep Yi Chong-chan of the majority Democratic Justice Party rejected the minority side's bid, saying that he did not see any need for an extra house sitting at the present time. [Text] [SK150052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/353

DAILY ON 3 JULY FINANCIAL TRANSACTION MEASURES

SK151332 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Government Should Carefully Listen to Voices From Various Social Sectors"]

[Excerpts] Parties' reaction to the 3 July financial transaction measures seems to be critical as a whole. They say that these hasty measures might have an adverse effect on the economy, that they contradict the previous measures and that the coercive enactment of these measures will produce a bad effect. Because this evaluation is made after extensively canvassing opinions from the broad strata of social sectors following the announcement of these measures, the govsrnment should carefully listen to these remarks. The 3 July measures--the real-name trade system and the drastic plan calling for subjecting interest, dividends and other financial-asset income to global tax--is not defective and is not altogether without justice. The problem in these measures is that no consideration has been given to the gap between the ideal and the real.

As the parties have already pointed out, before subjecting interests to global tax, the government should have studied the trend and structure of savings, including household savings. When the people's zeal for savings has already been dampened because of the drastic reduction of interest rate, we should not cool their enthusiasm for savings with taxation. The aim of the 28 June economic measures for expanding investment could be achieved through the promotion of savings. The increase of savings is the key to economic growth.

We should pay attention to parties' view that a considerable preparatory time is required before the global tax system is put into effect. The government said that it could establish a computer system for the new financial transaction system in a year. However, specialists in this field say that this project is not easy. It will take at least 10 years of preparation to develop an on-line system linking banks, stock companies, short-term financing companies, credit guilds and village financial associations throughout the country, and interlink this system with the computer system of the National Tax Administration. This project will require the establishment of a new terminal station. This only denotes a technological difficulty. What is

more important is that, as noted by the parties, it is difficult for the people to accept the shocking measures, which have been announced one after another, and that this might make the underground economy go into hiding.

Since there is a 1-year period ahead of us before the 3 July financial plan is put into effect, the government should sincerely review the opinions advanced by the parties and economic organizations and show flexibility by revising those needing correction and abandoning those not needed.

CSO: 4108/196

BRIEFS

BIDDING WAR FOR KEPCO LOAN--Hong Kong, 19 Jul (YONHAP)--A bidding contest is heating up for the right to arrange a U.S.$310 million loan for the Korea Electric Power Corp (KEPCO) which has been talking of borrowing the money since early this year and finally asked banks to submit bids 13 July, banking sources in Hong Kong said Monday. Nearly all large U.S. and Japanese banks are forming groups to pursue the loan. Japanese banks are traditionally eager to arrange loans for South Korea. U.S. banks expect that the interest rate of at least part of the loan will be pegged to the U.S. prime rate, which is the base fee for U.S. domestic lending. A prime-based credit is a lucrative way for American banks to lend, the sources added. The sources said the majority of the loan won't be used for new projects. KEPCO has told banks that it wants $110 million to cover construction-cost overruns on nuclear plants Nos. 5 and 6, $30 million for down payments on plants 9 and 10 (which are to be built by the French agency Framatome), and $20 million to help build a terminal to receive Indonesian liquefied natural gas. [Text] [SK200054 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 20 Jul 82]

OPERATION TO BEAT DROUGHT--The government has decided to put forth an extensive program to overcome drought once and for all. Dubbed "70-day operation," the program was unveiled by the Central Anti-Drought Committee at a meeting of interministrial bureau chiefs held at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries yesterday. The meeting, presided over by Vice Minister Kang In-hui, agreed to mobilize as much equipment and manpower as possible to tackle the current long dry spell. The interministrial meeting also decided to establish a local antidrought headquarters in Taegu to control ongoing nationwide drives aimed at minimizing losses from the want of water. The local headquarters will be headed by Cho Il-nae, the first assistant minister of agriculture and fisheries. The meeting also called for full mobilization of military equipment and manpower to support the antidrought drive. [Text] [SK220059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jul 82 p 1]

DOMESTIC OIL PRICE FLUCTUATIONS--Seoul, 22 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will carry out its original plan to gradually allow fluctuations in domestic oil prices, the Energy-Resources Ministry said Thursday. A ministry official said that initially, domestic oil prices will slide up and down in conjunction with changes in the won-U.S. dollar exchange rate beginning early next

year. Because the country employs a floating exchange rate system, this step is a precondition for domestic oil price liberalization, the official explained. At present, a one percentage point rise in the exchange rate results in a 1.5 percentage point increase in domestic oil prices, according to the official. He added that cost-push factors which are unrelated to the exchange rate, such as refining costs, will be adjusted once a year to reflect the business conditions of oil refiners. Oil refiners will be able to import crude oil and other oil products at their discretion, and distribution channels for oil derivatives will be modernized. The government will, however, retain the right to investigate price manipulation and other unfair business activities by oil companies, and to regulate oil prices when supply falls short of demand, the official said. [Text] [SK220208 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 22 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/353

BRIEFS

QUESTIONING OF ARSONISTS CONTINUES--Pusan (YONHAP)--Defense lawyers continued their questioning of Rev Choe Ki-sik of the Catholic Wonju Diocese and 10 other defendants, accused of playing parts in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center here in the sixth hearing of the case at the Pusan district court yesterday. With all the 16 defendants attending, the lawyers questioned Miss Kim Chi-hui, 22, Miss Pak Chong-mi, 23, Pak Won-sik, 20, and Choe Chung-on, 20, in the morning session. They are accused of having directly set fire to the ground floor of the cultural center building. The defense lawyers focused their questions on charges of arson and distribution of anti-government leaflets. They also questioned them in detail to determine the nature of the "group studies" or "seminars" they held on ideological matters. In answer to questions by defense lawyers, Miss Kim Chi-hui said that she posted the anti-government placards at the instruction of Mun Pu-sik last March and wrote graffiti in a toilet at Pusan Women's College because college coeds indulged in easy-going attitudes. Miss Kim said that she joined the "group studies" Mun held after she enrolled in a "mask dance" group belonging to the traditional Art Research Club. Miss Kim said that she participated in the seminars to learn the national spirit and tradition as she thought it was meaningless only to study the "mask" instead of the truth. Kim Hyon-chang, 30, accused of masterminding the arson, and Rev Choe Ki-sik and the others underwent cross-examination in the afternoon. [Text] [SK200103 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/353

BRIEFS

EXPANDED INVESTMENT IN SCIENCE PLEDGED--Seoul, 21 Jul (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday said that the securing of advanced science and technology is the most important national task for Korea which is poor in natural resources but is compelled to take open-door policies. In a luncheon meeting with some 120 Korean scientists and engineers at home and based in the United States, the chief executive said that his administration will expand investments in science and technology, and induce up-to-date technology from abroad more vigorously than ever before to elevate the country's scientific and technological standard. "Because the key to technology development lies in the development of excellent technical manpower resources, the government will make steady efforts to develop basic scientific fields in conjunction with academic societies," Chon said. Noting that competition among countries for technology development far outstrips efforts for their economic survival and national security, Chon emphasized that even a mount of letup in technology development will no doubt bring the nation behind in the international community. The scientists and engineers who attended the presidential luncheon meeting exchanged views and opinions on the up-to-date scientific and technological information during a weeklong academic gathering in Seoul co-sponsored by the Federation of Korean Scientific and Technological Societies and the Association of Korean Scientists and Technologists in America. [Text] [SK210754 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 21 Jul 82]

KEPCO LOAN CONTRACT WITH FRENCH CONSORTIUM--Seoul, 22 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korea Electric Power Corp (KEPCO) concluded a contract Thursday to borrow 3.6 billion French francs from a consortium of four banks in Paris to help finance the construction of Korea's nuclear power plants Nos 9 and 10. KEPCO President Song Nak-chung and Vice President Pierre Sauve of the France Export-Import Bank signed the agreement in Seoul. The loan will be used to install the turbine and generator system and auxiliary facilities at the plants now under construction in North Kyungsang Province. The state-run electric power company will repay the loan over the next 15 years at an annual interest rate of 7.85 percent, including export insurance rates, after a 7-year grace period. KEPCO had finalized an agreement with the French company Alsthom Atlantic in February of this year to purchase the nuclear power facilities. KEPCO borrowed 5.5 billion French francs in April 1981 from a group of Paris banks to finance the purchase of the manufacturer and reactor system of the plants. The manufacturer and reactor system, known as the primary system, will be imported from two other French firms, Framatome and Cogema, in accordance with an agreement signed in late 1980. The construction of the nuclear power plants, projected to have a capacity of 950,000 kw each, began in April 1980. Plant No 9 will be dedicated in March 1988 and No 10 in March 1989. [Text] [SK220214 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 22 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/353

SENEGALESE ENVOY HAILS CHON'S UPCOMING VISIT TO AFRICA

SK150046 Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 Jul (YONHAP)--Senegal's Ambassador to South Korea Keba Birame Cisse has expressed the hope that President Chon Tu-hwan's upcoming visit to Senegal will further enhance cooperative relations in all fields between Korea and Senegal. "Despite the geographical distance, Chon's visit to Senegal will provice a good opportunity to discuss global issues and deepen cordial ties between the two countries," Amb. Cisse said in an interview with YONHAP.

The presidential visit to Senegal 24-26 August will be a return visit for the state visit made by then Senegalese President Leopoldo Sedar Senghor in April 1979. Noting that South Korea was the first Asian country to establish diplomatic ties with the African country in 1962, 2 years after its liberation from France, Cisse concurrently serving as Senegalese ambassador to Tokyo, said there is still vast room for cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic sphere. "Although bilateral trade has burgeoned, the economic cooperation between the two countries will record a new dimension when Senegal's abundant natural resources can be combined with South Korea's advanced technology and experiences accumulated during the past two decades," Cisse said. Cisse expected that the joint development of Senegal's untapped natural resources would be discussed during the summit talks between the two heads of state. Explaining that the Senegalese Government gives economic priority to its agricultural sector, he said, "South Korea will participate in Senegal's 5-year agricultural development plan, which comprises irrigation works, dam construction and agrarian reform." More than 80 percent of Senegal's population is engaged in agriculture.

Commenting on inter-Korean issues, the 44 year-old envoy stressed that South-North Korean questions, including the unification of the Korean Peninsula, must be settled by the Koreans themselves through dialogue. "In this connection, the Senegalese people fully support Chon's proposals for unification which reject any act of violence," he said. Asked about the Senegalese position at the upcoming nonaligned summit talks scheduled for September in Baghdad, he said that Senegal has supported Seoul in international forums and the prospects for continued cooperation in the political field are good.

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GABONESE ENVOY WELCOMES CHON'S AFRICAN VISIT

SK160120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 16 Jul (YONHAP)--A newly industrialized nation like South Korea with successful economic development experience will always be "welcome" in Gabon, Gabonese Ambassador to Korea Abdoulaye Djipano said recently. In an interview with YONHAP, Djipano said that South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming trip to four African nations, including Gabon, will be a "historic one," and will "unite the Republic of Korea and Africa in general."

Chon is scheduled to embark on a 16-day tour of Africa and Canada on 16 August, traveling to Kenya 17-19 August, Nigeria 19-22 August, Gabon 22-24 August, Senegal 24-26 August, and Canada 28-31 August.

Djipano said that during Chon's stay in Libreville, the Korean president and his Gabonese counterpart El Hadj Omar Bongo will confer on bilateral economic cooperation as well as discuss regional and international political situations. He added that the talks are expected to strengthen the relations between the two countries.

On South and North Korean political matters, the envoy assumed a cautious attitude, saying he was not in a position to comment since Gabon maintains diplomatic ties with both Pyongyang and Seoul. However, Djipano said that although Gabon established diplomatic relations with North Korea in 1974, there has been no trade between the two countries thus far, and he noted that Libreville has consistently supported Seoul in international forums such as the United Nations and Third World conferences. In addition, he pointed out that Gabon withdrew its diplomatic mission from Pyongyang in 1978.

Asked to comment on Seoul's calls for the peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula, the 48-year-old diplomat said that President Bongo has always emphasized that "all disputes should be resolved through negotiations by peaceful means." Bongo visited South Korea, Japan and mainland China in July 1975, and toured North Korea in 1977. Djipano praised President Chon's 22 January 1982 call for direct talks between top leaders of South and North Korea to discuss inter-Korean problems, saying it would provide an opportunity for "Koreans themselves to solve the issues."

Turning to economic cooperation between South Korea and Gabon, Djipano said that "many Korean firms are now operating in Gabon," including the Ssangyong business group which runs the "Renovation" department store in Libreville in a joint venture with the Gabonese Government. "Our country is also buying Korean-made passenger cars. I hope that Korean businessmen will help develop the natural resources in my country such as manganese and uranium," he said. The diplomat expressed Gabon's wish to share Korea's technology and experience of past economic development plans, saying he would like to see Korean experts train Gabonese youths for development projects in the African country. Chon's 3-day state visit is expected to accelerate bilateral economic relations in many areas, the envoy said.

Djipano assumed his Seoul post 5 May, replacing El Hadj Yusuf Gaafar Meginier-mbo. The only African ambassador to reside in Seoul, Djipano served as ambassador to Libya before coming to Korea. He studied economics and law at Dakar University in Senegal.

CSO: 4120/353

BRIEFS

WORKING-LEVEL CONTACTS WITH JAPAN—Seoul, 19 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government is expected to establish working-level contacts with Japan concerning the longstanding Korean-Japanese cooperation issue through the Foreign Ministry's Director General for Asian Affairs Choe Tong-chin, a ministry official said Monday. Choe is scheduled to attend the Korean-Japanese silk talks in Tokyo 26-27 July. The official said that Seoul expects to receive Tokyo's latest proposal concerning the economic cooperation issue referring to Seoul's loan request around 23 July. Choe will convey Seoul's position on the Japanese proposal when he attends the silk talks, and will be empowered to make contacts with Japanese officials at that time, the official said. [Text] [SK190326 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 19 Jul 82]

RESHUFFLE OF AMBASSADORS PLANNED--The government plans to reshuffle about 30 ambassador level officials before the end of this year, it was learned yesterday. According to a government source, the reshuffle will be made beginning in September, after the government completes interministry consultations on the reduction of the maximum number of Ministry of Foreign Affairs' ambassador posts from the present 65 to less than half. The source said the ministries of foreign affairs and government administration and the Economic Planning Board are expected to make a decision on the number by this month. About a dozen overseas diplomatic mission chiefs, including several accredited to European countries, will be given home assignments under the foreign service law, he said. The law stipulates any mission chiefs who have served 8 consecutive years should be given home assignments and officials who have served 12 years as mission chiefs should retire from ministry posts. However, he said, the government will not make simultaneous appointments on a large scale to reduce negative impacts. [Text] [SK210129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/353

BRIEFS

SALE OF ELECTRONICS OFF TARGET--Seoul, 17 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea exported U.S.$1,013 million worth of electronic goods during the first half of this year, registering only 36 percent of the 1982 goal, according to an official statistics released Saturday. The sluggish export performance during the January-June period foreshadowed a gloomy outlook for reaching the year's goal of $2.8 billion. In June alone, arrivals of letters of credit (L/C) for Korean electronic goods declined 7.8 percent from the same period last year, presaging an inactive performance during the remaining half of the year, officials said. [Text] [SK171158 Seoul YONHAP in English 1113 GMT 17 Jul 82]

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WITH JAPAN--Seoul, 20 Jul (YONHAP)--Direct contacts with terminal distributors in Japan are desirable to correct South Korea's mounting trade deficit with Japan, a research report of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry said Tuesday. The report recommended that South Korean exports to Japan, which used to be arranged through Japanese importers or large wholesalers, should now make use of established commodity distribution systems in Japan. The report said that sales cooperation agreements with Japanese distribution firms are urgently necessary to overcome the exclusiveness of the Japanese distribution system. The report predicted that if sales cooperation agreements are enacted, Japanese import agents, currently monopolizing import items, would withdraw, allowing distribution firms to directly participate in the distribution if imported commodities. The report also encouraged active Korean development of novelty items appealing to Japanese consumers for small items of high quality. The report said this demand would increase as Japanese consumers' taste became more individualistic and variable. [Text] [SK200155 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 20 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/353

'NODONG SINMUN' ON REVOLUTIONARY METHODS IN SOCIETY

SK150856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly expounds the revolutionary methods after the establishment of socialist system in his classic work "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea." In this connection NODONG SINMUN carried an article on 14 July, which says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song says in the work that the three revolutions which transform the old and create the new are the revolutionary methods which conform with the essence of the socialist system and the will of the popular masses.

It is the key point in giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system and successfully carrying out the building of socialism and communism to correctly define the revolutionary methods to suit the content of the revolution after the victory of the socialist revolution and establishment of the socialist system.

Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, the legacies of the old society remain in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and, therefore, socialist society retains class distinctions, disparities in the working conditions and various other differences.

The content of the continued revolution in socialist society is the struggle to eradicate the survivals of the old society in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres and create new communist ideology, technology and culture. Only when the revolutions are energetically pushed ahead in these three spheres is it possible to successfully carry out the transformation of man, society and nature and thereby ensure full social equality and happy life to the working people.

The three revolutions is the inherent revolutionary methods which conform with the content of the revolution in socialist society. The work of consolidating and developing the socialist system is, after all, a struggle to eradicate the survivals of the old society. Therefore, the revolution in socialist society should be carried out through the three revolutions for eradicating the legacies of the old society.

Only when the revolution is carried out by the methods of the three revolutions can the legacies of the old society be removed in ideology, technology and culture and the complete triumph of things socialist be achieved in all fields of social life. Only then is it possible to guide the entire popular masses who have become the master of society to consciously take part in socialist and communist construction and, furthermore, practically ensure them an independent and creative life.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded that the methods of revolution should be changed after the establishment of socialist system and clearly indicated its concrete ways, the article says, and goes on:

The revolution in socialist society is carried out, above all, by means of educating and remolding people. It should also be carried out by means of liquidating the old and creating the new.

Noting that the theory of carrying out the revolution by the methods of three revolutions in socialist society is of great theoretical and practical significance, the article continues:

It lies, first of all, in that this theory indicates a correct way for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the popular masses in socialist society. In socialist society the working class, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals are closely united politically and ideologically for the commonness of their socio-economic position and of their purpose and interests. Such unity and cohesion are the main power propelling the development of socialist society.

The great significance of this theory also lies in that it makes it possible to successfully carry out socialist and communist construction by arousing the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative capacity of the popular masses.

CSO: 4120/352

'NODONG SINMUN' NOTES PARTY CENTER POLICY ON YOUTH

SK141107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Jul (KCNA)--The glorious party centre on 13 July 1981 put forward a policy of preparing the younger generation as dependable heirs to the chuche cause by further strengthening the party's leadership of the work with youth and children.

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN Tuesday carried an article titled "To Bring Up Young People To Be Heirs to the Chuche Cause Is Consistent Policy of Worker's Party of Korea." Pointing out that the revolutionary policy of the party centre indicates the position of the youth in the revolutionary struggle, the necessity of strengthening work with them and its ways in detail, the author of the article says:

This policy carries a far-sighted intention to consolidate and develop the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea into a militant organisation full of vigor and vitality, as becomes a youth organisation guided by our party, and rear all the youth and children to be true revolutionary soldiers of chuche type boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

To bring up young people to be dependable heirs to the chuche cause is a consistent policy of our party in the revolutionary struggle. This poses as an important problem because the change of generations is taking place in the revolution in our country.

Declaring that the upbringing of the heirs to the revolution is progressing successfully under the wise guidance of the party and the leader in our country, the article says:

The glorious party centre gave comprehensive answers to the problems arising in preparing the young people to be dependable successors to the chuche cause in compliance with the demand of the developing reality today when the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is being vigorously accelerated.

What is most important in this is to firmly build up the LSWY organisations, strengthen the organisational life of the young people and at the same time more vigorously conduct ideological education among them.

With the ideological education pushed ahead vigorously in different forms and means in accord with the policy put forward by the glorious party centre, our young people are fully equipped with the chuche idea and all of them think and act in accordance with the idea and intention of the party at any time and in any place.

To boundlessly trust the great leader and the glorious party centre, entrust their destiny entirely to the party and the leader and remain loyal to the revolutionary cause of chuche for ever--this is the ideological and spiritual characteristics of the Korean youth.

What is also important in strengthening the work with the youth and children is to powerfully rouse them to socialist economic construction and improve the method of guidance in the LSWY work.

The article stresses in conclusion: For all the LSWY organisations and young people to remain indefinitely loyal to the leadership of the party is an important demand for achieving the final victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche. Apart from the leadership of our party, neither the victory of the chuche cause nor the strengthening and development of the youth movement nor a bright future of the youth is conceivable.

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JULY 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] The July issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Revolutionary Work Method of Chuche (Translator's Note: No Writer's Name Given)

The Three Great Revolutions--Ideological, Technical and Cultural--Are the Basic Approach to Communist Construction ..... Kim Yong-un

Party Cell Work and A Spearhead Role by Party Members..... Ch'a Yong-chin

Independence Is a Sociopolitical Life for Human Beings..... Kwak Yong-ch'an

The Masses of the People Are the Chuche of Social History .... Ch'oe Song-kun

The Lawfulness of Socialist Production Growth..... Kim Won-sok

The Self-Supporting Accounting System Is a Planned Management and Operation Method Which Embodied the Requirement of Socialist Economic Principles..... Han Chong-sun

Independent National Unification Is the Basic Principle Adhered to by Our Party..... Han Tong-sop

Adhering to Independence by Countries and Nations Is an Important Guarantee for Making the Whole World Independent..... Hwang Hon

CSO: 4108/194

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

'NODONG SINMUN' DEPICTS NEW FILM

SK201148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2234 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Article from NODONG SINMUN, 18 July: "Impressive Image of Genuine Life Devoted to Road of Loyalty--After Appreciating First and Latter Parts of Art Film 'Battle Road'"]

[Text] The first and latter parts of the art film "Battle Road," newly produced by the Korea 8 February film studio, is being shown everywhere, everyday, creating a big sensation among our party members, workers and the People's Army soldiers, who are vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction with surging indignation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and with the firm determination to advance the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification.

Because of its great consciousness-raising and instructive significance, this film is making a deep impression on audiences.

As widely known, because the art film "Entry Road" has profoundly portrayed the great leader's wise leadership and noble communist virtues--dwelling on the road of the founding of the country after the liberation--and the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters and people, endlessly loyal to the leader, the film is still making our audiences' hearts burn.

The art film "Battle Road" depicts as the historical background the period from the triumphal Osan battle, which occupied an important place in the first stage in the fatherland liberation war, to the Taejon liberation battle. The film also impressively shows the outstanding tactics and warm love toward the soldiers of the great leader--the ever-victorious, iron-willed commander--and the mass heroism and the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the People's Army soldiers, endlessly loyal to the leader.

The art film "Battle Road" makes a big impression on the audience because through the protagonists' life and the whole course of developments, the film has sincerely portrayed the justness and immortal vitality of the strategic and tactical policies put forth by the respected and beloved leader at the first stage of the war, and the wise leadership and noble communist virtues of the leader.

As is well known, only because of the great leader's wise leadership, could our People's Army, which was suddenly attacked by the enemies, achieve brilliant achievements in smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors--who were superior in terms of number of forces and technology--and the basic forces of their stooge Syngman Rhee's puppet army, in counterattacking against them in such a short period and in liberating more than 90 percent of the whole of the southern half and more than 92 percent of its population.

During that period, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the comparison between the forces of the enemy and our side, the situation along the front-line and the movements of the enemy, the great leader pur forward the original policy of smashing the enemies while striking successive blows at them and waging battles of encirclement before the U.S. imperialists introduced large military forces to the Korean front lines and of promptly liberating the whole of the southern half, wisely leading our People's Army and people to the realization of the policy.

As the film shows, the wise leadership of the great leader made it possible for us to completely encircle and smash an advanced contingent of the U.S. aggression forces' 24th infantry division in the Osan battle, destroy in one stroke a defensive position on the southern bank of the Kum River, which the enemy boasted of defending without difficulty for as long as 3 years, and achieved a proud victory in the Taejon liberation battle, in which we displayed a brilliant example of modern siege warfare.

The film artistically and sincerely expresses these historic facts on the screen.

When a difficulty occurs in an offensive battle on the central front line, the great leader puts forth a tactical policy of climbing mountain ranges, advancing into the rear of the enemy and striking the enemy on the back of its head. He himself appears at the front line headquarters and plans the Taejon liberation battle operation. When the forces to encircle the city are insufficient, he teaches about how to quickly mobilize a part of our army, which has advanced into the direction of Nonsan, to southern Taejon and to lay siege to and smash the enemy, while penetrating the weak points of the enemy.

Through these scenes, the film shows impressively the outstanding wisdom and excellent tactics of the respected and beloved leader. Along with this, the film depicts sincerely, on the basis of historical facts, scenes in which our People's Army units achieve resplendent victories at every stage by accomplishing without fail the great leader's operational and tactical policy.

As is the case with the history of our people's revolutionary struggle, the most important descriptive significance of this film is in vigorously establishing the fact that all victories in the great fatherland liberation war are also the precious fruits of the respected and beloved leader's wise leadership.

The film also warmly depicts the great fatherly love for the revolutionary fighters through various scenes, including one scene in which the respected and beloved leader asks by telephone the frontline commander to take good care of the combat crew, saying that their feet correspond to the wings of birds, after he has seen a soldier in the rank of the People's Army, which is marching south, limp along, and another scene in which he is deeply solicitious about searching for the mother of (Kuchol), from whom her son had heard nothing since they were separated 15 years before.

Because of all these descriptions, the film is vigorously arousing the audiences to strenuously march forward toward the road of loyalty with endless dignity and pride in carrying out the revolution while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander and the people's benevolent father, and with conviction in certain victory.

One of the most important ideological and artistic achievements made by the art film "Battle Road" is also that the film has created the brilliant depiction of revolutionaries, endlessly loyal to the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: The decisive factor to determine the fate of a war does not lie in the numerical superiority of any weapons or army but in the spiritual and moral preparedness of the soldiers and people mobilized for the war.

The great fatherland liberation war, which smashed the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the world's strongest ones and which opened up the beginning of their declining fate, was the war which most excellently established that the fate of a war is not determined by the numerical or technological superiority of any army but by the spiritual and moral superiority of the army and people.

The art film "Battle Road" glorifies the invincible might of the KPA, our party's revolutionary armed power, by profoundly depicting the abundant spiritual and moral traits of the protagonists.

In particular, the film excellently depicts hero (Kim Chol-sun), the commander of the frontline, as the paragon of a chuche-type revolutionary who is endlessly loyal to the great leader, thus making a deep impression on us.

The significance of the work of portraying the hero Chol-sun rests with the fact that as a frontline commander, he successfully accomplished his glorious but weighty duty assigned him and won brilliant victories in battles. This was because he was flawlessly loyal to the great leader.

Traversing the distant but glorious revolutionary road following the respected and beloved leader, the hero Chol-sun firmly believed that holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the first time in the history of 5,000 years and safeguarding him politically and ideologically even at the cost of human lives was the way to endlessly glorify our fatherland and provide our people lasting happiness and that, when we unconditionally and thoroughly implement the leader's idea and instructions, there is nothing in the world we cannot achieve.

While referring to the view of the leader, which the hero developed in the flames of the grim revolutionary struggle, and the loyalty the hero displayed to the leader based on this view, the film shows the personality of the hero who accepted the great leader's idea and teachings as a most just one and who unconditionally implemented this idea and these teachings.

The entire course Chol-sun followed as a frontline commander was the one in which he closely studied, believed and implemented the leader's teachings. From the beginning, the film shows how thoroughgoing was the hero's stand for thinking and acting only in accordance with the great leader's idea and intent.

Assigned weighty responsibility as a frontline commander thanks to the respected and beloved leader's deep confidence in him, Chol-sun went to warriors in the trench and informed them of an emergency cabinet meeting 10 days before. He said: Hearing that the American rascals had started a war, all members of the cabinet frowned. No one spoke. At this moment, I heard the general's hearty laughter from the corridor. While everyone looked, holding his breath, at the direction from whence the peal of laughter came, the general entered the room. Do you know what he said? He said: "The American rascals have misjudged the Koreans." What profound meaning does this remark imply? The laughter of the general greatly encouraged me. I was sure that we would win victory in the war.

His speech to the warriors was not long. This notwithstanding, overflowing in his remarks was an ardent desire for instilling in the warriors the great leader's revolutionary idea. The noble revolutionary trait of the hero, who believed in the great leader's teachings and who only knew the principle of unconditionally implementing these teachings is even more impressively depicted in the scene in which he corrects the erroneous idea of some commanders on the eve of the Taejon battle. Facing difficulties in the encirclement of Taejon, they suggest an offensive instead of encirclement. Criticizing them, Chol-son says: Comrade supreme commander has ordered us to encirlce Taejon. What you comrades should understand is that the general has issued an order because he has already seen victory. He has seen a distant future ahead of anyone else with profound wisdom beyond our imagination. No matter what other method we may adopt, we will not be able to act more wisely than unconditionally implementing his order.

Thus, while carrying out all work of discussing tactical plans, commanding tactical operations and indoctrinating soldiers and commanders, he regarded the great leader's idea and intent as a sole standard. Whenever he received instructions from the leader, he devotedly worked toward implementing these instructions to the end with all his wisdom and energy.

When the great leader told him that some comrade soldiers limped while marching toward the battleground, Chol-sun immediately stopped a rank moving toward the south and personally bandaged the feet of those soldiers who limped. He then told commanders that the consideration thus shown by the leader implied a profound meaning that, by trusting, taking good care of and encouraging the warriors on the battleground, we could defeat the U.S.

imperialist aggressors who had swooped down on us with confidence in their technological superiority.

After receiving the instructions of the great leader who was concerned over the status of a frontline company, the hero immediately rushed to the company concerned. This makes us deeply reflect on what attitude and stand we should assume in holding in high esteem the respected and beloved leader.

The road toward the central frontline was dangerous and rough. His eyes inflamed and blurred because of fatigue. This being the case, he could have delivered the great leader's instructions over the telephone or by using messengers. Picturing before him the image of the respected and beloved leader who must be staying up all night in the war room and understanding that the position that true revolutionary fighters should occupy is the place over which the leader is most concerned, Chol-sun traveled a country road in a car. When he came to the end of the road, he abandoned the car and climbed a stiff mountain ridge in heavy rain. Tumbling and falling, he walked and walked until he fainted.

Chol-sun has traversed a single path of loyalty in his life, not refusing any difficult road and risking his life to more successfully hold the great leader in high esteem and implement his teachings. However, he was not satisfied with his devotion. After taking all necessary security measures on hearing that the respected and beloved leader would visit the frontline headquarters and hastily departing to greet the leader, he reflects on his work: Have I done something wrong? The general is to visit the frontline. Is this because I have failed to successfully command my unit? The general has always taken the lead in hewing the rough road since the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle. I have repeatedly pledged not to place him in danger. Yet, I have once again failed to fulfill my duty as a warrior. How can I meet the general? Seeing Chol-sun reproaching himself and driving a car as quickly as possible we warmly feel how strong is his demand on himself in holding the great leader in high esteem.

While portraying the hero Chol-sun, the film impressively depicts the mass heroism and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the people's soldiers and the unity between the soldiers and the people and between the government and the military. By successfully depicting the mass heroism and noble political and moral trait displayed with loaylty to the great leader as the core by the people's soldiers who performed brilliant exploits in the sacred war, the fatherland liberation war, the artistic film "Battle Road" has proven that loyalty to the party and the leader is a fundamental trait of chuche-type revolutionaries and that if they show lofty loyalty, there is nothing in the world they cannot achieve.

Indeed, the artistic film "Battle Road," which has been produced under the leadership of our party is a picture contributing to conducting indoctrination on a sole ideology by successfully depicting the immortal revolutionary achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and a victorious, iron-willed commander, who led the great fatherland liberation war to brilliant victory, and the noble

revolutionary spirit of the chuche-type revolutionary fighters who are endlessly loyal to the leader.

In the strained situation today when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, a group of their stooges, have become more brazen with each passing day in their maneuvers to provoke a new war, our people are accelerating revolution and construction. The road which we should traverse is still distant and grim. Strewn with many trials is the road lying before our people, struggling to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and the final victory of the revolution. When we display the spirit of unconditionally implementing the leader's instructions and party policies with burning loyalty to the great leader and the party center, we will have no trials and difficulties whatsoever we cannot overcome.

The artistic film "Battle Road" will vigorously encourage all our party functionaries, party members, workers and the people's soldiers to enact a new upsurge in all sectors of revolution and construction by more strenuously traversing a single road of loyalty with such a creed.

CSO: 4108/195

BOOK ON KIM CHONG-IL PUBLISHED

SK161520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--The book "Lodestar of Era" containing articles and poems by prominent foreign personages highly praising the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was recently brought out in Korean by the Foreign Languages Publishing House.

Printed in the book are a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the Kim Il-song square where a demonstration of Pyongyang working people celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Worker's Party of Korea and its 6th Congress were held and other photographs showing his great features.

It contains 25 articles including "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is the Only Successor to the Respected Leader and a Sagacious Leader of the Worker's Party of Korea and the Korean People" by Henric Ramgebic (a European); "Comrade Kim Chong-il Is a Sagacious Leader Guiding the Cause of Kimilsongism to Final Victory" by Takeo Miyagawa, honorary professor of the Kanagawa University of Japan; "Shining Sun Over Mt Paektu" by Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy; and "It Is a Glory for All of Us to Have the Great Leader" by N. Bossoondyal, president of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Mauritius.

Also carried in the book are 44 poems expressing reverence for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il including "Song to the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il" (by writer-journalist of the Syrian Arab Republic Mohamad al Masri); "The Wise Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Is the Red Sun of Communism" (by Bakele Seum, member of the group for the study and discussion of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song at the Wingit Middle School in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) and "We Wish Good Health and a Long Life to the Great Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il (by Cuban poet Carmelo Garcia Fernandez).

The authors highly praise the extraordinary intelligence and outstanding leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, his noble communist virtues and the imperishable exploits performed by him for the party and revolution, the country and people.

Henric Ramgebic said: Today, the Korean people have become the happiest and most glorious people in the world as they hold Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, in high esteem as their leader and are guided by the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is leading Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary cause of chuche to shining victory with his tested leadership and brilliant ideological and theoretical activities.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader who perfectly personifies in himself the immortal chuche idea, outstanding art of leadership and noble communist virtues and is most brilliantly realizing the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; he is a lodestar leading the Korean people along the most correct way of victory toward a bright communist future.

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is most correctly and brilliantly translating into practice the far-reaching plans and intentions of the great leader in all fields of the revolution and construction including the party and state work.

Takeo Miyagawa said: Comrade Kim Chong-il has fully mastered Kimilsongism and is developing and correctly embodying it in all spheres of idea, theory and method to become a paragon of Kimilsongists and the only successor to the cause of Kimilsongism.

The qualities of Comrade Kim Chong-il as a Kimilsongist and his feats are being widely known to the world people as days go by and, as a result, their unqualified trust in and respect to him are growing deeper.

In an article titled "Comrade Kim Chong-il--A Morning Star That Rose in the East" Pathirana Jayaratno, ex-parliamentarian of Sri Lanka, said: A bright morning star rose in the eastern sky of Asia. He is the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is possessed of an extraordinary talent and quality to lead Asia and the world and full of passion and energy. Comrade Kim Chong-il is a shining morning star in the east.

I wish him good health and a long life, happiness and great success in his work for the Korean people and the progressive peoples of the world.

CSO: 4120/352

SECOND ISSUE OF 'AGE OF INDEPENDENCE' NOTED

SK180922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jul (KCNA)--AGE OF INDEPENDENCE No 2, a quarterly on the Nonaligned Movement, was brought out by the Foreign Languages Publishing House in English, French and Spanish. It prints a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il walking round the tower of chuche idea 170 metres high built on the Taedong River in Pyongyang.

Carried in the journal are "For the Strengthening of Cooperation Between the Nonaligned Countries in News Service," a speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a banquet held in honour of the participants in the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the nonaligned countries, and his answers to questions raised by the Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG delegation. It conveys a decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding the title of hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

It carries photo-accompanied accounts of the great leader's meeting with party and state leaders and delegations of Guinea, Zambia, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Zimbabwe, Malta and other countries who came to our country to celebrate his 70th birthday. Printed in it is photo-illustrated news that he received the participants in the seventh Pool Coordinating Committee meeting held in Pyongyang in May.

The journal carries "To Comrade Kim Il-song, Lover of Mankind," a poem written by Kenneth David Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and president of the Republic of Zambia, and "Glory to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the Dear Leader," a poem written by Dongodo Moussa (Central Africa.)

Also carried there are articles such as "Observing Fundamental Principle of Nonaligned Movement--Sure Guarantee for Its Development," "Key to Solution of Food Problem in Nonaligned Countries" and "For Chajusong (independence) and Self-Reliance."

It conveys the news that a meeting of health experts of nonaligned countries was held in Havana in March and the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee of the nonaligned countries on the Palestinian question in Kuwait.

The journal introduces agricultural successes in Tanzania and Madagascar.

CSO: 4120/352

CITIZENS SEE PRC BOOKS ON DISPLAY

SK220500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Men of science, education, culture, public health, arts and the press and technicians in different domains in Pyongyang on 21 July saw Chinese books on display in the Grand People's Study House.

Before seeing the books, Nam Sun-hong, president of the Grand People's Study House, spoke. He said: The presentation of 150,000 books to the Grand People's Study House by the Chinese Ministry of Culture on the instructions of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping showed that the Communist Party and people of China always extend active support to the revolutionary cause of our people and serves as a clear manifestation of the daily growing and developing relations of friendship sealed in blood between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

The presentation of so many books again this time by the Chinese people who have already sent valuable books repeatedly to the Grand People's Study House deepens the warm friendly sentiments of our people towards the fraternal Chinese people, he said.

These books recorded Chinese people's successes, experiences and materials in various fields will help our people raise their level of scientific, cultural and technical knowledge and speed up the technical revolution, he pointed out, and declared: We will preserve with care these valuable books associated with the friendly sentiments of the Chinese people as a symbol of the Korea-China friendship and properly make use of them to positively contribute to further strengthening and developing the blood-cemented Korea-China friendship.

Then visitors saw with keen interest Chinese books on display.

CSO: 4120/352

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--A delegation of educational workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Han Myong-su, section chief of the Educational Department of Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, a journalists delegation of Chongnyon headed by O Ki-ok, deputy director of the editorial board of CHOSON SINBO, a delegation of Chongnyon publication and print dissemination workers headed by Chong Yon-hwan, deputy section chief of the Propaganda Department of Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, a delegation of Chongnyon adult educational workers headed by Choe Sung-ni, instructor of the Propaganda Department of Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; and the 99th home-visiting group pf Koreans in Japan headed by Sin Hak-pom, advisor to the Educational Association of the Amagasaki Korean primary and middle school, arrived in Pyongyang on 20 July by train for a visit to the socialist homeland. Earlier, on 19 July, Chang Tae-song, chairman of the Federation of Korean Buddhists in Japan, and a home-visiting group of compatriots in Fukui Prefecture under Chongnyon headed by Ho Chong-ku, chairman of the Wakasa, Fukui Prefecture, branch of Cnongnyon, arrived here. The delegations and visiting groups arrived in Wonsan on 19 July by the ship "Samjiyon." The 40th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Hong-yon, advisor to the Kanto branch of the Association of Korean Scientists in Japan, arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. The Administration Council arranged a party for the delegations Tuesday evening. [Text] [SK202315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 20 Jul 82]

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES LETTERS--Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received letters from Korean residents in Japan. A letter from a central meeting of Koreans in Japan held to mark the 10th anniversary of the publication of the 4 July North-South joint statement and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country says that since the publication of the North-South joint statement the great leader has wisely guided our party and people in the struggle to carry into practice the three principles of national reunification, smash the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and achieve the cause of national reunification. It stresses: We will vigorously carry on a signature campaign and grand march as a movement of all compatriots for demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and promoting the reunification of the country and further heighten the spirit of national unity among the Korean residents in Japan. Letters

also came to the great leader from a meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Tokyo Credit Association of the Korean Bank and a meeting celebrating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Konghwa Hospital under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. The letters sincerely wish good health and a long life to the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK212306 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 21 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/352

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NORTH KOREA'S MILITARY PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Paris-Based Reporter Chang Haeng-hun: "North Korea Sent 500 Soldiers to Afghanistan"]

[Text] It was reported on 15 July that North Korea had sent some 500 military personnel to Afghanistan in an effort to support Soviet troops there.

According to a diplomatic source in France on 15 July, a report that North Korea had dispatched its troops to Afghanistan was disclosed by a right-faction member of the French Chamber of Deputies at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

The same source added that he did not disclose whether or not the North Korean military personnel were involved in combat, nor did he mention the type of North Korean military unit.

CSO: 4108/197

FOREIGN GROUPS VOICE SUPPORT IN U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH

SK210903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Statements were made public in foreign countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

In its statement the Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification says: The only way for the United States to help realise a fair solution of the Korean question is to immediately withdraw its troops from South Korea and unconditionally accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The statement stresses that the committee will continue to express firm support and solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully without foreign interference.

The Preparatory Committee for the inauguration of the Zimbabwe-Korea Friendship Association in its statement says that if the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique resign from the "regime," the Korean people would independently and peacefully reunify their country.

A statement issued by the General Workers Union of Malta notes that the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea is the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea. It demands that the United States renounce its aggressive policy towards Korea and withdraw its troops and all its destructive weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly.

Saying that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song is a most fair and aboveboard one for the reunification of Korea, the statement stresses: We will make all our efforts to help reunify Korea at an early date in accordance with this proposal.

The French Democratic Lawyers Association in a statement says: The U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and ceaseless war exercises there constitute

a permanent source of war gravely jeopardizing peace. It is natural that the South Korean people should demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and democratic freedom.

It notes that to reunify Korea in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song is the only way to terminate the protracted artificial division of Korea.

A joint statement was issued by the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, the International Cultural Association of Norway, the Young Communist League of Norway, the Socialist Youth League of Norway, the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, the Norwegian Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Arendal of Norway and the Arendal branch of the Norwegian Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea.

Noting that the division of Korea is continuing due to the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their "two Koreas" plot, the statement says that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be realised to put an early end to the national tragedy of the Korean people.

CSO: 4120/352

AAPSO LEADER SUPPORTS MONTH OF ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK210909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 19 Jul (KCNA)--The permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization recently made public a statement on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and called upon all the national and affiliated organizations to launch a great campaign for solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

Entering this year, the arms buildup of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea has become most dangerous and confabs have been taking place to draw the Japanese reactionaries into war in Korea, the statement says, and continues: A grave situation reminiscent of that on the eve of the U.S. imperialists provocation of a war of aggression in 1950 has been created in Korea.

All facts show that the U.S. imperialists military occupation of South Korea is the main stumbling block in the way of Korean reunification and they are playing the role of the international "gendarme" in all parts of the world.

Expressing full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the statement stresses:

The United States must promptly withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session and accept the proposal of the DPRK for the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

CSO: 4120/352

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES SOLIDARITY MESSAGES ON ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK191545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received solidarity messages and letters from various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The messages and letters came from:

Govind Narain Srivastava, secretary general of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea;
Robert Williams, chairman of the Study Centre of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Guyana;
Damantang Camara, member of the Political Bureau, and permanent secretary of the Central Committee of the Guinean Democratic Party and president of the National Assembly and chairman of the Guinean Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea;
Jon Magnusson, chairman of the Swedish Committee for the Promotion of the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea;
Jacques Salvator, secretary general of the French Action Committee for the Creation of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, on behalf of the committee;
U Po Da Pay, general secretary of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association;
Georges Pattas, chairman of the Hellenic-Korean Friendship Association;
and chuche idea study groups and organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in various countries.

Solidarity messages and letters also came from Victor Leduc, member of the Political Bureau of the United Socialist Party of France, on behalf of the Political Bureau;
Ralambotahina Desire, chairman of the National Committee of the Federation of the Trade Unions of the Malagasy Revolutionary Workers;
R.A. Campos, secretary general of the Peruvian movement for national sovereignty, international solidarity and world peace;
and R.L. Nagi, editor of the Indian paper SAKSVI, and other political and public figures and men of the press in many countries.

CSO: 4120/352

SOCIALIST PAPERS OBSERVE 'ANTI-U.S. MONTH'

SK161512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries published articles on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

The Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI in an article titled "National Reunification Is Just Cause of Korean People" says that the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and the anti-popular, anti-democratic machinations of the reactionary Chon Tu-hwan "regime" are a grave obstacle to the reunification of the country.

The Romanian people, it notes, resolutely support the principled stand of the Workers' Party of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Another Romanian paper SCINTEIA TINERETULUI carried an article headlined "Full Solidarity With the Fraternal Korean People in Their Just Struggle."

The Polish paper SZTANDAR MLODYCH in its article captioned "Solidarity With Korean People" remarks: A prerequisite to the reunification of Korea is the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea. The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is a source of permanent tension not only in Korea but also in Asia.

Another Polish paper ZYCIE WARSZAWY also carried an article.

The Czechoslovak paper ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in an article headlined "On U.S. Orders" notes that in order to realize its wild design the United States schemes to increase the military aid to South Korea and knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military alliance by inveigling Japan.

The Chon Tu-hwan military clique, it says, is frantically stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres, crying about the non-existent "threat of southward invasion" on the orders of the United States.

An article of the Bulgarian paper KOOPERATIVNO SELO captioned "Invariable Support" condemns the U.S. imperialists for keeping in South Korea their armed forces over 40,000 strong armed with nuclear weapons and other military equipment, staging provocative military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and scheming to deploy even neutron bombs and medium-range nuclear missiles in South Korea.

The Mongolian papers UNEN and ULANBAATORYN MEDEE published articles under the respective titles "For the Reunification of the Country" and "Firm Conviction of Victory."

The papers denounce the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupation of South Korea and strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

CSO: 4120/352

SOCIALIST FUNCTIONS OBSERVE ANTI-U.S. MONTH

SK190521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jul (KCNA)--Various activities were organized in socialist countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

A Korean photo exhibition opened on 3 July at the House of Culture in Havana. Placed in the exhibition hass was a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song together with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the exhibition, the vice-chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea, stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique engrossed in the suppression of people and give up the "two Koreas" plot at once, he said, and stressed: The Cuban people will render active support and encouragement to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in the future, too.

On 24 June a lecture meeting was arranged at the "Avrora" Cooperative Farm in Matanzas by the Cuban Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification and the National Association of Small Farmers of Cuba.

A photo exhibition opened recently at the Plock International Book Club in Poland. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were placed in the hall.

Addressing the opening ceremony, the first secretary of the Plock City Committee of the Polish United Worker's Party exposed the illegality of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupation of South Korea. Korea has not been reunified due to the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, he said.

He stressed that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people took place in Khabarovsk, the Soviet Union, on 29 June. Speakers at the meeting said that the working people in Khabarovsk Maritime Province warmly support the struggle of the Korean people and the initiatives of the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country.

On 25 June a solidarity meeting was held in Nakhodka.

Solidarity meetings were also held at the "CTD" factory in Gradets Kralobe County, east Czech Province, in Czechoslovakia and at the Ulan Bator spinning mill and in Oyangashom of Uburhangai Province of Mongolia.

CSO: 4120/352

KIM CHONG-IL SAID TO BRING ABOUT 'GREAT CHANGES'

SK190834 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jul (KCNA)--Korean book, photo and handicraft exhibitions were recently held in the capitals of Thailand, Burma and Singapore, according to reports. Placed in the exhibition halls were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visiting the Lake Samji, a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform of the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and boards carrying words of the great leader on the immortal chuche idea and study were also set up there.

The opening ceremonies of the exhibitions were attended by the chairman of the Diplomatic Committee of the House of Representatives who is minister of the prime minister's office and the second deputy speaker of the House of Representatives in Thailand; the vice-minister of information and culture and the director of the General Bureau of Radio Broadcasting who is chairman of the Control Committee of the exhibition in Burma; and presidents of trading companies in Singapore. Foreign diplomatic envoys to these countries were also on hand.

The exhibitions drew a large number of visitors and evoked widespread repercussions among them.

They were unsparing of their praise for the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the development of Korea into a powerful modern industrial state under his wise leadership.

They also stressed that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is conducting outstanding ideological and theoretical activities for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great President Kim Il-song and wisely leading the revolution and construction as a whole to bring about great changes.

CSO: 4120/352

AFRICAN GROUPS SHOW SOLIDARITY

SK210857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Various activities were recently organised in many countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

A solidarity meeting, a book and photo exhibition and a film show were arranged at an army unit stationed in the capital of Rwanda and a photo exhibition and a film show at the Kampala Teacher's University of Uganda.

A photo exhibition and a film week were organized by the militia headquarters of Somalia, a book and photo exhibition and a film show at Umbela Poko Province of Central Africa and the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the World Peoples. Placed in the exhibition halls were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

These activities were attended by personnel of political parties, power bodies, public organisations and the press organs, teachers and students, soldiers and people of all strata. At the film shows Korean films including "The Fatherland Liberation War," "Operation Document" and "We Indict U.S. Imperialism, the Aggressor" were screened.

Speaking at the solidarity meeting, the deputy commander for culture of the army unit stationed in the capital of Rwanda stressed that the U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea and Korea should be reunified independently by the Korean people themselves. Noting that the Rwandan Government and people actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, he said that Korea should be reunified in accordance with this proposal.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the exhibition an ambassador of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mozambique said: There is no reason or excuse whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to interfere in the question of Korean reunification. The Mozambican Party and Government resolutely denounce the splittist "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean peninsula and strongly demand that the U.S. troops withdraw at once from South Korea. Our party and government will invariably support the reunification of Korea.

A solidarity message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the film show which was held at Umbela Poko Province of Central Africa.

CSO: 4120/352

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AT BENIN SEMINAR

SK211140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great leader who has perfect characters and qualities, such as extraordinary intelligence, outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues to be possessed of by a leader of the revolution to brilliantly inherit and carry through to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Batoko Opgan, member of the Organisational Committee of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, stressed this in his report at the joint seminar of organisations in the African region for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He said in his report: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has perfectly mastered the revolutionary ideas of the great leader President Kim Il-song with a firm faith and strong will to carry through to completion the cause of chuche and is further developing and enriching the great chuche idea with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

He put forward the theory on modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, theory on the party construction and party work, theory on the building of socialist economy and a unique theory on literature and arts and other outstanding theories and policies covering all fields of the revolution and construction including political, economic, cultural, military and external affairs, and thereby performed imperishable exploits in the development of human thought.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also a master of leadership constantly creating miracles and innovations in all realms of the revolution and construction with his experienced and tested leadership.

He has fully grasped the idea of the revolutionary mass line and initiated a mass movement in the era of chuche to make the whole country always seethe with the spirit of creation and innovation.

He is a true leader of people with a great personality who deeply cares for and loves the working masses and devotes his all to them.

All his thinking and activity are run through with a warm affection for the working masses.

He regards it as the greatest joy and happiness to find himself among the people. He always goes among the people and lends his ear to their voices and consults with them in an open-hearted way about state affairs.

The reporter stressed: For this great personality dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has the ties of kinship with the people and the people entrust their destinies wholly to him, following and holding him in high esteem with unbounded reverence.

CSO: 4120/352

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AT AFRICAN SEMINAR

SK210437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Speeches were made at the joint seminar of organizations in the African region for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary feats of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song which was held in the capital of Benin on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

A.R. Adboiye, secretary of the Nigerian Teachers Union and secretary of the Nigerian Korean People's Friendship Society, said in his speech:

Respected President Kim Il-song has waged the revolutionary struggle to perform great exploits which will shine long in human history. In the grim period when the dark clouds of imperialism and colonialism were hovering over the whole world, he founded the immortal chuche idea to open up a new era of chajusong (independence) and led the popular masses to the struggle for chajusong. President Kim Il-song is the lodestar of human liberation and the great sun illumining the path of the era of chajusong.

Abdul Tierno Diallo, secretary general of the Malian Peace Movement and chairman of the Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, pointed out:

Over the past 70 years the great President Kim Il-song has been devoting his all to the freedom and happiness of the Korean people and the oppressed peoples of the world.

An African head of state recently said at a mass meeting: The attention of peoples and political leaders of the Third World and all those who are studying international issues is rivetted on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Why are we people of the Third World looking up to the DPRK so high? Because the chuche idea, the guiding idea of our development, was founded in Korea.

Lawyer Abdul Rasim Bedasi, executive member of the Mauritius-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Association, had this to say:

The history of modern Korea is a history of the brilliant realization of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song. The great events of Korea which started from Mt Paekdu, the holy mountain of revolution, have a great effect upon the cause of mankind.

The august name and prestige of President Kim Il-song are throwing everlasting rays all over the world going beyond the bounds of Korea. President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a great man produced by mankind. He is a hero possessed of a self-sacrificing spirit, determination, strong will, invincible leadership, sincerity and noble virtues. His immortal chuche idea illumines the road to be followed by the present era.

As they hold dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem at the head of the revolution, the Korean people successfully solved the question of inheriting the cause of the leader, a question put on the order of the day by history.

Under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song, the great sun, and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Korea has turned into a socialist paradise which the world people envy so much.

Long live President Kim Il-song, the great sun! Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

In his closing address Baba Moussa, chairman of the preparatory committee of the seminar, pointed to the lessons drawn at the seminar. He said:

The Korean people owe all their victories to their great leader President Kim Il-song who founded the chuche idea and translated it into practice. The organizer of these victories is the Worker's Party of Korea.

He continued: Taking into consideration the concrete successes in Korea in a scientific way, it can be said that Kimilsongism has been applied victoriously in the proletarian revolution.

We believe that the Korean people will reunify the country, their legitimate desire, by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the just policy set forth by President Kim Il-song.

We extend congratulations to the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il and wholeheartedly wish him greater success in discharging his historical mission of carrying forward the imperishable revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/352

KIM CHONG-IL HAILED AT AFRICAN SEMINAR

SK201030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jul (KCNA)--Speeches were made at the joint seminar of organisations in the African region for friendship and solidarity with Korean people on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary feats of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which was held in the capital of Benin on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Mwerekande Alexandre, external advisor to the national revolutionary movement for development of Rwanda and chairman of the Rwandan Committee of Support for the Reunification of Korea, said in his speech:

The chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a completely unique idea of universal significance. The great leader President Kim Il-song propounded the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything, reflecting the demand of the times.

The chuche idea fathered by President Kim Il-song and the method of leadership based on it raised the value of man, the value of the popular masses in particular, thereby giving satisfaction to all people of our era and making it possible to liberate people from all the fetters of nature and society.

In conclusion, President Kim Il-song has become the greatest man of our era for the originality of his idea, the width and richness of his exploits, his noble virtues and personality as the leader of people.

Kpeglo Doe, secretary general of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association, said:

The chuche idea is a man-centred world outlook attaching the greatest importance to man and making everything serve him. The immortal chuche idea founded by President Kim Il-song has become a genuine guiding idea of the valiant people who had been oppressed and are now struggling to retake chajusong (independence).

President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a sagacious leader who gave a revolutionary theory, a guiding idea to the world working class and revolutionaries opposed to the imperialist aggressors. Respected President Kim Il-song is the greatest and most energetic thinker and theoretician of our era.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il with extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership ability has perfectly mastered the chuche idea and is thoroughly embodying it in all his ideological, theoretical and practical activities. The Korean people are fortunate to have the admirable leader who is creditably inheriting and carrying through to completion the brilliant and outstanding idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Abator Cheedy, member of the Central Committee of the All People's Congress of Sierra Leone and vice-chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society, in her speech had this to say:

The Kimilsongist revolutionary theory contains all the theories on the revolution at every stage and in all aspects carried on in the present era. In particular, it newly expounded and perfected the theory on the building of socialism and communism, thereby giving perfect answers to all questions raised by the revolutionary practice of our age.

As Kimilsongism gave the first elucidation and systematization of the method of the leadership of the masses, the grandiose revolutionary struggle of our age waged under unprecedentedly complex circumstances with the participation of broad masses, is being successfully advanced.

As a result, the world is now powerfully advancing along the track of chajusong.

Respected President Kim Il-song is the great leader and pre-eminent leader brightly indicating the road ahead of the era of chajusong and leading mankind to a brilliant future.

CSO: 4120/352

REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE FETES TAEKWONDO PRESIDENT

SK200427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jul (KCNA)--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland arranged a party Monday evening at the Chongnyu Restaurant upon the departure from Pyongyang of Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party after their visit to the homeland. Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party were invited to the party.

Present there were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee; Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; and Kim Tuk-chun, chairman of the Korean Taekwondo Association and vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

Chairman Ho Chong-suk spoke first at the party. She expressed the belief that Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party would devote themselves, as in the past, so in the future, too, to the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for national salvation to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and to the sacred cause of reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Mr Choe Hong-hui spoke next. Saying that he could not repress admiration at the development of the homeland daily prospering and efflorescing under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, he went on:

The more I see, the more it seems new, and the more I hear, the more wonderful it is. This is my homeland. During my visit to the homeland I was deeply impressed by the fact that the compatriots in the homeland wholeheartedly hold in high esteem the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il and are united like members of one family.

The south with a large area of land for farming has to import rotten rice from the United States every year to subsist. There are big shoals of fish in the sea. But fish in the pelagic seas is robbed by Japan and fish in the coastal waters is uneatable because of pollution. There are schools, but people cannot study there. They want reunification, but cannot utter even the word of reunification. This is the dark reality of South Korea.

In view of such a miserable situation of the South, our homeland should be reunified as soon as possible, he noted, and said: The U.S. troops must be withdrawn from the South at an early date for the reunification.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the independent reunification of the country and the eternal prosperity and happiness of our nation.

The party proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with warm compatriotic feelings.

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MEETING OBSERVES EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION DAY

SK210447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 20 July on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the 23 July revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Speaking at the meeting, Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of general education and vice-chairman of the Korea-Egypt Friendship Association, said: Today the fraternal Egyptian people under the correct leadership of President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak are vigorously struggling to build a new independent society. We warmly congratulate the Egyptian people upon their successes made in their endeavours for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

Referring to the Middle East situation, she said: We hold that the Israeli aggressors must stop at once the criminal armed invasion of Lebanon, unconditionally withdraw without delay from the Arab land they occupied and the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to build an independent state be restored at an early date.

The Korean people will actively support with might and main the just struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism and racism and for a fair settlement of the Middle East problem.

Egyptian Ambassador to our country Muhammad 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd al-Salam spoke next. He said: Your arrangement of a meeting on the anniversary of the Egyptian revolution is an expression of intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our president. The victory achieved by the Egyptian people in the war of October 1973 was attributable to the [illegible] of your country led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the cooperation of friendly countries.

The Egyptian people, he stated, fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Worker's

Party of Korea and the 10 long-term objectives of economic construction put forward by him at the congress.

The ambassador went on to say: The Egyptian Government and people denounce the attack of Israel supported by the United States against the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine and oppose the imperialists aggressive manoeuvres in the Middle East.

The Egyptian people are deeply moved by the heroic stand and attitude, support and aid of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people backing the struggle of the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon and Arab countries against Israel's fascist aggression.

Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live Muhammad Hosni Mubarak, the Egyptian people's leader!

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

CSO: 4120/352

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS NICARAGUAN NATIONAL DAY

SK191603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. The article says that the Nicaraguan people, after winning victory in the revolution by destroying the brutal Somoza dictatorial regime under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, have firmly defended the independence and the revolutionary gains and vigorously accelerated the building of a new society, frustrating the repeated armed intervention and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and the home reactionaries.

The author of the article says: Pursuing the foreign policy of nonalignment, the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua supports the just struggle of the people against imperialism and colonialism and for the liberation and independence.

The victorious progress of the Nicaraguan revolution and the changes in Nicaragua are a brilliant fruition achieved by the guidance of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the industrious Nicaraguan people.

Our people rejoice over all the Nicaraguan people's successes as over their own and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

The Korean people and the Nicaraguan people have established close bonds of friendship and support and cooperate with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Warmly hailing the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua, our people heartily wish the Nicaraguan people greater success in their struggle for the building of a new society, independent and prosperous.

CSO: 4120/352

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHONG CHUN-KI SEES BOOKS PRESENTED BY PRC

SK210445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Books sent by the Chinese Ministry of Culture on the instructions of Hu Yaobang, chairman, and Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, are on display at the Grand People's Study House. Among them are various kinds of political books as well as books on industry, agriculture, education, public health, literature and arts and science and technology published in China.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; and Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, who are members of the WPK Central Committee; and Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, and Nam Sun-hong, president of the Grand People's Study House; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and men of science, education and the press saw the books on 20 July.

Seeing the books together with them were He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

After seeing the books, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop said: We are greatly pleased with the presentation of a large number of books to the Grand People's Study House from the Chinese Ministry of Culture on the instructions of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping at a time when the friendly relations between our two parties and two peoples are developing onto a new higher stage. We express deep thanks for this.

The books sent by China, he noted, will be greatly helpful to our people in raising their scientific, cultural and technical level and pushing ahead with the technical revolution and enjoy a wide appeal to our scientists, technicians and students.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim He Zhangming said: The books sent to the Korean Grand People's Study House by the Chinese Ministry of Culture this time show the development of the friendly relations between our two countries. He expressed the belief that they would make a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the friendship and scientific, technical and cultural exchange between the two peoples.

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BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS TAEKWONDO PRESIDENT—Pyongyang, 20 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, on 19 July met and had a talk in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings with Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party now on a visit to the homeland. Present on the occasion were Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee Chong Tu-hwan and Vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee and Chairman of Korean Taekwondo Association Kim Tok-chun. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki arranged a luncheon for Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party. [Text] [SK192244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 19 Jul 82]

TAEKWONDO OFFICIAL LEAVES--Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Mr Choe Hong-hui, publisher of PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Federation of Taekwondo, and his party who had been on a visit to the homeland left Pyongyang on 20 July by air. They were seen off with warm compatriotic feelings at the airport by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chiarman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Tu-hwan, Presidium member of the DFRF Central Committee; Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; and Kim Tuk-chun, chairman of the Korean Taekwondo Association and vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee. Also present there were relatives of Mr Choe Hong-hui. During their stay Mr Choe Hong-hui and his party visited Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas, expressing admiration for the development of the homeland. [Text] [SK202304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 20 Jul 82]

RESIDENT IN U.S. FETED--Pyongyang, 16 Jul (KCNA)--The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland arranged a party at the Ckryu Restaurant on the evening of 15 July in honour of Mr Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland" in the United States, on a visit to the fatherland.

Present at the party were Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Compatriots Overseas; Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Hong Ki-mun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; and Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. Speeches were made at the party by Chairman Ho Chong-suk and Mr Cha Sang-tal. The attendants at the party drank toasts to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and its prosperity and grandeur and to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and legendary hero. The party proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. [Text] [SK160344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 16 Jul 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--Mr Cha Sang-tal, senior chairman of the "South California National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in the Homeland" in the United States, left Pyongyang on 16 July by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. He was seen off at the airport with warm compatriotic sentiments by Secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and Chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Ho Chong-suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Hong Ki-mun and Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yom Tae-chun. His relatives were also present at the airport. While staying in the homeland he inspected educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and different places of local areas. [Text] [SK162348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CAPE VERDE'S PRESIDENT MEETS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde, on 8 July met an economic and technical delegation of our country headed by Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of the External Economic Affairs, on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president wholeheartedly wished the great leader good health and a long life. He said he would like to express thanks to the great leader for sending the economic and technical delegation. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK170410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 17 Jul 82]

DELEGATION MEETS MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on 17 July met the government economic delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae on a visit to his country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial and fraternal regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader Comrade

Kim Il-song. He pointed with satisfaction to the ever more favourable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mozambique. Voicing unconditional and full support to the proposal for national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Worker's Party, he said: The Mozambican party and government will always stand firm on the side of the fraternal Korean people. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present there were the secretary for economic policy of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (Frelimo) and the minister of planning, who are members of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Central Committee, and Kang Su-myong, Korean ambassador to Mozambique. [Text] [SK220512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 22 Jul 82]

MESSAGE FROM CASTRO--Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in reply to his message of sympathy extended to the latter in connection with serious damages done to several areas of Cuba by a recent strong wind and flood. The reply message dated 12 July reads: I, in the name of the Communist Party and the government and people of Cuba, express thanks to you for your message of sympathy and solidarity extended me in connection with the damages done to several areas of our country by a strong wind and flood in a hurricane. [Text] [SK162342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 16 Jul 82]

LETTER FROM PORTUGUESE GROUP--Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--Regional committees of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism was recently inaugurated in Lisbon, according to a report. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting. The letter in the name of Luis Manuel de Araujo, chairman of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism, says: The Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism embracing eight groups for the study of Kimilsongism organized in Portugal, held today an inaugural meeting of regional committees, at which the Lisbon City Committee was organized with the Lisbon, Camplide, Almada and Santo Amaro groups and the Sintra Regional Committee with the Queluz, Estoril, Amadora and Cacem groups. These committees were formed for the purpose of organisational unity of the followers of Kimilsongism in studying and propagandizing the chuche idea founded by you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. On behalf of the entire members of the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism and on my own, I take this opportunity of expressing to you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firm resolution to conduct more fruitful activities for deeply studying and widely propagandizing the immortal chuche idea. We will also make every effort possible to propagandize the proposals of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The letter wholeheartedly wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [SK170850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 17 Jul 82]

'MINJU CHOSON' DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--The delegation of MINJU CHOSON headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Kwang-su returned home on 16 July by train after visiting Romania. [Text] [SK171517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jul 82]

THAI ART TROUPE RETURNS HOME--Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--The National Art Troupe of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Taveesak Senanarong, deputy general director of the Department of Fine Arts of the Kingdom of Thailand, left here on 17 July by plane. The art troupe was seen off at the airport by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and arts; Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and other personnel and artists in the city. During its visit to Korea, the art troupe gave performances in the capital city of Pyongyang, Nampo and Wonsan. [Text] [SK171518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 17 Jul 82]

PLO MISSION HEAD LEAVES--Pyongyang, 17 Jul (KCNA)--Mohammad Ahmad Salameh Khalil, head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in Pyongyang, left here on 17 July by train at a recall. [Text] [SK171520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 17 Jul 82]

SIERRA LEONE GROUP INAUGURATED--Pyongyang, 18 Jul (KCNA)--An inaugural meeting of the group for the study of chuche pedagogy of Comrade Kim Il-song of students of the Milton Margai Teacher's College in Sierra Leone and the group for the study of chuche philosophy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of students of the Milton Margai Teacher's College was held in Freetown on 24 June, according to a report. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall. Exhibited in the hall were photographs showing the successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In his speech at the meeting, Raymond Bobu Kata, secretary general of the Committee for the Study of the Great Chuche Idea of the Milton Margai Teacher's College, stressed that the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a man-centered philosophy clearly indicating the road ahead of the peoples of the Third World countries. Member of the group Jongbura the second recited a poem expressing deep reverence for the great leader. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting. Leading bodies of the study groups were elected there. [Text] [SK180925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 18 Jul 82]

NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--Sultan Muhammad Dutta, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Korea, arrived here on 21 July by plane. [Text] [SK220010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2245 GMT 21 Jul 82]

DELEGATION TO UNESCO CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 21 Jul (KCNA)--A government cultural delegation of our country headed by Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Sang-tae left Pyongyang on 21 July by air to attend the world conference of UNESCO on cultural policies scheduled in Mexico. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol and Cuban Ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas. [Text] [SK220041 Pyongyong KCNA in English 2248 GMT 21 Jul 82]

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N KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMPARISON OF NORTH KOREAN, CHINESE MASS LINES

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Mar 82 pp 200-211

[Article by Chong Se-hyon, Ph D in Political Science, staff research officer, Peaceful Unification Research Institute: "Communist Chinese and North Korean Mass Lines: With Emphasis on Comparison of the Formative Backgrounds and Ideological Structures."]

[Text] I. Introduction

It is a prevailing theory that communism in Asia today has orginated from Chinese Communism.[1] Chinese Communism was formed with Mao Zedong's ideology as its core, it seems. The work and statements of Kim Il-song of North Korea and the documents that deal with these, in view of the fact that he is exercising rigorous control over the ideology and policies of the party, enable us to find with ease the identity or similarity between Communist China and North Korea or "the Chinese Communist Party [CCP]" and "the Korean Workers Party [KWP]" in terms of the policies of their parties.[2]

In many instances North Korea has imitated Communist China. One of these is that of the mass line, with which this paper will deal. Having imported the mass line from Communist China, North Korea consistently followed them in the fields of politics, economy, social and cultural affairs, and military affairs and thereby attempted to maintain its political legitimacy. It made the best use of them by evoking them as a justification for the mobilization of labor in socialist construction. The mass line in fact served as fundamental class policy in pushing the campaign of remaking the ideology of the populace of North Korea. The issue of the mass line thus may be approached and analyzed in terms of variety of arenas and angles. In this paper, however, on the basis of the conception that the mass line served as a justification for and means of labor mobilization--which was the motive for importing the mass line from Communist China--the characteristics of the mass line will be dealt with in terms of their formative backgrounds and ideological structures.

It is a deformed theory of modernization that modernization and industrialization designed to overcome backwardness will be achieved by means of the quantity of labor instead of technology and capital. In this context, in what kind of social and economic mechanism have the mass line, which represents an ideologically existing method of labor mobilization, developed on Communist

China and North Korea? What are the differences in logical conceptions? And with what developmental background have the differences occurred? In this paper, these questions will be discussed. Accordingly, I would like to point out here that this paper will not deal with the method of launching actual mass activities.

2. The Formative Process of the Concept of "Mass Line"

The mass line has been a well-known method of guiding the masses of the CCP since the Yenan period.[3] When they arrived at Yenan after "the Long March," Mao Zedong and his followers could not help recognizing the masses more than [those represented by] elitism, which was a fundamental theory of organizing a communist party; they were faced with a situation in which even the maintenance of their power itself would be jeopardized, if the power and participation of the masses were not emphasized. Under such circumstances, Mao Zedong said in a paper entitled "On Some Problems of Leadership Methods," at a meeting of the Central Committee of the CCP, held in June 1943, that "In launching all the actual activities of the party, the correct leadership must be exercised always in the form of 'from the masses' and 'to the masses.' In other words, we must assemble the views of the masses (views which are sparse and not systematic), return to the masses, propagate and paraphrase them among the masses to make their views their own, and let them hold fast to them and put their views into practice; and thereby we must test the correctness of their views through practices. After doing so, we must gather the views of the masses and return to them again."[4]

In the above quotation, we can find the fundamental principle of the mass line--"to come out of the masses and go back into the massses again." Another principle of the mass line is "to go among the masses and learn from them." Mao Zedong explains this as follows:

"We must go among the masses and learn from them. We must synthesize experiences of the masses and organize into a systematic whole with a methodology. Then we must let the masses know about this and urge them to put it into practice; and, at the same time, we must solve the problems of the masses so that they may enjoy liberation and happiness."[5]

These two principles cited above have served as standards for the principles that have governed the organization of the CCP since 1943. Namely, cadres of the CCP implemented through to the end these two principles set forth in Mao Zedong's mass policies, and thereby turned their relationship with the masses to one favorable to them. By doing so, they tried to evoke the masses' support of and participation in the causes of the CCP.[6]

The mass policies thus adopted as the organization policy of the CCP then underwent some conceptional development launched by the cadres of the CCP.

In his report on the draft proposal for an amendment to the constitution of the party which was submitted to the Seventh Congress (April 1945) of the CCP, Liu Shaoqi defined the mass line as class policies, organization policies, and political policies.[7] Deng Xiaoping, varying from Liu Shaoqi's trinity-like

mass line, said in his report on the draft proposal for an amendment to the constitution of the party which was submitted to the Eighth Congress (1956) of the CCP: firstly, while "serving the people," we must "set forth the direction of fight," "rely on the people," and "enjoy and take pains together with the masses"; but we "must not rule the masses." Secondly, Deng Xiaoping urged that we must "systematize" "the sparse and unsystematic" ideas, that we must test them on the spot in order to achieve "accuracy" "vividness" and "richness."[8]

Through these observations cited above, we came to know: that the mass line was first adopted as an organization policy for the cause of survival and growth of the CCP; that they took the characteristics of antibureaucracy and a policy science during the periods of Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping; that they intensified the direct contact between the masses and the party cadres and thereby minimized antagonism that is likely to exist between the party and the masses and maximized the effectiveness of mobilization; and that the mass policies represent a leadership that causes all these.

3. Pushing Rapid Modernization and the Mass line

World countries have sought economic development and the systematization of political beliefs since the Industrial Revolution of Great Britain and the great revolution of France. Newly born nations, in particular, hoped to attain wealth and economic power which would enable them to expand reproduction when their national economy achieved an industrial and technological foundation; and, politically, they exerted efforts to form racial unity through an effective political system.

Communist China tried to effect a "Great Leap" through the Second 5-Year Plan which started in 1958. The method of launching the Great Leap Campaign was by means of evoking competition among the masses to increase production enormously and improve labor organization and the production process. To bring about a "Great Leap" in the socialist construction is aimed at nothing but the achievement of national goals of a newly born nation.

At any rate, whether or not the "Great Leap" Campaign thus launched would be effectively implemented, ultimately depended upon the mobilization and organization of the masses. Therefore, Liu Shaoqi said: "The overall policies of socialist construction of the party are [aimed at] the application and development of the party's mass line."[9] The CCP, mobilizing the masses under the slogan of "Great Leap" in order to bring about a flying-jump development of economy, had to resort to every means to squeeze the resources of the masses to the maximum. Consequently, it began to develop the theory of linking the centralized leadership system, which was based on the communist principle of leadership, with the mass movement. At the first session of the 2d National People's Congress (April 1959), Zhou Enlai said:

"As shown in the experiences gained in recent years, especially those of 1958, the most fundamental guarantee for the achievement of industrial plans lies in the thorough implementation of the mass policies in the work, that is, to link the centralized leadership system with the active mass movement."[10]

Furthermore, Zhou Enlai emphasized that, in order to effect this linking, it is imperative that the cadres of the lowest units--fundamental units and the active elements brought up from among the masses should also take part in the important meetings convened by business enterprises, and that their views should be fully reflected in any important decisions made at those meetings. He then cited a number of concrete methods of linking the centralized leadership system with the mass movement as follows: "the party secretary takes the lead principle," "the experimental group labor of leading cadres," "to convene on-the-spot meetings," "the organization of study trips and the mass evaluation of the work achievement," "awarding the Red Flag to [those who achieved] advanced level of technology," and "the workers' participation in the management."

Communist China's methods of implementing the mass line employed in the Great Leap Movement represent, in a nutshell, the embodiment of Mao Zedong's revolutionary mass ideology, which romantically trusts "the endless creative resources of the masses" and "the endless zeal of the masses."[11]

Soon after Communist China gave impetus to "the Great Leap" Movement in the summer of 1958, North Korea began launching the so-called "Ch'ollima" Movement in March 1959. The interrelationship between the Great Leap Movement and the Ch'ollima Movement is an issue that should be studied through research from now on; and these two, above all, have too many similarities between them.[12] They are similar in their revolutionary enthusiasm and zeal and in what they are aiming at. They are aiming at an enormous production increase, maximal mobilization of personnel and material resources, and a rapid mobilization. However, they were different from each other in their methods.

North Korea tends to deny an interrelationship between the Ch'ollima Movement and the Great Leap Movement. North Korea claims that the Ch'ollima Movement began when a meeting of the party Central Committee was held in December 1956. In other words, it is claimed that Kim Il-song, at the close of the meeting, put out the slogan "Let Us Run Like a Flying Horse [Ch'ollima]!" and thereby made all workers rise up for the struggle of pushing socialist construction.[13] However, this slogan of Kim Il-song was nothing but a political appeal for launching socialist competition. The Ch'ollima Movement began spreading all over North Korea as a mass movement after Kim Il-song instructed workers of an iron works in South P'yongan Province in February 1959 to organize "Ch'ollima work teams."

Kim Il-song began to emphasize the importance of the masses' role in pushing socialist construction. The reason for this is, needless to debate, that the implementation of ambitious economic plans under such circumstances as in North Korea where technology and resources are scarce, made it imperative, as it did in Communist China, that wisdom, revolutionary zeal, and the endless creative power of the masses should be praised and the masses' labor resources should be mobilized maximally.

At any rate, from 1960 on, Kim Il-song restructed his coarse views regarding the method of launching the mass movement by modeling them after Mao Zedong's method of the mass line; and he began to publicize it as the revolutionary mass line created by himself. However, it is a fact, which cannot be concealed, that Kim Il-song imitated Mao Zedong's definition of mass policies. In

December 1964, Kim Il-song said as follows: "The cadres...go among the masses, organize them so that the party policies may be implemented correctly, identify pending problems, listen to the masses' opinions, analyze them after bringing them back to the upper [echelon], and go back among the masses with the party's new methods and measures--the very doing so is the mass line."[14]

Furthermore, in the process of pushing the mass line, the phrase "the political work gets priority" was often heard in North Korea. This phrase was the translation of the very phrase "politics gets priority" [in Chinese] which Communist China used during the Great Leap Movement period. In December 1964, Kim Il-song emphasized "the work method by means of mass policies," that is, that the work method of mobilizing the masses by giving priority to the mass policies is a thing that is needed in revolutionary struggle just as much as in economic construction.[15] He then censured economic cadres because they simply indulged themselves in economic technology and practices and neglected political work. According to Kim Il-song, in order to make the masses display their revolutionary zeal and creative resources, the shortest cut is "to give priority to politics."

Since the principle of giving priority to policies was an imitation of Communist China, North Korea could not help imitating Communist China also in "attacking the principle of regarding technology as a secret"--a measure which worked side by side with the principle of giving priority to politics. Communist Chinese authorities were launching a major attack against specialists because they took pride of their scientific knowledge and technology and neglected the masses from whom, they claimed, nothing could be learned.[16] From August 1958 on--around the same time as in Communist China--in North Korea also, specialists began to be criticized for rejecting the party leadership and taking pride of their technology. Kim Il-song censured technicians for their attitude of attaching importance to machines, and branded it as an attitude of disliking innovation and progress; he warned scientists too by telling them not to think that they were the only people who developed science and technology.[17]

The attack on the principle of regarding technology as a secret is a fruition of the principle of giving priority to politics; and, it may be said, this is again related with the mass policies.

Giving priority to politics while attacking the principle of regarding technology as a secret--and evoking the revolutionary zeal of the masses and employing it as a motive power for economic construction--may be regarded as a backward method at one stage of economic development of a country which has adopted the socialist economic system. In an advanced communist country which now has reached the stage where luxury goods are being produced, the economic plans are mapped and implemented in such a direction as to improve the quality of goods. This is possible through the use of intensive capital production and intensive technology production. The development of technology and the improvement of quality incite profit motives--this is possible only through labor mobilization with material incentives. On the contrary, in an underdeveloped communist country faced with "the problem of quantitative production"--the problem of producing more daily necessities than luxury goods--the use of intensive capital production or intensive technology production would

be a premature. At the stage where a great quantity of daily necessities must be produced through the use of intensive labor production, the quantity rather than the quality of labor is in question; and, in such a situation, the method of exciting ideologically, which is a way of effectively accumulating quantitative labor, is employed.

The general trend was as stated above. Communist China and North Korea were Asian communist countries which faced with the problem of famine. Therefore, for them the ideologically exciting mobilization of labor was indispensable in the second half of the 1950's and early 1960's. In other words, it was logical for Communist China and North Korea spontaneously to use only the available productive force [under the circumstances in which] the production relationship is fixed and to employ the method of increasing productive force by giving priority to politics and evoking the ideologically exciting mobilization of labor force. In short, the adoption of mass policies was inevitable for Communist China and North Korea due to their underdevelopment.

The internal circumstances of Communist China and North Korea under which they adopted mass policies as a method of labor mobilization have been reviewed above--their stage of economic and social development. The international situation and the situation that prevailed in the Communist bloc at that time were also strongly conducive to the adoption of mass policies.

After establishing its government in 1949, Communist China pushed its industrialization and collectivization on the basis of the Soviet Union's experiences. Since the Soviet Union and the East European communist countries consistently rendered their economic and technical assistance to Communist China, Communist China was able to reduce much of its burden of capital accumulation and technical reformation. North Korea, too, received technical assistance and a great amount of [economic] assistance which amounted to 40 percent of its annual revenue from the Soviet Union and other communist countries during the period of "the postwar 3 year rehabilitation plan" following the Korean War.

However, from 1958 on, the economic situations in Communist China and North Korea underwent fundamental changes. As the Sino-Soviet disputes got worse, the Soviet Union conspicuously reduced its economic aid to Communist China and withdrew its technicians from China. An external cause of Mao Zedong's decision to speed up the socialist construction through the adoption of mass policies is to be found here. In the midst of the Sino-Soviet disputes, as soon as North Korea appeared to side with Communist China, East European countries and the Soviet Union turned their cold shoulders to North Korea.

At the same time after the Soviet Union and East European countries economically and politically turned cold shoulders to Communist China and North Korea, Communist China and North Korea, those countries, which were structurally backward because of scanty resources, shortage of capital and technology, and backwardness in management methods, put forward the slogan of self-reliance and attempted to adopt mass policies to push rapid modernization. But, while they were doing so, the Sino-Soviet disputes became greatly aggravated and thus caused the discontinuation of the capital and technical assistance from the Soviet Union and East European countries. And such changes in the international situation gave rise to further intensification of the ideologically incited mobilization of labor through the mass line.

4. "Mass Line from Below" and "Mass Line from Above"

Historically, China and Korea had traditions of having been ruled by the Confucian bureaucratic system. In this system, the connection between the central and local [governments] was not close; and therefore the orders or directives of the central government usually implemented faithfully. This was because the government officials formed factions under the bureaucratic system and laid stumbling blocks in the way of implementing the orders or directives of the central government.

Such a work style of government officials with this deep-rooted history remained the same even after China and North Korea were communized; and it served as a detrimental factor for the so-called swift "socialist construction" and "revolution." The adoption of the mass line as policies of the party was aimed at: eliminating such a persistent "disease," filling the "gap" between the central and local governments, establishing a new system of order, and seeing to it that the orders or directives of the central government would be effectively implemented in the administrative system.[18]

Although Communist China and North Korea adopted the mass line as the party's method of leading the masses in an effort to resolve [problems arising from] similar traditions and styles of work, they came to differ greatly from each other in the process of putting their policies into practice. While the mass line of Communist China tended to go in the direction of inciting the initiative and participation of the masses, North Korea went along in the direction of ensuring the obedience by the masses.[19]

In order to conduct a comparative analysis of the theoretical structure of the mass line of Communist China and that of North Korea, it is unavoidable to deal with some mutually contradictory theories governing the mass line of Mao Zedong. As Stuart Schram pointed out: Is Mao Zedong a born Leninist? Is it possible to conclude that Mao Zedong's "wide-range organization of masses" was proved to be a contribution to the communist movement? Or was he an idealist who denied the unique role of the advance party in a revolution, and who believed in the masses actions taken on their own will? These questions are still very much debatable. As pointed out by Harry Harding, if one asserts that the mass line of Communist China were nothing but a theory of justification [20] which is aimed at positing the masses' participation in order to evoke their obedience in the process of implementing the policies on a full-fledged scale, the differences between the mass line of Communist China and that of North Korea will not be exposed at all.

However, if one takes the approach of recognizing the non-Leninistic aspect of Mao Zedong's ideology and regards as important its populistic characteristics the theoretic structure of the mass line of Communist China will become essentially different from that of North Korea. In short, in order to set forth the differences in the theoretical structures of the two countries' mass lines, it is imperative to examine the background of the formation of ideologies of those who adopted the mass line and the Marxist-Leninist intensity of their ideologies.

The fudamental difference between the ideology of Mao Zedong and that of Kim Il-song is above all to be found in their stands regarding the question "who has the revolutionary consciousness, an incentive for the 'revolutionary' 'socialist construction'? In other words, judging from the viewpoint of populism, such as Mao Zedong's, the role of the advance party is simply to incite and evoke the "revolutionary consciousness" that is potentially held by the masses. However, judging from the orthodox Leninist viewpoint, "the revolutionary consciousness" is potentially held by the administrator; and the advance activist will expose the consciousness and indoctrinate the minds of the masses with it. Therefore, judging from the Leninistic point of view, Mao Zedong's populism is wide open to the criticism that it has a wrong idea of the essential character of the advance party.

Meanwhile, Mao Zedong asserted that the peasants, who are not the party, are the vanguard for overthrowing the feudalist forces, on the basis of his own consciousness of the fundamental problems of the society of China. Mao Zedong's conviction regarding the creative power and the initiatives of the peasants of Communist China does have something to do with his skepticism about the pride of the elitists, including the communist party; and this became the theoretical background of "the send back [the cadres] to the countryside" movement and "send [the youth] back to their home countryside" movement.[21]

However, Kim Il-song places his hope on the role of party cadres, as long as the question of "revolutionary consciousness" is concerned. In the speeches of Kim Il-song and his selected works, it is rather hard to find any expressions of skepticism over the role of the party cadres, such as those of Mao Zedong. Much less conceivable are such things as the party cadres' being judged by the masses. Thus one can find here the difference between the theoretical structures of the mass lines of the two countries.

According to Kim Il-song's view of the masses, the revolutionary consciousness is not potentially held by the masses, but will be included in them from outside. Therefore, according to his views, in the stage of setting forth problems to map out policies, the masses can never lead or teach the party cadres; but, in the second stage of examining [the situation] the masses can give information about local characteristics or agricultural technology to the party cadres. Thus, in North Korea, only after the selection of issues for mapping out policies is done in the party, can the contacts between the party cadres and the masses begin with explanations and paraphrasing the problems.

On the other hand, the method of activities of the mass line of Communist China in accordance with Mao Zedong's views of the masses is different from this. In other words, because it is assumed that the revolutionary consciousness is potentially held by the masses, and because the role of the party cadres is underestimated accordingly, in the case of Communist China, the stage of setting forth problems starts at the collection of information from the masses. Following this stage, the party puts the masses' views together to map out policies of a general nature; and then the party cadres go among the masses to paraphrase and publicize the policies.[22]

Such differences in the methods of activities characterize the theoretical structure of the mass lines: namely, Communist China's mass line may be called a "mass line from below," while North Korea's mass line may be called a "mass line from above."

Then where do these differences come from? They may be caused by various factors; but, by and large, first, by the type of power held by the ruler; second, by the position of the person who holds the highest authority in the party; third, by the intensity of remnants of the bureaucratic system; and, fourth, by the difference in the areal size of territory.

It is well-known that Mao Zedong and the CCP mobilized, in their protracted process of "revolution," the masses who were centered around the peasants to seize the ruling power. We can often find instances of attaching importance to the peasants and of praising the ability of the masses in Mao Zedong's formal addresses and speeches. When we analyze the process in which Mao Zedong emerged as a leader in this context, we may understand the reasons more clearly. On the other hand, it is well-known that Kim Il-song and the North Korean Communist group seized their power through "the feeding down type" communization, which is not an independent process of communization. Furthermore, they have never evoked the mass movement that is based on the rural villages as the fundamental motive force for communization, either. Kim Il-song established his ruling power in the manner of "coming down from above" under the aegis of the military forces of the Soviet Union. These differences made in their modes of seizing power became major causes of differences in the outlooks toward the masses of Mao Zedong and Kim Il-song. And this again, it can be said, affected the theoretical structure of their mass lines.[23]

There is no need to discuss for varification the fact that the process of Mao Zedong's becoming the top leader of the CCP was not his one-man show within the party. Furthermore, even after he seized power in the party, he was not an absolute authority in the party. In other words, as pointed out by Scalapino, the CCP had the characteristics of the minority autocratic system rather than the one-man autocratic system, such as that of North Korea.[24] Prior to the seizure of the whole country of China, the Moscow influences were laying stumbling blocks in Mao's way of seizing the ruling power; and, even after he seized the power, his views were faced with major resistances in the process of discussing and mapping policies in the party. Even the launching of the Great Leap Movement was not always smooth, while the mass policies were being implemented to effect a rapid leap and industrialization.[25]

Meanwhile, Kim Il-song's circumstances were different from this. After seizing the power under the aegis of the Soviet military forces, what he began to launch was a purge of political enemies. Thus by 1958, the purge of opposing elements, including the Soviet faction, the domestic faction, and Yenan faction, was completed; and the foundation for Kim Il-song's unique autocratic system was firmly laid.[26] The time when the foundation for his unique system was laid coincided with the time when he set forth the mass line along with the Ch'ollima movement. This fact, it may be proposed, serves as a major factor in characterizing North Korea's mass line to the effect that they would be characterized as "the mass line from above" of "the feeding from above" type.

It is already cited above that both China and Korea are enjoying the traditions of Confucian bureaucracy. Yet Korea is different from China in that Korea has a history of having been a full-fledged colony of Japan.[27] Such a history made

the Koreans harbor deep in their mind distrust and mistrust toward the government; and such a trend gave rise to an extreme bureaucracy and a formalism on the part of the ruling class. Where the extreme bureaucracy and the formalism manifested as a negative obedience, are mixing with each other, the administration is to be exercised in line with the trend of: transmitting the will above to below; directing, ordering, and giving priority to punishment-first-ism. Accordingly, the creativeness of the masses is not to be displayed. Cooperation between organizations is hardly to be expected; and frustration and incompetence make the administration inefficient.[28]

Kim Il-song once pointed out that such residues of the rule of Japanese imperialism still remain.[29] The bureaucracy and formalism prevailing in North Korean society became the factors that made the leading strata of the party employ the mass activities by means of the method of "from above" or "a come down type" in order to implement the party policies.

It is unnecessary to say that China's territory is large and its population is tremendously large. Because of such circumstances, there were few central governments which could have centralized control of the whole territory of China. In other words, throughout the history of China, the control of the central government of China was rather weak compared to that of the neighboring minor countries. To express in another way, China's central government always had to keep in its mind the problem of the participation by the "from the below" forces. On the other hand, in the case of the history of Korea, in most cases, a single dynasty--the three Han or Three Kingdom period was an exception--and its central government exercised a centralized control. The reason that orders or directives of the central government could be transmitted to the territorial areas under its control in a short period of time is atributed to the fact that the territorial area is comparatively small. Furthermore, the area under the control of North Korea is no more than a half of the Korean Peninsula. Therefore, it may be proposed that the small territory of North Korea served as a factor that made the control of the central government and the party comparatively stronger. And, judging on the basis of the proposition that the style of activities of policies and government tends to become expediency-oriented within the range where circumstances permit, it would be a matter-of-fact conclusion that the mass line of North Korea was characterized as "the mass line set forth from above." Thus, in North Korea, "the mass line from below" was not needed; and, if it had existed, it might have been troublesome for North Korea to handle the situation.

6. Conclusion

In the above, I reviewed the formative background and the development of the mass lines of Communist China and North Korea as well as the ideological structure of their mass line as they were employed as strategies for modernization.

The mass lines were developed [in the two countries] in a similar social and economic developmental stage as well as in a similar international environment with similar motives and purposes in their minds. However, when their policies were actually practiced, the nature and ideological structure of their mass lines became differentiated from each other, as pointed out in the above, as dictated by the circumstances which prevailed in their respective

scenes. In other words, the courses their government authorities took in seizing power were different from each other; the positions in their parties of those who advocated the mass lines were different from each other; the residues of bureaucracy in those two countries were different from each other; and the sizes of their territorial areas were different from each other. Then I tried to attest that the mass lines of Communist China and North Korea could not help taking respectively unique ideological structures of their own.

While the mass line of Communist China was the so-called "the mass line from below," in which information was gathered from the masses, the policies were developed, and then tested among the masses. In the case of North Korea, the party developed the policies first, paraphrased and publicized them among the masses to get more participation--thus its mass lines developed as the so-called "the mass line from above." Such mass lines are still being employed by Communist China and North Korea as a method of guiding the masses, it seems.

Meanwhile, it seems to be a recent trend that the mass lines are being employed not as measures to promote modernization but as measures to deal with the problem of legitimacy of the governmantal power. For example, the great Cultural Revolution of Communist China, too, was characterized as Mao Zedong's movement aimed at rehabilitating the party's power on the basis of the mass line; and, the criticize Lin Biao Movement and the criticize Kongzi movement, which were said to eliminate bureaucracy and revisionism, were also, in fact, the works of purge based on the mass line, it may be noted. In North Korea also, the mass line was developed in a direction where the initiatives and creativeness of the masses could be enhanced and technology be improved under the slogans of "Ch'ongsan-ni method" or "the Taean Work style"; and, furthermore, the mass line is being used as a factor in formulating the system of hereditary succession between Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il, by means of Kim Il-song's "on-the-spot guidance" and Kim Chong-il's "administrative guidance."

Finally, the remaining question is how long will the mass lines, which were adopted as measures to promote modernization fundamentally by means ideology-inciting, serve as "a function conforming" measure?

FOOTNOTES

1. Robert A Scalapino (ed), "The Communist Revolution in Asia" (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall 1969) pp 25-33

2. Yang Ho-min, "Ideological and Theoretical Influence of Communist China on North Korea," in Chungdae nonmunjip, Vol 19 (1974) pp 319-377

3. Mark Selden, "The Yenan Lagacy: The Mass Line," A Doak Barnett (ed), "Chinese Communist Politics in Action" (Seattle: University of Washington Press 1972) p 99

4. Mao Zedong, "Some Problems of Leadership Methods," in "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," monograph (Peking: People's Publishing Company 1969), p 854

5. Mao Zedong, "Let Us Organize" in op cit p 887

6. John W Lewis, "Leadership in Communist China" (Ithaca: Cornel University Press 1963) p 70

7. Liu Shaoqi, "On the Party's Mass Line," Theodore H E Ch'en (ed) "The Chinese Communist Regime: Documents & Commentary" (New York: Praeger, 1967) p 158

8. Deng Xiaoping, "Report on Revision of the Party Constitution" (1956 Sixth Party Congress). Zhang Jing-wen, comp, "Collection of Articles Regarding Political Problems of the Communist Bandits" (Taipei: International Relations Research Institute 1975) pp 69-70

9. Liu Shaoqi, "Report of the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Second Session of the Eighth National Congress," Robert R Bowie and John K Fairbank (ed) "Communist China 1955-1959" (Cambrigde: Harvard University Press 1962), p 429

10. Chou Enlai, "Report on Government Work," Ibid, p 513

11. Yang Ho-min, op cit, p 363

12. Ibid, p 358.

13. "A Brief Biography of Kim Il-song," Pyongyang p 573

14. "Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 4 p 169

15. Ibid, p 169

16. Frany Schurmann, "Ideology and Organization in Communist China" (Berkeley: University of California Press 1973) p 154 pp 206-209

17. "Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 2 (Pyongyang) p 176 pp241-243

18. Bruce G Cumings, "Kim's Korean Communism," "Problems of Communism," March 1974, p 31

19. Ibid

20. Harry Harding, "Maoist Theories of Policy-Making and Organizations," Thomas Robinson (ed) "The Cultural Revolution in China" (Berkeley: University of California Press 1971) pp 113-164.

21. Schurmann, op cit, p 400

22. Cumings, op cit, p 33. He characterized Communist China's method of activities as "From the masses, to the masses," while characterizing that of North Korea as "To the masses, from the masses." His characterization is both succinct and significant.

23. Ibid

24. Scalapino, op cit, pp 26-27

25. Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping were opposed to the so-called "sanmian hongqi" policies [policies designed to effect such conditions which fitted the implementation of socialist construction in the three fields--production, technology, and ideology]--"overall policies of socialist construction" "the Great Leap Movement," and "the people's communes," criticizing them for being drastic measures mapped without consideration of the economic aspects. Later, when the Great Leap Movement failed and the biggest part of the government power was turned over to Liu Shaoqi--this was attributed to the mistakes committed in implementing economic policies. And this failure gave rise to the great Cultural Revolution, as the prevailing theory goes.

26. Kim Kap-ch'ol, "A Study of North Korea's Chuch'e Ideology" (1979, Unpublished Ph D thesis in political science, Han'guk Oegugo Taehakkyo) p 5

27. Mao Zedong regarded China as having been a semicolony and Korea or India as having been a full-fledged colony. For discussion of Mao Zedong's theory of semicolony, see Chong Se-hyon's "A Study of the Development of Mao Zedong's Outlook Toward Foreign Countries" (1962, Unpublished Ph D thesis in political science, Seoul National University) p 52-60

28. Pak Mun-ok, "A Study of Politics, Administration, and Culture of Korea," in Chungdae nonmunjip, Vol 19 (1974) p 27

29. "Selected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 4 p 404-441

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units, has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline: NS--NODONG SINMUN, NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Ma Ho-il unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Ma Ho-il is attached is undertaking educational work via various methods [NC 4 Sep 81 p 2]
KPA P.O.Box No 51001 (J-6)	Mun Kang-il of KPA P.O. Box No 51001 (J-6) contributed an article on the movement to use writings in study [NC 5 Sep 81 p 4]
KPA Yi Tu-ch'an unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Yi Tu-ch'an is attached held a military meeting on 21 September on the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian armed forces; the Bulgarian military attache attended [NS 22 Sep 81 p 6]
KPA Pak Nam-hyŏng unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-hyŏng is attached held a military meeting on the 37th anniversary of the Bulgarian armed forces [NS 22 Sep 81 p 6]
Constabulary Pil Pyŏng-sam unit	the Constabulary red flag unit to which Comrade Kil Pyŏng-sam is attached is studying Kim Il-song's revolutionary history [NC 26 Sep 81 p 2]
KPA 809 unit	the KPA 809 unit was visited by the Algerian military delegation, along with the Pyongyang subway and Panmunjom [NS 27 Sep 81 p 5]
KPA Kim Man-cho unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Man-cho is attached was visited by the Algerian military delegation, along with the Pyongyang subway and Panmunjom [NS 27 Sep 81 p 5]
KPA Yun Ŭng-yŏl unit	the KPA red flag unit to which Comrade Yun Ŭng-yŏl [ryŏl] is attached was studying Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance, under SWYL chairman Comrade Kim Won-chae [NC 27 Sep 81 p 2]

CSO: 4108/175

BRIEFS

TUNNELING GEAR CAUSES CONCERN--Hong Kong (Yonhap)--A military analyst expressed worry yesterday that North Korea's use of the Soviet-made "precision" tunneling equipment as captured by Israeli troops from the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) recently, in digging underground passages over the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) would bring about a "horrendous" effect on the military situation on the Korean peninsula. The analyst said that the Russian-made tunneling device Israeli troops had captured from PLO members in Sidon south of Beirut are such that they could dig a 50-km tunnel in just two days' time. The Communist regime of North Korea previously brought in tunneling gear for mining from Austria and other European countries to build underground passages over the DMZ. [Text] [Seoul KOREA HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/354

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other Industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline:
NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Taean Heavy Machinery Factory	workers and three revolutions team members innovated in production of large transformers, motors, and special large exhaust fans and is sending them to chemical plant construction sites; setting new records in production of large hydroelectric generators and turbines to be sent to power station construction stations; functionaries are getting workers to use equipment to the maximum through good political work [NS 3 Sep 81 p 1]
Ch'ongch'ongang Power Station	getting reserve parts for three maintenance levels and organizing for planned reserve maintenance; maintenance sector workers and technicians prepared parts and tools for concentrated maintenance on turbines and are finishing the maintenance period 10 days early; the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade reorganized the high pressure heaters to raise heat efficiency [NS 3 Sep 81 p 3]
Sungni Vehicle Complex	solved problems in the materiel sector, including casting, cast steel, and forging, so that these sectors exceeded daily plans; in solving the question of half-shaft cases, an important part, workers and technicians created new tools and implements, including a board drill [NS 4 Sep 81 p 1]
8 August Factory	raised the level of conversion to dies 22 percent and to press 17 percent, compared with the same period last year; got 10 pieces of equipment to save several hundred tons of steel and thousands of man-days of labor; with the 15 April technical

	innovations shock brigade, made various equipment, including a 300-ton extruding press, and are finishing a 1,000-ton extruding press and a 25-ton high-speed hammer [NS 6 Sep 81 p 1]
8 August Mine	has many confirmed deposits and in the second half of the year concentrated on the Youth Pit, which had advanced excavating conditions: installed new, large air compressors in a few days and raised the number of rock drills; with better handling and inspection of equipment in the concentrate area, the daily average concentrate handling amounts jumped 43 percent, compared with the first half of the year [NS 7 Sep 81 p 1]
Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Factory	finishing maintenance on the synthetic fiber equipment; performed maintenance and refurbished boilers instead of making another 30-ton boiler; reorganized more rationally the pulverization system; in solving the caustic soda problem, the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade reorganized technically the roasting furnace process [NS 8 Sep 81 p 1]
Pyongyang Electric Light Bulb Factory	in September, raised production of fluorescent lights 1.3 times, light bulbs 1.5 times, and special light bulbs 1.4 times, compared with the previous month; the fluorescent light shop setting new records in assembly through good equipment maintenance and improvement of worker skill levels; operators of the light bulb automation line in the youth light bulb shop set high combat goals and are normalizing high levels of production [NS 10 Sep 81 p 1]
Inp'yong Mine	tunnellers blast efficiency raised 95 percent and they raised the number of blasts per shift, thus increasing productivity 1.2 times; miners performing spot inspections on equipment in mines and shops, while workers are innovating in maintenance and management of equipment in the concentrate yard, greatly raising recovery rates [NS 11 Sep 81 p 1]
P'angyo Mine	exceeding plans more than 20 percent daily, while miners, raising extraction speed, are exceeding ore production quotas better than 50 percent every day; transport equipment has been increased and plans established to raise the mechanization level [NS 13 Sep 81 p 1]

Hamhung Tractor Parts Factory	casting work team reorganized its casting method and doubled materials cutting work speed; a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade and workers of the 1st manufacturing shop innovated in gear manufacturing; they innovated in recycling 600-odd gears which could not be used in gear compressors; the 2d manufacturing shop adopted various grinding tools and is exceeding parts production plans 1.5 times daily [NS 14 Sep 81 p 2]
Namp'o Smeltery	finished foundation work for installing large-size electric ovens, electric blast furnaces and special large ventillators, which will double present production capacity of the system; maintenance on the sintering system was accomplished in a short time and workers are finishing maintenance on the fertilizer system [NS 16 Sep 81 p 1]
Nagyon Mine	miners and three revolutions team members raised the concentrate capacity 2.5 times in a short time and tripled ore transport capacity by new construction of an underground loop line tram shaft; block handling went from 40 ore cars per day to 70 per day [NS 18 Sep 81 p 1]
Hoch'ongang Power Station	produced 2 million kw/hours more power than planned every day by running equipment fully due to good equipment maintenance; the No 1 and 2 generator shops established a reserve maintenance system; the electric shop rationalized the number of circumference wires in generators and greatly increased generator efficiency [MC 23 Sep 81 p 1]
Ongjin Mine	set up a thorough system for equipment inspection, evaluation, and maintenance; transport companies completely restored old crushers and developed consolidated oil dispensing equipment [NS 25 Sep 8 p 3]
Pukch'ang Power Station	workers and volunteers finished construction of the No 13 generator and power production has begun; power base construction workers and volunteers are raising speed on generator No 14 [MC 26 Sep 81 p 1]
Kumsong Tractor Factory	of 1,200 draft innovations, 1,000 were realized with the assistance of a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade; made a large-size high-speed hammer and a new starter [NS 27 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4108/173

BRIEFS

FLOOD GATE CONSTRUCTION--Youth construction workers are making good progress on the Maekjon Flood Gate, which is to be more modern in design and operation than previous gates. They have already finished the upper section and are setting new records in the lower section. Workers are exceeding plans in lower anchorage cement pouring and gate area excavation. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 2 Sep 81 p 3]

SHIP REPAIR SUCCESSES--Ship repair plans have established a 15-day ship repair system, involving good preparation and daily combat targets, particularly to aid fishing. The Tanch'on Ship Repair Plant has taken the lead in ship repair: it has been achieving plans without fail by establishing an assembly-line method for repair work. The Wonsan Ship Repair Plant is guaranteeing quality work through close contact with fishing stations. The Sinp'o Fishery is completing construction on dock bridge, which will be able to moor ships in a short time, and on a fish unloading area; workers have completed concrete columns and are exceeding plans in conveyer assembly for a fish transport conveyer. [Pyongyong MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Sep 81 p 1]

NORTH HWANGHAE MINES--In the second half of the year, nonferrous mines in North Hwanghae Province are raising daily average ore production results, compared with the first half. Pits at the 8 November Mine have raised utilization rates for excavators and large trucks, performing good repair on them. Functionaries going to the Mannyon Mine have emphasized preparatory tunneling and aided in planning more excavation areas; the mine has improved transport and some pits have increased the number of rock drills. Functionaries who went to the P'yongsan Mine are striving to get a high production level. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Sep 81 p 1]

INNOVATIONS AT COLLERIES--15 April Technical Innovation Shock Brigades in South P'yongan Province have aided innovations at the coal mining complexes at Sunch'on and Tokch'on. At the Yongdae and Choyang Coal Mines, brigades made new high-efficiency excavators, which have more than doubled excavations speed while conserving timbers and eliminating hand labor at shaft ends. Brigades at the Ch'ongsong Youth Coal Mine got adoption of innovations in anthracite excavation. Teams at the Sinch'ang, Namjon, Tokch'on and Yongnim Coal Mines fostered hundreds of innovations, including new blasting methods, electric excavation, and double bit drock drill cars. Brigades at the Choyang Coal Mine made shielded coal cutters, with which one company more than tripled coal cutting. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Sep 81 p 1]

SMALL-MEDIUM POWER STATIONS--Small-medium power stations in North Hamgyong Province raised power production amounts more than 1.5 times, compared to monthly average results at the same time last year. The Kwanhae Power Station has already finished the year's power production plan; the power station had good maintenance on the water gate and adopted new technology for efficient use of water. The Songhung and Ch'anghyo Power Stations, through good spot inspection and maintenance of equipment, have already finished their year's plans. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 27 Sep 81 p 3]

CSO: 4108/173

KIM IL-SONG'S UPCOMING VISIT TO BEIJING

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 15 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Chon Hak-ch'ol: "Pro-PRC Line Chosen by North Korea"]

[Summary] Kim Il-song's visit to the PRC in August or early September should be regarded as a plan established because of the mutual needs of Pyongyang and Beijing. The most pressing problem at issue in North Korea concerns whether or not Kim's hereditary power transfer to his son Kim Chong-il can be successful. The PRC had shown a cold reaction to Kim Chong-il's succession to power.

The PRC reduced its crude oil supply to North Korea from the promised 1 million tons to 300,000 tons a year. The PRC has also been negligent on economic aid to North Korea for its modernization programs. Moreover, in its strategy toward the Soviet Union, the PRC secretly hopes for the continued presence of American troops in Korea. With the growing indirect South Korean trade through Hong Kong, the PRC had been frigid in its relations with North Korea up until the fall of 1981.

Their turning point came last December when PRC Premier Chao Tzu-yang visited Pyongyang. During his visit, Chao reportedly gave a commitment that the PRC would not be opposed to the hereditary power plan. Beijing is again ready to increase its crude oil supply to 1 million tons and supply PRC-made A-5 fighter planes (comparable to Russian-made MIG-21's).

Last January, North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok visited Beijing and reconfirmed Chao's verbal commitment. While attending the 70th birthday party for Kim Il-song held at the North Korean Embassy in Beijing last April, PRC Permier Chao openly voiced his support of the hereditary power plan.

PRC Defense Minister Keng Piao, during his recent visit to Pyongyang, also showed a supporting attitude of the North Korean hereditary plan during a meeting on the PRC's supply of fighter aircraft.

The PRC is now exposed to military threats by Vietnam on its southwestern borders and by the Soviets on its northern borders. In view of such, North Korea's strategic value to Beijing is considered almost absolute. It is a top priority task for the PRC to check North Korea's tilt toward the Soviet Union. Moreover, Kim Chong-il is considered more pro-Moscow than his father which makes it necessary for the PRC to develop pacification work to bring Kim Chong-il over to Beijing. The PRC also wants to use Ch'ongjin port for export of its farm products from Manchuria to Japan. In view of all this they are increasing their military and economic aid to North Korea, which may goad North Korea into provocations against the south.

Kim Il-song is scheduled to visit Beijing in August or early September and then to continue on to other communist and non-communist nations, according to wire dispatches. It seems that North Korea is turning toward Beijing at least temporarily for some realistic interests.

CSO: 4108/198

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

KIM CONFERS WITH AFRICANS--On 31 August, Kim Il-song met and conferred with ministers of agriculture from African nations who are attending the Nonaligned Conference on Foodstuffs and Agricultural Development; the following were also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	functionary of the department concerned
Yŏm [Ryŏm] Ŭi-chae	"
Kim Chae-pong	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Yi Yŏng-kyun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS DELEGATES--On 31 August, Kim Il'song met foreign delegations which came to the DPRK to attend the Nonaligned Nations Conference on Foodstuffs and Agricultural Development; the following also were present:

DELEGATIONS FROM BENIN, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, AND LIBERIA:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier, chairman, agriculture committee

DELEGATIONS FROM SIERRA LEONE, SEYCHELLES, AND ZAIRE:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

DELEGATIONS FROM SRI LANKA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Sep 81 pp 1-4]

NONALIGNED DAY MARKED--The following attended a Pyongyang city report rally on 31 August at the 8 February Cultural Hall to celebrate Nonaligned Conference Day:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	member, politburo; vice premier
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	member, central committee; vice premier; chairman, agricultural committee
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	member, central committee; vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Yi Yŏng-kyun	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Sep 81 p 5]

NIGHT MEETING HELD--A night meeting was held at Kim Il-song Square on 31 August, with the following attending:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Yi Yŏng-kyun	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Sep 81 p 11]

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DEPART--The following bid farewell to the German Social Democratic Party delegation, which departed by airplane on 1 September:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	member, central committee; vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Sep 81 p 3]

NONALIGNED DAY CELEBRATED--A meeting to celebrate Nonaligned Conference Day was held with foreign guests at Daesongsan Park in Pyongyang on 1 September with the following attending:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Man-kŭm	"
An Sŭng-hak	"
Yi Yŏng-kyun	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Sep 81 p 4]

MEXICAN DANCERS PERFORM--The following attended the premier performance of the Mexican Folk Dance Troupe at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 1 September:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the department concerned
Chang' Se-kŭk	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwa	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Sep 81 p 5]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS--The following greeted the 2 September return of the government trade delegation, led by Ch'oe Chong-kun, which visited Syria and Algeria:

Pang Ch'ŏl-kap	functionary of the department concerned
Yi Yŏng-kŭn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Sep 81 p 4]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongnyon delegations arrived in Pyongyang on 1 September: Chongyon printing functionaries delegation, led by Pu Yun-sin, vice bureau chief of the CHOSON SINBO Company; Chongnyon Film Distribution Functionaries delegation, led by Yŏ [Ryŏ] Unkak, vice director, Chongnyon Film Studies; Korea University graduate department students

delegation, led by Yi Sŏk-pong, chairman, Korea University Teachers Education Department. The following greeted their arrival:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Kim Hyŏng-tŭk	"
Hyŏn Sŏk	"
Kim Ch'ang-hak	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Sep 81 p 5]

CHONGNYON WELCOME RALLY--A workers meeting to welcome the visiting Chongnyon delegations was held at the Central Workers Hall on 3 September, with the following attending:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the department concerned
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	"
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Yi Chae-kwan	"

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Sep 81 p 5]

CONGRATULATORY DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 4 September of the Korean Residents of Japan Congratulatory Delegation, led by Yi Kyue-paek, vice chairman of the Chongnyon central standing committee:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Chŏng-Chun-ki	"
So Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Man-kŭm	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 5 Sep 81 p 3]

INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION--An Indonesian government delegation, led by Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja Mochtar, arrived on 5 September, with the following to greet them:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier, foreign minister
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	minister of foreign trade
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Sep 81 p 2]

PHYSICAL STRENGTH EXAMINATIONS--A central inauguration ceremony for the 1981 people's strength examinations was held on 6 September in the Central Workers Hall with the following present:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Pong-chu	"
Yi Yŏng-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Sep 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS VENEZUELANS--On 7 September, Kim Il-song met the visiting Venezuelan Socialist Labor Movement delegation, with the following also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	member, vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM SYRIA--The following greeted the return of the party and government delegation, led by Yi Chong-ok, which returned from Syria on 7 September:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Yong-sun	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Yong [Ryong]-un	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 2]

PUBLISHERS' ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a report meeting on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Literature and Arts Publishing Company, held on 7 September at the Moranbong Art Theater:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Ch'ŏn Se-pong	functionary of the department concerned
Sin Chin-sun	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-hwa	"
Cho Yŏng [Ryŏng]-ch'ul	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 4]

BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The following attended a meeting on the 70th birthday of Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov, held on the 7th at the Moranbong Art Theater:

Kye Ŭng-t'ae	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Yi Chong-mok	"
Yun Ki-chŏng	"
Kil Chae-kyŏng	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 4]

FINNISH DELEGATION ARRIVES--A Finland Solidary on Korean Unification delegation, composed of various parties from the Finnish Parliament arrived on 7 September, with the following to greet them:

Kim Yong-sun	functionary of the department concerned
Son Sŏng-p'il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 4]

MPAF FILM SHOW--The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces held a film showing on 7 September on the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, with the following present:

Pak Chung-kuk	lieutenant general
Kim Kwang-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 5]

BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following greeted the 7 September arrival of the delegation of the DPRK-Bulgaria Friendship Society:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the department concerned
O Mun-han	"
Kim Won-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 5]

RALLY FOR MALAGASY--The following participated in a mass rally at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 7 September to welcome the Malagasy public information delegation:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the department concerned
O Mun-han	"

Song Pong-sun	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Kwang-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Sep 81 p 6]

DPRK 33d ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a central report meeting on 8 September at the People's Cultural Palace on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK:

O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo; chief secretary, central committee
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	member, politburo; chairman, auditing committee
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	member, politburo; vice premier
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	member, politburo; vice minister of people's armed forces
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Ch'oe Kwang	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	candidate member, politburo
Ch'oe Chae-u	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee; chairman, SPA standing committee
Pak Su-tong	secretary, central committee
Hong Si-hak	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	comrade
Kim Tu-yŏng	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Kim Hoe-il	"

Chŏng Sin-hyok	chairman, Chongdogyo Ch'ong-u Party central committee
Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Sep 81 p 2]

LETTER OF APPRECIATION--The following attended a meeting on-the-spot when a letter of appreciation was passed to workers at the South Hamgyong Province Dental Clinic construction site, on 8 September:

Yi Kil-song	functionary of the department concerned
Yŏm [Ryŏm] T'ae-chun	"
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Sep 81 p 1]

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION HELD--The following attended the mass athletic exhibition "Following the flag of independence," held on the afternoon of the 9th at the Moranbong Stadium:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Sep 81 p 4]

SOIREE HELD--A soiree of Pyongyang workers marking the 33d anniversary of the founding of the DPRK was held in Kim Il-song Plaza on 9 September, with the following present:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Yun Ki-pok	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the department concerned
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Sep 81 p 5]

KIM MEETS DIETMEN--The following were also present on 10 September when Kim Il-song met the Japanese unattached representatives delegation, led by Uchinomiya Tokuma:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Sep 81 p 1]

MEXICAN DANCES PERFORMED--The following attended a performance of the Mexican Folkdance Troupe held in the Pyongyang Grand Theater on the 10th:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the department concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Hyŏng-u	"
Chang Se-kŭk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Sep 81 p 2]

KIM INSPECTS MACHINERY--The following accompanied Kim Il-song on 11 September to the Todok Cooperative Farm in Samsok-kyuok [district] to inspect newly made farming machinery:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	"
Yi Kŭn-mo	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kang Hŭi-won	"
So Kwan-hi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS BULGARIANS--The following were present on 11 September when Kim Il-song met the Bulgaria-DPRK Friendship Delegation and the Bulgarian National dance troupe:

O Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	minister of culture and art
O Mun-han	chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Sep 81 p 1]

BULGARIAN DANCERS PERFORM--The Bulgarian National Dance Troupe performed at the Mansudae Art Theater on 11 September, with the following in the audience:

O Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Sep 81 p 2]

EGYPTIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following greeted the 11 September arrival of the Egyptian Friendship Delegation, led by vice premier and foreign minister Kamal Hassan Ali:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	chairman, DPRK-Egypt Friendship Association; minister of culture and art
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Sep 81 p 3]

KIM VIEWS ACROBATICS--Kim Il-song attended a performance of a newly created acrobatic show by the Pyongyang acrobatic troupe on 12 September, with the following also present:

Kim Il	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
Kim Hwan	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Hyŏn Mu-kwang	"
Yun Ki-pok	"

Ch'oe Kwang	comrade
Kim Ch'ŏl-man	"
Yi Kŭn-mo	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Chŏng Kyŏng-hŭi	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-nim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kang Hŭi-won	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Tu-yŏng	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Kim Hoe-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 13 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS EGYPTIANS--The following were present on 13 September when Kim Il-song met the Egyptian Friendship Delegation:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS FINNS--Kim Il-song met the Finland Korean Unification Solidarity Delegation on 13 September, with the following also present:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep 81 p 1]

COLLEGE FOUNDATION ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a 13 September central report meeting at the People's Cultural Palace on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the industrial college:

Chŏng Chun-ki	comrade
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep 81 p 3]

IRANIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 14 September of the Iranian Parliamentary delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Yin Hyŏng-ku	chairman, people's welfare committee
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Pak Chung-kuk	vice minister of the people's armed forces

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Sep 81 p 1]

RETURN FROM THE USSR--The following greeted the 14 September return of the scientific and technical cooperation delegation, led by Yi Kon-sik, which visited the Soviet Union:

Chŏn Il-ch'un	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Ŭng-ho	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Sep 81 p 5]

KIM MEETS IRANIANS--The following were present on 16 September when Kim Il-song met the visiting Iranian Parliamentary delegation:

O Chin-u	comrade
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Sep 81 p 1]

SHIP LAUNCHING HELD--On 16 September the Changsan-ho, a 14,000-ton freighter, was launched at the Namp'o Shipyard, with the following present:

Yi Kŭn-mo	comrade
Yu [Ryu] Pyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	functionary of the department concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Sep 81 p 1]

BANQUET FOR IRANIANS--The Namp'o city people's committee held a banquet for the Iranian Parliamentary delegation on 16 September, with the following present:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Yi Chong-mok	vice foreign minister
Yu [Ryu] Pyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	chairman, Namp'o city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Sep 81 p 3]

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE--The following gave practical guidance on construction work at the People's Study Hall on 18 September:

Kim Chŏng-il	member, politburo standing committee; secretary, central committee
O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of the people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; vice premier
Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party committee

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Sep 81 p 1]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived in Pyongyang on 18 September: the Korean residents of Japan educational functionaries delegation, led by Kim Su-chin, vice director of the Chongyon central standing committee education bureau; the Korean residents of Japan young commerce workers delegation, led by Kim Chae-su, vice director of the Chongnon Hyogo Prefecture commerce committee; and the 90th fatherland visitation delegation, led by An Kwan-sun, chairman of the Chongnyon Yamaguchi Prefecture education committee. The following greeted their arrival:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Yi Tae-kyun	"
Yi Chae-kwan	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Sep 81 p 4]

MORE CHONGYON DELEGATIONS--The following delegations arrived in Pyongyang on 19 September: the Korean residents of Japan educational functionaries delegation, led by O Yŏng-man, director of the Chongnyon Fukuoka headquarters education bureau; Korean Record Company functionaries delegation, led by Yi Ch'ŏl-u, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan culture and artists league central standing committee; Korea University graduate students delegation, led by Kim Hong-ch'ŏl, director of the Korea University Literature Department; Korea University graduate students delegation, led by Pak Chu-yŏng, vice director of the Korea University Legal education department. The following greeted their arrival:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	functionary of the department concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"

Yi Chae-kwan	functionary of the department concerned
Hyŏn Sŏk	"
O Kil-pang	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Sep 81 p 5]

NATURE PROTECTION CONFERENCE--The 2d conference of the Korean Nature Protection League was held 20 and 21 September in the People's Cultural Palace, with the following participating:

Yi Chong-ok	premier
Kim Hwan	secretary, central committee
Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Sep 81 p 3]

SOCCER ASSOCIATION DELEGATION--The following greeted the 22 September arrival of the Korean residents of Japan Soccer Association delegation:

Pak Myŏng-ch'ŏl	functionary of the department concerned
Yi Kong-su	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Sep 81 p 5]

DELEGATION TO JAPAN--A Korean trade union delegation, led by Kim Pong-chu, left Pyongyang for Japan on 19 September, with the following to see them off:

Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kuk-sam	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Sep 81 p 4]

RESEARCH STATION ACHIEVEMENTS--On 24 September, a meeting was held on-the-spot to convey a letter of gratitude from Kim Il-song to the functionaries of the veterinary research station of the Agriculture Sciences Institute, with the following present:

Pyŏn Ch'ang-pok	functionary of the department concerned
Yi Yŏng-kyun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM INSPECTS HALL--The following accompanied Kim Il-song on an inspection of People's Study Hall on 26 September:

O Chin-u	comrade
Kin Chung-nin [rin]	"
Yŏn Hyŏng-muk	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Hong Si-hak	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Hoe-il	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Sep 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS ALGERIANS--Kim Il-song received the Algerian Military delegation on 28 September, with the following also present:

O Chin-u	minister of people's armed forces
Cho Myŏng-nok [rok]	KPA lieutenant general

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep 81 p 1]

ZAMBIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 28 September arrival of the Zambian National Parliament delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, SPA standing committee
Chang Yun-p'il	delegate, SPA; chairman, AWU central committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep 81 p 2]

TAEKWONDO LEAGUE CHAIRMAN--The following greeted the arrival on the 28th of Ch'oe Hong-hui, publisher of the PAEDAL SINBO and president of the International Taekwondo League:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Yŏ [Ryŏ] Yŏn-ku	chairman, committee to support Korean overseas comrades
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	vice chairman, Korean athletics guidance committee

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Sep 81 p 3]

TOGO PRESIDENT ARRIVES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following welcomed the 29 September arrival of Togo President Eyadema:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 81 p 1]

PRC ANNIVERSARY--The following attended the opening of a PRC film week on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, held at the Pyongyang Moranbong Art Theater:

Chang Ch'ŏl	functionary of the department concerned
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 81 p 5]

THAI PARTY DELEGATION--A delegation of the Thai Democratic Party arrived on 29 September, with the following to greet them:

Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the department concerned
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Sep 81 p 6]

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CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN MAY 1982

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 5 No 6, Jun 82 pp 21-32

[Text]

1 Pyongyang workers hold a soiree at the Kimilsung Stadium in commemoration of May Day.

1 The Xinhua News Agency mission of China leaves Pyongyang winding up its visit to north Korea.

2 The Patriotic Medicine Packing Paper Manufacturing Company which was constructed in Anju with funds supplied by the (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) is dedicated in a ceremony.

2 The north Korean Christian Federation sends a letter to foreign Christian societies denouncing the "Seoul government's suppression of Christians."

2 President Kim Il-sung (김 일 성) cables a congratulatory message to Secretary General Kaysone Phomvihan of the Laotian Communist Party on the occasion of his reelection to the post.

3 President Kim meets with the visiting Mexican parliamentary mission.

3 President Kim meets with Choe Dok-sin, a pro-Pyongyang Korean resident in the United States.

3 A Czechoslovak science and technology mission flies into Pyongyang to attend the 23rd conference of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between (north) Korea and Czechoslovakia. (It returned home on May 11.)

3 The director of a Maltese Juche ideology institute flies into Pyongyang.

3 A mission of the north Korean Agricultural Workers Union, led by its deputy chief, Li Jong-won (리 종 원), leaves for Havana.

3 A mission of a Finnish Juche idea study group arrives in Pyongyang for a 13-day visit to north Korea.

3 A mission of the Czechoslovak Communist Party organ flies into Pyongyang for a 16-day visit to north Korea.

3 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions, led by its deputy chief, Kim Guk-sam (김 국 삼), returns from visits to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

4 The north Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports President Kim presented to Ugandan President Milton Obote a documentary film depicting his visit to north Korea through Ambassador to Uganda Chang Dae-hi (장 대 희) recently.

4 A Party mission, led by Kim Il-dae (김 일 대), member of the Party Central Committee (CCP), leaves for Denmark.

4 A mission of Rodong Shimun, organ of the north Korean Workers' Party, led by First Associate Editor Chong Ha-chon (정 하 천), leaves for a seven-day visit to the Soviet Union to commemorate the 70th founding anniversary of Pravda.

4 A Mexican parliamentary mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its nine-day visit to north Korea.

4 A Thai governor's mission flies into Pyongyang for an 11-day visit to north Korea.

4 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions, led by its deputy chief, Oh Jong-hak (오 종 학), from a visit to China.

4 The new Senegalese ambassador to north Korea arrives in Pyongyang.

4 The 35th fatherland-visit group of Chongryon leaves Wonsan port winding up its tour of north Korea.

4 A movie-appreciation meeting is held at the Chollima Culture Hall sponsored by the Central Committee of the (north) Korea-Soviet Goodwill Association to mark the 37th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Germany in World War II.

4 A public rally of North Hamgyong Province is held at the Provincial Art Theater in Chongjin to denounce "Seoul's suppression of students."

4 The Central People's Committee (CPC) issues a decree to decorate a physical education teacher of Pujon Higher Middle School, Chong Changgol, with the Kimilsung Youth Award.

5 The KCBS reports the north Korean woman basketball team won the title at an international meet held in East Germany recently with the participation of Romania, Poland, north Korea and East Germany.

5 President Kim meets with the visiting chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Han Duk-su (한 덕 수), and hosts a luncheon for him.

5 President Kim receives credentials from the new Senegalese ambassador to north Korea.

5 President Kim makes an inspection tour of the Patriotic Medicine Packing Paper Manufacturing Company which was constructed with Chongryon funds.

5 Maj. Gen. Han Ju-gyong (한 주 경), senior delegate to the Military Armistice Commission, hosts a banquet for the outgoing and incoming Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission.

5 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam (허 담) meets with the new Senegalese ambassador to north Korea.

5 An agreement on exchange of and payment for goods for 1982 is signed in Moscow between north Korea and the Soviet Union.

5 President Kim views a performance of a Chongryon's artist group at the Mansudae Art Theater accompanied by Party and government leaders.

6 A mission of the Soviet-(north) Korea Goodwill Association starts its eight-day visit to north Korea.

6 President Kim cables a condolence message to President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria over the recent death of the country's foreign affairs minister in a flight accident.

6 The Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF) issues a memorandum denouncing the "Seoul government's suppression of students."

6 Former Cambodian head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk leaves Pyongyang for Peking ending his two-month stay in north Korea.

6 Members of foreign diplomatic missions in Pyongyang visit the Grand People's Study Hall and the Mangyongdae Resort.

6 The CCP cables a message to Chairman Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party in reply to the Party's congratulatory message to President Kim upon his 70th birthday, April 15.

6 President Kim calbes a message to President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union in reply to his congratulatory message to Kim upon his 70th birthday anniversary.

7 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania upon the 61st founding anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party.

7 Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남) meets with the new Romanian ambassador to north Korea.

7 The Czechoslovak ambassador to north Korea hosts a banquet to mark the 37th anniversary of the country's Liberation.

7 Choe Dok-sin, a pro-Pyongyang resident in the United States, leaves Pyongyang winding up his 25-day visit to north Korea.

8 Premier Li Jong-ok (리 종 옥) cables a congratulatory message to Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the country's 37th Liberation anniversary.

8 A movie-appreciation meeting is held at Nakwon Theater to mark the 37th

Liberation anniversary of Czechslovakia.

8 The Foreign Affairs Ministry and the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries offer condolences to the Algerian Embassy in Pyongyang over the recent death of the country's foreign affairs minister in a flight accident.

8 A mission of the (north) Korean Journalist Union leaves for Yugoslavia.

9 President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde and his party arrive in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.

9 President Kim hosts a banquet for President Pereira and his party at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall.

9 A trade mission, led by Pang Tae-yul (방 태 율), returns from a visit to the Soviet Union.

9 An Indian social development mission arrives in Pyongyang.

9 A Party mission, led by Kim Guk-hun (김 국 훈), member of the CCP, returns from a visit to Laos.

10 A diving team of Czechoslovakia flies into Pyongyang.

10 A delegation of an Italian record company arrives in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.

10 President Kim holds the first meeting with President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde.

10 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to the prime minister of Saint Lucia on the occasion of his installation as premier.

10 Chairman Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) of the Foreign Trade Commission meets with the visiting Czechoslovak science and technology mission.

10 North Korea and Czechoslovakia sign a protocol on the 23rd conference of the Committee for Technological Cooperation in Pyongyang.

10 A mission of a Guyana Juche idea study group flies into Pyongyang.

10 An associate editor of an Ugandan newspaper, People, flies into Pyongyang.

10 A government mission returns from a visit to Cuba.

10 A Chongryon mission, led by Hwang Jong-gwon, arrives in Wonsan.

10 A government trade mission of Egypt flies into Pyongyang for a eight-day visit to north Korea.

10 The Soviet missions of the Academy of Science, film industrialists and Communist Party's leading workers start their nine-day visit to north korea.

11 President Kim inspects the exhibition hall displaying the presents sent by

foreign countries and Chongryon upon his 70th birthday anniversary, April 15.

11 The Administration Council hosts a banquet for the visiting mission of Chongryon.

11 A people's goodwill mission, led by Ho Jong-suk (허 정 숙), who is Party secretary and concurrently vice Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), leaves Pyongyang for China.

11 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, led by its deputy chief, Pak Song-chon (박 성 천), leaves for China.

11 A goodwill mission of New Zealand flies into Pyongyang.

11 A group of Japanese scholars on international relations leaves Pyongyang.

11 A commerce and industry mission of Chongryon flies into Pyongyang.

11 The CPC issues a decree to decorate an actor of Kumgangsan Opera of Chongryon, Li Mi-nam, with the Title of People's Actor and the Order of National Flag, First Degree.

11 The CCP cables a congratulatory message to the Greek Communist Party on the occasion of its third congress.

12 The three-day seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee for the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countires opens in Pyongyang with the participation of delegates from Bangladesh, Cuba, north Korea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, the PLO, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Togo, Tunishia, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Egypt, Afhanistan, Algeria, Benin, Burundi, Central Africa, Congo, Costa Rica, Ghana, Guyana, Iran, Laos, Lebanon, Malagasy, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Nepal, Pakistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Suriname, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, the Yemen Arab Republic, Zaire and Zimbabwe. Also on hand are delegates from the Committee for Cooperation among Broadcasting Organizations of the Nonaligned Countries, the Federation of Arab News Agencies, the Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies, UNESCO, the U.N. Department for Public Information and the Latin American National Information System as observers, and a Romanian delegate as a guest.

12 Chairman of Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, Han Dok-su leaves Pyongyang.

12 President Kim holds the second meeting with President Pereira.

12 President Kim meets with the visiting Thai governor's mission.

12 A science and technology mission led by Kim Chang-ho returns from a visit to India.

12 The people's goodwill mission, visiting China, meets with Chairman of the

National People's Congress Ye Jiyanying in Peking.

12 Ambassador to Mozambique Kang Su-myong (강 수 명) pays a courtesy call on President Samora Machel.

13 The CCP cables a congratulatory message to the Democratic Party of Guinea upon its 35th founding anniversary.

13 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽) meets with the visiting mission of the Finnish Juche idea study group.

13 An agreement on cooperation in economy, technology and culture is signed in Pyongyang between north Korea and Cape Verde.

13 President Kim meets with the foreign delegations participating in the seventh conference of the Coordinating Committee for the News Agencies pool of Nonaligned Countries, and hosts a luncheon for them.

13 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea on the occasion of his reelection to the post.

13 North Korea and Egypt sign an agreement on exchange of goods for 1982 in Pyongyang.

13 A Pakistani military goodwill mission, led by vice chief of staff of the Pakistani army, flies into Pyongyang, for a six-day visit to north Korea.

14 A mission of the World Intellectual Property Organization flies into Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.

14 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to PLO leader Yasser Arafat to mark the "week of support for the PLO struggle."

14 Gen. Oh Guk-ryol (오 극 렬), chief of staff of the People's Army, meets with the visiting military goodwill mission of Pakistan.

14 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Yugoslavia, led by a member of its presidium, flies into Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea.

14 A Chinese goodwill mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its 15-day visit to north Korea.

14 A mission of the Tanzanian Juche Idea Institute arrives in Pyongyang.

14 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, visiting China, meets with Ji Pengfei of the State Council in Peking.

15 The north Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and the Bangladesh News Agency sign an agreement on exchanges of and cooperation in news reporting.

15 A film mission leaves Pyongyang for the Soviet Union.

15 The deputy director of the Jordanian Juche Idea Institute flies into

Pyongyang.

15 A goodwill and solidarity meeting of foreign missions who participated in the seventh conference of the Nonaligned News Agencies Union is held at the People's Cultural Palace.

16 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to the Yugoslav president on the occasion of his inauguration.

16 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to King Olav V of Norway upon the Norwegian national day.

16 A mass rally is held in Pyongyang to mark the second anniversary of "Kwangju uprising" of south Korea.

16 Chongryon holds a mass meeting in Tokyo to mark the second anniversary of "Kwangju uprising" of south Korea.

17 President Kim meets with the visiting Pakistani military goodwill mission.

17 Soldiers' meeting are held in military units to mark the second anniversary of "Kwangju uprising" of south Korea.

17 The mayor of Copenhagen, capital of Denmark, and his party arrive in Pyongyang for a five-day visit to north Korea. The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries hosts a banquet for them.

17 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop receives the visiting leading workers' mission of the Soviet Communist Party.

17 A Party mission, led by Kim Il-dae, returns from a visit to Denmark.

17 A military mission, led by Lt. Gen. Yun Chi-ho (윤 치 호), leaves Pyongyang for Hungary. (It returned home on May 29)

17 Missions of Juche Idea Institute from Malagasy, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Denmark fly into Pyongyang.

17 The Academy of Science and its Soviet counterpart sign an agreement in Pyongyang for cooperation in the field of science for 1982-1983.

17 The CCP cables a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Danish Socialist People's Party upon his reelection to the post.

18 The CPRF issues a "bill of indictment" to denounce the Seoul government's "suppression of Kim Dae-jung."

18 A light industry mission, led by Chairman Kim Bok-sin of the Light Industry Commission, leaves for the Soviet Union.

18 A military goodwill mission, led by Lt. Gen. Pak Chung-guk (박 중 국), leaves for China.

18 Missions of Chongryon affiliates engaged in commerce, industry and

medicine arrive in Pyongyang.

18 A mission of the (north) Korea-Japan Trade Association flies into Pyongyang.

18 A ceremony is held in the Chollima Culture Hall to mark the "week of support for the PLO struggle."

18 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon upon the Cameroon National Day.

18 A military goodwill mission, visiting China, meets with the Chinese National Defense Minister Geng Biao in Peking.

18 Kim Son-sik (김 선 식) is appointed ambassador to Chad.

19 Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-song (김 치 성) pays a courtesy call on the Malta president.

20 Ambassador to Benin Sim Jae-du (심 재 두) meets with President Mathieu Kerekou.

20 President Kim meets with the visiting mayor of Copenhagen and his party.

20 Kim Yu-sun (김 유 순), Chairman of the north Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, leaves Pyongyang to attend the 85th conference of International Olympic Committee (IOC).

20 A military goodwill mission, led by Maj. Gen. Pak Hyong-uk (박 형 욱), leaves for Algeria.

20 A solidarity rally is held at a Pyongyang spinning machinery mill to mark the "week of support for the PLO struggle."

20 The CCP sends a letter of congratulations to the laborers, technicians and clerical workers of Sinpo and Yanghwa fisheries companies for their good performance in fishing.

20 A football game for Pochonbo Award opens in Hyesan.

20 The Foreign Affairs Ministry issues a memorandum to denounce the United States on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the signing of a treaty of amity and commerce between Korea and the United States – in 1982.

20 A seminar of historians is held in Pyongyang to denounce the United States on the occasion of the centennial of the signing of a treaty of amity and commerce between Korea and the United States.

21 Premier Li cables a message of sympathy to the Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang for a recent flood in China.

21 A mission for the National Committee for Protection of Peace, led by its deputy head Chong Gi-chol, returns from a visit to Japan.

21 The KCNA reports an exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts was held in Benin, Togo and Upper Volta recently, respectively.

21 A mission of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, visiting Togo, meets with President Gnassingbe Eyadema.

22 A mission of the Central Broadcasting Committee, led by its deputy head Li Bong-hi (리 봉 희), leaves for the Soviet Union to attend the 57th conference of International Radio and Television Broadcasting Organization.

22 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, led by its deputy head Nam Jae-hwan (남 재 환), leaves for Bulgaria.

22 A mission of a Portuguese Kimilsungism study group flies into Pyongyang.

22 A mission of leading workers, the 96th fatherland-visiting group, and the 36th fatherland-visiting group (short term) from Chongryon leave Pyongyang.

22 A meeting of Yanggang Province is held in Samjiyon Culture Hall to celebrate the 43rd anniversary of Kim Il-sung's "victory in a battle of Musan area."

22 A Party mission, led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam, leaves Pyongyang for visits to Finland and Denarmk.

22 A mission of the Supreme People's Assembly led by Chairman Hwang Jang-yop, leaves for Austria.

23 The CPC issues a decree to decorate an actress of Mansudae Art Troupe, Pak Pok-hi, with the Title of Meritorious Player.

23 A friendly match of woman divers from north Korea and Czechoslovakia is held at Changgangwon in Pyongyang.

24 President Kim sends a congratulatory message to King Hussein I of Jordan on the occasion of Jordan's 36th independence anniversary.

24 President Kim cables a message to President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri of Sudan in commemoration of the 13th anniversary of country's victory of "May Revolution." .

24 A mission of a Congolese Juche idea institute flies into Pyongyang.

24 A boxing team returns home after participating in international championships held in West Germany recently.

24 The director of Kimilsung library in Somalia arrives in Pyongyang.

24 Czechoslovak figure skating and model aviation teams fly into Pyongyang.

24 The Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries holds a movie appreciation meeting in the Chollama Culture Hall to mark former Yugoslov president Tito's 90th birthday.

24 A ceremony is held in the Chollima Culture Hall to mark the 13th anniversary of Sudanese May Revolution.

24 A mission of the (north) Korean Social Democratic Party, led by its vice chairman, Yom Guk-ryol (염 국 렬), returns from visits to Malta and Senegal.

24 The KCNA reports that a goodwill association between north Korea and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was formed in Lebanon recently.

24 The CCP sends a congratulatory message to the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party on the occasion of his election to the post.

24 The CCP sends a congratulatory message to the Finnish People's Democratic League on the occasion of its 13th congrees.

25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to secretary general of the Italian Communist Party on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

25 The CCP sends a letter of congratulations to the leading workers of the north Korean Central Institute for Metrical Science.

25 A mission of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions, led by its deputy head Cho Yong-chol (조 영 철), leaves for China.

25 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, led by its deputy head Pak Chang-son (박 창 선), returns from a trip to China.

25 A mission of the Egyptian professors flies into Pyongyang.

25 A Party mission, led by a member of Central Committee, Kim Gi-nam (김 기 남), leaves for Seychelles.

25 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam and his party leave for Czechoslovakia.

25 The Foreign Affairs Ministry hold a movie appreciation meeting to mark the 27th founding anniversary of Chongryon.

25 A central forum on a thesis on Juche idea written by President Kim's successor-designate son, Jong-il, is held at the People's Cultural Palace.

25 The League of Socialist Working Youth, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland send a congratulatory message to Chongryon, respectively, upon the association's 27th founding anniversary.

26 The KCBS reports an exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts of north Korea was held in Nepal and Pakistan recently, respectively.

26 A goodwill mission of New Zealand flies into Pyongyang.

26 A government mission, led by Vice Chairman Han Gi-hwan (한 기 환) of the Education Commission, leaves for Romania.

26 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho and his party arrive in Prague.

27 The Cuban ambassador to north Korea hosts a banquet at Chongryugwan Restaurant to mark the 21st anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

27 A cultural mission, led by Minister of Culture and Art Li Chang-son (리 창 선), leaves for Czechoslovakia.

27 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to the Romanian prime minister upon his election to the post.

27 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho meets with the President Gustav Husak and holds a meeting with Czechoslovak foreign ministry officials.

27 A mission, led by Kim Yong-ik (김 용 익), returns home after attending the 35th general meeting of the World Health Organization (WHO).

28 North Korea releases two Japanese fishing boats, No. 83 and No. 85, Kyohukumaru and their crew. They had been captured on May 11 for "violation of north Korean waters."

28 Chongryon closes the two-day third plenary session of its Central Committee held in Tokyo.

28 A mission of the General Federation of Trade Unions returns from visits to Bulgaria and Mongolia.

28 An education mission of Chongryon, led by Nam Gyu-chang, arrives in Pyongyang.

28 A mission of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions, visiting China, meets with the Chinese State Council member Ji Pengfei.

29 Foreign Affairs Minister Ho leaves Prague ending his visit to Czechoslovakia.

29 A Party mission, led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam, leaves Helsinki winding up its seven-day visit to Finland.

29 A mission of Rodong Shinmun, organ of the north Korean Workers' Party, led by its associate editor Oh Gyu-tae (오 규 태), leaves for East Germany.

29 The Administration Council hosts a banquet for the visiting Chongryon education mission.

29 The KCBS reports an exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts of north Korea was held in Georgetown of Guyana recently.

30 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to the new prime minister of Guinea-Bissau on the occasion of his election to the post.

31 The KCBS reports a (pro-Pyongyang) committee for supporting the reunification of Korea was formed in Port-of-Spain, capital of Trinidad and Tobago, recently.

31 President Kim sends a consolation message to the president of Nicaragua

over the country's recent typhoon damage.

31 A military goodwill mission of Burundi, led by the chief of staff of the Brundi Army, flies into Pyongyang.

31 Gen. Oh, chief of staff of the People's Army, meets with the visiting military goodwill mission of Burundi.

31 A mission of the Agricultural Workers Union, led by its deputy head, Li Jong-won, returns from a visit to Cuba.

31 A mission of the Moscow Committee of the Soviet Communist Party flies into Pyongyang.

31 A mission of the Publishing Department of the Czechoslovak Foreign Affairs Ministry flies into Pyongyang.

31 A Czechoslovak judo team flies into Pyongyang.

31 Premier Li cables a congratulatory message to Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali of Tunisia in commemoration of the country's national day.

CSO: 4120/350 END

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11 August 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 232

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' CALLS U.S. ENVOY 'COLONIAL GOVERNOR'

SK270958 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Talk from the feature "Today's Feature"--"Colonial Governor Using the Name Ambassador" by announcer (Ko Hui-chol)]

[Text] Pretending the government of the so-called Republic of Korea is an independent nation, the United States has been practicing a colonial rule there. The United States is the colony's Suzerain country controlling the drafting of all policies of the ROK Government. The U.S. ambassador to the ROK is the on-the-spot wire-puller of the ROK and a governor of neocolonialism who watches and supervises the execution of colonialism.

It is not by chance that the South Korean rulers have all been accustomed to the habit of watching the mood of the U.S. ambassador living in Chong-dong in Seoul. This is because the U.S. ambassador to the ROK always watches and supervises the South Korean rulers whether they remain thoroughly anticommunist, loyal to the directives from the White House and the Pentagon or whether they are obedient to his orders and directives.

If the stooges run counter to these or are deemed to be no longer exploitable, the U.S. ambassador sacks them at any time he pleases. So the South Korean rulers have been sounding out the mood of the U.S. Ambassador to the ROK and the White House, trying to remain in his favor.

During his tenure, Syngman Rhee, in an effort to endear himself to the United States, dispatched special envoys one after another. Arriving in the United States, the special envoys used to gush over how good Syngman Rhee was to U.S. political leaders. Among the secret special envoys who often met with MacArthur and Eisenhower to enumerate the good points of Syngman Rhee were women such as Mo Yun-suk and Kim Hwal-lan. They delivered Syngman Rhee's letters pledging loyalty to the United States and praised Syngman Rhee in a feminine way.

By winning the favor of the United States, Syngman Rhee could stay in the presidential office for three terms. Confused as to how to control the 19 April popular uprising, the United States ousted Syngman Rhee from presidential office.

The same thing happened to Pak Chong-hui. With a plan to practice military rule by a coup d'etat in the event Syngman Rhee's party politics failed, ever since the nation's liberation the United States had chosen Pak Chong-hui, Kim Chong-pil and Chang Tae-hwa and others to take over and employed them as secret intelligence agents, training them as stooges.

Following the 19 April uprising and Syngman Rhee's downfall, the United States sensed that South Korea, its colony, was in danger of slipping out of its hands as the anti-dictatorial spirit aspiring reunification grew. The United States, losing no time, instructed the Pak Chong-hui ring to stage a military coup d'etat and practice military rule in South Korea.

Allen Dulles, the U.S. CIA director who directly organized and directed this coup d'etat, unabashedly boasted that he had fabricated Pak Chong-hui's fascist military regime through (Whitaker) and Colonel Col. Cole, who were in charge of the station in Seoul.

Boasting that the South Korean military revolution had been the most successful in the U.S. CIA overseas activity during his tenure, he also said that South Korea would have been lost if the United States stood with folded arms and watched the developments in South Korea.

It was the United States that backed Pak Chong-hui, who succeeded in his military coup d'etat, to run for a third presidential term. It was also the United States that backed Pak Chong-hui in entrenching himself in office through the October Yusin system. Unable to suppress his gratitude toward the United States, Pak Chong-hui pledged he would modernize South Korea and make it a bulwark for the United States.

It was the United States which compelled Pak Chong-hui to accept the North-North dialogue. It was also the United States which made Pak Chong-hui issue the 23 June splittist statement, eventually driving him to perpetuate division and fabricate two Koreas.

In the end, when the United States felt that Pak Chong-hui, its stooge, had served his purpose and following the people's rejection and opposition to him, the United States eradicated him through mobilization of an intelligence network.

Chon Tu-hwan's case is no exception. As is well known, Chon Tu-hwan is a pro-U.S. stooge who was educated at U.S. military schools.

While trying to bring the situation developed by Pak Chong-hui's death under control by using Choe Kyu-ha, the United States was pushing ahead with a plan to put Chon Tu-hwan in power from behind the scenes. When Chon Tu-hwan staged a coup d'etat to purify the military, the United States even placed under Chon's direction three divisions of the armed forces: the 9th Division, the 20th Division and the Special Warfare Group, all of which were under South Korea-U.S. combined forces command and were deployed on the fronts with dozens of tanks and armored personnel carriers.

The United States masterminded the 17 May violence which directly provoked the bloody Kwangju incident. Former U.S. ambassador to South Korea Gleysteen admitted that he had approved all the schedules starting with the proclamation of martial law. He said the United States had already approved expanding and strengthening martial law throughout the nation. On this point, Chon Tu-hwan himself admitted that he had reported to the United States on this and had gotten approval for it even before expanding the martial law throughout the nation.

The United States assisted Chon Tu-hwan in winning the presidential election, hoping that South Korea, a U.S. colony, would remain in peace. However, it is too clear that Chon Tu-hwan's fate will not be different from Pak Chong-hui's.

The midwife for South Korean presidents is none other than the United States and the U.S. ambassador to Seoul is the wire-puller and supervisor of the South Korean presidents. The U.S. Government assigns the U.S. ambassador to the ROK the duty of controlling and supervising the thorough implementation of U.S. policy and demands in its colony, South Korea. In other words, the U.S. ambassador to the ROK is a modern version of a governor. As wire-puller for the marionette named the ROK, the U.S. ambassador has unlimited power in South Korea.

Now I am going to point out how much power the U.S. ambassador really wields by reviewing several examples:

Shocked by the demonstrations generated by the 15 March rigged elections, the U.S. ambassador to the ROK asked the home government what to do to bring the situation under control. Herter, the then U.S. secretary of state, instructed McConaughy, U.S. ambassador to the ROK, to force Syngman Rhee to resign and appease the public. At Kyongmudae [now Chongwadae], Ambassador McConaughy told Syngman Rhee that the United States could no longer support Syngman Rhee. He then summoned to the ambassadorial residence in Chong-dong National Defense Minister Kim Chong-yol, army chief of staff Song Yo-chan, Ho Chong, Pak Chan-il and presidential secretaries and handed them a plan to bring the situation under control, saying simply, "You just do what this plan says."

The plan aimed at restoring the situation included an 8-point set of instructions such as reelection and revived publication of the KYONGHYANG SINMUN. Again early in 1962 when the military regime faced a crisis because of a split in the mainstream faction, the U.S. ambassador instructed Pak Chong-hui to bring the situation under control by issuing the 27 February statement pledging that the military regime would not participate in the civilian government. Still, realizing that Pak Chong-hui was unable to stem the deterioration of the situation, he had Pak Chong-hui change his mind toward prolonging the military rule. The result was the statement issued on 16 March in which Pak Chong-hui revealed that he had changed his mind and military rule would continue.

On the evening of 15 March, Berger, U.S. ambassador to the ROK, summoned Pak Chong-hui and Kim Hyon-chol to the ambassador's residence and handed them a draft statement that said Pak Chong-hui was prolonging the military rule, instructing them to publicize the statement the next morning.

Thus, the U.S. ambassador not only controls the South Korean President but also supervises and controls the planning and execution of the basic policy of the South Korean Government.

The U.S. ambassador controls all policies of the South Korean Government in the political, economic, military, diplomatic and cultural fields.

On 17 August 1964 the U.S. ambassador, Brown, called on Foreign Minister Yi Tong-won and instructed him to conclude the South Korea-Japan talks within the year at any cost. At the same time, Brown handed Foreign Minister Yi Tong-won a U.S. memorandum calling for the sending of South Korean troops to Vietnam and instructed him about detailed plans which the South Korean Government should establish. This is what is known as the Brown memorandum which consisted of 14 articles.

Thus, following U.S. instructions, the Pak Chong-hui clique not only accelerated the South Korea-Japan talks despite the strong opposition of the nation, finally concluded the treasonous agreement with Japan, but also decided to send troops to Vietnam by anomalously passing the bill on the issue at the National Assembly.

The U.S. ambassador to South Korea also grasps the right of personnel management of the South Korean Government and directly appoints the cabinet members and other high-ranking officials.

As a result, in coming to power, the rulers of South Korea are not selected and appointed by public opinion but are chosen by the U.S. ruling circles, whose will is executed by the U.S. ambassador to South Korea.

On the other hand, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea has sent the sons of pro-U.S. stooges and pro-U.S. intellectuals to the United States and has implanted the pro-U.S. and anticommunist ideology among them. Thus, he has fostered even the reserve cadres of the puppets.

The U.S. ambassador to South Korea has been more firmly grasping and controling the South Korean Government by thoroughly supervising the implementation of various agreements, treaties and memorandums concluded with South Korea.

This is why even the British newspaper EASTERN WORLD once criticized that the U.S. ambassador to South Korea is the governor-general of a colony enjoying the strongest power in South Korea.

The function of the U.S. ambassador to South Korea as a governor-general relies first of all on the armed force of the U.S. troops in South Korea. The U.S. forces in South Korea, the U.S. military advisory group and other U.S. intelligence organs [words indistinct] powerful backup of the U.S. Embassy in South Korea.

Taking advantage of U.S. aid and cooperation to South Korea, the U.S. ambassador to South Korea is enjoying the special privileges of extraterritorial rights and is performing the function as a governor-general in South Korea. The U.S. ambassador has been able to more easily perform the function as a governor-general because of the support of such South Korean privileged circles as the reactionary bureaucrats, comprador capitalists and landowners.

Thus, the United States has established a colonial regime in South Korea and has been ruling South Korea in the backstage of this regime.

As mentioned so far, the South Korean president is a puppet holding no power and is like the emperor of the defunct state of Manchuria.

The real power man in this land is the U.S. ambassador who is the representative plenipotentiary of the United States.

It is an out-and-out lie that the South Korean rulers are talking about sovereign state and independence. South Korea is an out-and-out colony of the United States.

CSO: 4108/207

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' SCOFFS AT CHON'S COMMENTS ON INDEPENDENCE

SK281314 (Clandestine Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[From the feature "Hour for Compatriots Abroad"--talk "A Short Study of Independence [Chajusong]"]

[Text] Recently, the government and ruling party have often mentioned the word "independence." The word independence is mentioned when they advertise the politics of the so-called fifth republic or when they rave about the trend of the times. They too seem to know how good the word independence is.

When we say independence, it means a nature that tries to unfetter from all forms of enslavement and restraint and solve all problems on its own without depending on others. The word independence, often raved by Chongwadae, however, is nothing but nonsense. It is so because the word independence raved by them is no more than a slogan, entirely separated from reality and a meaningless word written on paper.

In view of our times, independence is a part of human nature which resists all forms of enslavement and constraints, steers its fate with its own hands as the master of nature and society and lives on its own. For the human as social beings, [as printed] this nature could be more valuable than their physical life. Since this is human nature and a nation is a group of human beings, independence is as precious as life itself. Although a human being breathes, he is just alive if he has no (?social relations). The same could be true of the nation; that is, if the nation does not have self-determination over its own fate, it inevitably becomes a slave to others.

This is true of a state. A state becomes a true state when it possesses sovereignty. The name of a state and government alone do not make a state in the true meaning of the word. If a state lacks political independence and is controlled by the pressures and intervention of outside forces, it cannot be said to be a truly independent state.

A country with no sovereignty that is subjugated to another country is called a colonial country. The government of such a country is called a puppet regime. Independence is a symbol of a sovereign country and a lifeline for its people.

When we have a close look at today's South Korean politics and South Korean Government in this context, we cannot help but scoff at the rulers' raving about independence. It is because the South Korean Government exists only in name. In reality, however, it is a puppet regime controlled by the U.S. baton. Although South Korea has an administrative branch, it cannot even set up a budget on its own without prior consent from the United States. In the constitution, the prerogative of supreme command is invested in the president, but, without approval from the United States, neither organization, movements nor personnel administration of the military can be handled by the South Korean armed forces. How can we call such a puppet government an independent government?

It is no secret that South Korean presidents are chosen by the United States and South Korea's domestic and foreign policy are enacted in conformity with U.S. will and in the interest of the United States.

As long as the U.S. forcible occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule there continue and as long as pro-U.S. flunkeyist, traitorous groups that are pursuing their own interests and trying to entrench themselves in office by sponging off the United States remain in this land, there is no independence in South Korea.

Our people's sovereignty is trampled upon by U.S. domination, because we failed to have an independent government. Our masses can regain independence, enjoy democracy and achieve peaceful reunification only when they overthrow the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime--a subjugated regime that depends on outside forces--and establish an independent government on its grave.

The realization of independence cannot be donated by somebody, nor can it be achieved on its own. Only when all the masses struggle in unity under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence can they hasten the new dawn of independence, sovereignty and democracy.

CSO: 4108/207

'VRPR' REPORTS ON ANTI-U.S. ANTI-CHON LEAFLETS

SK270230 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] According to a report from the Pusan branch organization of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, many anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan leaflets and posters were discovered in many places in Pusan recently.

The leaflets in the name of the Democratic Students Comradeship Association scattered recently near Pusan University condemned the fascist authorities' trials of the arsonists of the U.S. cultural centers in Pusan and Kwangju and strongly demanded that they are immediately released.

The leaflets read as follows: Fellow students! Should you just look at the fascists' vicious atrocities idly? The arson at the U.S. cultural centers was the sacred fire of patriotism. It is the United States and the present fascist regime who should be put on trial.

Fellow students! Let us devote ourselves unstintingly to the demands of history and the nation. Let us throw off terror and speak for the sufferings of the popular masses. Let us smash repression and achieve national sovereignty.

The leaflets with the title of "True Nature Cannot Be Concealed" scattered earlier in the area of Taeki-dong, Chung-ku, Pusan, condemned the illegality of the U.S. occupation of South Korea and demanded that it immediately withdraw from South Korea.

The leaflets read as follows: The United States is an aggressor and plunderer. This is the firm recognition, indictment and assertion of our popular masses. The mask of supporter and liberator which the United States has used as a disguising tool will no longer fool anyone.

The time has already passed when it was possible to occupy this land in the name of liberator and to subjugate South Korea in the name of aid. We will not be deceived any more. The United States should get out immediately.

The posters discovered in the area of Myongyun-dong, Tongnae-ku, Pusan, read as follows: The United States is our enemy. Let all of us rise up in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to build a South Korea devoid of yankees. Walker and Sennewald should go back, taking along all U.S. forces and nuclear weapons. Let us overthrow the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Besides these leaflets and posters, many anti-U.S. and antigovernment leaflets and posters were discovered in many other places of the city.

CSO: 4108/207

BRIEFS

ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS--In recent days, an anti-U.S. leaflet has been posted again on the street in front of the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul. The leaflet, which has been posted on a billboard at a corner on the street in front of the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul in the name of Chiut Mium Hiut [the ninth, fifth and 14th consonants in the Korean alphabet]--which means the Society for Independence and Democracy [Chaju Minju Hoe]--reads as follows: The United States is our enemy. Why does not Walker go away? They are all the same. Sennewald should go away too. We want South Korea without yankees. Punish the traitor. [signed] Chiut Mium Hiut. [Text] [SK280348 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Jul 82]

CSO: 4108/207

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CURB ON UNOFFICIAL CHANNELS OF WORDS URGED

SK221247 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Column: "Gibberish"]

[Excerpts] It is the season of summer holidays for students and adults with various kinds of jobs, when the movement of the population occurs.

Because our society is an open one, we are not restricted at all in going on holiday journeys. Furthermore, thanks to the developed traffic network, the whole of the country has become a zone of life in which we are able to do business or something else in a day and, in its aftermath, the movement of the population has been on the increase. In other words, the traveling population has been drastically increasing. Therefore, also increasing are the personal contacts and the dialogues between private persons. Owing to the development of the ultra-speedy mass transportation means, the international comings and goings of people are increasing day by day.

Thus, sometimes people in Los Angeles or in Paris are informed of a news report about Seoul far in advance of Seoulites. This is because of mouth-to-mouth personal communications. Moreover, we have many kinds of get-togethers. We have numerous sorts of leisure-seeking meetings such as private loan club meetings, social meetings, alumni reunions, reunions of classmates who have graduated from the same classes or schools, meetings of people who have hailed from the same counties, meetings of people who have the same family line, anglers' club and mountain climbers' clubs. And there are numerous kinds of seminars. All that matters is that these get-togethers are concurrently playing an unofficial role of channels of communication among private persons.

Such unofficial mouth-to-mouth communication channels are interwound through our day-to-day lives like cobwebs. In an open society, we cannot regulate numerous comings and goings of our modern people nor can we do away with the memories of the numerous get-togethers. Nor need we do so. By the way, the more the public masses are coming to distrust the mass communication media, the more they will come to lay trust in these private communications networks, and the more the serviceableness of these networks will grow. We experienced this phenomenon in the past.

We see today that the words "to gather public opinion" have come into fashion. The expression "gathering public opinion" appears everywhere in remarks by politicians or in the writings of writers. However, in gathering correct public opinion, the people's trust should be, above all, placed further in the mass communication media. Doing so is also the way to curb the unofficial communication channels.

CSO: 4108/203

PROFESSORS VOICE PERCEPTION OF UNITED STATES

Seoul SINTONG-A in Korean Jun 82 pp 156-170

[Roundtable discussion among a group of college professors held in Seoul on 30 April 1982: "Is It Anti-America or Pro-America?"]

[Participants: Father Paek Min-kwan, professor, Catholic University; Im Hui-sop, sociology professor, Korea University; Han Sung-su, economics professor, Seoul National University; Ham Pyong-ch'un, law professor, Yonsei University; No Chae-pong (moderator), sociology professor, Seoul National University]

[Text] Moderator: Thank you very much for coming when you are busy. Not only does this historic year mark the 100th anniversary of the opening of relations between Korea and the United States, but it seems that lately interest in the United States has been growing anew with such activities as the Pusan United States Information Service arson incident and the pronouncements of the Korean Church Social Mission Association. Thus, in certain circles the words "pro-America" and "anti-America" crop up frequently, but today it would seem a good idea if we laid out our current point of view of the United States while examining the historical background of Korean-United States relations. First, I thought we could carry on our discussion by concretely examining our various problems with the United States while determining how the attitude of Koreans toward the outside world has generally been formed. To begin with, Professor Ham who has had experience in America as our ambassador....

Ham: I think that the way Koreans see the outside world, or the international scene, is closely related to the geographical situation of the Korean peninsula. One hundred years ago a fierce struggle ensued between our powerful neighbors, i.e., China, Russia, and Japan, to control the Korean peninsula. The problem in the process of struggle was the fact that in both the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War the Korean peninsula became a battlefield. Therefore the ones to bleed, to suffer pain were our people. At first our ancestors tried to avoid this by a closed-door policy, which didn't work out. That is, at the time they wanted to establish internationally that the Kingdom of Choson was clearly an entity separate from China, Russia, or Japan, as well as that the Korean peninsula should not become a battlefield for the great powers.

These were the methods we chose at that time. One was announcing neutrality. At the time of the Russo-Japanese War we declared ourselves a permanent neutral nation, but it didn't help. Another method was to drag in the United States. At first we had no ideas about involving the United States; it was the recommendation of the Chinese Li Hung-chang. Initially our court resisted the idea, but finally we had no choice but to establish relations with the United States. Most of the Korean-American Treaty of Friendship signed with American Admiral Schufeldt was negotiated between Li Hung-chang and the Americans, with our representatives going to Inch'on for the formal signing. However, the first article of the Korean-American Friendship Treaty could easily be misunderstood as a promise by the United States to guarantee our country's sovereignty and independence by force if necessary, and in fact at the time we saw the United States differently from China or Japan. The reasons why we saw the United States differently and brought that country into the Korean peninsula were: first, unlike our neighbors the United States had no direct ambitions in the Korean peninsula; second, the United States was one of the world's great powers; third, the United States was geographically distant; and fourth, the United States was situated on the Pacific Ocean.

Thus we tried to achieve the two goals I just mentioned by using America's influence. However, the American attitude at that time was one of noninvolvement in the struggles of the powers over the Korean peninsula; the United States later went so far as to sign a secret pact with Japan, after the Japanese defeated Russia, by which the United States would agree to Japanese rule in Korea in return for Japanese abandonment of its ambitions in the Philippines.

As we began relations with the United States, many American diplomats, advisers, missionaries, and teachers came to Korea, and they gave sympathy and aid to Koreans. However, even though the Americans we dealt with directly were very friendly, that had nothing to do with their country's policy.

At any rate, we hoped for great help from the United States, but in the end we were disappointed. At the same time our view of the United States seems to have been determined greatly by the fact that our country was a fellow Asian country, Japan's colony, not a colony of a Western country, and by the fact that when we were under Japanese colonial rule the only foreigners to help and sympathize with our country's independence were Americans.

Also, although there is of course the problem of North-South division, it was the United States that played the decisive role in our liberation from the Japanese in 1945, and when our nation was in difficult straits due to the Korean War the United States helped in many ways; I think that our people's view of the United States has been formed by a combination of these various things.

Moderator: Professor Ham has discussed the historical context of the image Koreans have of the United States; keeping this historical background in mind, Father Paek, please discuss the spiritual attitude of Koreans when they view the outside.

Paek: Frankly I do not know much about the United States. Reflecting back on the relationship of our Catholic Church with the United States, it seems not so much a question of being anti-American as of there being a tendency to think that the Americans have not done much. This is because French missionaries were the first to come in and proselytize, so that the Catholic Church is known as the French church; also, the historical and cultural background of the Catholic Church is European rather than American. Most of the high clergy leading the church today were educated in Europe, and as you know Europeans have a tendency to look down on Americans.

Although we Koreans historically have very close ties with the United States, from the church's point of view such is not the case. For example, at the time the Taewon-gun called the Catholic Church and Westerners foreign barbarians and persecuted them, the Americans had nothing to do with our church. Thus as far as the Catholic Church is concerned, since the persecutions began the Americans have not helped the church nor aided its development.

By contrast, as soon as they came in the Protestant missionaries built schools, introduced sports and established colleges; haven't nearly all of our country's leaders received education in the Protestant system?

The situation now is that although the French first came in to proselytize, as far as the church is concerned because they only carried out rural proselytizing and did little to develop talent before liberation, the Catholic Church only began to develop after it was in our own hands. Thus from the Catholic point of view, the Americans are seen as just a friendly nation. Lately a clamor has been made about anti-American slogans, but it is nothing for such talk to come from Catholics. As I said a little while ago, because as Catholics we have no special relations with the United States, from time to time we may criticize the Americans, but considering our country's situation we have a comparatively solid attitude, treating the United States as a friend.

A moment ago you spoke of mental attitudes; I think our situation is ver- difficult because although we use the term "we" a lot around the world in fact we don't seem to have one well-established intellectual mainstay. Confucian culture is collapsing and Buddhist culture, although deeply rooted, does not penetrate the minds of the masses. We have a Christian culture, but it still lacks the strength to step forth and lead the masses.

One thing to recognize is that even though we often criticize the influence of Americans on our country, when we think coolly we recognize that we have adopted the Americans' feeling for justice and their spirit of freedom and we have been influenced greatly by them. Thus I think that when looking for a spiritual mainstay, instead of limiting ourselves to some specific religion we need to go out into the world and take up the pan-religious spiritual heritage of mankind.

Moderator: The important thing you have just said is that the Catholics, unlike the Protestants, have never felt a close attachment to the United States, and that this difference can explain the recent series of incidents; this seems very important to me.

Im: Using the historical experience of our people discussed by Professor Ham as background, if we simplify the way we have seen the world from the old Confucian world view to modern times, we should be able to gain several different points of view.

One is the idea that because we have always been confronted historically with the problem of survival, we have looked at outsiders in terms of enemy or comrade, enemy or friend, from the viewpoint of life or death. In this dichotomous view of the outside, the entity called America has been seen--at least from the people's point of view--as a close friend through the period of Japanese colonialism and the Korean War. However, this point of view seems to have caused a great deal of confusion as the Cold War era ended and the new world order of detente began. That is, we began to form a more complex view of the outside and began to realize that it was not so simple as the enemy/friend dichotomy.

Next, after the opening up of the country, as we began taking a progressive posture regarding national development and modernization, there came into being another view of the outside world. From the standpoint of whether other countries were ahead of us or behind us, we seem to have defined ourselves as late-developing. But this view also brought confusion with the acceleration in economic development of the 1960's. That is, we became aware that we were not necessarily a late-developing nation but rather a semideveloped or developing nation.

While pursuing development, we sought models in countries more advanced than ourselves; you could say that the United States was chosen as our model. This viewpoint taking the United States as a model has seemed to lead to a situation calling for reflection or readjustment since the time we began to think of ourselves as a developing country, since the increasingly complex world order saw the appearance of the so-called Third World, and since we began to develop an interest in such issues as the North-South problem or the question of dependency.

Moderator: That is very interesting. Professor Im has explained sociologically the Koreans' view of the outside world; Professor Han, please tell us how the Koreans' view of the outside world has been formed from an economic perspective.

Han: Looking at Korean-American relations since the Korean War, we can discover a very interesting fact. Beginning with the pushing of the so-called overseas-oriented development strategy in the early 1960's, our economy has been internationalized; during the process, not only did our capital borrowing and exports, which at first had been concentrated in a few countries, continuously expand to other countries, but by the 1970's we were sending a lot of manpower overseas.

I think that these changes in economic conditions greatly influence the way our people see the outside world. This, of course, includes the United States. I think that 200 or 300 years from now, when people write our country's history, they will consider the most crucial fact of the latter half

of the 20th century to be our entry into the Middle East, not our relations with America. It is in this sense that the 9th century activities of the Wan Island-based Chang Po-ko in the South China Sea are appraised highly; if you consider that recently as many as 300,000 to 400,000 Koreans a year have been going back and forth to the Middle East, you can imagine that because so many people are going not only to America but to many countries where they make contact with many different cultures, the way in which we view the world is changing in many ways.

From the American point of view, World War II was the high point when it had virtually absolute power in world politics, but beginning in the 1970's America's relative economic, political, and military power has decreased.

In this sense, it seems that in this situation where we are expanding while America is undergoing a relative decrease in power, a structural change in the relationship between the two countries has occurred.

When we were saying "economy first," there was much we could learn from America. We could use the United States as a model for development under the goal of living well. But as we passed beyond the one-sided economic approach and began to recognize the importance of social development and spiritual culture, we began to doubt if we really had anything to learn from America.

In this sense there are some who have feelings that can perhaps be described as animosity toward people who have studied in the United States. That is, they are asking if American style studies, American style models can be applied to our society. A little while ago Father Paek said that America can be a friend but it can also be criticized; I wonder if we are changing our opinions of America and are trying to establish a new posture on a different level because the very way itself in which we view America has changed over the last 30 years.

In short, I wonder if Korean-American relations have not reached a turning point not only in economics but across the full range, including political, social, and military aspects.

Moderator: To summarize what you four gentlemen have said thus far, starting from the historical occasion when we could have good feelings toward America, our feelings have slowly changed over a long period to reach a turning point today. This seems to be a very important observation, and looking at this conclusion I have a thought. That is, what you four have said can be seen as the view of professionals, of the highest elite; I wonder how it is from the viewpoint of the masses. I think that perhaps the image of America held by the masses is influenced by the elite, by the mass media, and by the government. Please discuss this issue.

Im: I think there have been several ways by which we have had contact with the United States. From the late Yi dynasty through the period of Japanese imperialism we had contact mainly through the Protestant church, and when the American military came in after liberation, I believe there was a lot of contact in the civilian sphere as well. Next, the members of our elite studied

in America and came back to become very active in various fields, such as politics, the economy, and religion, although the Catholics may be an exception.

The next important thing is our contact with America through the mass media and the recent emigration of many people to the United States, so that many common people now have direct contact with America. Because our image of America was formed through such varied ways of contact, it is hard to speak simply.

First, however, the image, generally expressed, that the masses have of America via the United States military and the mass media seems to be that the United States is a wealthy country, a democratic country, a country where science and technology are highly developed, and a country that gives us a great deal of aid.

But America's image is not necessarily good only. The image also seems to include materialism and decadence along with wastefulness and excessive freedom.

Moderator: Professor Ham, during your stay as ambassador to the United States, you must have seen with your own eyes how Korean journalism and other channels formed an image of America; is there anything special that you felt?

Ham: There are aspects in which the way we now see America has grown quite sophisticated, but the surprising thing is that when you look closely at what our journalists report, it seems that they do not try enough to see America's problems from a Korean point of view, that is, from the side that strives to see our country's interests. For example, when our journalists go to America and write articles, they somehow feel that it is impolite to write about America's dark side. But if the United States sets its national interests ahead of ours, our journalists become sulky as if they were greatly disappointed. Even in the case of the rice problem, they say things like how can Americans try to sell rice to us at such a high price, or how can the people who used to give us rice now behave this way. However, seen another way, we export to America as well, so it appears that our journalists need a somewhat broader view.

Han: Even though our relations with the United States have changed a lot over a period of time, our feelings toward America have changed very little and seem likely to remain unchanged. For example, about 20 years ago a man I knew was going to Germany. When he went to the countryside to tell his relatives that he was going to Germany, the elders said that Germany was no good but America was. To me it seems that this way of thinking is still latent in our people.

We were speaking a moment ago about journalism, but it seems to me that there are many uneven aspects in all fields of our relations with America, including not only journalism, but also politics, economics, and culture. I don't know if it is because we are such a small country, but, for example, whereas

our newspapers print many good stories about America, their newspapers don't treat us that way. I was staying at the Brookings Institute for a month at the time of the Tong-sun Pak affair; the articles about our country were frightening.

Moderator: Isn't that because good things don't make particularly exciting news? (laughter)

Han: We have a tendency to try to see America in a good light; by contrast there seem to be very few Americans who know us. As a proportion of the population, the Americans who know us are a tiny minority, and most people make judgments about us with the fragmentary information they get from the media.

Thus one can think that the American perception of Korea is bad; the problem is that it is possible that this situation will continue. Thus the structural turning point in Korean-American relations at which I said we have arrived is an assessment of the material aspects; in terms of consciousness, most of our people must still be seen as not having discarded their expectations or their dependence on America.

Therefore, I am saying that a gap exists between our level of consciousness and our real situation, and I think that people in journalism and academia must do a lot in this area. Then when our perception of the United States and the current realities of Korean-American relations meet, those relations will be much better both spiritually and materially.

Paek: Toadyism is a word which is heard not infrequently in our society; it seems to me that the so-called "serve the great" ideas that our people have cannot necessarily be seen as bowing and scraping to large countries. Even in ancient times we were known as the Eastern Country of Etiquette, and it seems that whether it is Americans or, these days, Arabs, we have a tradition of treating foreigners with every courtesy, a tradition which seems to lend itself to toadyism in a peculiar way.

Even though people are always decrying toadyism, to me it doesn't seem to be something to be denounced that way. Our people just give of themselves. But when others don't reciprocate later on, we feel disappointed. Americans aid us economically, but we are strongly inclined to treat them with human feeling, whether you call it Confucianist or humanist, and there is a strong tendency for the two approaches not to fit.

Thus, as was said a bit ago, the pro-American view, or the tendency to see Americans favorably, is very widespread among the people; rather than eradicating this, I would prefer that it be revised.

In relation to the recent church, although the people of our church perhaps should not have caused repeated disturbances during the Pak regime and after, our young Catholic priests mostly belong to the post-liberation generation. As I said earlier, these are people who have actually experienced the development of our church without American involvement. Thus, although it may not

be clearly manifested, these young priests subconsciously have strong feelings or resistance to the situation in which our society supposedly cannot live economically, politically, or in any way without the United States. What they are saying is that we can do it ourselves; there isn't anything that we cannot do with our own hands. I may be going off on a tangent, but the ones who really bow and scrape before the Americans are the Japanese. Thus I think we need a somewhat self-possessed attitude toward the Americans.

Moderator: Up to this point, we have mostly discussed the United States in relation to our perceptions of the outside world, and we have had some good discussion on several points. Now it seems that we should determine how the American presence or American influence in Korea is shaping up. Professor Ham first....

Ham: I think that the United States is probably an absolutely necessary entity when considering the security of the Republic of Korea (ROK). I think that there is nothing shameful in saying so. This is because we are not the only nation that absolutely needs American military support for our security; in fact, in some ways Japan, Great Britain, and Germany are all in the same situation, and I don't think that there is any need to be embarrassed or feel servile out of some so-called nationalistic emotion.

The United States is a necessary entity for us, but because this necessity can be seen as a help to American national interests or worldwide strategic interests, it probably should be viewed on the level of mutual interests. However, if one forces the issue of whose need is more urgent, of course we need the United States more urgently.

Another thing we must consider is that among those of us who must coolly judge and evaluate all problems in our nation's relations with the United States, there are some who seem unable to do so. This is the personality problem Father Paek discussed a little earlier; our people place too much emphasis on feelings.

Therefore, we think less about results than about how, in the process of arriving at the results, the other person injured our feelings or did something that doesn't seem right. I may have said this sometime before, but when you start counting feelings in diplomacy, it's already too late.

Another thing is that international politics is a game played on a very unfeeling stage with completely different rules, but even so, our people have not yet fully grasped the rules of the game. Thus there is an aspect in which we, as a member of the international community, are not able to promote our national interests to the maximum. That is, when we discuss national interests with Westerners, we must assert rights as they always do.

We are inhibited by a feeling that if we assert our rights then others will assert their rights also to disrupt feelings on both sides, so we are unable to assert our rights. So I wish our media would provide some support in relation to this problem.

For example, in a case where a diplomat or a man handling foreign affairs is negotiating a problem with the United States, there are aspects which the Americans cannot judge well, such as whether this person is really a representative of Korean public opinion, whether he is somewhat anti-American or maybe just a little arrogant. At such a time, if our media were to discuss things well, the Americans could realize that our man is really the representative of public opinion, or is really asserting national interests. This is really true in international society. It is not just that he who sleeps on his rights gets no protection from the law--he is trampled under. So I think that in our relations with the United States, we should not base ourselves on circumstances but rather should have the attitude of determining issues by cool reason.

I have made my assumptions clear already, but using the United States as an example, there is no doubt that America is absolutely necessary to our security; but for that reason, if we want to maintain smooth relations with the United States, we must speak up forthrightly and demand logically what we must demand according to the rules of the game.

Moderator: You have just spoken of the United States as part of the total structure of Korean society; if security is seen as the most important problem, you said that the United States occupies a fundamental role in Korea's security and that this is necessary for our mutual interests. You also said that the United States now exists as a fundamental part of the ROK's defense capability; however, that does not mean that we must follow the United States unilaterally, but that even though as an identical international unit we clearly can deal on an equal basis, something is not right and that we have not fully grasped the rules of the international game.

What Professor Ham has said is very good; seen from an economic perspective, please tell us objectively about the United States as part of the Korean economy.

Han: As I said earlier, our economic relations with the United States have, like other things, uneven aspects. As a simple example, in 1981 about 26 percent of our total exports went to the United States, but by contrast imports from us constituted only about 2 percent of America's total imports. Also, 23 percent of our imports came from the United States, whereas in comparison exports to us accounted for no more than about 2.6 percent of total U.S. exports.

Thus it is a comparative ratio of 23 or 24 to 2, so that whereas the United States has tremendous influence on us, we have only a slight influence on America. It was even worse in the past. And the United States has given us a great deal economically. Free aid alone probably totals about $4.5 billion.

In that process our country's economic structure was not able to digest American aid and wasted it so that we were unable to develop a good industrial structure, but whether the responsibility lies with American aid or with our politicians of the time is not a problem to squabble about here.

However, if we consider what might have happened in those circumstances if we hadn't had the United States, we can say that America helped us materially in establishing our so-called economic foundation. But I think there is something more important than the material aspects. That is, by guaranteeing our security, the United States gave us the psychological security needed to develop our economy. The economy needs some future certainty in order to have investment, and investment is not something concerning 1 or 2 years, but rather something whose results continue for 10 or 20 years; because of the uncertainties rising out of our circumstances of national division, our country has a great disadvantage.

In this sense, it seems that the bulk of our people feel some degree of assurance in security aspects because the United States is here. Thus we gained the psychological security enabling us to develop economically, and I think that in the future also this factor will be a great help as our economy continues to expand.

Moderator: Thus the problem of security is involved as part of the economy as well. How do you feel, Father Paek, about the spiritual and religious position America occupies in Korea?

Paek: Actually, the Americans do not wield such great influence in spiritual and religious aspects. In comparison to the absolute necessity in politics and the economy, there seems to be something of a divergence here. In fact, most of our people who have studied in America and come back home have assumed leadership in technical fields.

They belong to such practical areas as politics, economics, and medicine; we just do not go to America for spiritual fields. Furthermore, there is not much reason for people from our church to go to the United States. Because of this situation, I really don't have too much to say on this aspect. We are different from the Protestant ministers. They must study in America to gain entry to the ranks of leadership here, but that is not the case with us. Thus, as I said, I don't have much to say about America.

Moderator: There must be much to say about social culture aspects.

Im: At any rate, there is no question but what American influence has predominated in both our elite culture and our mass culture. In the case of our elite culture, except as I said before for the Catholics (laughter), most academics have been educated in the United States, so they seem to have been influenced a lot by American culture.

As for our mass culture, since the elite members of mass culture such as movie producers have been influenced by America, I think that both our elite and our mass cultures alike have been very much influenced by American culture. But that cultural influence has been generally one-way, i.e., just as in the economy, it can be said that we are in a situation of receiving more than we give.

However, when considering the influence of American culture, it does not seem that it is a result of some sort of American cultural colonialism or the

result of some strong motivation for Americans to transmit their culture. If the situation was one where the United States had tremendous political or economic interests at stake, then cultural influence could become a means, but we are not in so important a position to the United States.

But I do think that there is the motive of trying to maintain pro-American feelings among our influential elite. And I think that there's nothing wrong with that from the standpoint of national interests.

Therefore, I think that the dominant influence of American culture is a matter of our own choice. What I am saying is that we can vary American cultural influence or we can decrease it.

Moderator: One questions what is happening to political culture. In some sense our political culture seems to be gradually moving away from that of America; Dr Ham, please discuss this in terms of legal sociology.

Ham: I see it this way. There are two or three things. First, as already mentioned, there seems to be a problem with the limitations deriving from the fact that our country is still in a war situation. Therefore, I think that although our people wish to put into practice America's representative or liberal democracy, these limitations are causing many problems.

Second, there are few examples of the transplanting of American political culture to other countries. For example, after World War II, Japan received a great deal of American influence. Looking closely, the Japanese have been more influenced by American culture than we have. But Japan's political culture is quite different from that of America.

Thus the question arises whether American political culture has even been transplanted to a foreign country. As for Central and South America, not only has the United States-style political order not been maintained, but that is the area which gave rise to the theory of Third World subordination. I think that there is virtually no place where American political culture has taken root.

Another problem is this. The pursuit of the common interests of the United States and our country can be seen as diplomacy; the difference or the estrangement between the two political cultures is in fact a very difficult problem in the pursuit of our common interests. This is the difficulty between Korea and the United States.

Therefore, the Americans now say that our common interests in security, strategy, and economics are important, but shouldn't the Koreans support America culturally, and particularly in political culture?

This is a particularly serious problem for those Americans known as liberals. Also, a little while ago I said that we are in a wartime situation; when we say this, our young people feel a strong resistance. They are asking why, when we say we will have American style democracy, it doesn't work out. This

remains an important element in the frustration and dissatisfaction of our young people, especially college students.

This is one of the most important tasks that the current administration has to solve.

Moderator: You have just said that although we are very much influenced by America in several ways, political culture is an exception, that even though we have close relations with the United States, we cannot approach American political culture, and that the reasons for this include the fact that the traditions of our political culture are totally different, the fact that we are in a wartime situation, and the fact that there are virtually no examples of success in transplanting the American political system in other places.

In fact, there is no new nation that does not hold itself up to be a democracy. What this means realistically is that in most cases authoritarian rulers use their pretensions to democracy to justify themselves.

Up to now we have talked mostly about how we, from our point of view, see America and about America's influence; I think maybe we should take a quick look at how, by contrast, America sees Korea.

Im: From the American point of view, Korea is probably not all that important politically, economically, or culturally. Therefore, what we expect from America and what America expects from us are naturally quite different, and this leads to difficulties between Korea and America. However, even though the United States helped us and sacrificed many men during the Korean War, it did not do so simply out of some spirit of international charity.

It had its convictions in American style democracy and I think that during the Cold War situation following World War II there were various demands from the American people and policymakers who were hoping that their political system and political culture could be transplanted to the new nations. I think that, considering these expectations, the political realities of Korea from the liberation up to now have not fulfilled the hopes of the American people but instead have caused a lot of frustration.

Therefore, I think that at least in this aspect the general trend of the American attitude and public opinion toward Korea has taken a generally negative form.

Paek: When Reagan was elected president, one elderly American professor I know said that the White House makes the man and that Reagan, too, will become famous. At that time I thought that democracy is really powerful, that no matter who is in charge of politics, they become institutionalized and come out all right. Even a peanut vendor can become president.

But while they themselves do it that way, in our country at least, whenever there is a change of government the Americans actually exert a lot of influence of various kinds and every time America seems to be looking for a leader among the Koreans.

They do not seem to think that we are a people who can do everything for ourselves. Thus they think that Korea needs a so-called man of leadership. This seems to be different from what we Koreans think. It's not that Koreans do not have a tendency to submit easily when a new leader appears, but these days our young students are not that way.

Thus nowadays no matter who the college president might be, the students of Seoul National University and most other colleges all carry on very well. I think that this is why such an attitude on America's part is galling to the students.

This belongs to the field of political science so I cannot speak with certainty, but I think that political culture is the product of spiritual culture. In our country's case, Dr Syngman Rhee was a man who studied in America, yet when he came back to Korea his political style was totally different. Also, although it may not have been true right after the Korean War, soon most of his staff were men who had studied in America, yet those men around him were the foundation of his long rule.

This was not what America wanted. Thus there arose questions as to whether the American political system could be transplanted to Korea or whether there was any instance of success in transplanting American political culture in any underdeveloped nation, and in this sense I think that perhaps it has not yet been successful in our country.

In some ways this makes me feel that perhaps America is not the political culture model that we need.

Moderator: That is very important. Professor Ham must have much to say about America....

Ham: What I have to say about America is as Father Paek said: Ultimately it seems to depend on us. For example, Japan has strange politics which perhaps should be called Japanese style democracy, but there is a serious question as to whether it is a democracy at all. Nonetheless, the Americans do not refuse to deal with Japan because its political form is not American style democracy.

So I think that there has to be a fundamental change in our current situation in order to have American style democracy. For example, we must eliminate emotionalism and we must eliminate much of our familism to become more individualist. And I think that in our daily speech we must eliminate many honorifics and change to more egalitarian speech. Of course, I am not saying that that is necessarily good.

At any rate, I think that there must be many preconditions to achieve American style democracy and whether we should submit to those preconditions, whether we should pursue them consciously, will be a problem.

Therefore, although it would be ideal to retain the good points of our family system, our interpersonal relations and our morality while adopting the

individualism-based American style democracy, I think that this is asking too much and is probably impossible in realistic terms.

There is not much for us to demand from the Americans, but there is one thing. Whether it is because they have a strong consciousness of America as the best, I don't know but the Americans really like people who fawn on them. Also, our people generally have no bad feelings about American missionaries and I have sometimes heard Americans say that they don't like to see those Koreans hovering around missionaries.

If there is something for us to demand of Americans in this regard, it is that they also have some interchange with Koreans who don't speak English, who haven't studied in the United States, and who have criticisms of America. That is, I wish they could discard their preconceptions and make a little better effort to understand Korea.

Moderator: Today's discussions have pointed out that our objective circumstances have now changed and thus our view of America has changed, and that there are promising aspects but that we must carry on with a resolute attitude.

If so, it seems that we need the capacity for self-regulation in order to maintain such a resolute attitude. Professor Im, please discuss first from a cultural perspective what our mass media must do in order to eradicate the less promising aspects of our social situation.

Im: Looking at the results of a survey of college students, they display a very eclectic response to American culture. That is, their response concerns what they should learn and what they should not learn from American culture; this indicates that even while our students and intelligentsia have accepted what they already have from American culture, they have greatly developed a consciousness of dealing with the problem self-dependently.

However, there are also problems in eclectically adopting foreign, and especially American, culture. Not only is American cultural influence one-sided, but we have no choice in the area of science and technology. But we do seem to be developing a consciousness of adopting not just unilaterally from America but also from multiple sources.

Moderator: In other words, are you saying that while it's all right to have the United States, the world's greatest power, as the standard, we should also be looking at other countries in similar situations to see what they are doing?

Im: I am saying let's do it eclectically. For another thing, the legitimacy of too many aspects of our culture have suffered from the inclusion of foreign cultures, including the American; thus if we adopt American culture from a foundation of the consciousness of preserving our own cultural legitimacy, I think we can adopt American culture with more independence than in the past.

Paek: A little while ago, Professor Ham said that certain conditions must exist for us to accept true democratic culture; I think that is very important. There is frequent talk these days about changes to achieve this acceptance, but our everyday way of living must be changed to a logical way.

Only thus can we judge what to choose when adopting American or Western European culture. But in order to change to a logical way of living, it appears that we must adopt individualism. That does not mean that we should pursue individualism at all costs, but we must understand the essence, the original intent of American individualism before we can adopt it.

At the same time, we must take issue with our familism. We are bogged down at the level where everything is done for the family and where the family is the standard of evaluation.

Moderator: The most urgent problem now facing us is the economy; what do we need to learn from America in the way of spiritual culture from the viewpoint of achieving a long-range solution to our economic problems?

Han: The individualism Father Paek has spoken of is considered rationalism in economics. The time when that rationalism takes root should be a turning point for our economy to surge ahead greatly. That is a certainty.

Ham: I think that the logical way of living mentioned by Father Paek or the rationalism mentioned by Professor Han are things that must quickly become part of the way Koreans see America.

Looking carefully at things, it seems that there is still a tendency for our cultural assessment or value system to keep trying to fit itself to the realities arising in the current international society. Thus I think that there is a danger that since we feel grateful to the Americans for helping us and follow their culture without reservation, once we take offence we may go to extremes.

The country known as America is not inhabited by angels but rather is a country where imperfect humans live; therefore, we must recognize that Americans, too, will have the selfishness of trying to promote their own interests to the maximum and that because their country is big they may display such behavior as, shall we say, big state-ism. Also, I am saying that international society is such that we are in tense confrontation as everyone strives to promote his own country's interests to the maximum so that when we are ultimately unable to do this because we lack the power, we must accept it as natural.

The American soldiers in Korea are here because their presence ultimately benefits the national interests of both America and Korea; we must transcend such interpretations as the one that says that their presence here is of no benefit to America, that says that they are in Korea at a loss to themselves, only to help us, just as we must transcend the opposite interpretation.

Therefore, it seems that in the future we will have to carry on our relations with the United States seeing that country a bit more realistically. We must coolly determine how much we need America and how much America can help us.

To me, the most important thing in Korean-American relations is the fact that the most difficult problems arise when we present ourselves emotionally. I think we can communicate well with them when we present ourselves coolly and rationally.

Moderator: In conclusion, since Korea has its own position and America has its position, Korea cannot try to become like America and America cannot try to fit Korea to its standards; instead, as independent entities we each need to foster the areas of common interest.

Therefore, it seems that for us the time has come to look at international relations from a mature point of view. The conclusion is that in order to do so, all the people, and the government too, must from now on come forth with a resolute attitude. Thank you very much for giving so much of your time.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPER CRITICIZES JAPANESE DISTORTION OF HISTORY

SK290835 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 23 Jul 82 p 1

[From the column "Gleanings"]

[Excerpts] In writing history, unless one overcomes the urge to distort the historical facts, defining historical truth becomes a harder task. In writing national history in particular, historians are more or less tempted to embellish the nation's past history with a selfish view. The more mythical history becomes, the deeper the historical truth hides behind the myth. We cannot do anything about it.

In the recently revised textbooks on Japan's history, the Japanese have distorted the historical facts, averting their eyes from the truth. Approved by the Japanese Ministry of Education, the history textbooks describe our 1 March movement as a riot, the forced worship at the Japanese Shinto shrines as "encouraged" and forced draft of the Korean people as voluntary draft, and many other distorted historical facts are to be found in them.

What is more surprising is that they, having kept silent over our outcry over the distortion of history since last spring, began to write in mass media that they should reconsider only when communist China and the Soviet Union lodged protests over the same thing.

Japan's attempt to distort the historical facts show that they lack the strong will not to repeat the wrongdoings of the past as aggressors or the will to repent their past. In this regard, the Japanese reacted only after big powers came up with protest, showing clearly the narrow-mindedness of the people of an island nation.

Frankly speaking, the younger generation in Japan should at least be taught true history. We do not bother ourselves about the older generation.

To do so is an absolutely necessary condition for a correct redefinition of the relations between Korea and Japan.

CSO: 4108/203

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE OFFICIAL CITED ON HISTORY BOOKS

SK250213 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo, correspondent Yi To-hyong--On 22 July, the Japanese Government gave a noteworthy opinion by saying: In Korea under the Japanese colonial rule, Japan did not commandeer the Korean people in an arm-twisting fashion. They should be distinguished from the Chinese laborers who were coercively commandeered.

Meeting with the CHOSON ILBO reporter on the night of 22 July, the Japanese Education Ministry official in charge of textbook authorization, said this while discussing the pages concerning Korea within Japanese high school history books.

On the textbook description which said that the Korean people, unlike the Chinese, were not coercively commandeered for the war carried out by Japan, he said: 1) at that time, the Korean people had Japanese citizenship but the Chinese people were under the Japanese occupation; therefore, the legal status of the two countries' peoples was quite different. We went through legal formalities in commandeering the Koreans. In this regard, it is not proper to deal with the Korean and Chinese cases from the same standpoints.

2) During the war, the Korean laborers had been commandeered in different ways in different periods. He noted the following different forms: recruitment at appliers' free will from 1939 to 1942; arrangement by the government (which means an agency under then government-general) from 1942 to 1944; and the decree on drafting people, applied to Koreans too after 1944.

In this connection, the Japanese Government is, in the form of legalistic logic, quibbling that because the Korean laborers were commandeered through lawful formalities until 1944, it was not a coercion. However, this official added: after 1944, we, of course, coercively drafted the Koreans. And I admit that even before 1944, the Japanese Government might have, as a matter of fact, carried out an arm-twisting draft. I do not say that this fact should not be included in the compilation of the textbooks. He said his opinion is the Japanese Government's official opinion.

Nevertheless, he stresses that the cases of the Korean and Chinese people during the war should be distinguished from each other. He has said this as an authoritative interpretation clarifying an annotation to the textbook contents under the title of "Outbreak of War and the Great East Asian Co-prosperity Sphere" in the recently authorized Japanese high school history book for next year.

CSO: 4108/203

BRIEFS

JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE--Referring to whether the government will take an official action regarding the distortion of the history of aggression against Korea in school textbooks in Japan, a high-ranking official at the office of the prime minister on 24 July said that Japan's view of this issue is under review by the Education Ministry and that a government-level action will be taken sooner or later. He said: The timing of this action needs consideration. We should consider the fact that there is a trend in Japan for self-examination concerning the issue and a difference of views between the two countries over ROK-Japan economic cooperation. The official added: Japan might interpret our protest against the distortion of historical facts as a complaint about negotiations for ROK-Japan economic cooperation. If the Japanese people have a guilty conscience and the level of intelligence to reflect on history, this trend will increase. If Japan assumes a correct attitude, the issue will be settled. [Text] [SK260628 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Jul 82 p 2]

JAPANESE LOAN REPLY--The Foreign Ministry's working team in charge of the negotiations over Korea-Japan economic cooperation seemed to be disappointed and displeased with the Japanese counterproposal, which was conveyed by Japanese councillor Koto on the afternoon of 23 July and contained nothing different from the previous proposal set forth at the beginning of last May. Expressing his embarrassment at the Japanese counterproposal, Choe Tong-chin, director of the Asian Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, said: When I read some of the reports by Japanese dailies, I did not expect much, but I never anticipated the reply that came. The Japanese reply to our sincerity is too insincere. Another officer of the Foreign Ministry said: Despite foreign minister Yi's acceptance of the invitation and subsequent visit to Japan and regardless of diplomatic courtesy, the Japanese side sent us this reply. It is an unfriendly act, like backbiting. The officer expressed concern over the future, referring to the people's bad feeling over the question of Japanese history textbooks. Meanwhile, briefed on the results of the 23 July consultation with the Japanese side, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok canceled his annual leave that was to have begun on 24 July and visited acting premier Kim Sang-hyop. After briefing the acting premier on the results of the meeting, he called a meeting of officers and discussed measures to cope with the problem. [Text] [SK261234 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Jul 82 p 2]

JAPANESE ON LOAN ISSUE--Since the response of the Japanese side to economic cooperation with Korea was insincere despite big concessions by the Korean side, the atmosphere at the Foreign Ministry was overflowing with a mixture of surging indignation and calm and control, since it is the office directly involved in the negotiations. An official at the Foreign Ministry said: If the Japanese believe that Korea should receive whatever funds Japan gives in light of Korea's difficult economic situation in the wake of the Chang loan scandal, the future of the two nations will be very dark. He declined to comment further. Another official noted that people often say Korea-Japan relations are close on the one hand and far apart on the other. If we travel to Japan via the West instead of the East, we have to go all around the globe. Japan would be the country farthest away. [Text] [SK251022 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 25 Jul 82 p 2]

MEETING WITH SOCIALIST LEADER--On the morning of 23 July, Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Korean National Party [KNP], received in turn Madam Schmit, vice chairwoman of the Socialist International, and had a conversation with her. Chairman Yi told Madam Schmit: though it is difficult for us to enjoy freedom as the European people do because of our situation, we are making efforts to maximize freedom in specific circumstances. Saying that democratic socialism opposes not only the inconsistency of capitalism, but the infringement upon human rights by communism and its obliteration of human creativity, Madam Schmit stressed: We only urge social policy based upon humanitarianism. Meanwhile, KNP President Kim Chong-chol said: The Korean Peninsula was divided unilaterally by the big powers. He demanded that the Socialist International create a cooperative atmosphere in international society by understanding the situation facing Korea. [Text] [SK250126 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 24 Jul 82 p 2]

CSO: 4108/203

PRC NUCLEAR WAR POTENTIAL VIEWED

SK221235 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Communist China's Nuclear War Potential"]

[Excerpts] In recent days, it has been frequently reported that the Communist China is moving toward strengthening its nuclear war capabilities, attracting our interest.

So as to cope with the threat of the Soviet Union, Communist China has reportedly deployed approximately 2 million military personnel along the Sino-Russian border. It is also said that Communist China is concentrating its efforts on developing conventional regular arms, modernizing the military organization and, especially, developing and increasing nuclear war capabilities.

In preparation against a Soviet attack, it is observed, Communist China has mapped out a dual defensive strategy of simultaneously modifying its conventional people's warfare strategy and using nuclear arms for its national defense. Communist China's strategy was revealed in a recent large-scale military exercise it waged in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, in the west of the country, on the assumption of using tactical nuclear weapons.

Speaking of Communist China's nuclear armament, it has been widely known that Communist China has stockpiled strategic nuclear arms, including intercontinental ballistic missiles [ICBM], and has deployed them to use in real warfare. Furthermore, the fact that Communist China might possess even tactical nuclear weapons further attracts our attention.

In May 1980, Communist China succeeded in test-firing an ICBM of "CSS4" type with a flying range of 13,000 kms from mainland China to the South Pacific area. This missile has the capability of striking targets in the western regions of the United States as well as the Soviet Union.

According to a report titled "Significance of the U.S.-Communist Chinese Military Cooperation" worked out by the foreign affairs committee of the U.S. Senate, Communist China is stockpiling two kinds of ICBM's with flying ranges of 7,000 to 13,000 kms, 60 intermediate range ballistic missiles and

about 50 medium range ballistic missiles, is developing "Red-6" type medium-range bombers and submarine-launched ballistic missiles and possesses a 100,000-man strategic missile unit. Touching on the communist Chinese nuclear war capabilities, the report points out that though its nuclear arms are able to strike the United States and the Soviet Union, they pose no real threat to the United States, that because the whole area of the Soviet Union comes within the flying range of the communist Chinese missiles, the arms can do large-scale damage to Moscow, too, and that the Western bloc countries, including the ROK and Japan, are becoming the targets of such arms.

Such nuclear war capabilities of communist China are, of course, far inferior to those of the United States and the Soviet Union, especially the latter, which is seen as the number one enemy of communist China. To break from the Soviet-type weapon system in the 1950's, communist China has been enthusiastic about importing modern weapons technology from Western countries, including the United States. In reality, we can say that except for the United States, communist China is, at present, the only country in the Asian and Pacific region which can maintain the military balance against the formidable nuclear war capabilities of the Soviet Union.

In this regard, it can be estimated that the primary goal of the communist China's strengthening of its nuclear war capabilities is to warn the Soviet Union, which has deployed 1 million military personnel and SS-20 missiles along the Sino-Russian border and to demonstrate its will to deter or even repulse any Soviet attack with its own might and without any intervention of the United States.

We, who are under the nuclear umbrella of the United States, cannot but carefully watch various effects which the communist China's strengthening of its nuclear war capabilities might bring about.

CSO: 4108/203

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SOVIET AID TO NORTH KOREA REPORTED

Seoul NAEWOE PRESS in Korean No 285, 25 Jun 82 pp woe 1S-5S

[Article: "Soviet Union Holds North Korean Puppets' Close Adhesion With Communist China in Check"]

[Text] (Seoul - Naewoe) Radio Moscow recently stepped up its campaign to remind North Korean puppets of the importance of their [Soviet Union's] economic aid to North Korean puppets, continuing to launch the propaganda of criticizing Communist China's policy toward the Korean Peninsula. Although such a phenomenon is simply one of the Soviet Union's habitual practices, one must pay attention to such a practice because it occurred while taking advantage of the occasion of the recent visit to Pyongyang of Communist China's high level military delegation headed by Geng Biao, minister of national defense.

Radio Moscow, in its broadcast on 12 June, 2 days prior to the arrival of Communist China's military delegation at Pyongyang, said: "The economic cooperation between the two [North Korea and the Soviet Union] is not only playing an important role in developing all fields of North Korea's national economy, but is also playing a significant role in fulfilling the bilateral agreements between the two countries"; and, following such a preface as this, the broadcast cited eight important plants and enterprises, the construction of which either has started or is scheduled to start soon, thanks to the Soviet Union's assistance. Thus [Radio Moscow] was bent on the propaganda of [the Soviet Union's] merit in [giving such aid.]

Such a campaign as this is a practice taken repeatedly by the Soviet Union at every opportunity. At the beginning of the year, Radio Moscow cited similar messages in the form of a "talk" of a high ranking officer of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. And, on 17 March, on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the economic cultural agreement between the Soviet Union and the North Korean puppets, the same messages were emphasized in the propaganda launched by the Soviet Union.

Among the 8 plants to which the assistance was given, cited in the broadcast of 12 June, the biggest was the Pukch'ang Thermoelectric Power Plant--the expansion of the plant was projected by means of the assistance. This plant's current capacity is 1.4 million kw; and 45 percent of the electric power in

North Korea is being generated in this plant. When the construction of the No 15 and No 16 generators, whose capacity is 100,000 kw, is completed, a total of 1.6 million kw electricity will be generated, it is said. The Soviet Union went to the length of propagating by saying that this plant was "a scintillating model of the Soviet-Korean friendship." And, recently, it asserted: "The government of Korea conferred medals on 172 technicians of our country in a high citation of their services." Moreover, the Ch'ongjin Thermoelectric Power Plant is being built by means of their assistance, the propaganda said.

Thus the Soviet Union is giving assitance to the North Korean puppets for the construction of five power plants, including the Pukch'ang Thermoelectric Power Plant, the Sup'ung Power Plant (rehabilitation aid), and the Unggi and Pyongyang Thermopower plants. Over 60 percent of the electric power of the North Korean puppets is being generated through the Soviet Union's assistance, it is estimated.

The broadcast went on to reveal that a major recipient of this year's aid was the Pyongyang Battery Plant. The products of this plant will not only meet domestic demands, but will also be exported to the Soviet Union, the broadcast suggested. Then it emphasized that "the Soviet Union's economic and technical assistance took a comprehensive characteristic to the effect that not only the problems of designing, maintaining equipment, and dispatching technicians of this plant, but also those of training over 200 management cadres were resolved by means of the assistance." Thus the broadcast greatly exaggerated their influence on the economic and technical innovation of the North Korean puppets.

Meanwhile, major recipients of assistance include the following plants: the Aoji Chemical Plant, a synthetic ammonia plant for producing nitrogenous fertilizer, the Yongsong Bearing Plant (located in the Yongsong area, Pyongyang City); which produces over 200 kinds of bearings of sizes of 100,000 m/m to 680 m/m in diameter; the Pyongyang Small Electric Motor Plant (producing small home electrical appliances, including washing machines, refrigerators, and electric fans); and the facilities for producing rolled steel plates [some words unintelligible] in the Kimch'aek Iron Works (needed for producing tractors).

Greatly emphasizing [the importance of] their economic assistance to the North Korean puppets, Radio Moscow did not forget to repeat the statement which read: "Based on the principle of complete reciprocity, equality, and comradely support." This shows a careful attitude on the part of the Soviet Union to avoid impairment of the North Korean puppets' self-respect in which they set forth the slogan of "an independent economy by means of self-reliance" and turned it into an ideology.

In this way, while reminding the North Korean puppets of their influence in the economic field vis-a-vis their relationship with the North Korean puppets, Radio Moscow directly criticized Communist China for its policy toward the Korean Peninsula. This draws our attention in view of the fact that Communist China has in fact shown a delicate attitude in connection with this problem.

According to the broadcast of the 13th [sic] [of June], Communist China was reported to have taken the stand of opposing the unification of the Korean Peninsula. It asserted: "Asserting by words only that the U.S. forces in Korea should be withdrawn, while supporting North Korea's demands, [Communist China] is far from rendering cooperation in practice." Therefore, according to this broadcast's assertion, "the statments made by the leaders in Beijing to admire "thre great friendship" and "the militant friendship formed by means of blood" with the North Korean people have never fitted in with their realistic content."

Radio Moscow used to show a tendency to indirectly attempt to hold the relationship between Communist China and the North Korean puppets in check. But the recent broadcast cited above is rather exceptional in that it accused Communist China in such a crystal-clear statement, and in that it excited North Korea so much.

In this way, the Soviet Union has continuously attempted to remind one that its economic aid brought forth absolute influence on North Korea's economy. This represents an espect showing a delicately competitive relationship between China and the Soviet Union, who surround the North Korean puppets in the crevices of 'the northern three-cornered relationship.' However, one must not overlook the aspect that reflects the nerve of the Soviet Union, which became acute on the occasion of the visit by Geng Biao, minister of national defense of Communist China, to North Korea.

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No. 233

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

LARGE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH NOTED

SK221150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--A large number of working people are suffering from unemployment and poverty in South Korea due to the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

Unemployment is serious in South Korea.

When the Lucky Company in South Korea advertised for the employment of 100 odd clerks in February last, over 3,500 people applied, showing the competition rate of 35 to 1.

Earlier, when the "Taehan Paper Mill" wanted 22 employees, upwards of 800 people vied with each other for employment.

"Employment offices" and "manpower markets" in cities of South Korea are crowded with jobless people.

As the production is in a state of stagnancy and enterprises are going bankrupt or suspend operation one after another in South Korea, the number of the unemployed is rapidly swelling.

In the first three months of this year 3,700 enterprises curtailed operation and over 600 suspended operation or closed doors. In one month of March alone, 630 enterprises reduced operation.

Especially, owing to large-scale loan scandal which was uncovered some time ago, a large number of comprador enterprises are faced with bankruptcy and a confusion has been aggravated in different branches of economy.

Large numbers of college and university students join the army of the unemployed upon their graduation from schools.

Land-desertion caused by the puppet clique's anti-popular agricultural policy is producing a large army of jobless people.

In the last one year 644,000 peasants, deprived of the means of livelihood in the countryside, swarmed into cities in search of job and food.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PANAMA, JAPAN CREWMEN DEMAND U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK221155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Crewmen of the Panamanian ship "Nanu" and the Japanese ship "Kosho-Maru No 5" held a joint meeting on July 20 at Haeju port on the western coast of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and resolutely demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Speakers at the meeting said that the primary task to prevent the division of Korea and achieve her reunification is to put an end to the U.S. imperialist aggressors interference in South Korea.

If the U.S. troops take hands off South Korea and withdraw from there, the reunification of Korea will surely be realised in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

The United States must immediately withdraw their death-carrying weapons and aggressor forces from South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must step down from "power" at once.

A joint statement was adopted at the meeting.

Noting that support to the reunification of Korea is a touchstone to show whether people of the world truly love justice and peace or not, it says:

Firstly, considering that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellancy President Kim Il-song, the great leader, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea is the only just and reasonable one for the reunification of Korea, we unconditionally support this proposal.

Secondly, today the root cause of the division of Korea is the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces occupation of South Korea.

We strongly demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea.

Thirdly, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a puppet of the U.S. imperialists and human butcher.

He must be severely judged by the people.

Today we are burning the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan in effigy, but the day is sure to come when the Korean people enjoying the active support and encouragements of the progressive people of the world who love justice and peace will make the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea and execute the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

The participants in the meeting burned U.S. imperialism the aggressor and Chon Tu-hwan the puppet in effigy.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HUNGARIAN, BULGARIAN MEDIA CONDEMN UNITED STATES

SK230545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign mass media published articles condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

The Bulgarian paper VECHERNI NOVINI in an article titled "One People, Two Destinies" says: The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets launched a brigandish armed invasion against the northern half of Korea on June 25, 1950, but the aggressors sustained an ignominous defeat.

The stand of the Bulgarian people supporting the legitimate desire of the Korean people for the reunification of the country has been confirmed with clarity particularly at meetings and talks between the leaders of the two parties and states, Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Other Bulgarian papers RABOTNICHESKO DELO, KOOPERATIVNO SELO and TRUD also carried articles under the respective titles "Solidarity With Just Struggle," "Anachronistic Policy Must Be Renounced" and "Two Roads."

In an article headlined "Month of Solidarity With Korean People" the Hungarian paper MAGYAR HIRLAP notes:

The present U.S. President Reagan, like the successive U.S. presidents, is prattling that the Korean Peninsula is "a defence area of vital importance" for the United States. This provocative utterance fully shows the U.S. policy of aggression and aggravates the tension in the Korean Peninsula further still.

The large-scale military exercises staged in South Korea by the U.S. troops and South Korean puppet army this year were, in fact, a new test war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This lays bigger obstacles on the road ahead of the Korean people struggling to reunify the country peacefully.

A commentary of the Malagasy paper ATRIKA says: The U.S. imperialists "two Koreas" plot is a basic hurdle in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and it runs counter to the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the trend of the times.

The United States, it says, must not lend a deaf ear to the repeated proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement but respond to it without delay.

In a commentary the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar notes that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song defeated the aggressors and won a historic victory in the three-year war.

It was since then that the United States has been going downhill, it says.

The United States, it stresses, must stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea, withdraw its troops from South Korea and give up its manoeuvres to start a new war.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MONTH OBSERVED ABROAD

SK231525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jul (KCNA)--Functions for solidarity with the Korean people have been held in various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

Hung on the background of the platforms of the meetings held in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the heads of state of the host countries.

Addressing a solidarity meeting of the "Partizanski Put 82" young voluntary workers brigade in Fruskagora, Vojvodina Autonomous Province of Yugoslavia, the head of the brigade said:

We fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade President Kim Il-song and hope for an early realisation of the peaceful reunification of Korea under his wise leadership. This solidarity will remain invariable till the day when Korean reunification will have been achieved.

In his speech at a soldiers meeting held at a unit of the Bulgarian People's Army stationed in Gotse Delchev, the commander of the unit stressed that the Bulgarian people and soldiers demand an immediate withdrawal from South Korea of the U.S. imperialists, the international gendarme, who strangulate peace in Korea, Asia, Europe and other parts of the world.

A meeting was sponsored by the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the background of the platform.

The speakers at the meeting said that U.S. imperialism is the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea and the primary enemy of the world peace-loving people. Declaring that, unless its aggressive moves are curbed, the cause of peace in Korea, Asia and the world cannot be achieved, they strongly demanded the U.S. authorities to immediately withdraw their troops from South Korea.

At a solidarity meeting held by the chuche idea study society of Aligarh, India, the speakers denounced the U.S. imperialists who are still occupying South Korea, far from pulling out of it, and stepping up the manoeuvres of aggression and war against the northern half of Korea.

Solidarity letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings held in India.

In his speech at a soldiers meeting held at the Taman division of the Kalinin guard motorized infantry under the Moscow military district, the secretary of the party committee of the political department of the division said:

The entire Soviet people including the Soviet Armed Forces support the Korean people's just struggle against the South Korean occupation by the U.S. troops and express solidarity with them in their struggle for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

At a solidarity meeting held at the Zuzinow juvenile camping centre in Kutno City, Pluck Province, Poland, the first secretary of the city party committee, expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their righteous struggle for national reunification. The question of Korean reunification must be solved independently, peacefully and without foreign interferences, he stressed.

A Korean film show took place at the Bajka cimena in Warsaw, Poland.

Meanwhile, a solidarity meeting was held at Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SPEECHES MADE AT LIAISON COMMITTEE ON REUNIFICATION

SK221524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Personages from different countries spoke at a meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea held in Paris over June 26-27.

Damantang Camara, speaker of the National People's Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and permanent secretary of the party, pointed out that the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are the only common program of the entire Korean nation for the country's reunification.

We, he said, assure you of the firm determination of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, the Guinean people and President Ahmed Sekou [word indistinct] to invariably stand firm on the side of the Korean people in their just struggle for the reunification of the country.

Rojer Garba, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin, said that the provocative situation and the constant violation of the armistice agreement in Korea were offsprings of the splittist nature of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean authorities and of their heinous aggressive policy.

Jean [word indistinct], member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of Madagascar and chairman of the Malagasy National Committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, demanded an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the foreign troops from South Korea. He said:

I hope that the International Liaison Committee will expand in scope and strength the active measures and activities for a movement of solidarity with the Korean people so that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo may be founded in the shortest time possible in accordance with the proposal advanced by the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Makoto Ichikawa, vice-president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, had this to say:

The U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea and Japan without delay.

Chon Tu-hwan, encouraged by the U.S. Government, is persistently demanding economic "cooperation" of Japan, linking it with the "security" problem.

This illegal demand must be decisively rejected.

Bouvier Alain, deputy secretary general of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said:

It is an important means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw to intensify the active movement of the world people for solidarity with the Korean people while developing their movement for supporting Koreas reunification on the basis of the realistic policy and proposal advanced by President Kim Il-song.

Rolf Stolz, member of the executive committee of the Central Committee of the party of Green of West Germany and representative of the West German-Korean Friendship Association, said: If a tribunal is opened in West Germany to denounce the Chon Tu-hwan fascist groups criminal acts, we will all make every possible effort for its success.

Dario Ghisletta, deputy general secretary of the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party, emphatically said that support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification should be based on the just and realistic policy put forward by Comrade President Kim Il-song.

Alberto Campos, member of the Central Committee of the Costa Rican Socialist Party, said: We should talk about the root cause of the Korean question, the Korean war and the U.S. violation of the armistice agreement.

We should point to the violation of human rights in South Korea.

We should expand our activity and make efforts to draw broader political forces of our countries into it.

Luis Perz Lara, chairman of the Spanish Association of Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, declared that the policy of the great leader President Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea is realistic and just. It is the guiding compass to our work, he added.

Anders Kristensen, representative of the Committee of Northern European Countries for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, said that the United States is the prop supporting the dictatorship in South Korea. The proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo

and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il-song are a great encouragement to the fighting South Korean patriotic forces.

Armando Bacelar, member of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Socialist Party, said: The cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is based on the reunification principles put forward by the great President Kim Il-song. The struggle of the Korean people enjoying the active and powerful support and encouragement of the world peace-loving people will certainly end in victory.

Omprakash Mantri, general secretary of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, said that the proposal for instituting the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song is the most realistic and reasonable one for reunifying Korea independently, in a peaceful way and on the principle of great national unity.

He stressed: Our task is to fight to have all the foreign troops and modern weapons taken out of South Korea and terminate the intervention of all outside forces so that the Korean people may enjoy their dignity.

Pyymaki Ilpo, secretary of the Tampere branch of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, had this to say: The Korean situation poses as a grave threat to the world peace movement.

This is why we are active to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and see the country's reunification realized by the Korean people themselves.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy were advanced at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea. We support this programme.

Dahl Astrid, secretary in charge of international affairs of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, said: Our party considers that the policy of national reunification put forward by the north in 1980 is a just and realistic one which has enlisted international support.

If a substantial progress is to be made in the solution of the question of Korea's reunification, democratic changes must be effected in South Korea and the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons removed from there first of all.

Stanley Faulkner, vice-president of the International Liaison Committee and chairman of the U.S. Jurists Committee for Korea, said: The violation of human rights in South Korea is closely associated with the fascist dictatorship and the U.S. troops presence in South Korea.

South Korea represents the vital interests of the United States on the Asian continent. Since President Reagan took office, the U.S. relations with South Korea have become closer and the danger has grown still further.

The South Korean arsenals are full of nuclear warheads and all kinds of weapons.

The world people must endeavour to put an end to the stockpile of nuclear weapons and all arms buildup.

Lucio Luzzatto, president of the International Liaison Committee, said in his closing address: We will sincerely support the cause of the Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

We extend fervent greetings to the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the Workers Party of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DUPRE ADDRESSES LIAISON COMMITTEE ON REUNIFICATION

SK221128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jul (KCNA)--Guy Dupre, secretary general of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report under the title "On the Summing Up of the Activities of the Secretariat of the International Liaison Committee" at the meeting of its executive committee which was held in Paris.

He said that the International Liaison Committee has become a genuine international organization whose authority is publicly recognized not only by the national committees and organizations in many countries which are active for the reunification of Korea but also by the governments, political parties and trade union organizations supporting the cause of Korean reunification.

Introducing the activities of the International Liaison Committee over the past five years since its inception, he pointed to some basic aspects worthy of attention in working out the 1982-83 action program. He said:

In the Korean Peninsula an extremely dangerous situation has been created, which increases the danger of war in this part of the world and may lead to global armed conflict.

Therefore, we should make this dangerous situation more widely known to the public than ever before and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all weapons including nuclear weapons.

We should carry on vigorous activities so that the Korean people may decide on their destiny by themselves, and take it as the basic aim of our activities to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

We should also fully lay bare the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

As long as the South Korean "regime" is dependent on the United States the utterances of its rulers about unification are a lie intended to oppose the Korean people's desire for reunification and delude public opinion at home and abroad and, in the final analysis, to create "two Koreas" for a permanent split of Korea.

The most realistic and reasonable way of reunifying Korea under the situation prevailing in the Korean Peninsula is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by President Kim Il-song.

This proposal is not only a fair and just one in accord with the desire of Korean people but also serves as a firm guarantee for the preservation of peace and security in this part of the world.

We should denounce the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and rouse public opinion to make sure that the governments which have relations with South Korea stop any form of "aid" to the Seoul dictatorial "regime."

We should expand as never before our action denouncing the fascist and oppressive "regime" and demanding freedom and democratic rights in South Korea and rally all political, social and humanitarian organizations on an extensive scale.

This movement should take it as its important goal to have all public opinion directed to action for the release of Kim Tae-chung and all other political prisoners and raise the democratization of South Korean society as a fundamental question.

It is indispensable for all those who want to be active for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea to widely introduce the realistic content of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the confederal state in all parts of the world.

To this end, we should widely disseminate the proposal of the DPRK committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland for the convocation of a joint conference of 100 Korean politicians in the North and South and abroad.

We should expose Chon Tu-hwan's so-called "unification proposal," refuting it point by point and proving apparent discord between his words and the reality.

After dwelling on the activities of the International Liaison Committee and its secretariat following the El Djazaire conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held in March 1981, he said, pointing to the 1982-83 action program as follows:

Our action program can be epitomized in five ideas.

1. To further organize and intensify international movement for Korea's reunification.

2. To accelerate the formation of organizations for solidarity with the cause of Korean reunification in various parts of the world.

3. To continue and develop contacts with international organizations and progressive democratic organizations for the further expansion of the movement for supporting Korea's reunification.

4. To actively conduct press activity.

5. The international liaison committee should regularly have meetings and strengthen activities of the secretariat.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS ADOPT PROGRAM FOR REUNIFICATION

SK232226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--The second meeting of the "Liaison Council of Overseas Koreans for National Unification," an organization of overseas Koreans, was recently held in Los Angeles, according to the July 10 issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Korean residents published in Canada.

The meeting was attended by more than 10 organizations of overseas Koreans and scores of compatriots interested in the movement for unification.

A program of the organization was adopted at the meeting.

The program lays down the following aims:

To develop the unification movement into a pan-overseas Koreans movement in close combination with the movement for democracy and defense of national rights and all other national movements,

To promote the realization of unification in the spirit of the July 4 North-South joint statement,

To strive for national unification not only by an independent and national means but also by a neutral and peaceful means,

To defend the nation's dignity and sovereignty against outside interference,

To make efforts so that all people suffering and maltreated under the despotic politics may be freed as soon as possible and elementary liberties including freedom of the press be guaranteed, and

To call for the removal of the danger of war and tensions from the Korean Peninsula and the early conclusion of a peaceful agreement.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KEYNOTE SPEECH AT BENIN REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE VIEWED

SK260545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)—Adjibade Tiamiou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Benin who was member of the preparatory committee of the conference and member of its executive body, made a keynote report under the title "Correct Road of Solution of the Korean Question" at the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held over July 1-2 in the capital of Togo.

Underlining the importance of the conference, he said that this conference would be a powerful support and encouragement to the common struggle of the world people for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, a telling blow to the imperialists and splittists who work to perpetuate the division of Korea while creating the danger of a war there and a great contribution to the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

At the conference of African governments on the Korean question, he said, attention should be paid a) to the root cause and consequences of Korea's division, b) to the creation of the source of a dangerous war menacing peace and security in Korea and the world, and c) to the basic way of Korea's reunification and contribution of African countries to it.

The reporter further said: The reunification of Korea is a sacred cause of strictly defending peace in the world, removing outside forces that create an aggressive and unstable situation and achieving national sovereignty.

To support and encourage the just cause of the Korean people is an international duty and sacred work of all progressive and anti-imperialist nations aspiring after genuine independence and peace.

The question of Korea's reunification must be solved as early as possible in view of the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the trend of the present era toward genuine independence and world peace.

The division of Korea into North and South has been imposed upon her by outside forces.

There is no historic, geographic and legal ground for her division.

With the division prolonged, the danger of another war is growing in Korea with each passing day.

Moreover, as the United States and South Korean authorities are feverishly hastening preparations for a new war against the northern half of the country, the Korean situation has become extremely acute in which no one knows when a war may break out.

If a war broke out in Korea, it would rapidly expand to a global scale beyond the Korean border. This will force a terrible holocaust of nuclear war upon mankind.

Korea, therefore, must be reunified into one also for peace and security of the world.

It is an inviolable right of the Korean people lawfully furnished by the principle of the publicly recognized international law to solve the Korean question by their own efforts.

Foreign interference in Korea must be rejected and the foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

The U.S. troops occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea. Therefore, the attitude towards the U.S. imperialist aggression armed forces occupying South Korea is a touchstone showing the stand of people toward the question of Korea's reunification.

If the South Korean authorities have the real intention to reunify the country, they should, first of all, take a measure to make the U.S. troops, the chief obstacle to reunification, withdraw from South Korea.

Early this year they came out with a "proposal for general elections." But, it is not for reunification but for division.

It cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to block the ever-growing widespread support at home and abroad to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and get out of isolation at home and abroad.

The reporter said: The proposal for the founding of the DCRK is a realistic just one reflecting most correctly the situation prevailing in the Korean Peninsula.

It is a fair proposal which considers and guarantees the interests both of North and South.

The founding of the DCRK will be greatly conducive to the removal of the tension on the Korean Peninsula, prevention of the outbreak of a war and achievement of the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

When it is founded, a non-aligned state, independent, rich and prosperous, neutral and peace-loving, will make its appearance on the Korean Peninsula.

This will be another great event in the struggle for further expanding and strengthening the ranks of the non-aligned movement and building a new world made independent.

For its justice the proposal for reunifying the country through the establishment of the DCRK is now evoking full support and sympathy from the governments of many countries and peace-loving people of the world, to say nothing of the Korean people.

It was made public sometime ago that over 1,600 million people including many heads of state and prominent public and political figures from over 100 countries and 24 international organisations took part in the worldwide signature campaign for support to this proposal open to the world. This emotional news clearly shows that this proposal is just and it enjoys great support from people.

Calling for further strengthening international solidarity for promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the reporter said:

It is important to take governmental measures in support of the reunification of Korea.

The government of each country should clarify its firm stand fully supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and invariably maintain it and roundly expose and reject the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and South Korean military fascists who scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea.

A summit conference of non-aligned countries is expected shortly. We should see to it that a just resolution supporting the reunification of Korea is adopted at this conference.

We should make louder voices supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea ring out from every nook and corner of the world, thereby driving the splittists to the wall and creating a favourable international climate for realising the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TOGO OFFICIAL SUPPORTS KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK260427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--A congratulatory speech was made by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, representative of the president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of Togo, who is member of the Political Bureau, and permanent director of the National Council of the Togolese People's Rally, at the conference of African governments supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held in the capital of Togo from July 1 to 2.

He, to begin with, recalled that, when President Gnassingbe Eyadema visited Pyongyang in October 1981, he declared that the Togolese people, party and government recognized the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only lawful state of the Korean nation and actively supported and encouraged the Korean people by all means possible in their just struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Togo supports and defends the Korean people's just cause of national reunification at international organizations including the United Nations and in the non-alignment movement, he said, and continued:

We should render unconditional assistance to the Korean people so they can accelerate independent and peaceful reunification through negotiation for their lawful national desire.

Stressing that independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity are the great key principle for reunification, he said:

The prerequisite to a genuine independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean nation is, no doubt, the unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea in accordance with the just resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the respected leader President Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea enjoys unquestioned welcome from the democratic figures of the world and the Korean friends.

The reunification of Korea is an indispensable condition for peace and security in Asia.

World peace is related with it.

Accordingly, in the name of Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, I affirm you that we support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea conforming to the Korean people's desire.

We strongly support the constructive proposals made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ZIMBABWEAN LETTERS DEMAND U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK271040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The Zimbabwean National Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification recently sent letters to the U.N. Secretary General, the U.S. President and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

The letter to the U.N. Secretary General reads: The U.S. troops occupation of South Korea is the root cause of the division of Korea and a big obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

We solemnly convey to you our ardent desire for an early realisation of Korea's reunification in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

We firmly believe that you will actively strive to create conditions helpful to the reunification of Korea.

The letter of protest to the U.S. President branded the U.S. troops presence in South Korea as brigandish and demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, the prerequisite to a correct solution of the Korean question.

The letter of protest to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique condemned Chon Tu-hwan as an out-and-out pro-U.S. traitor who regards the U.S. troops presence in South Korea as the lifeline for maintaining his "regime."

It says: The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must step down from power at once as demanded by all the Korean people and world peace.

We will continue to support in the future the just struggle of the South Korean people for putting an end to the fascist rule and realising the democratisation of society and make all our efforts in support of the Korean people's struggle for forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunifying the country independently and peacefully.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH RELIGIONISTS DEMAND POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE

SK290432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--The "Catholic Justice and Peace Commission," a church group of South Korea, sent an open letter to the puppet authorities on July 27, strongly calling for the release of political prisoners, according to a foreign news report from Seoul.

The letter said that the political prisoners kept now in jail are those who expressed their anti-"government" views or tried to translate them into action, "in accordance with their conscience or out of patriotism." "A long isolation of such prisoners of conscience from society itself" is an illegal suppression, it noted.

The letter said that those who should be freed include democratic figure Kim Tae-chung and other personages held in connection with the May, 1980, popular uprising in Kwangju and those connected with various anti-"government" demonstrations and labour movements, a step, it said, should be taken for the release of those referred to trial for involvement in the arson at the "American cultural centre" in Pusan in March and others who are detained on charges of anti-"government" activities.

The letter was signed by the archbishop of the Kwangju diocese of the South Korean Roman Catholic Church and the chairman of the "Catholic Justice and Peace Commission."

CSO: 4120/358

SEOUL RESIDENT RECALLS 'LIBERATION' IN 1950

SK240402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--The South Korean people expressed intense reverence for the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the organiser and leader of the great victory in the fatherland liberation war, recalling to their minds the heroic feats of our people's army and people in the days of the hard-fought war and the days of victory in the war which they greeted with deep emotion and great joy.

An inhabitant in Seoul said, recalling his emotion on the day when Seoul was liberated:

Tanks of the people's army flying the flags of the DPRK, with one carrying a flag inscribed with a portrait of General Kim Il-song in the van entered Seoul in a stately manner.

That moment people loudly shouted "Long live General Kim Il-song!" shedding tears of emotion. How eagerly he had waited for the liberation of Seoul. We were filled with happy feelings, thinking that we were in the bosom of General Kim Il-song.

Brief as those days were, we enjoyed a genuinely worthy life and lived in a society free from exploitation and oppression.

A university professor surnamed Choe in Seoul said: Having gone over to the counter-offensive, the people's army liberated Seoul in three days and annihilated the 24th Division called "an invincible division" of the U.S. imperialists in Taejon advertised by them as "a line of no-retreat" and captured alive Dean, division commander, who was fleeing in disguise.

In the battle for the liberation of Taejon General Kim Il-song set a living example of large-scale encircling operation in modern warfare, striking the world with admiration.

An intellectual surnamed Kim in Seoul had this to say: General Kim Il-song, the peerless brilliant commander, basing himself on the immortal chuche idea, won a great victory in the past fatherland liberation war and inflicted an ignominious defeat upon the U.S. imperialists.

Indeed, General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, is a great military strategist.

An inhabitant called Choe in Pusan said before his neighbours: The Japanese Kwantung army which had been boasting of being an "invincible army" was crushed like a wet earthen wall by the famous military strategy and tactics of General Kim Il-song.

The U.S. forces boasting that they had never sustained a defeat surrendered to his outstanding military strategy and marvellous tactics in the war that broke out on June 25.

General Kim Il-song is the greatest military strategist and ever-victorious brilliant commander in the world.

CSO: 4120/358

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SEMINAR IN CUBA DISCUSSES KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK251000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--A round-table talk on the current political situation in Korea and the struggle for Korean reunification was held on July 13 at the Havana "October 10" District Hall under the co-sponsorship of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Havana Committee for Defense of the Revolution, according to a report.

Present there were the chairman and the executive secretary of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the director of the organisational department of the Havana Committee for Defense of the Revolution and officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Cuban Association for Friendship Among the People, and others.

The charge d'affaires ad interim and officials of the Korean Embassy in Cuba were invited.

The director of the organisational department of the Havana committee and the military attache of the Korean Embassy spoke there.

The director said: The national reunification proposal repeatedly clarified by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a most fair and aboveboard one; it must be realised without delay.

We unconditionally and actively support his proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces must immediately be withdrawn from South Korea with their aggressive destruction weapons.

A cocktail party followed the round-table talk.

CSO: 4120/358

BRIEFS

SOUTH LABOR DIRECTIVE--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet Ministry of Labour issued to local offices throughout South Korea a directive to "strictly oversee workers for preventing labor-management dispute" in all working places where workers struggle might break out in connection with the closure of the South Korean branch factory of the Control Data Company of the United States, according to a report. Talking about "intervention of some seditious force" in it, the puppet clique cried out that "full-service inspectors of labour" should be dispatched to enterprises to "solve the problems." This is one more vicious scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to prevent the struggle of the workers for vital rights and democratic freedom by strengthening surveillance over and suppression of them. [Text] [SK271020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 27 Jul 82]

S. KOREAN COMPUTER COMPANY CLOSES--Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--The U.S. Control Data Company closed down on July 22 the Computer Parts Company in Seoul, its South Korean branch factory, according to a report. The vice-president for overseas business of the U.S. head company alleged that the closure of the branch factory was attributable to the "labor-management dispute" and "growing business difficulty." As already reported, workers of the branch factory formed an independent fighting organisation and waged a collective protest struggle in demand of a 50-per cent raise of wages and so on from the beginning of this year. When the company side answered their demand with the discharge of six leading workers in March, workers further intensified their struggle demanding wage hike and the reinstatement of the dismissed colleagues. Far from complying with the just demand of the workers, the company side, hand in glove with the South Korean puppets, suppressed and persecuted them and finally closed down the branch factory. With this they try to call a halt to the struggle of the South Korean workers and people against U.S. imperialism and for independence and for the right to existence. [Text] [SK240353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 24 Jul 82]

S. KOREA BANS FOLK STUDIES--Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--Koryo University in Seoul on the instructions of the South Korean miliary fascist clique banned an activity of students aimed at folkloristic studies some time ago, postponing it for an indefinite period, according to a report. Students of the university reportedly had a folklore activity called "Roots Finding Game" in May, at the end of which they staged a powerful campus demonstration in response to the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle of students that had taken place at universities in Seoul in succession in those days. The Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique seized the uneasiness at the furious anti-U.S., anti-"government" action of the students and people, even ban their folklore game for academic studies in an attempt to block their struggle. [Text] [SK280425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 28 Jul 82]

WEDDING CEREMONIES CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--"The Democratic Justice Party," the private political party of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, is now working out a "plan for encouraging sound wedding ceremonies," according to a report. It stipulates that the puppet national assemblymen and the "high-ranking officials" of the puppet government should not preside over a wedding ceremony, halls of "government" and public offices, not ceremony halls, should be used for the ceremonies, and "joint wedding ceremonies" should be encouraged. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has become the target of bitter curses and denunciation by the South Korean people for the scandals that have been uncovered one after another, among them the financial scandal in which he misappropriated hundreds of millions of won, hand in glove with his wife's relatives. To evade the denunciation of the people, driven to the wall, his clique set in motion their subsidized mass media in propagandizing their "uprightness" and are now talking nonsense about "sound wedding ceremonies," as if they are concerned for eliminating vain formalities and ceremonies. [Text] [SK290440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 29 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/358

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT

SK230023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will fly into Seoul August 5 for a three-day official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday.

Accompanied by his wife and three other officials, Cheysson will be the first French foreign minister to visit Seoul since the emergence of the French Socialist Government in May last year.

During his stay here, Cheysson will have business talks with Foreign Minister Yi and other ranking government officials on increased political and economic cooperation between the two countries. They are also expected to conduct an analytical study of the current world situation in connection with its effect on the interests of their states.

A Foreign Ministry press release said: "Cheysson's Seoul visit will provide an occasion to further promote amicable and cooperative ties between the two states, which had already been consolidated by former French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet's Seoul trip in April last year and his then Korean counterpart No Sin-yong's Paris visit last February."

High on the agenda in the forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting will be an overall review of the possibility of cross-recognition of the two Koreas by Western and Eastern powers with regard to a French move to recognize Pyongyang.

Other topics likely to be brought up in the high-level talks will be a close evaluation of the current situation on the Korean Peninsula, particularly the Seoul-initiated unification formula and Pyongyang's refusal to accept it.

Minister Yi will brief Cheysson on Seoul's peace formula, highlighted by President Chon Tu-hwan's latest peace idea for democratic unification through national reconciliation.

French participation in such multi-million-dollar projects as the construction of an ultra-high-speed railway system between Seoul and Taejon and atomic power stations will also be among the main issues to be taken up in the meetings.

Taking advantage of Cheysson's Seoul visit, Korea and France will discuss the promotion of cultural exchanges and cooperative relations in technical know-how and joint venture by businesses from both sides.

Cheysson's Seoul visit may contribute to increasing substantial cooperative ties to give more benefits to both sides in view of the fact that his trip will be followed by a similar one by other ranking officials from Paris possibly in September--External Trade Minister Michel Jobert and Socialist Sen. Philippe Machefer, who is concurrently an assistant for foreign affairs to President Francois Mitterrand.

Diplomatic sources did not rule out the possibility of debate about a Seoul visit by President Mitterrand in the upcoming foreign ministers' talks.

CSO: 4120/356

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH SRI LANKAN VISITOR

SK230755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--Sri Lanka's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Tyronne Fernando called on South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok here Friday to discuss matters of mutual concern for about 30 minutes.

Yi explained to the Sri Lankan official Seoul's efforts for a peaceful unification of the Korean Peninsula, including President Chon Tu-hwan's January 22, 1982 proposal for the talks between top leaders of South and North Korea to solve Korean matters directly.

Fernando replied that he deeply understands South Korea's unification formula through the national reconciliation of the South and North.

He expressed the hope that many Korean private businesses will invest in free trade zones of his country to expand bilateral economic cooperation.

Fernando arrived in Seoul Thursday for a nine-day visit at the invitation of his South Korean counterpart No Chae-won.

During his stay here, the Sri Lankan visitor will pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and meet with other local government officials.

He is also scheduled to visit the state-run Korea Broadcasting System (KBS) and inspect industrial sites, including the Pohang Iron and Steel Co., factories on the southeast coast and the Daewoo shipyard in Okpo on the south coast.

Fernando will tour the truce village of Panmunjom on the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea before leaving Korea July 30.

CSO: 4120/356

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BUSINESS LEADERS TO ACCOMPANY CHON ON AFRICAN TOUR

SK280120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] On the occasion of the upcoming tour by President Chon Tu-hwan of Africa and Canada, 37 Korean business dignitaries including the top officials of the four major business organizations are expected to fly into the areas to perform commercial activities.

According to informative sources at business organizations yesterday, the business "envoys," among them a bevy of corporate chairmen and presidents, will sound out the possibility of merchandise and construction exports, joint business ventures and the participation in natural resources development there.

President Chon is scheduled to embark on his five-nation, 15-day state visit on August 17. The four African countries included in the presidential itinerary are Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal in that order.

As part of the wholesale plan to seek expansion of private-level economic cooperations with those parts of the world, a group of influential businessmen will first go to Zaire on August 11 to discuss the establishment of a bilateral economic cooperation committee with their counterparts there.

Among other business organizations, it was learned, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) and the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) have taken the lead in organizing the visiting plans.

The KCCI made the list of the Korean visitors to the African region, while the FKI organized the Canada-visiting party. As a result, it has been decided that 24 business leaders including the chiefs of the four organizations will be teamed up for the African visit and 22 including the four chiefs for the Canadian trip.

If the duplication is excluded, a total of 37 heavyweight businessmen are going to engage themselves in business pursuit in parallel with the presidential overseas travel.

Meanwhile, during his visit to Seoul early June, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire invited Korean industrialists to visit his country. The Zairean visit by the four business-organization chiefs and several others, slated for August 11-14, is being made at this invitation.

Before leaving home, the business team is also to get together with officials of the Economic Planning Board and the ministries of agriculture and fisheries, commerce and industry, and construction. In the meetings, they are expected to talk about the possible obstacles and other matters concerning the private business activity in those foreign countries.

Among the business delegates are KCCI President Chon Su-chang; FKI chairman Chong Chu-yong; chairman of the Korean Traders Association (KTA) Sin Pyong-hyon; president of the Korea Federation of Small Business (KFSB) Yu Ki-chong; Yi Tae-ho, president of the Export-Import Bank of Korea; Kim Sok-won, chairman of the Ssangyong group; Pae Chong-yol, chairman of the Hanyang group; Cho Chung-hun, chairman of the Hanjin group; Choe Chong-hyon, chairman of the Sunkyong group; Choe Chong-hwan, chairman of the Samwhan Corp.; Kim Wu-chung, chairman of the Daewoo group; Yi Kyun-hu, deputy chairman of the Samsung group; Cho Sok-nae, chairman of the Hyosung group; Pak Tae-chun, chairman of Pohang Iron and Steel Co.; and Song Nak-chung, president of Korea Electric Power Corporation.

CSO: 4120/356

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISION

Revision Criticized

SK240206 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Japanese Textbooks"]

[Text] The compilation of a school textbook is something which is essentially left to the discretion of a country's government and other relevant authorities in making it suit the national goals and education policy.

But the situation becomes somewhat different when the country happens to be a one-time colonial or aggressive military power and the text refers to its past performance in relation to former "victim" nations, because it inevitably has international implications.

Falling in this latter category is a recent controversy over the contents of history and social studies textbooks for Japanese high schools, which has emerged as a sensitive issue not only in Japan itself but also in Korea, China and other Asian countries having bitter experience with Japan during the first half of the century.

The issue has come into the limelight because the Japanese Government authorities re-edited part of scripts written by Japanese scholars from the textbooks in such a way as to obscure if not conceal or justify Japan's past colonialism and militarism.

Such instances reportedly include references, among many other things, which paraphrased Japan's aggressions against Korea and China as "advances" and Korea's independence movement of 1919 as "riots" while deleting a portion of the original script about the massive forceful drafts of Korean and Chinese laborers during World War II and diluting the description of "military police rule" imposed in Korea.

It is understandable that a government tends to be hesitant to divulge its nation's shameful past--more so in textbooks for young students at secondary schools.

Nonetheless, for the foreign nations which experienced Japan's brutal militarism in one form or another, the revisions effected by government

authorities can well be taken as implying Japanese attempts to distort history, covering up disgraceful yet salient parts of that nation's immediate past.

Already afoot in some Asian countries are fears as to what will be the future behavior of the Japanese younger generation ignorant of ugly and disasterous aspects of their contemporary history, which they might accept as inevitable, if not justifiable, developments in the course of their country's growth.

The timing of the re-editing also appears to be incisive. It came amid rising trends in Japan of political conservatism and reverting to the old days of its heyday.

Only earlier this month, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party disclosed a draft designed to revise the existing Japanese peace constitution in an important step toward Japan's full-scale rearmament--a move that aroused alarm and concern in many an Asian country.

We have no intent to interfere in or dictate another nation's domestic affairs. However, we have every right to express serious concern, together with demands for correction, to matters which are related to our own past and vital to the promotion of international understanding and good neighborly relations--and also possibly affecting, however remotely, the future regional and global order.

In this connection, it is well worth pointing out that Japan itself has established a government-subsidized "international society for educational information" in its effort to influence textbook publishers in foreign countries to depict Japan more accurately or to meet its taste.

The Japanese authorities are called on to take prompt remedial steps in the textbook controversy not only to teach factual and accurate history to their students but also to pave the way for international amity and peace.

Distortion Protest

SK230108 Seoul THE KOREAN HERALD in English 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government yesterday said that it had no intention of beautifying its history involving Korea and China in its recent scrutiny of Japanese school textbooks.

It represents the first official response of the Japanese Government to growing move of Korea and China to protest against distorted content of some Japanese school textbooks on Japan's invasion in the 1930s.

Parliamentarians' Comment

SK240924 Seoul YONHAP in English 0916 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 24 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union will demand the rectification of alleged factual distortion of past Japanese-Korean colonial relations as is contained in the forthcoming edition of Japanese high school history books, Korean members of the union announced Saturday. The demand is expected to be put forward to the Japanese side of the union early next week at the earliest, the lawmakers said.

The announcement followed a meeting of senior Korean officers of the union including Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, Korean-side chairman of the association.

Rep. Pak Kwon-hom, chairman of the union's cultural affairs committee, said Korean lawmakers also plan to raise the issue during the union's general meeting in Tokyo in early September. He said it had been agreed at the union's general meeting last year that the union would raise a cultural fund partly to finance the correction of factual errors in Japanese history textbooks which affect Korea.

In another move, the Civil Rights Party, a minority political party, issued a statement denouncing the distortion of historical facts by the Japanese and said the party would stake the honor of the Korean people on the matter and watch Japan's future moves.

Japanese authorities reportedly justified Japan's colonial rule of Korea from 1910 to 1945 and distorted other historical facts regarding Japan's past relations with its Asian neighbors including Korea in the new edition of textbooks to be used for Japanese high school students, starting next April.

This has triggered an uproar in the Korean press, and the National Assembly, the country's one-house parliament, plans to convene its culture and information committee to probe the matter.

Textbook Issue Meetings

SK250354 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Foreign Ministry instructed the Korean Embassy in Tokyo yesterday to look into the controversial remarks made by Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa and director-general of the National Land Agency Yujiyasu Matsuno.

The ministry also told the embassy to report changes in Japanese history textbooks, which were believed to have distorted the Korea-Japan historical relations.

A senior ministry official said that controversial remarks by some Japanese Government officials and distorted historical facts were feared to adversely affect the relations between the two neighboring countries.

Meanwhile, the major political parties are considering convening special sessions of the foreign affairs and the education-cultural committee of the National Assembly to deal with disputes caused by the Japanese side.

The majority and minority parties are to hold a meeting of their floor leaders early this week to discuss the opening of the extraordinary sessions of the parliamentary panels.

Japanese Official Comment

SK250406 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Japanese Government's official words and comments by some cabinet members concerning the reactions of Korea and China to the projected revision of Japanese history textbooks are heating up criticism among the social and scholarly circles here.

Yi Hyong-chong, chairman of the National History Compilation Committee, said yesterday that "no Japanese historian or educator would have the blunt nerve to deny that Japan's annexation of Korea as an invasion."

"What is the definition of 'invasion' if snatching the sovereignty of Korea by killing its patriots and soldiers does not constitute invasion?" he asked:

Kim said that some Japanese officials were trying to turn their faces away from historical facts by commenting that public opinion against the contents of the Japanese textbooks was "interference in internal affairs."

The criticism here was fueled by remarks by Japanese Education Minister Heji Ogawa and director-general of the National Land Agency Yukiyasu Matsuno, which were reported by major Japanese newspapers and were quoted by Korean media correspondents in Tokyo.

Minister Ogawa was reported to have discussed the new contents of history textbooks with Motofumi Makieta, chairman of the Japanese schoolteachers' union, at the minister's office Friday afternoon.

In the meeting, the head of the teachers' union was reported to have called for the revision of the controversial parts, noting that the "distorted descriptions" were causing diplomatic problems involving Korea and China.

The education minister, according to Japanese press reports, maintained that the history textbooks were compiled in a "fair and neutral manner" and termed the Korean and Chinese criticisms "unreasonable."

Minister Okawa was quoted as having described the foreign criticism as "interference in internal affairs," but he later denied in a press conference that he had used such an expression.

He told reporters that "I never uttered such words. I'm a prudent man, as you may see." He made a personal attack on Makieta, saying "I don't want to meet a liar like chairman Makieta."

Meanwhile, Minister Matsuno of the National Land Agency was said to have told the education minister Friday before a cabinet meeting that Korean "demands on the contents of Japan's history textbooks could possibly be regarded as interference in internal matters."

"We will be in trouble if we do not face such a move with resolve," the daily ASAHI SHIMBUN quoted him as saying.

He reportedly told a press conference later that Korean history textbooks "seem to contain errors. For instance, Korea determines Japan's annexation of the country as invasion but I'm doubtful if they are right considering Korea's internal situation at that time."

In reaction to these remarks by Japanese cabinet members, leading social figures expressed alarm and worry over the future of relations between the two nations.

"It arouses fear of a resurgence of Japanese imperialism, which had been hidden after the defeat in World War II but was apparently fertilized by its economic success," commented Kim In-suk, principal of Kyonggi High School in Seoul.

Choe Yong-hui, former chairman of the National History Compilation Committee, said falsifying history in textbooks would cultivate prejudice among the growing generation and "sow horrible seeds damaging the future relations" between the two countries.

The historian recalled the efforts by the Japanese Foreign Ministry at the time of the Unyo-Maru incident in 1875 to justify Japan's military action against Korea.

"There is a striking resemblance between the remarks by then Japanese Foreign Minister Terashima made to foreign diplomats in Tokyo at that time and Friday's comments by Minister Matsuno," Choe said.

The Japanese intention for the invasion of Korea was well testified by the diary of the skipper of the Unyo-Maru, Yashika Inoue, he said.

The controversy can best be settled when historians of the two countries meet and discuss what is right and what is wrong, he suggested.

Choe Il-nam, a novelist, said the present controversy reminded him of "the double character of the Japanese."

"When the Japanese made the so-called 'peace constitution' we had an expectation that Japan was now emerging as a model of peace-loving democratic state.

"We were wholly mistaken and signs awakening us from the illusion are now appearing one after the other," he said.

Lawmakers Criticize

SK260218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, July 26 (YONHAP)--Leading Korean lawmakers of both the ruling and opposition camps have denounced the "distortion" of historical facts in a forthcoming edition of a Japanese high school textbook, and have voiced concern that the defense of the textbook by Japanese cabinet ministers could damage Korean-Japanese relations.

Parliamentary sources said Monday floor leaders of major political parties will meet early this week to convene the assembly foreign relations and culture and information committees to address the matter.

In another action, the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union has decided to raise the issue during a preliminary meeting in Tokyo Wednesday for the union's general meeting slated for September.

Rep. Pak Kwon-hom, Seoul-side chairman of the union's social and cultural committee, said Japanese cabinet ministers' remarks last week in defense of the factual errors were "unfortunate" to both countries.

Rep. Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the Democratic Korea Party, Korea's leading minority party, called on Japanese authorities to adhere to historical facts, while Rep. Kim Han-son of the Korea National Party said the factual distortion, coupled with the "nonsense" uttered by Japanese cabinet ministers, raises basic questions about Japan's attitude regarding the ongoing Seoul-Tokyo negotiations over Korea's request for Japanese loans.

The controversy is also triggering an outcry in the local press and academic community.

Prof. Son Po-ki of Yonsei University, a noted historian, urged Japan to renounce its "antiquated" penchant for invasion, and said Korean-Japanese relations would hinge on whether Japan accepts facts as they are.

Historian Choe Yong-hui said the factual falsification in Japanese textbooks would prejudice Japan's young generation, and may cause a serious deterioration of the future relations between the two neighbors.

Prof. Kim Yoong-tok of Chung-ang University said he was concerned that such a move may have been motivated by Japan's desire to restore military imperialism.

In the revised edition of the high school textbook, planned for use beginning next April, Japanese authorities have reportedly justified Japan's colonial rule of Korea (1910-1945), and distorted other historical facts relating to Japan's past relations with its Asian neighbors, including Korea and China.

Pertinent Japanese cabinet ministers have come out in defense of the book, and Yukiyasu Matsuno, state minister in charge of the National Land Agency, has said that he questions Korea's claim that Japan's colonization of Korea was an invasion.

DKP Urges Government Protest

SK260255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0246 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 26 Jul (YONHAP)--The Democratic Korea Party (DKP), South Korea's leading minority party, Monday urged the government to demand the correction of "factual distortions" in a new edition of a Japanese high school textbook.

In a statement, the DKP said the Korean Government should strongly protest the book, and the Japanese Government should correct the errors and "heal the wound" inflicted on the Koreans during the 35 years of Japanese colonial rule of Korea.

"How can we expect Korean-Japanese friendship to flourish when the Japanese call the March 1, 1919 independence movement (a major nationalist uprising of the Korean people during Japan's colonial rule of the country from 1910-1945) a 'riot' and justify its past colonial invasions?" asked the statement. "We hope that the distortion is not part of a plot to justify Japan's military imperialism of the past for its future generations," it said.

Korea League Protests

SK280109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Rep. Kim Yun-hwan, a vice chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League for the Seoul side, left for Tokyo yesterday to convey the league's written protest to the Japanese side in connection with the recent controversy over the Japanese distortion of history concerning Korea-Japan relations.

In the protest sent to the league's Japanese side chairman Ken Yasui, Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, the Seoul side chairman, urged that Japan correct the twisted historical facts and its ministers cancel their absurd remarks justifying the historical distortion.

During his stay in Japan, Rep. Kim will contact Japanese leaders from all walks of life to explain the Korean people's feeling about the Japanese scheme in detail.

"I will also ask them to make efforts for the correction of the distortion of historical facts in the textbooks and for the cancellation of the ministers' reckless remarks," he revealed.

Meanwhile, the league's Seoul side plans to discuss the binational issue in the league's annual general meeting to be held in Tokyo on September 7, adopting it as an official agenda item.

ROK-Japan on Textbook

SK290759 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jul (YONHAP)--As the first step taken by the South Korean Government towards Tokyo over the "textbook controversy," the Korean Embassy in Tokyo has raised the issue with the Japanese Foreign Ministry, it was learned here Thursday.

Sources at the Foreign Ministry said Yi Sang-chin, minister and deputy chief of mission at the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, visited Akidance Kiuchi, director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Asian affairs bureau, to "feel out Tokyo's intention" regarding the matter Wednesday, and was told by the Japanese official that the Japanese Foreign Ministry acknowledges that the textbooks in question contained "problems."

Kiuchi further said that Japan's Foreign Ministry does not want the controversy to be aggravated, according to the sources, who declined to be identified.

Meanwhile, it appears that the Korean Government is dealing with the matter with a wait-and-see attitude hoping to avert a possible diplomatic row with Tokyo over the issue.

Korean officials said privately that Korea will withhold strong actions pending further moves by the Japanese Government but did not rule out stepped-up countermeasures in case Tokyo fails to respond positively to Seoul's concerns.

Factual distortions regarding Japan's past colonial rule of Korea in the revised editions of Japanese high school textbooks have triggered mounting public indignation in Korea.

Historians To Ease Row

SK291018 Seoul YONHAP in English 0936 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's leading historians Thursday launched a private campaign aimed at correcting the alleged distortions of historical facts in Japanese school textbooks.

Amid fears that the issue will escalate into a major diplomatic row between the two countries, scholars representing the country's historical societies met in Seoul to discuss ways to solve the matter on an academic level.

To press for corrections of the "distortions," the participants focused their discussion on the possibility of mutual exchanges with their Japanese counterparts and the collection of data concerning changes in historical descriptions in Japanese textbooks since the end of World War II.

A spokesman for the historians said a proposal for a joint effort to correct the books with Japanese historians would also be considered.

Besides Thursday's meet, a public hearing on the controversial textbooks is scheduled for Friday in Seoul, which historians, teachers and college students will attend.

Sources here said the heated concern of the South Korean people over the alleged falsifications will accelerate the movement to correct the books.

According to historians, new editions of Japanese high school textbooks distorted historical facts regarding the Japanese invasion and annexation of Korea as well as events during its colonial rule from 1919 to 1945.

They said the previous editions stated "Japan created a collision of its warship in 1875, and under the excuse of this incident, Japan forced Korea to open its ports."

The new editions, however, say: "The collision took place because of Korea's bombardment of Japanese ships and the collision eventually made Korea open its ports."

The Japanese annexation of Korea was described in the old texts as Japan "invaded" Korea, but in the new editions, the word "invaded" has been replaced by "advanced."

In addition, the Koreans' nationwide independence movement of March 1, 1919, previously described as "a resistance for independence," is now referred to as "a riot."

Regarding the Japanese colonial government's 1919 land survey that empowered the Japanese to assume ownership of virtually all land in Korea, the new editions said "the Koreans lost their right for land," instead of the previous editions' description reading "the Japanese imperialists exploited lands of Koreans."

The Japanese suppression of religious freedom in colonial Korea and compulsory worship at Japanese Shinto shrines forced on Koreans were described in the old editions as "Koreans were forced to worship at Shinto shrines," but that has been changed to "Koreans were encouraged to worship at Shinto shrines" in the new editions.

The 1938 Japanese ban on the use of the Korean language in Korea has been rephrased as "the Korean and Japanese languages were used simultaneously," in the new texts. During the same period, the adoption of Japanese names was also forced on Koreans, but the new editions have replaced the word "forced" with "encouraged."

The forced draft of Koreans into the Japanese army or work force, including young women for the "entertainment" of Japanese soldiers, particularly during World War II, has been rephrased as "the Koreans were mobilized."

Historians said the draft of Korean laborers began in 1939, and statistics up to August 15, 1945, showed that 4,146,098 persons were assigned in Korea and 1,259,933 in Japan.

ROK, PRC Protests

SK290140 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo--The Japanese Education Ministry plans to explain to the Republic of Korea and mainland China the way Japanese textbooks are screened and the background of the alleged distortion of facts in the new Japanese history textbooks in a couple of days.

The ministry explanation is coming in accordance with a directive by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that the textbook controversy should not be developed to a diplomatic issue and based on a cabinet decision Tuesday which called for due explanation by Japan to the two foreign countries.

The Japanese Government has emphasized that it will appropriately take into account the criticism by Korea and China. This would mean that Japan may correct the distortions in the screening next time.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said that Japan has explained the background of the rewrite of the history textbooks to the Korean Embassy here. The explanation was made at the request of Korea which was a Japanese colony for 368 years until 1945.

Korea, extremely critical of the way the books depict the role of Japan in the peninsula, has unofficially asked Japan to correct the revision through a Republic of Korea-Japanese parliamentary group.

North Korea, now a communist state which has no diplomatic relations with Japan, has also sternly criticized the rewrite of Japanese history.

Japan also promised a quick reply to China's official protest against the controversial revision of Japanese history textbooks which sweetens the role of the Japanese military in China before and during World War II.

Kiichi Miyazawa, chief cabinet secretary and government spokesman, told reporters Japan would explain through diplomatic channels the system of screening textbooks for Japan's high schools.

He said the explanation would also show how they describe the establishment of relations between Japan and China in 1972 as well as the peace and friendship treaty signed in 1978.

CSO: 4120/356

BRIEFS

ROK, INDONESIA OIL PROJECT--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--Korea and Indonesia are expected to drill four wells in a search for offshore oil off the coast of Indonesia's West Madura beginning sometime in August, it was learned here Friday. The drilling project will be conducted jointly by Kodeco Energy, a Korean petroleum prospecting company, and the National Indonesian Oil Co. The two companies have chosen the four sites based on data obtained from a seismic survey conducted last year, an energy-resources ministry official said. According to the official, it will take the concessionaires eight months to complete the project--two months for each shaft. Kodeco estimates oil reserves in the area of 3.1 billion barrels, and expects that 660 million barrels of crude oil, 20 percent of the total estimate, will be commercially exploitable. The state-run Korea Institute of Energy and Resources, however, which analyzed the seismic survey results, estimated the oil reserves at 400 to 500 million barrels, saying that each shaft will produce an average of 20 million barrels of crude in 24 anticlinal structures. [Text] [SK230204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT 23 Jul 82]

ENVOYS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--President Chon Tu-hwan expressed satisfaction yesterday with the steady promotion of Korea's cooperative ties in political, economic, and cultural fields respectively with Malaysia, Colombia and Ecuador. The chief executive referred to their amicable relations when he received letters of credence from three new envoys assigned to Korea--Malaysian Amb. Abdul Majid bin Mohamed, Colombian Amb. Norberto Merales Ballesteros and Ecuadorian Amb. Augusto Perez Anda--in separate ceremonies at Chong Wa Dae. Amb. Abdul Majid, in presenting his credentials to President Chon, said that he looked forward to further consolidating the happy state of cooperative relations that subsisted between the two countries. The Colombian ambassador said that close cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Colombia in a common quest for freer lives and development was acutely needed. The Ecuadorian envoy said that the unification of Korea should be realized on a peaceful and gradual basis. [Text] [SK230024 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/356

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' DENOUNCES U.S. IMPERIALISM

SK231130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with an article denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

Already more than one century ago, the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally intruded our country up to the vicinity of Pyongyang by sailing the Taedong River upstream aboard the pirate ship "USS Shermann," and committed all manner of brutalities, killing Korean people right and left, to earn our peoples deep-seated grudge, says the author of the article.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have committed barbaric murder of our people more openly after making their way into South Korea under the mask of "liberator," he says:

In Cheju Island alone the brutal U.S. imperialists slaughtered more than 70,000 people, or one quarter of the islanders; they committed the shocking atrocity of brutally massacring upwards of 109,000 South Korean people in 1949 alone.

Even according to a UP report on September 15, 1951, they had slaughtered one million defenceless people by that date in South Korea.

The barbaric murder of our people by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the three-year Korean war surpasses human imagination in its scale, brutality and hideousness.

By their indiscriminate bombing, they razed over 8,700 factory buildings and industrial establishments, over 600,000 houses, above 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and welfare facilities in the northern half of Korea to reduce towns and villages to ruins and destroyed hundreds of thousands of people by most brutal methods of murder in war history and by use of such mass destruction weapons as bacteriological bombs and chemical weapons.

They committed the thrice-cursed barbarity of murdering more than 35,380 people in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, or one-third of the county population, by brutal methods during their temporary occupation of the northern half of Korea.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialist aggressors, keeping South Korea under their occupation, have committed without hesitation such barbarities as killing defenceless people by shooting, beating and running cars over, the article continues:

Even according to a good deal understated figures of the South Korean press, the brutalities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea during one year from February 1967 to January 1968 came somewhere above 1,900 cases.

Today when the waves of struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism are raging over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are supplying modern destruction weapons to the South Korean puppets and openly encouraging them to the suppression of the people in an attempt to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea at any cost.

U.S. imperialism is our nation's sworn enemy who has imposed sufferings, misfortunes and calamities upon the Korean people through the century.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must give up their colonial rule over South Korea and get out of South Korea at once.

CSO: 4120/357

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAMASCUS SOLIDARITY MEETING MESSAGE TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK231122 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jul (KCNA)--A Damascus, Syria, meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held recently on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to a report.

The meeting adopted a message to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

It says: Your Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, are a great teacher and standard-bearer who has perfectly mastered the chuche idea and revolutionary theory founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song and is leading the Korean revolution and the world revolution to a brilliant victory.

All the miracles and changes in Korea are the fruition of the energetic activities and leadership of Your Excellency the dear leader.

We are convinced that no matter what machinations of aggression and permanent split the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys may resort to, Korea will certainly be reunified thanks to the chuche-based and outstanding guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and Your Excellency the dear leader.

In the future, too, we will actively support the struggle of the friendly Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea, frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, upholding the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The message sincerely wishes good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/357

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PRAISE FOR KIM CHONG-IL NOTED

SK250904 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--A Nepalese paper and a Kuwaiti magazine published articles introducing the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Nepalese paper ARPAN carried an article titled "His Excellency Dear Kim Chong-il Is a True Leader of the People With Boundlessly Noble Virtues," together with a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. It says:

His Excellency dear leader who has wholly succeeded the noble virtues of the great President Kim Il-song spares nothing for the people and the masses and finds great joy and happiness in devoting his all to the people.

All his thinking and activities are run through with warmest love for the people.

The paper writes about his love and care for lighthouse keepers on a solitary island and their children and the warm care he showed for the life of the workers of a mine when he visited there.

The Kuwaiti magazine AL KHALIJ in a recent issue says that in February this year the Korean people significantly celebrated the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is wisely guiding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers Party of Korea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The magazine notes that he is wisely leading all domains of politics, economy, culture and military.

He always consults with workers and peasants about state affairs, it says, and stresses:

He is making all efforts to realise the proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has conducted independent external activities by embodying the chuche idea founded by the great leader. In this course, it has opened diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries of the world and renders active support to the struggle of countries of the new-emerging forces.

The magazine prints photographs of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il giving an on-the-spot guidance to a construction site and to the Komdok Mine.

CSO: 4120/357

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AFRICAN OFFICIAL SENDS MESSAGE TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK280447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received a message of solidarity from Madirisha Juvenal, general secretary of the African regional committee for friendship and solidarity with Korean people and chairman of the Burundi committee for supporting Korea's reunification, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The message dated June 24 reads: On the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of solidarity with the Korean people, I have the honour of extending militant greetings to and expressing firm solidarity with you the dear leader in the name of the African regional committee for friendship and solidarity with Korean people, the Burundi committee for supporting Korea's reunification and of my own.

The U.S. imperialists are still occupying South Korea and running about feverishly to start a new war, far from drawing a proper lesson from their defeat in the Korean war.

We bitterly denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists who are bringing intolerable misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people and creating a grave danger to peace in Asia and the world.

We express full support to the new proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song, considering it to be a most realistic and fair proposal for saving the country and the nation and practically guaranteeing peace in Korea and the world.

We sternly denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who suppress defenceless people, running wild in the manoeuvres to provoke a new war and create "two Koreas" with the backing of outside forces.

We firmly believe that the courageous Korean people will surely drive away the U.S. imperialists and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of you the dear leader who most perfectly personifies the great idea, lofty virtues and superb art of leadership of the respected leader President Kim Il-song.

In conclusion we wholeheartedly wish you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification, the cherished national desire of the Korean people, and the promotion of world revolution.

CSO: 4120/357

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' OBSERVES PERUVIAN NATIONAL DAY

SK281514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article marking the independence day of Peru.

The article says that the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Peruvian people on this day. The author of the article continues:

The Peruvian people are striving for the independent development of the country under the slogan "Peru should be built by her people."

Big successes have been made in the endeavours of the Peruvian people for building a new life especially since President Fernando Belaunde Terry took office in July 1980.

Externally the Peruvian Government opposes aggression of all forms and supports the national-liberation struggle and develops friendly relations with all countries including Latin American countries on the principles of non-interference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty. It is also actively joining in the non-aligned movement and struggling to establish a new international economic order.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at successes achieved by the Peruvian people in the independent development of the country and in the building of a new life and express solidarity for their cause.

Though Korea and Peru are far away from each other with an ocean in between, they are linked by the bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past positions and present struggles for a new life.

Our people will make as ever positive efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Peruvian people in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The Korean people wish the Peruvian people greater success in their future struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4120/357

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESS OBSERVES EGYPTIAN HOLIDAY

SK231510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jul (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 30th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The July 23 revolution in Egypt which led to the overthrow of the reactionary Farouk dynasty was an event of a new turn in the history of her people. With the victory of the revolution, the Egyptian people broke with the old history of dependence and humiliation and embarked upon a worthy road of building a new society.

After the victory of the revolution the Egyptian people have achieved many successes in the struggle for a series of socioeconomic reforms and social progress.

Now, on this basis, they are accelerating the building of the national economy and national culture.

Stressing that the highest target facing the government is the recovery of economy, the Egyptian president recently declared that production would be boosted, agriculture be given the top priority and the state support to industry be increased.

From July 1, the Egyptian people entered into a new five year plan (1982-1986) for socioeconomic development. When this plan is carried out, the appearance of Egypt will have undergone noticeable changes.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Egypt are now developing.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Egyptian people on the 30th anniversary of their national holiday and wish them greater success in their building of a new life.

"30th Anniversary of July 23 Revolution" is the title of an article of MINJU CHOSON.

CSO: 4120/357

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AT INTERNATIONAL MEETING

SK250533 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Congratulatory speech by Omprakash Mantri, secretary general of the All-India Indo-Korean Friendship Society, at 25 June meeting held in Montreuil Paris, France, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the international liaison committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea--read by announcer]

[Excerpt] All of you may know well about dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, a great idealogue and theoretician. When I visited the DPRK, the Korean people were highly respecting him. The Korean friends and comrades told me that the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il was making every effort possible to achieve the cause of national reunification--the most urgent task for the Korean people.

For this reason, I suggest that this celebrating meeting send a message to dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, confirming its strong support and cooperation for this cause and wishing him a long life and good health.

Long life for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long life for dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il!

Long life for the international solidarity movement supporting reunification of Korea!

CSO: 4120/357

BRIEFS

SWISS PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 24 sent a message of greetings to Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation, on his 65th birthday. The message reads: Extending warm congratulations to Your Excellency on your 65th birthday, I wholeheartedly wish you good health and happiness. [Text] [SK241506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 24 Jul 82]

LIBERIAN OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 24 sent a message of greetings to Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council and commander-in-chief of the Republic of Liberia, on the occasion of the 135th anniversary of the independence of Liberia. The message reads: On the occasion of Liberia's 135th independence anniversary I warmly congratulate Your Excellency, the People's Redemption Council and government and people of Liberia on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself and take this opportunity to wish you and your people success in the efforts for the country's prosperity. [Text] [SK252235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 25 Jul 82]

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries will further expand and develop in various domains in the future, the message wishes the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister success in his work. [Text] [SK240820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 24 Jul 82]

POLISARIO FRONT MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received a solidarity message from Bachir Mustapha Sayed, deputy secretary general of the POLISARIO Front, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The message dated July 6 reads: The world people observe a solidarity month every year to support the courageous Korean people in their cause of justice. The Korean people are making great successes in all social domains including economy and continue to struggle for national reunification. I believe that the solidarity extended by the world people will encourage the Korean people's struggle. The people of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and the Saharan People's Liberation Army, its armed forces, are grandly observing the month of solidarity with the Korean people. I take this opportunity of expressing once again my firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the removal from South Korea of all the bases of the U.S. imperialists, the chief obstable to the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Availing myself of this historic opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you good health and a long life and the friendly Korean people progress and prosperity. With noble fraternal considerations. [Text] [SK261038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 26 Jul 82]

SYRIAN MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a solidarity message from Major General Fawaz Surhan, chief of the general staff of the Syrian People's Army, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. The message dated June 30 reads: I have the honor of extending my warmest congratulations and militant greetings to you the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great sun of the future, on the occasion of the month of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle. You the dear leader are wisely leading the struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea, accomplishing the sacred national cause of the country's reunification and building a rich and powerful socialist country. The revolutionary struggle of the Korean people and the world people will certainly end in victory thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you the dear leader a long life in good health for the reunification of Korea and the eternal happiness of the fraternal Korean people. [Text] [SK271026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 27 Jul 82]

ENVOY IN MEXICO--Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--Yi In-chun, ambassador of our country to Mexico, on July 16 paid a farewell call on Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the host country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey friendly greetings of the Mexican Government and people and his own to respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Mexico and Korea. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK280049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 27 Jul 82]

NEW INDIAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--Yu Tae-sop, ambassador of our country to India, July 23 paid a visit to Giani Zail Singh to congratulate him on his election as Indian president, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and said that he held respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song in highest esteem. I hope that you will convey my respect, friendly sentiments and warm greetings to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, he said. He extended deep thanks, in the name of the Indian Government and the entire Indian people, to his excellency president who greatly values friendship with the Indian people. He sincerely wished respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. He expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between India and Korea and declared that he would make all efforts for further developing these relations in the future. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK280045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 27 Jul 82] Pyongyang, 26 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on July 25 sent a message of greetings to Giani Zail Singh upon his assumption of office as president of the Republic of India. The message reads: I warmly congratulate Your Excellency on your assumption of office as president of the Republic of India on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish Your Excellency great successes in your work for country's prosperity. [Text] [SK252233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 25 Jul 82]

ENVOY MEETS MOZAMBICAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 29 Jul (KCNA)--Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel met on July 18 Korean ambassador to his country Kang Su Myong, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. We, he declared, support the reunification of Korea, the stand of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique (FRELIMO) and the Mozambican Government is always firm. We recognize only one Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In conclusion he expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly relations between Mozambique and Korea. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion was a member of the permanent political committee of the FRELIMO who is secretary in charge of the party's economic policy. [Text] [SK290012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 28 Jul 82]

PRC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Jul (KCNA)--The Chinese song and dance delegation headed by Zhou Weizhi, first vice-minister of culture of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on July 27 by train. It was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and arts; Choe Yong-hwa,

vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts, and other personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. The Ministry of Culture and Arts arranged a banquet for the delegation at the People's Palace of Culture in the evening. Minister of Culture and Arts Yi Chang-son and head of the delegation Zhou Weizhi made speeches at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK280045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 27 Jul 82]

EGYPTIAN OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Dr. Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din, prime minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 23 revolution, the national holiday of the Egyptian people. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two countries will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wishes the Egyptian prime minister greater success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK232220 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 23 Jul 82]

POLISH OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 24 Jul (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Stefan Olszowski upon his appointment as foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic. Expressing the belief that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, the message wishes the Polish foreign minister new success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK240342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 24 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/358

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

REPORT OF BREZHNEV REMARKS ON LEBANON

SK252245 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--The July 21 issue of the Soviet paper PRAVDA published the answers of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev to the questions of this paper on the situation in Lebanon, according to a report.

He said that Israel is continuing its brigandish aggression because it is backed by the United States.

He further said: It is necessary, in the first place, that Israel and the U.S.A. should abide by the decision of the U.N. Security Council on the termination of aggression against the sovereign state of Lebanon and on an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops.

But speaking of the most urgent matter, it is necessary that the siege of Beirut by the Israeli troops be lifted.

We, of course, will categorically object against the appearance of American troops on the Lebanese soil, he said, and declared: The problem of the Middle East can be resolved only as a result of collective efforts of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

CSO: 4120/357

BRIEFS

CHINA PUBLISHES PLA HISTORY--Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--"Brief History of the Chinese People's Liberation Army" has been published in China on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the CPLA, according to a XINHUA report. The book deals with the brilliant historical course of the CPLA which has grown in strength and won victory under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and with its contribution to the Chinese people's cause of liberation, to the great socialist motherland and to world peace. It also introduces the achievements in the building of the army over the past 50 odd years, successes achieved in building a modern and regular revolutionary army particularly after the third plenary meeting of the eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. [Text] [SK252255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 25 Jul 82]

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END

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FOREIGN FUNCTIONS SUPPORT DCRK PROPOSAL

SK300428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA)--The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was fully supported in different countries of the world during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

A meeting of solidarity with the Korean people was held at the "Autoput Boratstboye Rinstobo 82" youth voluntary labor corps in Catlanobo of Skopie, Yugoslavia.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito were hung on the background of the meeting wall.

Speaking at the meeting the head of the corps said that the Yugoslav people and youth express full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful unification of the country.

He further said:

The new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea in October 1980 is of historic significance.

We fully support this proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A meeting of officers and men of three services of Madagascar was held at the Ibato Army House in Antananarivo and meetings of solidarity with the Korean people were held in Ambatolampi and Aribunimamu counties, Antananarivo Province.

Hung on the platforms were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

The commander of the Ibato naval and air base extended warmest greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the name of the entire officers and men of the three services of Madagascar.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have no ground to stay on in Korea, the speaker stressed that the United States should withdraw from South Korea immediately and unconditionally, taking along its aggression armed forces and lethal weapons.

The Malagasy people and soldiers believe that, as long as there is the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear leader, the Korean people will force the aggressors to pull out and reunify the split country, he said.

The speaker expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification and loudly shouted the slogan "long live the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo!"

A meeting supporting the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held recently in Bridgetown under the co-sponsorship of the Barbados Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with Korean People and the Barbados group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the platform of the meeting hall.

Speeches were made by the chairman of the group and other personages.

A statement adopted at the meeting strongly demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, noting that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops' occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

It stressed that her reunification should be realised in such a way as to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Solidarity messages or letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings held in Yugoslavia and Ibato Army House in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the meetings held in counties of Antananarivo and Barbados.

CSO: 4120/362

S. KOREAN ECONOMY CONTROLLED BY U.S.

SK311029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Pyongyang 31 Jul (KCNA)--The "U.S. Agency for International Development in South Korea" installed in Seoul exercises control on the overall South Korean economy, executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression through such tools of economic aggression set up in South Korea as the "South Korea-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee" and the "South Korea-U.S. Joint Investment Committee."

A South Korean paper pointed out that the "South Korea-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee" under the control of this apparatus "shapes the basic policy line" of the South Korean economy, "examines all its financial and industrial plans in advance," "takes a hand in drafting the budget" of the puppet government, and "keeps unrestricted and continued watch and exercises advisory right on its overall economic policy."

Since the end of their war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists have taken more than 5,000 traitorous elements to the United States and reared them as stooges for their economic aggression, whom they have implanted in various domains of the Korean economy as their placemen.

Thus even a trifling economic step cannot be enforced without a prior sanction of the U.S. imperialist master, but is executed only on his instructions.

The U.S. imperialists not only have the last say in the drafting of the "budget" and economic policy of the South Korean puppet government under the spurious cloak of "aid" but also build up the foundation of their colonial rule by rearing comprador capital through the sale of "aid" materials, constantly maintain the huge puppet army forces 700,000 strong, one man of which costing one-tenth of the cost for a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army, to use them as their cannon fodder. This is an open "secret" now.

Under the cloak of "direct investment" and "joint investment" the U.S. imperialists hurl their private monopoly capital into South Korea to directly control individual enterprises for colossal colonial super-profits.

The CALTEX Company, a U.S. oil monopoly which has made its way into South Korea, has infiltrated into the "Honam Oil Refinery" under the name of "joint

"investment" and squeezes a fabulous amount of colonial super-profits every year, controlling the overall management of the enterprise including production and sale.

More than 130 aggressive enterprises of such type of the U.S. imperialists have forced their way into the South Korean industrial domains, and 16 branch banks and over 100 commercial firms have made their appearance to penetrate deep into various economic domains and establish their control.

To cap it all, the agricultural production has gone totally bankrupt due to the forcible sale of U.S. surplus farm produce and above 80 percent of foreign trade is in the hands of the United States and other countries to serve as a lever for colonial plunder.

It is well known in fact that South Korea depends on the United States for copper, aluminium, scrap iron, etc., called major "strategic raw materials," as well as for raw cotton, leather, pulp and other raw materials for light industry, and a single day's suspension of their supply stops production and plunges economy into a big confusion.

With the rural economy devastated, more than 8 million tons of food grain were imported last year in South Korea, 90 percent of which is from the United States.

These facts indicate that the South Korean economy is thoroughly dependent on the U.S. imperialists and South Korea is an object of unbridled colonial plunder.

CSO: 4120/362

'KCNA' VERSION OF 'NODONG SINMUN' ON WALKER

SK010953 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0931 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang 1 Aug (KCNA)--U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker issued a "statement" a few days ago, claiming that the United States had "hoped" for the continuation of "negotiations" for "a lasting peace" since the conclusion of the armistice agreement in Korea and was "disappointed" at no progress towards "detente" in the Korean peninsula.

In this connection NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "Sophism of Shameless of Aggressor."

It says:

The socalled "statement" published by Walker is a deceptive one not worth a farthing, which only reverses black and white. His talk about "peace" and "detente" is a sophism of the shameless aggressor aimed to cover up the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and shift onto others its responsibility for heightened tension in Korea.

Today tension is being heightened and peace constantly jeopardized in Korea because the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea by force of arms and pursue the policy of aggression and war against our people, barring the reunification of Korea, the commentary notes, and says:

We have proposed time and again to the United States to have a dialogue between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the United States and to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

But the U.S. imperialists have answered our just proposal with keeping their aggression forces in South Korea as ever and frantically stepping up the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres to pose a grave threat to peace.

Owing to their war provocation manoeuvres against the Korean people, South Korea has turned into a dangerous powder magazine, the situation in the Korean peninsula has been aggravated to the highest pitch and the danger of war breaking out any moment created in our country.

Walker advertised the "U.S. policy" as if it were aimed at achieving "a lasting peace" in the Korean peninsula. The aggressors are talking about "peace" and "detente" while occupying others' land thousands of miles away from their mainland and persisting in the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres. This is, indeed, a shameless sophism.

The U.S. imperialists are putting up the signboard of "peace" and "detente" merely to mislead public opinion, block the influence of our proposal for peaceful reunification at home and abroad and, at the same time, encourage the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang to war and split and thus realise their aggressive design on Korea.

If they truly want to see a durable peace in Korea, they must accept our proposal on replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. How the United Stated will accept our proposal--this will be its clear answer to the question of war or peace.

The U.S. imperialists must ponder over this, renounce the anachronistic occupation policy and line of war and withdraw from South Korea without delay all their destructive weapons and aggression forces in accordance with the UN resolution.

CSO: 4120/362

KOREAN PAPER IN JAPAN EXPOSES TORTURES OF SOUTH

SK030514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang 3 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN"), exposed the puppet clique's brutal tortures conveying words of patriotic youth and students of South Korea who were imprisoned on charges of involvement in the so-called "Purim Case."

Yi Sang-nok, who was sentenced to seven years in prison at a murderous trial said:

On 21 July 1981, I was walked by two men least expected and taken into a painted room. Grim-looking men appeared and said: "If you are not obedient, you shall be thrown into the sea. We will not be called to account even if we kill you."

They put a sticking plaster on my eyes, bound my hands and feet and started clubbing and kicking me. At intervals of one hour, they clubbed me till night.

Sometimes I fell unconscious.

Screams ceaselessly came from neighbouring rooms where tortures started from morning.

Ko Ho-sok, who was also sentenced to seven years in prison said that for a few days after he was arrested by the puppet police he was hung upside down and beaten by a club so savagely that his whole body was bruised and injured.

He said:

Witnesses who were interrogated beforehand by the police and wrote "statements" testified in unison at the court that the "statements" were forged with threat, browbeating or beating. They were threatened even at court that they would be arrested if they did not act as ordered.

Song Se Gyong said:

I was taken on 31 July 1981 and brutalized by men in army working uniforms with the helves of picks and police truncheons.

When I resisted, they beat me so savagely that I almost lost consciousness. Such harsh tortures continued every day till mid-August.

My whole body was covered with dark red bruises and I could not sit or lie because of severe pains.

I complained repeatedly to the prosecutor, but he merely worked out "a protocol on investigation," copying after a false investigation report of the police.

As "confession," "police protocol," "protocol on investigation by the prosecution" and so on were illegally fabricated through tortures contrary to the fact. They are not valid as evidence.

CSO: 4120/362

JAPAN SOLIDARITY MEETING OPENS IN OSAKA

SK040025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo 2 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--A Japan-Korea youth solidarity meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Osaka on 25 July.

The meeting was attended by over 2,500 Japanese youth of all walks of life in Osaka.

A representative of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea made a speech first at the meeting on behalf of the sponsor.

Noting that the danger of nuclear war is increasing day by day in Korea owing to the nuclear war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, he called for more powerfully waging a movement demanding withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and supporting the reunification of Korea.

Then the meeting was addressed by Ikuo Hoshino, general secretary of the Japan Organising Committee of the International Youth Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Saying that the international youth conference will be of momentous significance in strengthening the movement for supporting Korea's reunification, he introduced the detail brisk progress of preparations for the conference.

A lecture was given at the meeting on the subject "The Present Situation of the Korean Peninsula and the Movement for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea."

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

The resolution demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and strongly denounces the military aid of the Japanese authorities to South Korea.

It expresses full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and calls for actively striving to make the international youth conference a success.

CSO: 4120/362

'MINJU CHOSON' SEES LOAN SCANDAL AS RUSE

SK031112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang 3 Aug (KCNA)--The demand of penalties for the accused in the big financial scandal by the South Korean puppet recently in Seoul and the drivel of traitor Chon Tu-hwan were no more than a ruse for creating the impression that they would strictly control the corruption of the privileged circles, declares MINJU CHOSON today.

The signed commentary titled "Shameless Masquerade" says:

The financial scandal is not a swindle case of such a nature as can be clinched by shifting the blame onto a few fries such as Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol Hui and sentencing them to prison terms of some years.

It was a large-scale case of swindle which traitor Chon Tu-hwan committed through his relatives to raise the political fund for his long-term office and secure fund for greasing the palms of his U.S. imperialist patrons.

Chang Yong-cha and Yi Chol-hui, whom the puppers sentenced to prison terms, advertising as the principal criminals in the financial scandal, were no more than the action party which merely carried out the instructions of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

It was traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who directly organised and commanded the scandal behind the scene and, therefore, the real criminal in the case is the traitor himself.

He put aside the money misappropriated through his wife's relatives as his private property and political fund of the Democratic Justice Party.

His hands soiled with dirty business, the traitor, with a guilty conscience, made desperate efforts to conceal his true color as the real criminal and cover up the truth of the case when the cat was let out of the bag.

This is patently proved by the fact that the trail was, from beginning to end, not one for digging down to the bottom of the financial scandal and punishing the real criminal, but one for exculpating traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the boss, from the blame for involvement in the case.

But, with no artifice, can traitor Chon Tu-hwan deceive or make a mockery of the people or evade the responsibilities as the mastermind of the scandal.

CSO: 4120/362

'KCNA' REPORTS ARREST OF S. KOREAN YMCA MEMBER

SK020845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang 2 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 30 July detained on charges of "contempt of state" Kim Chol-ki, a youth who called for the release of workers of the closed South Korean branch factory of the U.S. Control Data Company arrested while demanding a wage hike, according to a report.

Member of the Young Men's Christian Association of South Korea, the youth printed and scattered leaflets titled "The Stand of the Young Men's Christian Association on the Situation of the Control Data Company" on 23 July.

In the leaflet he demanded the prompt release of 13 arrested workers and refuted the unjust allegation of the company side that the struggle of its workers for existence was caused by someone's "agitation," saying that the "situation of the Control Data Company was wholly distorted."

But the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the dirty lacky of U.S. imperialism, brought the charges of "contempt of state" against the youth because his act touched the master on the raw.

CSO: 4120/362

'VRPR' CRITICIZES S. KOREAN ASSEMBLYMAN'S REMARK

SK301058 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 July, Yi Chong-chan, chairman of the National Assembly Steering Committee, now on a tour of the United States, addressed the opening session of the so-called 1st Korea-American Security Symposium on Security Strategies in Northeast Asia, held at the International Club in Washington. Complaining that the United States does not seem to regard military tension on the Korean peninsula as a regional matter, he clamored that the non-existent threat of southward invasion should be interpreted as a threat affecting the Asian and Pacific region.

These are traitorous and absurd remarks against the country and the nation with which the Chon Tu-hwan ring begs--under the pretext of the non-existent threat of southward invasion--the United States to station U.S. troops forever in South Korea, continue to build up military capabilities and strengthen military aid for the ring.

This shows that, in the long run, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to maintain its life as a colonial puppet as long as possible under the protection of the U.S. aggression forces by continually leaving South Korea in the hands of the United States as a colony and military base.

Yi Chong-chan's remarks against the country and nation more clearly establish the fact again that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a truculent pro-U.S., flunkeyist nation-seller.

To achieve peace and the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, we should expel the U.S. aggressors, who are obstructing our nation's cause for peaceful reunification in every way while illegally occupying this land for as long as 37 years. We should overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan nation-selling traitor who is begging the United States to strengthen the U.S. policy of occupying and making inroads into South Korea.

CSO: 4108/210

MEMORIAM TO DEAD WORKER BEING BUILT IN SOUTH

SK301127 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] It has been learned that a committee for building a memorial hall to the late Chon Tae-il—who burned himself to death on a street in front of the Pyonghwa market on 13 November 1970 by pouring gasoline over himself and kindling a fire while demanding improvement in working conditions and crying out that his life should not end to no avail—with the purpose of developing a labor movement and constructing a democratic society as well as inheriting the spirit of the late Chon, has been formed recently.

According to data which has been gathered, the chairman of this committee is Mrs Kong Tok-kwi, wife of President Yun Po-son. In a speech titled "Comrade Chon Tae-il's Life and Ideology," she points out as follows: His voice has bken growing louder and louder. Today, when 10-odd years have passed since his death, although his mother has been languishing in prison and his younger brother and his comrades have been detailed in prison and detention cells, his cry is creating a stir and is being echoed throughout the country.

His life, which was burning like a fire within his heart, has become a light of hope for the 8 million workers.

Comrade Chon Tae-il, a good-natured man who pursued justice in defiance of the hard-hearted reality! Comrade Chon Tae-il is not dead at all.

The circular letters issued by the committee for building a memorial hall for the late Chon Tae-il read as follows: 1. Purpose—the committee will build a memorial hall which can contribute to developing this country's labor movement and to constructing a democratic society, in memory of Comrade Chon Tae-il's spirit.

2. Organization--The committee will organize fund-raising subcommittees according to regions--cities, provinces and overseas--occupations and fields. The chairmen of the fund-raising subcommittees will become deputies to the central committee. The fund-raising subcommittees will be formed by more than 20 members.

CSO: 4108/210

'VRFR' DENOUNCES PENALTY IN U.S. CULTURAL CENTER ARSON CASE

SK030940 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 2 August, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique held an unjust, murderous trial for those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. It committed the fascist atrocity of demanding death or a heavy penalty by preposterously charging them with perpetrating acts of impure leftist students, committing crimes of urban guerrillas and so forth.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique demanded death for Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang, charging them with violating the national security law and the law on assembly and demonstration together with arson. Life sentences were demanded for five persons including Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hi, charging them with similar crimes. Rev Choe Ki-sik of the Wonju catholic Diocese faces a demanded 5 years in jail plus suspension of civil rights for 5 years on charges of violating the national security law and providing shelter for criminal offenders. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique also perpetrated the criminal act of demanding prison terms ranging from 3 years to 10 years for eight other persons including Pak Won-sik.

This is an open challenge to the masses at home and abroad who oppose unjust trial rackets for those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and demand the immediate and unconditional release of them. This is an intolerable criminal act running counter to the anti-U.S. aspiration of achieving independence. Sixteen persons, who were involved in the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and for whom the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique demanded death or heavy penalties, are patriots who performed just activities for national dignity and sovereignty, cherishing the aspiration for anti-U.S. national salvation. Their courageous acts, reflecting our masses' unanimous desire and will not to live any longer as slaves in a U.S. colony, are the eruption of indignation and resentment accumulated against the U.S. aggressors who have been forcing our masses into boundless misfortunes and disasters while acting as masters.

The persons involved in the arson said in the court that the authorities' statement that they were sympathizers to communists was a fabrication made

through torture. They stated that they set fire to the U.S. cultural center to inform the people at home and abroad of their protest against the United States, which is giving the pain of colonial slaves to them, illegally occupying Korea. Thus, they clarified their motives for arson and their anti-U.S. sentiment. They showed indignation against the U.S. aggressors for enforcing the tragedy of national division, occupying half of another's land across the ocean, for making Korea their colony and for committing massacre and plunder. Their indignation and resistance are wise and patriotic acts in every way.

Their struggle against the aggressors, reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean people to put an end to the occupation of South Korea by the United States and its colonial rule and to live independently, is just and should not be checked. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique arrested and bestially tortured them while waging a mean maneuver of fabricating their crimes in order to prosecute them. This is an intolerable crime that could not be perpetrated by anyone but such a filthy, fascist tyrant as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, an ugly stooge of the United States.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to threaten our masses aspiring for anti-U.S. independence by demanding dbath or heavy penalties for the detainees, charging them with unjust crimes. It is scheming to legalize its atrocious repression of patriotic forces. However, this is a wild fantasy.

Our masses' aspiration for independence is more powerful than the guns and bayonets. The fierce trend of anti-U.S. independence overflowing everywhere in Korea cannot be blocked by anything.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to win favor from the U.S. aggressors by punishing the patriotic forces, betraying the people and siding with outside forces. It is scheming to maintain its filthy life under their patronage. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop committing national treachery and should immediately cancel the unjust judgment against those involved in the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan. It should immediately and unconditionally release all of them. If the Chon Tu-hwan clique moves ahead with punishment for the patriotic masses who rose in the anti-U.S. struggle in defiance of the protest and denunciation by the people at home and abroad, it cannot escape a more miserable destiny than the many dictators who, while depending on outside forces to protect their lives, were overthrown after committing national treachery.

CSO: 4108/210

ANTI-U.S. LEAFLETS SCATTERED AROUND U.S. EMBASSY IN SEOUL

SK031308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Anti-U.S. leaflets reading, "The United States should apologize to the people for instigating murderer Chon Tu-hwan to demand death and heavy penalties for the patriots who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan! Go back to your home!" were found scattered around the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on the night of 2 August.

The handbills carried the following: "Students and citizens! Did you hear about the report that the lives of the patriots who dealt a hard blow to the aggressors and plunderers by burning the U.S. cultural center in Pusan are dangerous? How can we sit idle?" "Students and citizens! Do you know those who instigated to demand death and heavy penalties for the people who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan are none other than the United States!" "Let us drive out the yankee aggressors by rising up everywhere!"

Some leaflets warned by saying, "Our masses warn the United States once again. The United States should no longer enforce colonial and military rule over South Korea!" "The United States should not protect murdered Chon Tu-hwan!" "U.S. Ambassador to Korea Walker should apologize to the people for instigating Chon Tu-hwan to demand death and heavy penalties for the patriots who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and should return home!" "Our masses will not remain idle if you do not cancel the death and heavy penalties demanded for those who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and if you do not immediately release them!"

It is learned that such leaflets aroused sympathies of the citizens and students.

CSO: 4108/210

'VRPR' DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN PRESS CONFERENCE

SK031349 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] At a press conference on 31 July at Chinhae summer resort, Chon Tu-hwan put forward plans and opinions on overall national policies. The plans and views on overall state policies set forth by him are all worthless, only showing more clearly his filthy nature as the colonial puppet of the United States.

We cannot expect any new remarks from a national traitor. His nature is clearly exposed by his five basic ideas for the realization of the so-called Pacific summit talks. This is an attempt to ensure political, economic and military domination of the countries in the Pacific rim by the United States after realizing the plan for the Pacific rim proposed by the United States and Japan and to create international circumstances and a situation favorable to the two Koreas plot.

Striving hard to make an excuse for the consequences of the U.S. colonial rule when he explained his plans and views on overall state policies, Chon Tu-hwan noisely clammored as if he will make some great achievements. While raving that he will stabilize the economy and politics, Chon Tu-hwan made deceitful remarks on basic improvement in financial circles substantive development and so forth

Chon Tu-hwan stressed fostering national strength and unity of the people while raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This shows his scheme to maintain and strengthen the present military fascist system and to perfect more completely the war preparations for the northward invasion. This also shows that Chon Tu-hwan's attitude toward the north has not changed, for he is the colonial puppet of the United States and a national traitor.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan exposed his intention to suppress further the patriotic masses and press. He made an absurd remark that the government and press should maintain the relationship of partners. This means that he will subjugate the press into his fascist rule and shows his dark intention to repress conscientious journalists and masses who are striving to democratize the press and free it from the censorship system.

All facts show that Chon Tu-hwan is a peerless national traitor who is continuously running amok to hold the position of the colonial puppet of the United States, betraying the nation, and to pursue flunkeyism and permanent division. Our masses should put an end to the colonial rule over South Korea by the United States and should overthrow the nation-selling treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique in order to achieve genuine independence, freedom and democracy and to attain the national prosperity.

CSO: 4108/210

BRIEFS

UNIFICATION MINISTER'S REMARKS DENOUNCED--In a special lecture delivered at the invitation of Masan University on the afternoon of 28 July, Minister of Unification Board Son Chae-sik clamored that it is necessary to cultivate power to achieve reunification. This reveals the inner thought of fulfilling the ambition of reunification through victory over communism by cultivating power, far from achieving peace and peaceful reunification. With the U.S. imperialist aggression forces--the basic obstacle to reunification--left intact, it is preposterous to talk about reunification. The 37-year long national division is only due to the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' stationing in South Korea, their fabrication of two Koreas and their schemes for war. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring really wants reunification, it should force the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. [Text] [SK301107 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82]

SONG LABELED INFLAMMATORY--A song, which reflects our masses' sentiment against the United States, Japan and Con Tu-hwan, has been sung around town in recent days. The following are the words of the song: Burn, burn Mt Pukag. The capitol building is burning and burning well. Burn, burn Mt Pukag. The U.S. Embassy is burning and burning well. Burn, burn Mt Pukag. The Japanese Embassy is burning and burning well. Hide fox. Though we do not burn them, once it catches, fire, please do not die out. This song is especially much loved among the youths. [Text] [SK300744 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Jul 82]

MILITARY TRAINING FOR STUDENTS--Pyongyang 3 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique forced military training at a puppet army unit upon students of the Kyongpok High School in Seoul for three days from 29 July, according to a report. While driving out students to military training under the name of "guerrilla warfare training" and the like, the fascist clique zealously incited hostility against the DPRK and a war psychosis among them. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique ceaselessly herded high school students into puppet army units for military drill, to say nothing of collegians. [Text] [SK030831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 3 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/362

BRIEFS

LAWMAKER RESIGNS--Seoul, 30 Jul (YONHAP)--National Assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok Friday accepted the resignation of Rep. Han Yong-su of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), who is now under arrest on charges of adultery. Han, elected three times in Sosan-Tangjin district of South Chungchong Province, submitted his resignation to the National Assembly Wednesday through his lawyers. The National Assembly law entitles the speaker to act on a lawmaker's resignation while the house is in recess. With Han's departure, the total number of the seats in the one-house legislature is 275. The DKP has now only 81 makers and the ruling Democratic Justice Party has 152. The government is learned not to conduct a by-election in the Sosan-Tangjin District. [Text] [SK300753 Seoul YONHAP in English 0749 GMT 30 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/360

BRIEFS

PUSAN ARSONISTS' TRIAL--Accused arson plotter Kim Hyon-chang told the court Monday that he could not understand why he had to stand trial because he only endeavored "to realize a society where freedom and equality would prevail." He made the statement after the prosecution demanded death for him and Mun Pu-sik. "I am not a communist," Kim asserted. "I have earned some 300,000 won to 400,000 won a month. If I have become a communist because I was poor, then should all the laborers poorer than I have to be treated as communists?" Mun Pu-sik in his final self-vindication, said that he was praying for the families of the victims in the arson from the heart as a main plotter of the incident. "I hope I will repent my reckless and foolish act all my life and am willing to receive punishment." "I think as theological student true democracy is God's kingdom where human dignity is fully respected," he said. "The purpose of the arson lies in arousing national consciousness, and we never intended to resort to violence. As for me, I am not a terrorist," he said. Reverend Choe Ki-sik said, "I do not feel shame or regret for my deeds. I don't want to appeal or speak indignantly about the fact I will receive punishment because of violating the law. "The older generation should reflect on itself on what we have done for the students prior to scolding them. Please give the young students light punishment." [Text] [SK040123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/360

BRIEFS

COINING OF WORDS--Seoul (NAEWOE)--The North Korean puppets, who are deepening the heterogeneity of the language, are randomly coining words and popularizing them among the North Korean residents. Here are a few examples of new "cultural words" coined and encouraged the people to use by the North Korean puppets: pulmul: state of burning like metal being melted; tudae: human constitution or size of body; chingwon: resentful, mortifying; tubol chasik: grandson; talcho: the calf of the leg; pogaji: swellfish; orun posungi: ice cream; sadol: fishing or collecting seaweeds in the underwater with a small boat; komyol: bear's gallbladder; ogmulda: to bite something in anger; pajaeida: to hesitate too often. Meanwhile, in writings for the children, the North Korean puppets even encourage the writers to use frequently such words as "chomokta [contemptible description of an act of eating]," "nom [equivalent to bastard or son of bitch]" and "chijodaeda [bellow]" in flaunting and jeering the class enemy. [Text] [SK020540 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 82 p 11]

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORT ON JAPANESE TEXTBOOK ISSUE

'YONHAP' Previews Meeting

SK300137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean cabinet convenes its regular meeting Friday evening, and is expected to give priority to the controversy triggered by "distorted" revisions in Japanese high school history textbooks.

Government sources said that Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok will report to the cabinet on developments since Tuesday's cabinet meeting, which addressed the problem for the first time. On Tuesday, the cabinet voiced concern over the issue, and decided to "closely watch Japan's moves" regarding the matter.

The Korean Embassy in Tokyo raised the issue with the Japanese Foreign Ministry Wednesday. Akidane Kiuchi, director-general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, reportedly told Yi Sang-chin, minister of the Korean Embassy, that his ministry acknowledges that the textbooks "contain problems," but did not make any commitment as to what steps the ministry or the Japanese Government would take.

Friday's cabinet meeting will follow an inter-ministry working-level meeting on the textbook issue Friday morning. Korean officials said Seoul's action will hinge on Tokyo's response to Korean concerns. The Japanese Education Ministry is scheduled to explain its position to the Korean Embassy Friday afternoon.

So far, Seoul has taken a low-key, wait-and-see approach to the controversy in an effort to avoid a diplomatic row with Tokyo. The distortions of historical facts regarding Japan's colonial rule of Korea in the books have triggered mounting public indignation in Korea.

Japanese Minister's Remarks

SK300127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Communist North Korea has denounced some Japanese cabinet members as betraying what it called the militaristic aggressiveness of the Japanese authorities concerned, the Naewoe press said.

Responding to the distortion by Japan of historical facts concerning its invasion and annexation of Korea, the official Radio Pyongyang claimed the Japanese minister of education's remark is far from accidental and shows that the Japanese Government has intervened in the rewriting of history textbocks. It was the second response by North Korea since Sunday.

Naewoe quoted Radio Pyongyang as accusing the Japanese authorities concerned as obviously making ideological preparations for realizing their previous dream of putting Asia under their control.

Assembly Committee Discusses Issue

SK310148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly Education-Information Committee will take issue with the distorted descriptions of historical facts about Korea in Japanese textbooks and ensuring controversial remarks by Japanese ministers in a session Thursday.

The convocation of the house panel was agreed on in a meeting of the floor leaders of three major political parties yesterday afternoon.

The lawmakers on the panel will inquire of the government about its counter-moves for the Japanese posture in rewriting the high school history textbooks in the session.

The committee members from both the majority and minority groups are expected to urge the government to double its efforts to have the Japanese Government correct the perverted accounts of history.

Especially, the committee members of the minority Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) are expected to blame the government for its lack of effort to prevent the twisted descriptions in the textbooks, sources said.

They will also attack the administration for its "lukewarm attitude" toward coping with the controversial issue, which is touching off ever-mounting criticism by citizens, the sources said.

The floor leaders decided to discuss whether to convene the assembly foreign affairs committee too, based on the outcome of the education-information committee session.

During the meeting, Rep. Yim Chong-ki of the DKP, suggested that the foreign affairs committee be called into session not later than August 13, and Rep. Yi Tong-chin of the KNP asked that it meet by August 9.

ROK Reaction

SK310128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The government will announce its concrete measures to have Japan correct the distorted descriptions of the historical truth concerning its past relations with Korea today or tomorrow following the formal explanation of the controversy the Japanese Government made yesterday, the Foreign Ministry said.

Yu Chi-ho, spokesman for the ministry, said that the Japanese Government had conveyed its official position on the much-disputed issue involving revisions of history textbooks to the government at 5:00 p.m. through Doshio Goto, a minister of Japanese Embassy in Seoul.

"The Japanese side was judged to show a intention to rewrite the distorted accounts in the newly-authorized textbooks through its elucidation," he said.

"Therefore, the government will continue to talk with the Tokyo government effectively to revise the perverted historical accounts," he revealed.

According to the spokesman, Goto notified the government of his government's formal stand that "the Japanese Government fully understands the reaction of Korea to the textbooks controversy and the ensuing feeling of the Korean people."

"The Japanese Government is determined to accept the Korean criticism of and opinion on the issue in a humble way," the spokesman quoted Goto as saying. Goto visited Choe Tong-chin, director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau of the ministry, to relay the Tokyo view.

"The Japanese Government will be striving to improve mutual understanding between the two peoples of Korea and Japan together with civilians concerned as well as the Seoul government," Goto was also quoted as saying.

Spokesman Yu also said that the government was planning to promote actively the contacts between the two states at the private level through the exchanges of journalists and scholars, and the Korea-Japan parliamentarians league.

Similar explanation by the Tokyo said [as printed] was made to the Korean Embassy in Japan at 4:00 p.m.

Isao Suzuki, director general of the Education Ministry's elementary and secondary education bureau, met with Yu Sang-chin, a minister of the Korean Embassy, to express his government's thanks for the Korean Embassy, to express his government's thanks for the Korean Government's prudent manner of coping with the controversy. [sentence as printed]

Meanwhile, the regular cabinet session discussed the diversified countermoves against the Japanese scheme to distort history.

Emerging from the meeting Vice Culture-Information Minister Ho Mun-to said, "The government will convey its official position on the textbooks issue to the Japanese side in a day or two after examining the explanation of the Japanese Education Ministry."

"The government's stand may be different, I will not elaborate on it in detail at this time," he told reporters.

Paper Appraises Impact

SK310140 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Jul 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Impact of Distortion"]

[Text] The controversy over revision of Japanese history textbooks is snowballing across east Asia with the Tokyo government inclined to employ what appear to be smoke-screen tactics, if not dubious gestures.

Responding to diplomatic inquiries and representations filed by Seoul and Peking, the Tokyo government authorities merely explained their position on the revision at issue--but short of an offer of remedial steps.

Meanwhile, news reports had it that some Japanese cabinet members were sticking to their hawkish stand of challenging the criticism, which they labeled as interference in Japan's domestic affairs, and others tried to pass the buck to textbook publishers despite clear evidence that the rewriting was done on government instructions.

While the prudent approach the Korean Government has so far taken toward the issue is understandable, it is to be pointed out that the motivation for Japanese distortion of historical accounts and their subsequent maneuvers to justify it--and that at the government level--have far-reaching international implications beyond the bounds of Japan's neighbors.

If such practices as the paraphrasing of Japanese invasions of Korea and China as mere "advances" and labeling Korea's independence movement of 1919 as a "riot" are accepted, God knows the days will not be too far off when the Pearl Harbor attack might be termed an unavoidable act of "self-defense" or even "repraisal" to what the war-time Japanese blatantly called the "A-B-C-D squeeze"--conversely referring to their belligerence to the Americans, the British, the Chinese and the Dutch.

The rewriting of high-school history textbooks may also be seen as an attempt to infuse a disciplined national identity to the post-war generations in that the Japanese experienced an identity crisis following their defeat in the Pacific war and they now enjoy peace and prosperity through having become an economic giant.

What is feared--especially among neighboring nations and one-time "victims"--are growing signs that Japan might be entertaining "big power chauvinism" with a strong attachment to its "good old days," though not necessarily returning to the crude and brutal militarism and colonialism of the past.

Revision of textbooks, obscuring if not justifying Japan's past wrongs and crimes, is one indication. Then there are a host of others including attempts by the ruling party to strike out the no-war clauses from its peace constitution and restore the emperor's prerogatives stripped from him after the war.

As noted in this column last week, we have no intent to interfere in another nation's internal affairs as much as we do not want an alien meddling in ours.

However, we cannot sit idle when an issue affects our own past and it is feared if not regarded as reflecting a move that may disturb, however remotely, regional peace and stability as well as our own national interests and security.

Deplorable and reproachable is an aspect of the Japanese approach, which attempts to cover their responsibility for various havoc and so-called "advances," which eventually led to their own defeat, and instead picture themselves as the most peaceful nation on earth.

History must be recorded as it was. And a victim nation can hardly wash away its bitter past--though it is not obsessed by it. For one thing, Koreans still call the period under Japanese rule "ilche 35 nyon" or "35 years under Japanese imperialism"--not even colonialism.

We, like other nations, are anxious to maintain and further promote good neighborly relations with Japan as a free democratic nation, without traces of militarism or neocolonialism.

Textbook Distortions

SK310802 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Seoul, 31 Jul (YONHAP)--The Korean Government will continue negotiations for the correction of distortions in Japanese textbooks by establishing a private joint research panel between the two countries, it was learned Saturday after Japan expressed its willingness to correct the "distorted facts."

Toshio Goto, minister at the Japanese Embassy in Seoul, said Friday that Japan will "humbly listen to Korean criticism on the matter."

A diplomatic observer said Saturday that it would be better to carry out the correction work by special research organizations of the two countries rather than by negotiations through diplomatic channels.

"To this end, a private level joint committee could be set up or the existing Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union may be utilized," he said.

A Foreign Ministry source said the government will pursue the corrections based on Japan's official position Friday.

Saying that the government hopes for an early solution to the problem, the source said the issue will depend on future negotiations.

Japan Pledges Correcting Errors

SK010742 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--Korea and Japan will begin negotiations this week for the correction of distortion in Japanese textbooks by establishing a joint research panel between two countries, it was learned here yesterday.

Sources at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, stressing the necessity to correct the distorted historical facts for the sound development of both countries' friendly relationships, said yesterday that a private-level joint committee could be set up for the close study of the actual distortion in the Japanese high school textbooks.

The sources also made clear that if the committee acknowledged any mistakes in the description of Japanese textbooks on the historical facts about Korea, the Japanese Government will take an immediate step to correct the mistakes.

The committee will confine its corrective work to the troubled historical facts about Korea in Japanese textbooks this time. However, things going well, it will also consider correcting distorted historical facts in all other publications of both countries ranging from historical novels to magazine articles.

Public Sentiment

SK011403 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The recently strained relations between Korea and Japan, over distorted descriptions of historical facts in Japanese high school textbooks, appear to be eased somewhat as Tokyo showed cooperative attitude toward Seoul through formal diplomatic channels Friday.

The Japanese Education Ministry promised to do its utmost in handling the issue in such a way that will not damage amicable Korea-Japan ties.

Conveying its official position, in response to Korean reaction and criticism through diplomatic channels both in Seoul and Tokyo, the Japanese Government said "We fully understand the Korean people's feeling and intend to honor their opinions and criticism in a humble manner."

This posture taken by the Japanese Government was accepted "for the moment" by the ROK Government as an affirmative sign for correction of the controversial textbook accounts concerning Korea.

"Therefore, the (ROK) Government will continue to confer with the Japanese to devise an effective means to revise the distorted contents of the textbooks, preventing the issue from escalating to a diplomatic dispute," Foreign Ministry officials said.

At the same time, the Korean Government sought diversified programs to solve the issue at non-diplomatic channels, through scholars or the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League.

It is doubtful that such a "lukewarm" reply by the Foreign Ministry can satisfy the outraged Korean public in light of the reported still-hawkish stand of the Japanese Government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party not to change the controversial history accounts.

Those who are skeptical of the Foreign Ministry's strategy point out that Tokyo's official explanation said nothing new compared to its earlier response to the Chinese protests.

They are emphatic that Japan did not make any clear commitments to revise the twisted history books, virtually rejecting the message from Seoul.

Korean critics are also aware that the government cannot soon have Japan correct their biased history books: the hope for editing is only possible before the end of August because of high school text procedural matters.

Judging from repeated remarks by Japanese Education Minister Heiji Ogawa that his ministry did not intend to revise the textbooks, Tokyo's position has evoked suspicion in Seoul that Japan wants to buy some time.

If the government should fail to cope with the Japan affair effectively and miss the textbook rewrite deadline, the situation may worsen in the face of the people's rising outrage.

It is a common trait of diplomacy to avoid extreme or radical tactics. However, the public adamant that the government show, at least, a more positive attitude in tackling the issue.

Political observers stress that the government must listen to the angry voice of the people, especially those who are living witnesses of the atrocities of Japanese imperialism.

If the Japanese response is sincerely worded, it is self-evident what they must do--the immediate correction of perverted historical accounts concerning Korea-Japan relation, and a sincere apology for reckless remarks by Japanese ministers trying to gloss over the erroneous contents of the history textbooks.

Textbook Issue Clarified

SK020234 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--The Seoul-side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union Monday received a letter from Ken Yasui, Tokyo-side chairman of the bilateral parliamentary cooperation body, in which he clarified the Japanese stand on the textbook issue.

The letter, which was brought home over the weekend by Rep. Kim Yun-hwan, the union's Seoul-side vice chairman, was a reply to a letter from Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, leader of the majority Democratic Justice Party and concurrently Seoul-side chairman of the parliamentary body, calling for the revision of erroneous historical descriptions in the textbooks.

Kim visited Tokyo August 27-30 to convey Chairman Yi's letter to Yasui and meet with leading Japanese figures to discuss the matter.

The contents of the Japanese letter were not made public, but Tokyo feels the issue should not develop into a political and diplomatic row between the two countries which might jeopardize the existing friendly relations between the two countries. It was learned that Tokyo is ready to cooperate in revising the falsified historical descriptions.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Sang-ik, the union's Seoul-side secretary general, said that this union would set up a Korea-Japan cultural exchange fund by early September as one of the solutions to the problem.

He added that the fund will sponsor a Korea-Japan joint research team which will correct the history books.

Officials To Discuss Textbook

SK030142 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties plan to take full advantage of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League to resolve the current history textbook dispute, as the Tokyo side has pledged to endeavor to have distorted historical facts concerning Korea corrected.

In reply to a letter from Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, Ken Yasui, Yi's Japanese counterpart, has promised to make utmost efforts to get distorted historical facts right, it was learned yesterday.

A reliable source said that the Seoul side of the league will hold a meeting of its chairman, vice chairmen, and senior secretaries tomorrow to discuss how to deal with the textbook controversy.

The meeting will be followed Friday or Saturday by a meeting of the league's social-cultural committee, the source said.

At the Japanese side's request, a joint history research commission will be formed sometime this month, composed of historians from both countries, he said.

The forthcoming commission will study and review the textbook controversy and come up with a conclusion, calling for the correction of distorted historical facts, he said.

The source said he understands the Japanese Government will correct the distorted history contained in new Japanese history textbooks in line with the forthcoming conclusion by the joint commission.

The annual general meeting of the league slated for September in Tokyo will deal with the textbook controversy, he said.

In the meantime, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) held a meeting of pertinent officers and members of the national assembly education-information committee yesterday to talk about measures for the controversy.

Spokesman Kim Yong-tae said that the government party will soon work out multilateral countermeasures for the dispute.

The upcoming measures will be based on the angry public call for the immediate correction by Japan of distorted historical facts, he said.

The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) intends to hold a meeting tomorrow to discuss how to handle the textbook dispute.

Hints of Correction

SK040104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)--Japanese Education Minister Heji Ogawa hinted strongly Monday that the controversial parts of Japanese history textbooks regarding its relation with Korea and China could be rectified.

Meeting with reporters, the Japanese minister flatly denied earlier press reports that he did not intend to comply with demands for correction from Korea and China.

He also confirmed that he had no other choice but to give up his scheduled visit to China under the current strained relation between the two nations over the textbooks.

Beijing earlier Sunday canceled its invitation to the Japanese education minister, saying that the planned trip next month was inappropriate in view of current developments.

In the meantime, the MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported Tuesday that Japanese social studies textbooks for middle school students had a precedent of being re-revised in 1980 after being screened by the Education Ministry.

Only if there is a political decision that "friendly relations with neighboring nations should be put higher than anything else," a revision of textbooks could be reconsidered even after being screened by the Education Ministry, the newspaper further said.

The influential paper further went into detail that parts of a social studies textbook alleged to have over-emphasized the danger of nuclear power plants had been rectified at the request of the science technology agency even after screening by the Education Ministry.

Even after finishing screening by the relevant ministry on the revision of textbooks, the paper said, the publishing companies were capable of rectifying the contents after getting approval from the Education Ministry.

Lawmakers To Help

SK040755 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 4 Aug (YONHAP)--The Seoul side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union renewed its resolution Wednesday to do its best to have the reportedly distorted historical accounts of past Korea-Japan relations in some Japanese school textbooks revised before the textbooks are distributed for official use early next year.

The renewed resolution was made at a meeting of key members of the union's Seoul side, including Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, Seoul-side chairman of the bilateral parliamentary cooperation body, who concurrently holds No 2 post in Korea's majority Democratic Justice Party.

Emerging from the meeting, Rep. Pak Kyong-sok, the union's Seoul side vice secretary general, said that concrete measures to cope with the textbook issue will be discussed at a meeting of the Seoul side's social-cultural committee Friday.

Since the union is a supra-partisan body, it has decided to speak for the public sentiment among the Korean people and make continued contacts with Japan to help correct the distorted description of the Japanese invasion of Korea, Pak said.

Discussions at the Friday meeting will center on short and long-term measures calling for Japan's immediate correction of the distorted parts in question that have developed into a diplomatic issue between the two countries. The

measures will also deal with the early establishment of a joint committee of the two countries' lawmakers, historians and other experts to make a basic review of historical accounts of Korea-Japan relations in the Japanese history textbooks and correct wrong descriptions, if found, according to Pak.

Pak said, "Although Ken Yasui, the union's Tokyo-side chairman, in his letter delivered to Rep. Yi over the weekend, pledged Japan's utmost efforts to revise the pertinent contents of the history textbooks in cooperation with the Korean side, the Tokyo side has so far failed to match its words with action. So, we have decided to step up efforts to have the distorted parts corrected."

CSO: 4120/360

REPORT ON CHON'S PACIFIC SUMMIT IDEA

Political Parties Hail Chon

SK020324 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's major political parties gave their support Monday to President Chon Tu-hwan's call for a regular summit meeting of Pacific nations.

A spokesman for the majority Democratic Justice Party hailed Chon's proposal as a major diplomatic initiative aimed at "contributing to the peace and prosperity of the Asian and Pacific region," as well as enhancing Seoul's international standing.

A spokesman for the Korea national party said Chon's proposal is one of historic significance, which could contribute to the economic growth of Pacific countries and to world peace.

Canadian Official Hails Chon

SK030232 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Ottawa, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--Marcel Prud'homme, chairman of the Canadian House of Commons' Standing Committee on external affairs and national defense, has welcomed Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's suggestion for a Pacific summit as a good idea that would enhance cooperative ties among Pacific nations.

"I am in favor of such a suggestion because I believe it is very important for leaders on the top to get to know each other so that they could join together for cooperation in times of need," Prud'homme said in an interview Monday.

He said, however, that the first and foremost goal of such a gathering should be economic partnership among Pacific countries. He said the proposed summit should not be an occasion for an alliance, military or otherwise, against one particular nation or region.

Prud'homme also said Chon's forthcoming visit to Canada would be significant in that it would awaken the Pacific consciousness of Canadians, who he said have opened their eyes only to the Atlantic.

"We Canadians have too long neglected the Pacific area and as a result, Canada has not even touched the surface of immense Pacific potentials," he said.

Prud'homme said Chon's visit would spur Canadians to further exploit their Pacific links.

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

IMPROVED ROK-SENEGAL TIES EXPECTED WITH CHON'S TOUR

SK040309 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT 4 Aug 82

[Text] Dakar, 3 Aug (YONHAP)--Officials of both the Senegalese Government and the Korean Embassy here expect South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit here August 24-26 to give significant momentum to the burgeoning ties of cooperation between the two countries.

Senegal and South Korea established diplomatic relations in 1962, although Dakar, like many African states, set up official ties with North Korea in 1972, Seoul-Dakar relations have remained by and large friendly.

While not taking sides with Seoul or Pyongyang with regard to the Korean question, Senegal has been tilting towards South Korea in recent years because of the greater potential for economic cooperation.

Two-way trade between Senegal and South Korea reached 10,823,000 U.S. dollars in 1977 but has since declined to below four million dollars, according to official Korean statistics. Korean exports to Senegal include textiles, fishing nets and embroidery products.

In addition, a Korean fisheries company, Daelim, is engaged in fishing operations here in conjunction with a local firm.

The officials say that what is important, however, is the future potential of Korean-Senegalese cooperation. One possibility is joint-venture exploitation of such resources as uranium, which Senegal abounds in. Another area is the export of Korean-made agricultural machinery to help meet the expected rise in demand as Senegal carries out its agricultural modernization program.

One Senegalese official said that the marriage of Korean technical knowhow and his country's resources could open a new horizon in bilateral relations, adding that he expected Chon's forthcoming visit to provide momentum to that end.

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON NEWS CONFERENCE REVIEWED

SK030153 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] The nation, confident of its ability to contribute to peace and prosperity in the Pacific region, is now about to play a 'crucial' role for the opening of "a great Pacific age" with a Pacific summitry formally suggested by President Chon Tu-hwan over the weekend.

Since the birth of the fifth republic last year, the nation has been prepared to do something for the promotion of collaboration with Pacific basin nations particularly in the field of economy.

With this in mind, Chon made official visits to the United States and five countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) last year. Heads of the governments of Canada, Australia and New Zealand visited Seoul and exchanged views on measures to promote cooperation in the Pacific region.

President Chon's suggestion on the Pacific summitry, according to diplomatic observers, is a "detailed" step of a plan which he advocated earlier during his summit meetings with leaders of those nine Pacific basin countries.

Some of these observers say they would like to call it Chon's "Pacific nations."

During his ASEAN visit in June and July last year, he forecast that "a great Pacific age will soon unfold as the result of continuing cooperation among ASEAN and other Pacific basin countries in the political, cultural and other fields."

At the end of his two-week-long ASEAN visit, Chon observed that "time is quickly ripening for closer genuine cooperation between the ASEAN and all other nations around the Pacific basin, including Korea."

He then said, "I am confident that all nations in the Pacific region will grow closer together and forge a new historic era of unprecedented common prosperity. This will be the advent of the great Pacific era."

When Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser visited Seoul last May, President Chon proposed the annual summitry of Pacific basin nations. Fraser was learned to have reacted favorably to Chon's plan.

The United States, Canada and Japan have been reported to be favorable to Chon's idea and initiative.

Developing nations in the region, which have been opposed to possible hegemony of major powers, are expected to be favorable to Chon's major diplomatic initiative based on the spirit of reciprocity, equality and mutual respect for sovereignty and independence and noninterference in domestic affairs.

President Chon clarified the proposed summitry would be open, in principle, to all countries in the region, which, the observers said, could include mainland China and the Soviet Union.

Apart from past trials and errors and heavy reliance on others, in the meantime, the nation is now positioning itself to meet the opening of the new Pacific era, seeking partnership and cooperation with the Pacific basin nations on a new dimension.

With the turn of the 1970's, Koreans began to advance into the Middle East and other parts of the world, contributing either directly or indirectly, to the development of the world economy.

As is well known, the world history of culture and civilization has developed through human activities across the oceans.

The renaissance in the medieval times took place in the area along the Mediterranean Sea and the modern widening the dispute over new Japanese texts.

The protest by the Okinawans--Japanese citizens with their own island culture--added ammunition to the attacks by several Asian governments against Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's administration because of recent changes in Japanese history textbooks.

The Okinawan protest came with the start of a campaign against the Japanese Education Ministry by a coalition of nine labor, teachers, women and youth organizations on the island.

At the root of the protest was the revision of a history book draft submitted last year, which said "about 800 Okinawans were killed by the Japanese army" in the final days of World War II on grounds that they were "obstacles in the combat."

The draft was rewritten three times and each time was struck down by the Education Ministry. It was accepted only when the entire segment was deleted.

The Okinawan group, which claims to have 50,000 members, said it would seek 100,000 signatures for a petition urging the government to set up a "textbook screening system which would accurately portray the Okinawa theater of the war."

"We cannot condone the Education Ministry's move to wipe out a historical fact," a coalition announcement said.

CSO: 4120/360

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHON PACIFIC SUMMIT PROPOSAL ANALYZED

SK020751 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan's call for the creation of regular Pacific summit conference is a major diplomatic initiative based on the South Korean leader's perception that the pendulum in world affairs is shifting toward the Pacific, a view echoed by many leaders of the Pacific region and elsewhere.

The proposed summit, which would open its doors to all countries in the region, regardless of political ideologies, would seek to insure "peace and prosperity" of the nations in the Pacific community primarily through economic, technical and cultural exchanges.

Although similar ideas have been contemplated in the academic communities and government circles of some Pacific countries, Chon's proposal appears to be unique in that it addresses itself to "all countries in the Pacific region," which could involve the Soviet Union and mainland China and even some of the Latin American countries including Mexico, not to speak of Japan, Australia and the United States. Diplomatic observers said nations considered members of the Pacific community could number as many as 37.

The proposed summit transcends political ideologies, thus implicitly qualifying such countries as Vietnam and North Korea as its full members.

"The basic agenda of the body should cover the questions of multi-faceted development of the limitless potential for progress in the region, expansion of trade within the region, strengthening of economic and technical cooperation, manpower development, enlargement and improvement of transportation and communications networks, and promotion of educational and cultural exchanges," Chon said in proposing the summit.

Chon made his initial call for an 11-nation Pacific summit to Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser during Fraser's visit here last May. The Australian leader then reacted favorably to Chon's proposal, which Korean officials interpreted as the endorsement of the Korean leader's idea.

It remains to be seen how other potential member countries would react to Chon's substantial proposal for a larger Pacific summit, which will surely be discussed during the Korean President's visit to Canada in late August.

On this matter, Chon said, "I plan to intensify diplomatic efforts to win support and concurrence of other Pacific-basin nations by taking advantage of the ties of friendship and understanding with the leaders of the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations cemented through my visits with them last year."

CSO: 4120/360

BRIEFS

ROK-FRENCH TIES--Korean ambassador to France Yun Sok-hun has an optimistic view about future relations between Seoul and Paris, terming some press reports on a possible French move to recognize Pyongyang "exaggerated speculative" news stories. He made it clear that there had been no concrete discussion between Korea and France regarding the latter's recognizing North Korea. Ambassador Yun is now in Seoul for political consultations with his home government in connection with the Seoul visit by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson scheduled for tomorrow. The French socialist government regards the maintenance of amicable cooperative relations between Seoul and Paris as "very important" for its own interest, according to him. During Cheysson's Seoul visit, a broad range of binational issues on increased cooperation in all fields is likely to be discussed by the two states, he said. [Text] [SK040126 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4120/360

BRIEFS

COMMODITY EXPORTS--Seoul, 29 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's commodity exports are still sluggish despite expectations that they would pick up in the second half of the year. A Commerce-Industry Ministry report showed Thursday that commodity shipments overseas during the July 1-28 period amounted to 1.3 billion U.S. dollars, down 6.9 percent from the corresponding period last year. South Korean exports registered a growth rate of 3.4 percent during the first half of the year. Export letters of credit (l/c) received during the 28 day period decreased by 4.4 percent to 1.1 billion dollars, foreshadowing poor export prospects in the months to come. A ministry official attributed the subdued exports to the delayed recovery of the world economy and dormant overseas demand in the summer season. The nation's exports this year are expected to reach 23 billion dollars at most, two billion dollars less than the 25 billion dollar goal, the official said. Imports during the same 28 day period totaled 1.8 billion dollars, a 6.9 percent drop from the same period last year. Imports decreased 7.3 percent during the first 6 months of this year. [Text] [SK291212 Seoul YONHAP in English 1144 GMT 29 Jul 82]

CSO: 4120/360

KIM CHONG-IL CITED AS HEIR APPARENT

Pyongyang CH'OLLIMA in Korean Feb-Mar 82 pp 34-36

[Article by Associate Professor Kim Chong-mun: "The Leader and His Successor"]

[Text] Having a correct understanding of the leader of the working class and the leader's successor has important significance in establishing a revolutionary view of the leader.

The leader is the highest head of the masses of the people and the highest leader of the revolution.

The successor is the one who directly succeeds to the leader's lofty intent and cause, and is the leader who will continue the ranks of the revolution.

We must have the correct viewpoint and attitude toward the leader's successor in order to embody our loyalty to the leader in accepting his sucessor, and in order to continue and finish all the way the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The main success achieved in termination-period party work has been solidly laying down the foundation of organization ideology enabling us to finish all the way our revolutionary cause and strengthen and develop our party eternally as the party of chuche. This tells us that the basic problem determining the future fate of the party and the revolution in our country has been shiningly resolved."

As the great leader has taught the problem of the foundation of organization ideology enabling us to finish all the way our revolutionary cause and strengthen and develop our party eternally as the party of chuche, that is the problem of succeeding to the chuche cause, has been shining by resolved.

The problem of succeeding to the leader's revolutionary cause is essentially the problem of who will succeed in what way to the revolutionary task pioneered by the great leader, or in other words, the problem about the leader's successor.

Solving the problem of the leader's successor is a fundamental problem determining the future fate of the party and the revolution.

First of all, it is related to the circumstances known as the historical cause of succeeding to and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary cause of the working class of realizing the self-dependence of the worker masses is essentially the leader's cause and is a longterm project that cannot be finished in one generation.

In order to realize the self-dependence of the working masses we must not only eradicate all forms of class rule and subjugation, but we also must realize social equality among workers and liberate the workers from the bondage of nature.

This is realized completely through the remaking of nature, the remaking of society and the remaking of humans accompanied by a long and complex struggle.

This great and noble revolutionary cause of building communism, humankind's ideal society, is not something to be finished in one generation, but must go through a complex process of various stages to be ultimately realized.

The revolutionary cause of the working class pioneered by the great leader necessarily requires a successor who will succeed to the cause and lead on from here.

Looking back, it has been much more than one century since the revolutionary cause of the working class was first pioneered by Marx and Engels, and it has been more than a half century since the first workers' and peasants' state was given birth by Lenin.

It is nearly a half century since the working class seized sovereignty and set out on the road to build socialism and communism in various countries of the world, but the revolutionary cause of the working class has not yet been completed in any country, and all these countries are seeing a change of generations.

In these conditions, succeeding to and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader becomes a basic guarantee of ultimately completing the revolutionary cause of the working class. This is one of the grounds for the problem of the successor being a fundamental problem determining the future of the party and the revolution.

The problem of the leader's successor becomes a fundamental problem determining the future of the party and the revolution also because the successor is involved in playing the decisive role in continuing the leader's cause.

As the leader plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class as taught by the glorious Party Center, so does the leader's

successor play the decisive role in succeeding to and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

Just as the leader played the decisive role in creating the guiding ideology of the revolution reflecting the wants and demands of the working masses and in lighting the way forward to revolution, so will the leader's successor play the decisive role in continuously deepening and developing the leader's revolutionary ideology to fit the new requirements of the era and revolutionary development.

The leader's successor will thoroughly grasp the leader's revolutionary ideology and will regularize it scientifically as well as proclaiming the dyeing of the whole society one color with the leader's revolutionary ideology as a program of struggle and revealing the method of that struggle.

The role of the leader which organized the masses of the people into a solid revolutionary force is continued shiningly by the role of the successor, which binds the masses of the people into indestructible revolutionary ranks endlessly loyal to the great leader. The successor will enhance the strength of the revolutionary ranks in a hundred ways by revealing the essence of the loyalty that revolutionary fighters must have and giving them conviction and determination.

The leader's successor also will thoroughly protect and defend the revolutionary achievements and experiences achieved by the leader, as well as the revolutionary tradition which forms the historical roots and the life-giving artery of the revolution founded by the leader, and he will strengthen and develop the party eternally as the party of the leader.

Thus it is said that the successor has the decisive role in continuing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

The historical experience of the international communist movement also clearly shows this.

At the time when Marx and Engles, the first leaders of the working class, were giving way to a new generation, the problem of the successor was not resolved, so that Marxism was greatly distorted by opportunists gathered within the Second International Party, and the historical cause of the working class suffered great damage.

Looking at the present situation of the international communist movement, it tells well how important is the problem of firmly securing the leadership of the successor when the revolution changes generations.

All these things show clearly that the leader's successor plays the crucial role in succeeding to the leader's revolutionary cause.

Thus the problem of the leader's successor stands out as a fundamental problem that determines the destiny of the revolution.

This important problem of the leader's successor has, until now, not been theoretically set forth.

The problem of the leader's successor was set forth completely for the first time in history by our great leader and the glorious Party Center.

The important content in the thought set forth by our party in regards to the leader's successor is the issue of how to elevate the successor to power and how to ensure his role.

The leader's successor is the leader's direct successor and is the leader of the revolution which continues with the new generation.

The leader's successor will lead the party and the people to carry out the historic mission of continuing and completing the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader.

In order to fulfill this important mission which he will carry out, the leader's successor must have special traits. Only a leader who has boundless loyalty to the leader, outstanding intelligence and superior leadership and lofty communist morality can become the leader's successor, and only such a leader can lead the difficult and complex struggle to continue and complete the leader's revolutionary cause to shinging victory.

Gaining such special traits and qualities cannot be done in a day or two, but is achieved through a long process of revolutionary practice.

Thus the work of elevating the successor must be carried out amid the concern of the whole party and people, and it particularly must be carried out seriously as a most important work under the direct guidance of the leader.

Systematically bringing up a successor with special traits and qualities is one of the most responsible works the leader must carry out.

No matter how wisely the leader leads the revolution and construction to achieve great things, if he did not bring up his successor correctly not only will the already established achievements not be kept, but the revolution will stop in mid-road.

Thus the leader must give serious consideration to and push on promisingly with raising a successor as well as the work of leading the revolution wisely.

Only a successor who has lived close to the leader to be raised systematically under the leader's daily concern and guidance, who has grown up directly experiencing the leader's revolutionary activities can realize loyalty to the leader at the loftiest heights and can have completely superior arts of leadership and noble communist morality.

Thus the most important requirment in choosing a successor is that we elevate as the successor one who has been brought up by the leader and who has the special traits and qualities of a leader.

Another important thing in elevating the leader's successor is chosing as the successor a superior leader who has built up shining achievements in the process of the practical struggle of leading revolution and construction.

The masses of the people see great glory in endlessly respecting and admiring a leader who achieves proud victories in carrying on the leader's intent and vision and in accepting his leadership.

Another important thing in elevating a successor is thoroughly establishing the successor's leadership system.

Generally a work system is an important leverage in achieving the goals of the work.

No matter what kind of work, success cannot be anticipated without establishing an orderly work system.

Furthermore, at this historic time when the revolutionary generation is changing, all work of the whole party and the whole country must be concentrated in the successor, all problems must be handled according to the successor's unitary conclusion, and a guidance system must be established by which the whole party, the whole military and the whole people move as one according to the successor's unitary leadership in order to be able to do all things according to the leader's intentions, as well as to ensure securely the successor's leadership.

Even if the successor is correctly elevated, if the successor's leadership system is not established, the successor's leadership in continuing the leader's ideology and vision cannot be fully realized.

When the successor's position of leadership is stolen and great damage brought to the revolution by betrayers of the revolution even though the successor is chosen correctly at the time when the leaders change generations, it is totally connected with failing to establish the successor's leadership system.

Establishing the successor's leadership system is also an important way to enhance the successor's leadership role.

The successor's role is guaranteed by the loyalty of the workers who uphold the successor's leadership.

The successor's leadership system must be established so that party members and workers accept the successor's intent and guidelines as most correct, and so that the revolutionary trait of fulfilling them unconditionally rules the whole party and the whole society.

Thus correctly elevating the successor and establishing his leadership system form the important content of the successor problem.

Today in our country the problem of succeeding to the revolutionary cause of the great leader has been proudly solved by the glorious Party Center.

Today our people firmly believe, through their experience and the realities of our country which has achieved a great golden age, that only the glorious party is the pathfinder that can fully complete the chuche cause pioneered by the great leader.

The Korean Revolution, led at the front by our party, the standardbearer of struggle and the ray of guidance will progress forever along the path to victory and glory led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To our people, there is nothing so happy and glorious as upholding the leadership of the great party and sacrificing and struggling to complete to the end the chuche cause.

One foreign friend says this,

"At the Sixth Plenary Session of the Korean Workers Party, Comrade Kim Chong-il was elevated as a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, as the secretary of the Party Central Committee and as a member of the Military Committee of the Party Central Committee.

"The respected Comrade Kim Chong-il is succeeding to the chuche cause of the respected and beloved Kim Il-song.

"The respected Comrade Kim Chong-il completely embodies Kim Il-songism and is a superior leader who combines the highest leadership are with lofty virtue.

"With his greatness and wisdom he receives more respect from the people of all continents and all countries everyday.

"That today you have chosen Comrdde Kim Chong-il as the superior leader to succeed to the chuche cause is a great joy and happiness to believers in the great Kim Il-songism"

Our party, which has embodied the leadership traits of the great leader during the long struggle and which is a sophisticated and accomplished general staff that resolves everything in the leader's style, has in fact opened up the great golden age of chuche with its endless loyalty to the chuche cause and its mammoth creative activities, and has shown the world the greatness of the chuche ideology.

All workers must uphold with loyalty the eternally great leader and the glorious Party Center with unending pride and self-respect.

9137
CSO: 4108/172

N. KOREA TO SET UP GUERRILLA INFILTRATION

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Text]

TOKYO (Yonhap) — North Korea plans to have a large number of subversive troops infiltrate into the Republic of Korea through the invasion tunnels at the Demilitarized Zone and coastline, the Tongil Ilbo reported here Wednesday.

The newspaper said the infiltration, to be timed with the nonaligned summit in Baghdad in September, will be designed to create a big social disturbance in the Republic.

Quoting sources well informed of north Korea, Tongil said that north Korea has stepped up tunnel construction at the DMZ under the directive of a five-man committee organized recently. The committee is headed by Kim Jong-il, the son of Kim Il-sung.

It said north Korea is digging scores of tunnels across the DMZ with the up-to-date machines.

The coastal infiltration is expected to be made with the help of 16 submarines north Korea has, according to the newspaper.

The infiltration unit, according to Tongil, is organized by north Koreans as well as former Korean residents in Japan who immigrated to the north. They will wear uniforms of the Republic of Korea soldiers and policemen to give an impression that the uprising is an internal disturbance of the Republic of Korea. They will also be forbidden to speak northern dialect, Tongil reported.

CSO: 4120/359

MUCH SOVIET ARMAMENT REPORTED SHIPPED TO MULLAHS

Bonn DIE WELT in German 16 Jul 82 p 7

[Article by Juergen Liminski]

[Text] Soviet arms will be used by both sides in the land battle which is taking shape between the armies of the ayatollahs and those of Saddam Husayn. For almost two years now, the mullah regime has extensively re-equipped the Iranian ground forces with Soviet weapons systems and, for this purpose, extensive purchases of arms have been arranged directly with the Soviet Union and with pro-Soviet countries.

According to mutually confirming reports of western diplomats and Persian exiles in Paris, during the last year almost two thirds of all the agreements on military aid have been concluded with communist countries. The mullas have made the biggest deals with North Korea's dictator Kim Il Sung.

In September 1981, the president of the revolutionary parliament, Ayatollah Rafsanjani paid an official visit to Pyongyang. There he reportedly purchased anti-tank projectiles, antiaircraft missiles (mainly the SAM-7 type), machine guns for airplane defense, and some small missile systems. Previously Tehran had acquired only light-weight small arms and machine guns from North Korea.

In April this year, these partners made another transaction. A delegation of Iranian officers in Pyongyang bought 150 T-62 tanks together with ammunition. The cost amounted to approximately 550 million dollars. Tehran paid with oil at preferential prices. And in June, the mullahs renewed an agreement with Pyongyang. For 300 million dollars, North Korea, reportedly, is supplying, and partly already delivered, 400 artillery pieces, 1,000 mortars, 600 anti-aircraft machine guns. 12,000 small arms, and a large supply of ammunition.

Every week an Iranian 747 plane flies to Pyongyang via Peking to pick up spare parts. At least once a month--as reported by pro-democratic resistance fighters on the Iranian underground--a North Korean freighter puts into an Iranian port to deliver consignments of arms.

The biggest part of the weapons deliveries for the mullahs, however, are made in huge container cars over the Trans-Siberian Railraod. These are direct deliveries from the Soviet Union.

On 30 May, Radio Monte Carlo reported that Soviet direct deliveries began around December last year. In agreement with the clandestine transmitter "Voice of Iran", Radio Monte Carlo reported that Tehran had concluded an agreement with Moscow amounting to 860 million dollars.

The deliveries included not only infantry weapons but also, and mainly, spare parts for Sovier tanks, hundreds of which the Iranian Army captured in the Gulf War. At the same time, Moscow has extended the Iranian railroad network up to the Soviet border. Long stretches of it are being electrified. According to an article in the FOREIGN REPORT magazine of 23 March, Moscow has been arranging its deliveries at ports on the Caspian Sea.

Advisors as well as instructors of the Soviet Army are already at work in Iran. For several months now, about 40 Soviet officers have been living in the former Hilton Hotel in Tehran. Another forty Soviet officers who are connected with the KGB secret service have been billeted in Saltanatabad, a suburb of Tehran, and they are providing training and expansion for the secret service of the mullah dictatorship.

About 300 North Korean instructors have come to Iran to provide retraining on eastern arms technology. Most of their pupils will be revolution guards. Also, mechanics and officers from the German Democratic Republic [GDR] have been seen in Iran. The GDR is to supply about 4,000 military trucks this year.

From usually well informed circles of Iranian exiles in London and Paris, it is heard in this connection also so that Moscow is making progress in rapprochement between Iran and the Soviet Union. Apropos, in November last year and January this year, the Soviet ambassador in Tehran, Vladimir Vinogradov, met with Prime Minister Musavi and Foreign Minister Velayati to negotiate a treaty of friendship. Since spring, these negotiations have entered an intensive stage. According to reports of exiled Persians, Ayatollah Khomeyni has approved continuing these negotiations.

Meanwhile Tehran should have received the modern T-72 tank, not from the Soviet Union however, but from Libya. Tripoli has already sold a hundred T-55 tanks to the mullahs. Also, Soviet munition and artillery equipment are being flown to Iran from Libyan arsenals in the large-capacity Ilyushin-76 transport plants from the former American base of Uqba Ibn Nafi [formerly Wheelus Air Base] via Damascus and Turkey. Ankara granted permission for this air bridge to avoid Iraq.

In Damascus, not only are these large-capacity transport planes from Libya refueled, but the Syrian military dictatorship, which is hostile to the Iraqi Baath regime, is also furnishing Soviet materiel to Iran. It arrives through Jordan and Saudi Arabia in Dubai where it is, reportedly, loaded on ships by Shi'ite dealers, supposedly without the knowledge of the government and shipped over the gulf of Iran. So far, reportedly, more than 350 Soviet tanks and many consignments of 130-mm artillery pieces, air defense systems, and considerable munitions have been brought to Iran over this route.

The reports of the western diplomats and Persian exiles are just hard to check, but their credibility is supported by, among other things, the fact that

these deliveries of arms are almost exclusively materiel for the army. The air force and navy are very much harder to convert to Soviet systems. Training fighter pilots, for example, requires solid basic knowledge in the field of electronics. Most of the Iranian pilots were trained in the United States. They remain for the mullahs a great factor of insecurity in the Iranian armed forces. The exiled Persians are convinced that: "Persian pilots will not let themselives become dependent on the Soviets by deliveries of tanks, howitzers, machine guns, and air defense systems. The revolution guards, the praetorian guard of the theological dictator, are otherwise".

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END

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30 August 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 237

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30 August 1982

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S. KOREANS IN NORTH MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

SK151250 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 15 Aug 82

[White paper issued on 15 August by the Council of South Koreans in North Korea for Expediting Peaceful Reunification]

[Text] On 15 August, 37 years ago, the whole of the three thousand-ri land seethed with excitement caused by liberation and with ardent desire for independent reunification. However, this excitement and desire lasted for only a moment for the South Korean people. With the military occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressors, who crawled into South Korea to replace the defeated Japanese imperialists, the hope of the South Korean compatriots was destroyed.

Half of the fatherland was bound in the colonial iron shackles of the U.S. imperialists. The 15th of August in South Korea was not the day of liberation in a true sense. The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have annually played the game of marking the anniversaries of liberation. This is a fraudulent play designed to disguise colonial South Korea as an independent country. We South Koreans in North Korea directly witnessed and experienced it.

Greeting the 37th anniversary of 15 August and denouncing the U.S. imperialists before the world for committing the intolerable crime of converting South Korea into a colony after crawling in, wearing the mask of a liberator, the Council of South Koreans in North Korea for Expediting Peaceful Reunification issues this white paper as a witness of history.

1. The U.S. imperialists did not occupy South Korea after 15 August to disarm the defeated Japanese imperialists; they were atrocious occupiers and colonialists, who had crawled into South Korea to hold on to it as a colonial and military base. We recall and picture before our eyes the cursed scene on 7 September in which a plane scattered a horrible declaration issued by MacArthur, commander of the notorious U.S. imperialist aggressive army in the Pacific region, saying that U.S. forces would be deployed in the area south of the 38th Parallel in Korea and that a military government would be established in the area. On 8 September, the 24th U.S. Army landed at Inchon. On 19 September, the U.S. military government was established at the place where the government-general of the Japanese imperialists had been situated.

A national flag-raising ceremony held at the site of the government-general at 1635 on 9 September enraged many people. At this ceremony, held after liberation, the national flag of our country should have been raised. However, an unexpected scene took place. At the site where the cursed national flag of Japan had been lowered, the blood-stained stars and stripes were raised. Seeing this, Paek Kwan-su, former president of the TONG-A ILBO newspaper office, asked Arnold, representative of the U.S. forces in South Korea, who took office as U.S. military governor on 11 September 1945, what the reason was for raising, not our national flag, but the national flag of the United States. Staring fiercely at him, Arnold arrogantly said that an inferior people had nothing to complain about, that this land was one occupied by the United States and that the people in this land should live with the stars and stripes raised. All people present were enraged by these remarks. Arnold, U.S. military governor, who had taken the place of the Japanese governor-general, declared that he would take over the rights and powers that the previous governor-general in Korea had held.

Hodge, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, ordered the dismantling of the people's committees on the grounds that the South Korean people were not authorized sovereignty and that the U.S. military government had the right to rule South Korea. As a result, people's committees established by the people in provinces, cities, counties, townships and villages in South Korea were forcefully dismantled. Patriots and democrats, including Ho Hon and Yo Un-yong, all democratic parties and social organizations were barbariously suppressed. Democratic newspapers and publications were forced to cease publication.

Issuing military government decrees, the U.S. imperialists plundered the property, which the Japanese imperialists had seized from our people, on the pretext of it being enemy property. The property the U.S. imperialists plundered amounted to 91 percent of the total property of stock companies in South Korea and over 80 percent of the total property of stock companies of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists sold this property to their stooges at a low price. Thus, they established the economic foundation for their colonial rule and took hold of the South Korean economy.

The brutal military government rule by the U.S. imperialists had to face the strong resistance of the South Korean people. The people throughout South Korea rose up in a struggle to oppose the U.S. military government and to establish a people's regime and democracy.

Unable to solve the situation through direct colonial rule of their military government, the U.S. imperialists fabricated a puppet regime and used cunning neocolonial ruling methods to rule through it.

In October 1945 the U.S. imperialists had already dragged into South Korea, on a U.S. military plane, Syngman Rhee, who had been fostered in the bosom of the United States for 40 years. Syngman Rhee was a pro-U.S., flunkeyist

traitor who, since 1919, had begged the United States to place Korea under its mandate.

MacArthur met Syngman Rhee in Tokyo and instructed him to become a faithful dog of the United States. At a welcome rally, Hodge introduced Syngman Rhee as a great figure, though he actually treated him as a mere servant behind the scenes.

With the intention of placing Syngman Rhee in the position of boss of the pro-U.S. flunkeyist and treacherous forces and of the puppet regime, the cunning U.S. imperialists, on 14 February 1946, fabricated the so-called democratic assembly chaired by him. This was a deceptive tactic to put a veneer of democratic politics on the U.S. military government and to make it appear as if rights were given to Koreans.

Following this, in december 1946 the U.S. imperialists fabricated the South Korean interim legislative assembly, with Kim Kyu-sik as its chairman and Choe Tong-ho and Yun Ki-sop as vice chairmen. In 1947 they fabricated the South Korean interim government with An Chae-ong as civil governor, Chao Pyong-ok as police director, Yu Tong-yol as defense director and Song Ho-song as commander of the national defense security forces.

On 13 May 1947, Lodge, U.S. military governor, instructed Kim Kyu-sik to enact a popular election law at the interim legislative assembly in an effort to establish a separate government in South Korea. When Kim Kyu-sik refused, Hodge, commander of the U.S. forces, called Kim Kyu-sik by military telephone at midnight and instructed him to unconditionally pass the law at the assembly.

On the eve of the ruinous separate election in South Korea in 1948, Hodge again called Kim Kyu-sik by telephone and told him: The United States attaches great significance to the establishment of a South Korean government in implementing the U.S. strategy toward Korea. In light of the present political situation, putting the signboard of the South Korean Government on the Capitol Building can be no longer delayed. This is an established fact. Those who oppose the election are empty-handed; we are backed by force. Dr Kim, you are not the vice president of the provisional government, which was only nominal. It would be pragmatic for you to hold the position of vice president of the South Korean Government, enjoying the support of the United Nations and aid from the United States. Dr Kim, Dr Rhee, who is your friend and brother, is anxious to shake hands with you again.

This was violent language and a trick implying threat, appeasement and deceit. Dr Kim sternly refused this. At the same time, Kim Ku, premier of the democratic assembly and president of the Korean Independence Party, other nationalists, including Choe Tong-ho and Cho Wan-ku, and figures from the right wing and middle of the road political parties and public organizations sternly rejected the plot for the ruinous separate election and government by the U.S. imperialists, vowing not to dance to the tune of the U.S. rascals any more.

They supported the proposal for establishing a unified government through negotiations between the North and the South advanced before the nation by the respected and beloved leader General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the peerless patriot.

At that time, Civil Governor An Chae-hong, Vice Chairman of the Legislative Assembly Yun Ki-sop, Defense Director Yu Tong-yol and Commander of the National Defense Security Forces Song Ho-song also supported and sympathized with the North-South negotiation forces.

Renowned South Korean politicians and figures of various strata, who went back after participating in the historic North-South joint meeting in April convocated by the respected and beloved leader Gen Kim Il-song, said that Gen Kim Il-song was the only man who could save the chaotic situation in South Korea. They looked up to him as the sun of the nation and the centripetal point for national unity. They launched onto the road for saving the nation to establish a unified central government. Only the Syngman Rhee ring, the traitor for all ages, followed the U.S. imperialists' schemes to conduct a separate election.

Such being the case, the U.S. imperialists enforced and fabricated the separate 10 May elections in an arm-twisting manner. With separate elections ahead, the U.S. imperialists threatened, with guns and bayonets, and drove people to the voting places after preparing the U.S. army units in South Korea for combat readiness, mobilizing the puppet police, terrorist groups, aircraft, tanks and naval craft and placing the whole area of South Korea under martial law.

Syngman Rhee, who ran for election at the electoral district of Gongdaemun-ku, Seoul, received unanimous rejection from the people. Because there was not even the slightest hope of his election, the U.S. imperialists illegally arrested and killed in prison (Choe Myong-chin), who ran for election at the same electoral district. Thanks to his arrest, Syngman Rhee was elected without a vote.

On 31 May 1948, with such a fraudulent farce, the U.S. imperialists cooked up the puppet national assembly under the chairmanship of Syngman Rhee. After having the constitution for the presidential government established in July, they cooked up the so-called Government of the Republic of Korea [Taehan Minguk] under the presidency of Wyngman Rhee on the liberation anniversary. This has been the story of the birth of the Republic of Korea, which brazenly poses as an independent country today.

It is clear to everybody that the Republic of Korea--which was established not by (?public consensus) but by the U.S. imperialists' scenario, by the threats of guns and bayonets and in a fraudulent fashion in accordance with the aggressive demands of the U.S. imperialists--can never be an independent nation which represents the South Korean people.

The South Korean puppet regime is nothing but a tool which executes the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy and is a disguise aimed at covering up their colonial rule.

The real ruling organ in South Korea is the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. While holding a grip on the governing rights over South Korea, the U.S. Embassy indicates the direction for internal and external policies, supervises and controls how the policies are carried out, takes control of the right of personnel management in the legislative, executive and judiciary branches and political parties, and organizes and controls political forces in favor of these policies.

The U.S. Embassy in South Korea is, in essence, similar to the government-general in the era of the Japanese colonial rule. The Republic of Korea Government in South Korea is a puppet under the thorough manipulation of the White House and the U.S. Embassy.

In reality, the puppet ROK [Hanguk] established by the U.S. imperialists is not very different from the puppet Manchukuo which the Japanese imperialists militarily occupied in the northeastern part of China in the past. It is not by chance that the WASHINGTON POST of the United States has rated the South Korean Government as a deceptive gimcrack aimed at making it appear as if the South Korean Government has independence under U.S. rule.

Through our own experience, we clearly know what the puppet regime established in South Korea is. We in the north, who were then assemblymen of the puppet national assembly, cannot forget even now the unbearable occurrence which took place on (?10) September 1948. On that day, an agreement on the transfer of finances and properties between the Republic of Korea and the United States was brought up before the puppet national assembly. Clause 2 of Article 9 of the agreement, which was concluded at the unilateral demand of the U.S. imperialists, included even the brigandish demand that South Korea promise the United States to acquire the properties and their annexes, in which the United States are interested--regardless of movable properties or real estate, material or immaterial objects--and that South Korea hand over the ownership of properties which the United States can acquire according to mutual agreement.

We, who had been cheated by the United States up to then, were seized with suspicion and resentment upon coming in contact with this document.

We thought: This is more treacherous than the protectorate treaty between Korea and Japan concluded in 1905. If we pass this agreement, we would be traitors, more treacherous than Yi Wan-yong [education minister in the Yi Dynasty under the reign of King Kojong. He played a leading role in concluding the 1905 treaty]. They want us to give material and immaterial properties. This means that they want us to give them even the air of the ROK. A total of 27 assemblymen could not help leaving the assembly hall and issuing an opposition statement. Even so, traitor Syngman Rhee passed this sell-out agreement in a lightning fashion, saying that the U.S. masters wanted it.

It was revealed later that then U.S. Ambassador Mucho appeared at the Kyongmudae--the present Chongwadae--at the beginning of September and ordered, while presenting a draft of the agreement, that the agreement should be approved and passed unchanged by the national assembly.

On that order, Wyngman Rhee summoned Finance Minister Kim To-yon and Planning Office Director (Yi Sun-taek). He instructed them by saying: Give your full approval to the U.S.-side's suggestion. Our government, which was established with the aid of the United States and will be maintained by U.S. assistance, cannot reject the U.S. demands and incur the U.S. masters' displeasure. Immediately accept and conclude the agreement in confirmity with the U.S. demands, and exert efforts to engineer the passage of the agreement in the national assembly.

Later, Kim To-yon and (Yi Sun-taek) confessed that they had endorsed the draft agreement worked out by the United States without changing any words or paragraphs.

By fabricating the ROK-U.S. military agreement on 24 August 1948, the U.S. imperialists seized the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean puppet army and the prerogative of supreme command over any places and facilities in the southern half that the U.S. forces thought they needed.

By cooking up the ROK-U.S. economic aid agreement on 10 December 1948, the U.S. monopolistic financiers were allowed to pursue business and investment activities at will in South Korea, further grasping control of finance, budget and money, including issuing banknotes and coins and controlling trade and even food.

All facts show that in the process of establishing the puppet government, the U.S. imperialists emerged as the ruler of a colony who held a tighter grip on all sectors, including politics, military, economy and culture.

2. We figures in the north who entered into the northern half of the republic in search of the alliance with communism and of patriotism have watched South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists for 30-odd years praying with all our hearts for the independent reunification. With each passing day, however, the U.S. imperialists colonial rule has become more strict and only the vicious cycle of the cunning and truculent neo-colonial rule--unprecedented in world history--has continued in South Korea.

Since the war, the U.S. imperialists have left no store unturned in consolidating their political rule over South Korea. By committing the deceptive farces of elections, arm-twisting military coup d'etats and bloody oppressive atrocities, they have squashed the South Korean people's life-and-death demands for independence, democracy and reunification, thus enforcing the unprecedentedly cruel and atrocious colonial fascist rule.

In June 1949, the U.S. imperialists assassinated Paekbom Kim Ku [Paekbom is his pen name], who cried out for the North-South negoti tions while opposing the puppet regime. In the same way, after the war, because Chuksan Cho Pong-am [Chuksan is his pen name], president of the Progressive Party, ran for president, won public popularity and increased his party's influence while upholding the slogan for peaceful reunification, they, with the puppet presidential election ahead in 1960, arrested and murdered him in order to have traitor Syngman Rhee elected.

When the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was overthrown following the 19 April people's uprising, and when the trend for democracy and peaceful reunification rapidly increased in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, using Pak Chong-hui--whom they had trained after receiving him from the Japanese imperialists--staged the 16 May military coup and established a notorious fascist dictatorial system in accordance with a scenario which they had prepared using the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA] to mainting their toppling colonial rule in South Korea. Allen Dulles, former director of the U.S. CIA, said in his resignation speech on 23 May 1964 that his greatest success during his career was the military coup in South Korea.

When the 4 July North-South joint statement was issued in the early part of the 1970's and when the trend for peaceful reunification increased among the South Korean people, the U.S. imperialists established a fascist Yusin system and unhesitatingly committed international terrorism by assisting in the illegal kidnapping in broad daylight in Japan of Democrat Kim Tae-chung, who demanded peaceful reunification.

When traitor Pak Chong-hui was eliminated at the end of the 1970's thanks to the struggle of the South Korean people and when their colonial rule faced a crisis, the U.S. imperialists had hooligan Chon Tu-hwan--a top pro-U.S. stooge--emerge, stage the 12 December military coup and purge, and commit a mass holocaust in Kwangju. Thus, they established a more atrocious military dictatorial system than the previous one on the sea of blood shed by fellow countrymen.

The crime committed by the U.S. imperialists in killing several thousand and injuring over ten thousand Kwangju citizens, who desired independence, democracy and reunification, by handing over to traitor Chon Tu-hwan several division-size units, tanks, armored vehicles and even missiles was a grave crime that our fellow countrymen will curse and abhore forever. Indeed, the mass slaughter in Kwangju was a harrowing, tragic internecine incident which was unprecedented, which was directly mastermined by the White House and whichwas committed by its stooges.

At a dinner party arranged on 23 May 1980 for national assemblymen from both the ruling party and the opposition parties, Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador in South Korea, said that the United States already understood the action taken on 17 May to expand and strengthen an emergency martial law throughout the country. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan told South Korean reporters that the United States had been informed of all incidents and that its consent had been obtained in this regard.

When we South Koreans in North Korea carried out our activities in political circles in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to deceive the South Korean people, perfunctorily pretended to have conscientious people participate in political activities. Completely discarding this disguise and using the most dirty, confidential stooges, they are now maintaining vicious fascist colonial rule in South Korea.

To justify this cursed fascist colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists clamor about elections, saying that they reflect the desire of the people. However, the elections conducted in South Korea, always with the threat of bayonets and swindling, were a formal act pretending to adopt democracy. The U.S. imperialists have completely held the right for appointing the president of the puppets.

The U.S. imperialists have thoroughly placed South Korea under their military control. In accord with the agreement signed on 26 January 1950 in the establishment of the Korean military advisory group in South Korea, with the Taejon agreement signed in July 1950 and with the South Korea-U.S. agreed minutes signed in 1954, the commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea has seized the right of operational command of the puppet army, navy and air force, of unit organization and of the use of military equipment. This right was confirmed through the activation of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces command in November 1978.

As a result, today the South Korean puppet army is not allowed to use even a drop of gasoline, let alone weapons and ammunition, without the approval of the U.S. imperialists. Political and military subjugation inevitably accompanies economic subjugation. The U.S. imperialists have completely seized the arteries of the South Korean economy through more than 60 subjugating agreements--including the agreement on economic and technological aid--which were concluded unilaterally with the South Korean puppet regime and subjugated it to their military purposes, thereby completely blocking the road of the independent development of the national economy in South Korea.

Through the U.S. Agency for International Development, the South Korea-U.S. Joint Investment Committee and the South Korea-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have meddled in the establishment of economic policy and the compilation of the national budget of the puppet government and have thoroughly controlled and subjugated the overall South Korean economy. Today, the puppet government cannot operate the economy independently nor can compile its budget without the approval of the U.S. imperialist ruling organ in South Korea.

By establishing a fuel and power system with kerosene as the basic fuel and by monopolizing the supply of crude oil in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have completely subjugated the fuel, power, kerosene and transportation sectors in South Korea. At the same time, taking advantage of their supply of raw materials to South Korea, they have controlled production activities in South Korea. As a result, the South Korean economy cannot operate without loans and investment from the U.S. imperialists. The activities of enterprises in South Korea have to be stopped if the supply of raw materials from the United States is discontinued for one day.

The South Korean economy, dependent on the United States, is now faced with a serious catastrophe. South Korea, which was known as a rich grain district even in the period of Japanese imperialism, has today been reduced to a chronic famine district where annually more than 8 million tons of grains have to be imported from foreign countries. The import of such huge amounts of

grain largely from the United States is the largest evidence that the U.S. imperialists have seized even the right to hold sway over the life and death of the South Korean people.

The deepening economic crisis in South Korea has reduced South Korea to a kingdom of debt which is suffering from huge amounts of foreign debts. The foreign debts owed by South Korea as of the end of 1981 amount to $35.2 billion.

The South Korean puppets' recent begging for huge Japanese loans is an inevitable result of the U.S. imperialists' colonial economic policy.

Ideological and cultural infiltration are important means employed by the U.S. imperialists in their colonial economic policy. The U.S. imperialists are controlling education, the press, publications, culture, arts and religion of South Korea through their embassy and the U.S. International Communications Agency in South Korea and other local ruling machines such as cultural centers and information centers.

These organs are impuning people with the idea of worshipping and fearing America, and the ideas of anticommunist and national hihilism and are spreading the degenerate Yankee culture and American way of life. As a result, South Korea has been thoroughly reduced to a colony of the U.S. imperialists in the cultural field, too.

Our national culture and good morals and manners have been infringed upon and obliterated more serious than when we, the South Korean political figures in the north, conducted political activities in the South in the past. Western custom and Yankee culture are rampant and even our language is being pushed out by foreign languages.

Such being the case, isn't South Korea a culturally alien country where all things national have faded away and a country inhabited by other people?

All this eloquently proves that South Korea is a complete colony of U.S. imperialism and that the so-called South Korean regime is a colonial puppet regime totally subjugated to the United States politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

Was it really for this miserable tragedy that the South Korean people cheered the liberation and cried hurrah for independence on 15 August, 37 years ago?

What the South Korean people are unanimously invariably longing for its true national independence and liberation and the complete independence of the country.

If the U.S. imperialists had not occupied South Korea to make a colony, the South Korean people would not today be suffering pains and disasters in the bonds of slavery, deprived of independence for such a long period of time, and they would soon have achieved their desire for independence, democracy and reunification.

Withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea and liquidating the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea are basic guarantees for democracy and reunification which the South Korean people have desired so eagerly, and they are preconditions for opening the true road of independence.

The attitude toward the U.S. forces occupying South Korea is a yardstick of patriotism and treachery.

All patriotic compatriots, figures of all political parties and political groups and personages of all walks of life in South Korea should firmly unite under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals, political groups and religions, and resolutely rise up in a sacred anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, to end their colonial fascist rule in South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists should look straight at the daily growing anti-U.S. sentiment for independence and return to their den across the ocean without delay, taking along all their armed forces of aggression.

When and if the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces are withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' intervention in the internal affairs of South Korea is ended, our nation can establish an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceful confederal state through the realization of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, thereby achieving the historic cause of national reunification.

If all patriotic compatriots, personages of all political parties, political groups and personages of all walks of life in South Korea rise up in a nationwide struggle, holding aloft the anti-U.S. banner for independence, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule will be ended and the morn of independence, democracy and reunification will dawn sooner or later [Chomangan], 15 August 1982, Pyongyang.

CSO: 4108/216

N. KOREA URGED TO ACCEPT KNRC CALL FOR N-S TALKS

SK130123 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Reunion of Separated Families"]

[Text] Eleven years ago yesterday the Korean National Red Cross [KNRC] proposed to its North Korean counterpart talks for reunion of separated kin in the divided halves, who are estimated at 10 million. When the dialogue began between the two sides--for the first time in a quarter century, not only the dispersed families but the entire nation entertained at least a ray of hope for some kind of opening in the thick layers of South-North confrontation.

But the hope was shortlived as developments were to show in a year or so. The North Koreans one-sidedly suspended the talks in July 1973 and have since made no move to come back to the conference table despite repeated calls to resume the talks from Seoul.

The North Korean turnabout which followed several plenary meetings of the South-North Red Cross Conference held in Seoul and Pyongyang alternately was to reveal Pyongyang's true intent latent in its agreement to Seoul's proposal for the dialogue. In fact, North Korea quit the conference even before it set out on its initial work to locate dispersed families.

As a series of later events has unfolded, North Korea agreed to the Red Cross talks and, for that matter, the political dialogue that closely followed, not for rapproachement but to exploit them in such a manner as to serve its "revolutionary" purpose. Even during the short run of the dialogue, North Korea kept insisting on the repeal of anti-communist institutions in the South, among other things. The discovery of an underground invasion tunnel in the demilitarized zone not long after the North Korean breakup of the dialogue came as an unequivocal proof of Pyongyang's subversive design on the South which was veiled by the talks.

Nearly a decade of South-North relations after Pyongyang's suspension of the dialogue is clear enough to show that there is no alternative to direct talks between the two as a means of solving the Korean problem. International circumstances also lend support to such inter-Korean efforts for eventual reunification of the divided peninsula.

Seoul has offered virtually every possible and practical avenue for South-North reconciliation and reunification. The highlight of such overtures, of course, is President Chon Tu-hwan's proposal of January this year for a unified constitution. Seoul is ready to discuss any formula Pyongyang may bring up at the bilateral talks in order to seek a peaceful settlement of the issue.

The two sides may well make a new start by reopening the Red Cross talks for humanitarian projects as they attempted 11 years ago, but this time with genuine purpose and good will. Relieving the sufferings of millions of separated families on both sides of the demiliterized zone is a very basic approach to the task of removing the decades-old barriers between the South and North.

The designation by the suffering people in the South of 12 August as the day for separated families when they marked the 11th anniversary of the KNRC proposal to the north puts a new dimension on the humanitarian issue. North Korea should pause a moment on this occasion to ask whether it can continue to mislead the innocent people. North Korea should accept the KNRC president's call, renewed yesterday, for the reopening of the Red Cross talks.

CSO: 4120/388

SOLDIERS RAP CHON'S DIPLOMACY TOWARD JAPAN

SK171304 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Aug 82

[News for soldiers from "Hour for the Armed Forces" program]

[Text] According to a report, voices denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan ring for adhering to a humiliating diplomacy toward Japan are rising among the officers and men of the Paengma unit.

On the evening of 10 August, several soldiers from the unit were exchanging hometown news with a certain Private First Class Kim, who had returned from home. Listening to anti-Japanese sentiments rising among the masses of all walks of life in connection with the militarists' maneuvers of beautifying and embellishing the history of agression and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's low-profile and humiliating diplomacy toward Japan, a Corporal Yi said: While the Japanese militarists are dreaming the old dream of the Great East Asia Coprosperity Sphere, the rulers of South Korea, who are overawed by the pressure at home and abroad, are not expressing a positive view on Japanese distortion of history.

Following his remarks, a Private First Class Pak said: Pro-United States and pro-Japan are a treacherous attitude. National independence is the way to love the country and the nation.

Meanwhile, the officers and men of the Hwarang unit enjoy reading the novel "Manchuria" written by Cho Hun-pa. The reason is that the realities of the Manchurian puppet government fabricated by the Japanese imperialists are similar to those of the South Korean puppet government cooked up by the United States, now occupying this land. The officers and men of the unit are asking those going home on furlough to find and bring back 1969-70 editions of the magazine WOLGAN CHUNGANG, which serialized the novel. The soldiers are taking turns reading the serial.

CSO: 4108/216

ROK DAILY WELCOMES CHON'S 'OPEN-DOOR POLICY'

SK170119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Open Arms for All Compatriots"]

[Text] Special emphasis on the need for building a stronger and more prosperous country characterized President Chon Tu-hwan's address on Liberation Day.

He rightly cited superior nationhood, political, economic, cultural and military, as the only sure guarantee that we shall not again experience the kind of pain and humiliation to which we were subjected under Japanese colonialism.

Keynoting the presidential message for the 27th Liberation Day Anniversary was a clear recognition of the futility of a weak nation crying for peace and dignified independence. President Chon reminded the nation that we cannot ward off aggression and oppression merely by hating them. Firm determination and effective preparedness to resist expansionism and colonialism will keep the nation from a recurrence of the resented and tragic past of subjugation under foreign rule. We must see to it that we are capable and strong enough not to be slighted or bullied.

Recollection of the bitter days of deprivation and enslavement under the Japanese imperialists awakens us to another legacy of the colonial period. Its deep scars are still evident in those many of our fellow countrymen who were forced to leave their homeland under Japanese colonial rule.

As the president noted, many Koreans were drafted into work corps to do hard labor in alien lands. Even today many of them are stranded in such isolated places as Munchuria, Siberia and Sakhalin. Tens of thousands of Korean residents in Japan are leading a hard life in the face of unrelenting discrimination.

The continued confrontation between South and North Korea adds to the agony and predicament of not only our captive population in the northern half but also of the Koreans residing in places controlled by communist governments allied with North Korea. We neither can visit them nor can they come to see

us. For the most part even correspondence is barred. This abnormal and inhuman situation must be ended by all means.

It was timely and proper now for President Chon to extend open arms to all of our fellow countrymen living in any part of the communist world, including North Korea, to come over here. The guarantee of free travel to and from their homeland was offered for all Koreans regardless of their ideological or political affiliations.

The declaration of the open door policy to all Korean compatriots throughout the world is meant to promote national reconciliation impeded by suspension of travel and communication. The experience with many members of the pro-Pyongyang Chongnyon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) who have been here in recent years indicates that the proposed homecoming will be possible if the communist side agrees and cooperates with us.

Chances of success for Seoul's open-door policy depend largely on Pyongyang's readiness to respond in good faith. North Korea should lose no time in attending an inter-Korean summit and taking reciprocal steps toward active dialogue and accommodation.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GNP GROWS 4.6 PERCENT DURING SECOND QUARTER

SK170147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Korea's gross national product (GNP) during the second quarter of this year grew 4.6 percent in real terms over the same period last year to bring the combined GNP growth during the first half of this year to 4.6 percent.

According to a tentative tally made available by the Bank of Korea (BOK) yesterday the value of the total output of goods and services, the GNP, stood at 3,515,600 million won in the April-June period at the 1975 constant prices, a gain of 4.6 percent over the figure posted in the same period a year ago.

The economic growth during the second quarter was primarily paced by a favorable progress in construction activities at home and abroad, a Central Bank official said.

Korea's gross domestic product (GDP), meantime, showed a growth rate of 2.8 percent during the second quarter, bringing the aggregate GDP growth during the first six months to 3.5 percent. The GDP refers to the total output of goods and services produced only within the country.

The GNP and GDP during the first quarter of this year posted a growth of 4.5 and 4.2 percent each.

The agro-fishery industry during the second quarter grew at a relatively slow pace, registering a 3.6 percent growth rate largely because of a dull performance in inshore fishery.

The growth of the mining and manufacturing industry ended up at 2.4 percent during the cited period. Most of the weakness in this sector was a result of dwindled domestic demand in electric equipment, petr chemical products, reduced coal production and a poor export performance in lumbering and rubber industries.

The social overhead capital industry jumped as much as 8.9 percent over the same period last year mainly on the strength of construction activities. The construction industry alone posted a 16.6 percent growth rate during the cited period.

Korea's total consumption expenditure during the second quarter recorded an increase of 2.6 percent over the same period last year.

Private consumption expenditures edged up 2.5 percent while consumption in the government sector rose 3.3 percent during the second quarter.

Meanwhile, domestic fixed investments showed a 10.2 percent surge over the corresponding period last year, mainly affected by a big boost of investments in residential housing construction.

Merchandise exports during the April-June period recorded a moderate 5.5 percent increase over the same period in 1981 while imports declined by 6.8 percent.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENERGY CONSUMPTION SHOWS RECOVERY SIGNS

SK110045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Aided by an improvement in domestic economic conditions, energy consumption now shows signs of recovery.

Official figures show that total energy use during the first six months of this year declined only by 1.3 percent from the comparable period of last year, thanks to a surge in energy use during the second period.

Energy use during the first quarter of this year fell as much as 9.1 percent over a year ago, despite the fact that energy demand usually is heavy in winter times.

Reflecting an improvement in the national economy, the consumption of energy during the second quarter, however, rose by 8.5 percent, resulting in only a drop of 1.3 percent in total energy consumption during the first six months of this year.

By sector, coal consumption during the January-June period rose by 5.6 percent to 14.9 million tons, while oil use declined by 6.0 percent.

The consumption of oil fell by 14.3 percent during the first quarter and then rose by 4.0 percent during the ensuing three months.

Noteworthy is a sharp rise in the use of bituminous coal. Its consumption shot up by 23.8 percent as a result of the increasing use of soft coal by cement as well as steel-making industries. The increase, however, fell short of the 63.3 percent rise registered during the first half of 1981.

Electricity consumption, meanwhile, rose by 4.7 percent during the first half of this year. The nation registered an annual increase rate of 12.5 percent between 1977 and 1981.

The ministry, meanwhile, said that 98 solar-energy houses were built throughout the country during the first half of this year. In 1981, a total of 271 such homes were erected.

CSO: 4120/388

BRIEFS

FOREIGN LOANS--Seoul, 6 Aug--The South Korean Government Thursday authorized four Korean companies to borrow 52,349,000 U.S. dollars in foreign loans, the finance ministry said. According to the ministry, the First City Lease Co. will borrow 34 million dollars from a foreign syndicate to import capital goods for lease, the Hyundai Rolling Stock Co., Ltd. will borrow 3,277,000 dollars to import foreign materials for subway construction, the Korea Dredging Corp. will be loaned 14,470,000 dollars to buy a dredging vessel, and a 602,000 dollar loan was approved for Hyundai Engine Manufacturing Co. In addition to the loan authorizations, the Namju Development Co. got a go-ahead from the government to introduce hotel management technology from the Hyatt Technical Service of Hong Kong. [Text] [SK090549 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 6 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK DAILY GIVES DETAILS ON TRIAL OF PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK120154 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Aug 82 p 8

[By Park Hae-yun]

[Text] Pusan--The District Court here passed death sentence on Kim Hyon-chang, 32, and Mun Pu-sik, life imprisonment for two girl students and jail terms ranging from two to 15 years for 12 others involved in the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center arson yesterday.

The capital punishment for the two alleged masterminds and life terms for Misses Kim Un-suk, 24, and Yi Mi-ok, 21, were the same as the penalties demanded by the Pusan district prosecution on charges of anti-state activities, arson resulting in death and injuries and illegal assembly.

The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center on March 18 left a Pusan university student dead and three other people injured.

Catholic priest Choe Ki-sik, 40, who was charged with harboring criminal offenders and violating the National Security Law, was given three years in jail plus suspension of civil rights for three years after the completion of the jail term. The prosecution had demanded a five-year term.

The sentencing session, presided over by Senior Judge An Mun-tae, began at 9:30 a.m. in the Pusan District Court in Pumin-dong. The judge read only a summary of the verdict for 20 minutes instead of the whole 149-page text.

After the session, Senior Prosecutor Kim Tu-su, whose public security division indicted the 16 people, just smiled when reporters asked him whether he was satisfied with the sentences.

The prosecution had charged five students with having participated directly in setting fire to the Cultural Center building. While two of them were given life terms, three were sentenced to 15 years in prison plus 15 years of civil rights suspension.

They are Yu Sung-yol, 20, and Miss Choe In-sung, 20, both juniors at Pusan National University, and Miss Kim Chi-hui, 22, a junior at Pusan Women's College. The prosecution had demanded life terms for them.

Park Won-sik, 20, a junior at Kosin College, was sentenced to seven years in jail and suspension of civil rights for another seven years and his classmate Choe Chung-on, 19, was given a flexible five to seven years in jail plus seven years of civil rights suspension.

The two were indicted for scattering anti-government and anti-American leaflets in different locations around the Cultural Center at the time of the arson in collaboration with other conspirators.

Besides Rev. Choe, five others including two parishioners of the priest were indicted for helping the arsonists. Of them, Mun Kil-hwan, 37, an employee of the Catholic Education Center in Wonju headed by Rev. Choe, was given three years in jail and three years of civil rights suspension but the sentence was suspended for four years.

Yi Chang-pok, 43, a staff member of the Korea Christian Action Organization, who was indicted without arrest, also had his sentence of two-years imprisonment and two-years suspension of civil rights suspended for three years.

Of the rest, Miss Kim Yong-ae, the operator of a bookstore in Wonju, was given three years in jail and suspension of civil rights for three years. Ho Chin-su, 24, head of a Presbyterian youth society, was jailed for two years and Kim Hwa-sok, 22, a dropout from Pusan National University, was sentenced to three years of imprisonment.

Senior Judge An said in his summation that the acts of Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pusik brought surprise and indignation to the whole nation by setting fire in broad day-light to the Cultural Center of the United States, Korea's closest ally since the Korean War, and causing death and injuries.

He noted that the arsonists, at the insistance of Kim, made allegations that the ROK was ready to invade the north and called for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the country in their agitating leaflets concurring with North Korean propaganda.

Besides, the judge said, Kim conducted ideological indoctrination of the students involved in the arson, leading them to extreme leftist beliefs by emphasizing the "inevitability of transformation to a socialist system."

The judge said Mun Pu-sik carried out the arson meticulously, controlling the collaborators separately, giving them missions for the arson individually with a detailed plan and then directing their perpetrations for the crime at the scene.

The rest of the collaborators participated in the arson from the stage of its plotting on the basis of socialist revolutionary throughts they accepted through ideological training sessions conducted by Kim and Mun.

They set fire to the Cultural Center building or manifested intentions to do so by distributing leaflets with the intention of jointly committing the

crime and their acts were dauntless and scrupulous, thus deserving due punishment, he said.

"Their status as young students calls for some leniency but it is intolerable that they not only became sympathetic with the North Korean political line through the ideological training but participated in setting fire to an occupied building that resulted in loss of life," the judge said.

"Though they claim that they played the role of vanguards for liberal democracy, what they actually did was nothing but taking sides with the North Koreans. They are in for heavy punishment but the signs of repentance they showed during the trial brought them different penalties," he added.

As for Rev. Choe, the judge said the bench could not accept his defense's claim of the justifiability of his acts on the grounds of performing proper religious duty as a Catholic priest with regard to his protection of Kim Hyon-jang and Lee Sang-hon, another criminal offender.

"Even though his help in the escape of Kim and Yi could be recognized as being based on the right of protection under the church law and belonging to his pastoral activities, application of criminal statutes shall not be rejected in this case because statutes are made to punish all acts obstructing the state's criminal judicial operations," he said.

The judge noted that Rev. Choe had concealed Kim Hyon-chang within his Education Center for 20 months although aware that he had violated martial law during the Kwang-ju riot and failed to report the protection to higher church authorities.

"Besides, he tacitly allowed or even encouraged Kim's illegal ideology education of students inside the Education Center. Such an act cannot be recognized as falling under the proper pastoral duties of a Catholic priest," he added.

None of the defense attorneys for the 16 defendants attended the sentencing session. Lawyer Yi Hung-nok appeared at the court after the trial closed and told reporters that he believed the sentences were "too heavy."

Bishop Chi Hak-sun of the Catholic Wonju Diocese, who witnessed the session along with a score of Catholic priests and nuns, was displeased about the outcome and only said, "It is too much."

Some of the defendants, as they were led out of the courtroom after the sentencing, made brief remarks to be heard by their relatives, colleagues and the press.

Family members cried outside the courtroom. The mother of Pak Won-sik shouted, "Is my son a communist"?

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK DAILY SUPPORTS VERDICT ON PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK161019 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Awareness of National Security"]

[Excerpts] The 4th Criminal Department of the Pusan District Court, which has been examining the so-called incident of arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, found all sixteen defendants guilty in the sentencing trial held on the morning of 11 August. It handed down punishments ranging from death to two years' imprisonment with two years' suspension of rights and three years' probation. Thus, the first judgment ended 146 days after the incident occurred, having held the trials for eleven sessions. [passage omitted]

Although the decisions of the first trial are not final, they are of great significance in view of the important nature of the incident. First of all, it should be noted that the judges presented a clear interpretation on the validity of church law and the limits to a pastor's activities, which was one of the disputed points both in and outside the court. [passage omitted] The judges made the point clear that churches have no extraterritorial rights in a modern state and that church law and any act, even if it is conscientious, cannot go beyond the limit of the nation's law and order. This could be of great help in settling the confusion over understanding the relations between positive law and church law, as well as the pastor's activities.

Another significant point in the decision is that it warns the people regarding national security. The judges, although they expressed some sympathy with the defendants because of their youth and student status, reprimanded them noting "apart from conducting indoctrination beneficial to the North Korean puppets, the arson at an occupied building can by no means be tolerated." The judges sentenced the defendants to severe punishments stressing that "they drove the Republic of Korea into a diplomatically difficult position by committing the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center and made our nation lose prestige internationally, therein fully following the aims of the North Korean communists. Furthermore, their criminal technique was elaborate and bold. Therefore, they should deservedly be punished severely." This means that the judges accepted the prosecutor's demand that crimes against national security should be severely punished without exception. The stern decision

of the judges should serve as a significant warning to the young postwar generation who have an exceedingly easygoing attitude toward the issue of North-South relations. [passage omitted]

With the decisions of the first trial for this incident, we would like to stress again that we should not be oblivious of tension between the North and South and of the difficult situation caused by it. In particular, we urge the young students to have sagacious awareness of reality and reasonable behavior.

They should not disturb law and order and national security and should not incur the misfortune of blocking their own way by blindly following other people even momentarily. The religious circle should also realize that there is a strong possibility for North Korean puppets' abuse of the religionists' pure sense of duty. It is a duty and responsibility of all people to prevent unnecessary and wasteful trials from occurring by enhancing awareness of the importance of national security.

CSO: 4120/388

ROK DAILY ON PUSAN ARSONISTS REACTION TO SENTENCING

SK160631 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 82 p 11

[Excerpts] For Mun Pu-sik, 23, former senior of the Theological Department of Koryo Theological College, who played a leading role in the act of arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center, and Kim Hyon-chang, 32, jobless, who masterminded the act of arson, capital punishment was handed down, and for defendant Kim Un-suk, 23, former senior of the Christian Education Department of the Koryo Theological College, and Yi Mi-ok, 21, sophomore of the Pre-Medical Department of the Koryo Theological College, life terms were imposed as demanded by the prosecution.

At the sentencing of the 16 defendants held at 0930 on 11 August, the No 4 Criminal Department of the Pusan District Court represented by Chief Judge An Mun-tae and Judges Sin U-chol and Hong Kwang-sik handed down capital punishment for Mun and Kim by confirming the prosecution charges of a violation of the National Security Law, an act of arson at an inhabited building and subsequent injuries and death, and violation of the Laws for Assembly and Demonstration. The court handed down 3-year terms and 3-year suspension of social qualifications for defendant Choe Ki-sik, 40, Catholic father, director of the Education Center of the Wonju Diocese, and from 15-year terms and 15-year suspension of qualifications to 2-year terms and 2-year suspension of qualifications with a stay of execution for the remaining 11 defendants. [passage omitted]

While the court decision was being read, defendant Kim Hyon-chang continued to stare at the floor and the chief judge. Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk constantly stared at the chief judge. Both seemed to be entirely defiant of the decision.

Meanwhile, defendant Choe Ki-sik continued to look up at the ceiling. Upon the chief judge's announcement of capital punishment for Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik and prison terms for others, the defendants were apparently surprised. However, they all regained their composure immediately. Meanwhile, defendant Choe Ki-sik, upon the announcement of his sentence became flush.

When the sentencing trial closed at 0950 at the end of the chief judge's reading of the decision, outbursts were heard in many places from the audience in the court.

As the escort policemen were starting to take the defendants out of the court, defendant Choe Ki-sik yelled: "This is political retaliation." And, other defendants shouted two or three times "Long live democracy"! As a result, the court became stirred for a few minutes. However, the courtroom was soon brought under control by the escort police. [passage omitted]

At the sentencing the prosecution's seats in the courtroom were occupied by Prosecutor Kim Tu-su, chief of the Public Security Department of the Pusan District Prosecution Office and five other prosecutors concerned.

Since the sentencing of those involved in the arson at the Pusan U.S. Cultural Center was held in Pusan, reporters of news media organizations had great difficulties in sending reports on the trial to their offices in Seoul. The trials for big incidents were the contents of the judge's decision must be covered by newspapers have always been held in Seoul. Therefore, reporters have had no difficulties. However, in case of the Pusan arson, the reporters of the Seoul evening newspapers had problems because there were no resident reporters in Pusan and because of the length of the judge's 140-page decision. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CASES OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS RISE 'SHARPLY'

SK130102 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Aug 82 p 8

[Text] People suffering from what is suspected to be Japanese encephalitis is sharply rising in number as humid, hot weather grips the entire country.

According to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, as of yesterday a total of 24 people across the country are [?] from what appears to be Japanese emcephalitis. Another is already confirmed to be infected by the high-fatality summer disease.

The suspected encephalitis patients breaks down to six in Seoul, four each in Cheju-do and Cholla Pukto, three each in Kyonggi-do and Cholla Namdo, one each in Pusan, Inchon, Chungchong Namdo and Kyongsang Pukto, the ministry officials said yesterday.

Last year, a total of 50 cases of Japanese encephalitis broke out as of 10 August, five of which died.

The highly contagious summer disease is feared to be worse this summer as the country is caught in humid weather which is expected to continue through the month, longer than in previous years, the officials said.

Particularly in the southern provinces, density of culex mosquitoes, has already exceeded 90 percent, they said.

Japanese encephalitis usually breaks out when the percentage of culex mosquitoes to the total mosquito count exceeds 50 percent.

A 14-year-old middle school boy in Sogwipo on southern Cheju-do Wednesday died ot what was suspected to be Japanese encephalitis.

If his death is confirmed to have been caused by the encephalitis, he will be this year's first victim of the summer epidemic.

The Jeonnam National University has sent specimens to the National Institute of Health (NIH) to determine the exact cause of his death.

It usually takes two weeks to complete the blood test of encephalitis patients.

The ministry has already instructed cities and provinces to heighten quarantine activities against the summer epidemic particularly in low-lying areas in urban areas and countryside.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

ROK TECHNICAL TRAINING TO SAUDI ARABIAN STUDENTS

SK130230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 13 Aug (YONHAP)--A group of 29 Saudi Arabian engineering students began a seven-week technical training course in South Korea Friday morning with an opening ceremony at Chung-ang University in Seoul.

The ceremony was attended by Science-Technology Minister Yi Chong-o, Acting Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Korea Muhammad H. Yafel, president of the university Yi Sok-hui, Korea's Hyundai Construction Co. President Yi Myong-pak and other dignitaries.

During the training program, the students from King 'abd al-'Aziz University's Engineering College will study South Korea's scientific development and industrial technology.

The Saudi Arabians are here at the invitation of the Science-Technology Ministry which has conducted the course since 1979 as part of its bilateral economic and technological cooperation projects.

In a welcoming address, Minister Yi said that the friendly relations between Korea and Saudi Arabia will be further promoted by the program.

"We are particularly happy to be able to share with you, through this special training program, the experience and the skill which we have acquired during the last two decades of national development," Yi said.

The minister added, "We hope that you will find it interesting and helpful to learn not merely about the development of Korea but also about the Korean people, their culture and historical background."

The Saudi Arabian visitors will receive three days of orientation on Korean society, culture, economic development and the Saemaul (new community) movement, a program which the late President Pak Chong-hui introduced to rehabilitate poor village farmers, at the university's graduate school of international management.

They will then study their respective majors in seven Korean industrial businesses, including Hyundai and the Daelim business group. They will

make an inspection tour of industrial complexes at the end of their training program.

The country has trained 131 engineering students from Saudi Arabia under the ministry program since 1979.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY VIEWS CHON'S UPCOMING AFRICAN, CANADIAN VISITS

SK150200 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Chon's Tour of Africa, Canada"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan is leaving tomorrow on an official visit to the four African countries of Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal, and to Canada. This tour, the first such one ever to be made by a Korean president, is symbolic of the republic's growing diplomatic stature throughout the world. At the same time, the president's visit to those countries outlines the expansion of his summit diplomacy in seeking a cordial partnership between the republic and as many nations as possible.

His African tour has particular importance in many ways. With over 40 nations, virtually all of them newly independent and at the initial stage of development, the African continent carries remarkable weight in international politics. The African nations consstitute the largest single group in major international organizations, such as the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movememt, a relatively new but massive representation of the Third World.

The four African countries President Chon is going to visit are well representative of the continent in terms of population and other resources. The republic's ties with these countries are still young but have recently taken on considerable importance through increasing exchanges between them in search of greater mutual benefits. The heads of state of all four nations have visited Seoul in the recent past.

President Chon's talks with the leaders of the four African countries will be most significant in that the occasion is, first of all, to help understand each other's aspirations and problems. This is prerequisite to promoting friendly cooperation between those African countries and this republic which, with a common background of their colonial past, will be able to complement each other's development in peace.

The president's summit diplomacy is expected especially to help African nations better understand Seoul's peace efforts toward North Korea which the latter's propaganda machine has been trying to distort in the eyes of disinterested third parties. Their appreciation of and support for our peace

initiative will, if anybody can, contribute to inducing Pyongyang to reconsider its misconceived force-oriented policy for Korean unification.

Economic cooperation between the four African nations and Korea will also figure high in the summit talks since they certainly have much to gain by working closer together. As President Chon or for that matter his government has proven, the republic stands ready to share its development experience and know-how with any late starter. His African tour this time will be quite opportune for Korea and the four nations to explore chances for mutually profitable exchanges and joint undertakings in the economy.

Finally, the president's tour of Canada, set for near the end of this month, will not only enhance bilateral relations between Seoul and Ottawa but also contribute toward forming a consensus for the Pacific-basin summitry proposed by the chief executive earlier this month. The already active cooperation received further impetus through President Chon's visit to that country which is taking place in return for Prime Minister Trudeau's visit to Seoul last year.

All these prospects bode well for successful returns of President Chon's enterprising tour of the two distant continents.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY HAILS CHON'S 'SUMMIT DIPLOMACY'

SK170106 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Summit Tour"]

[Text] With a call fur further internationalizing Korea's national capabilities and also promoting friendship, understanding and cooperation among world nations, President Chon Tu-hwan has set out on an extensive overseas tour that will take him to four African nations--Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon and Senegal--and Canada.

It is the third official tour abroad for the president since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, following his visits last year to the United States and the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

What is notable about this tour, expected to be followed by presidential visits to other parts of the world possibly next year, is that it manifests the government's far-reaching policy to advance onto the world stage more positively and extensively--especially through "summit diplomacy" which has become frequent and conspicuous in international politics.

Indeed Korea's national life, due to its acute conditions ranging from an export-oriented economy to diplomatic requirements and security arrangements, has already been considerably interwoven in the international web of co-existence and interdependence.

Yet, the current tour stands out in that it clearly reflects a forward-looking global strategy which the Koreans--despite their limited national power and other constraints--have begun to perceive, out-growing regional and bloc-oriented approaches.

This aspect is underlined by the fact that President Chon will be the first Korean head of state to set foot in sub-Saharan Africa.

One may easily cite several motives for the visits to the four African nations, including the prevailing need to cement Korea's friendly and cooperative relations not only with them but with other African states and more broadly nations in the Third World or non-aligned bloc in which they all play key roles.

Stepped-up economic cooperation, which in fact is essential in substantiating international relations, is another point as there is enormous potential for developing mutually-complementing and beneficial schemes by linking the African nations' abundant natural resources with Korea's know-how and expertise.

For all that, what is probably more significant is an approach to accelerate the pooling of the efforts and potential of Asian and African nations, which share similar historic backgrounds such as a legacy of colonialism as well as common tasks of nation building and socio-economic development, for their own good and also to contribute to the promotion of freedom, peace and prosperity for all mankind.

In this connection, President Chon upon his departure for the tour yesterday called for forging a "new era of Afro-Asian cooperation," noting that the common heritages and goals shared by the nations in Asia and Africa offers a basis for solidarity. He foresaw that the two continents would move onto the center stage of global affairs in the coming century and play active roles in shaping the course of world history.

A similar vein of internationalism is evident in the president's visit to Canada, though it is essentially distinct in nature and from his swing through the African states.

For his meetings with Canadian leaders are expected to feature, among other things. discussion of ways to usher in a "great Pacific era" or more specifically to institutionalize cooperation among the nations of the Pacific basin, for which he recently proposed regular summit talks among the nations concerned.

Indeed the presidential tour, which officially begins today upon his arrival in Nairobi, is meaningful not only for Korea but for the advance of international understanding and cooperation. It is hoped that President Chon and his party will be successful in fulfilling their missions and attaining goals for both impending and long-range interests.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY MARKS LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY

SK140037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Consummation of Liberation"]

[Text] Thirty-seven years after liberation from the Japanese colonial yoke many things have changed, mostly for the better. The partition of the peninsula into two opposing zones in the south and the north may be the worst change imposed upon our people by a mistaken decision of the United States at the end of the Pacific war.

The three and a half decades of our suffering under the Japanese occupation is one of the bitterest and shameful interludes in Korean history to remember. However, the scars and humiliations are so deep that we cannot shake off the painful memories.

In hindsight it is clear to all that the usurpation of Korea's sovereignty by the Japanese resulted from the incompetence and weakness of the declining Yi Dynasty in the last 19th century. This realization of the weakness on our part is necessary before denouncing the expansionist and aggressive policy of the former Japanese empire.

Liberation Day tomorrow means to our fellow countrymen much more than the mere termination of World War II or the allies' victory over Japan. It is an occasion for reaffirming our commitment to the integrity and independence of the nation and renewing our resolve to grow and strengthen. It is time for emphasizing our national honor and pride.

The immediate postwar years have seemed to herald a period of durable international cooperation and harmony. But the expectation as embodied in the organization of the United Nations was soon shattered by the intensified cold war and the current period of complicated tension and rivalry among nations following a brief detente. Nationalism is reasserting itself in many aspects, especially in economy.

At this juncture, we stand in need of redefining and revitalizing our nationalist consciousness and aspiration. How to sustain viable nationalism without being chauvinistic in this age of international interdependence is a crucial question.

Lately an attempt of the Japanese Government to rewrite its school history books by way of whitewashing its military and imperialistic past transgressions posed a new challenge to the dignity of the Korean people and its desire for good relations with the Japanese. Tokyo's expression of its "remorse" over the unhappy past relations with its neighbors must be accompanied by concrete and definite action to correct the errors.

The pain of living with the continued division of our territory and with the militant and hostile communist regime in its northern half is more acutely felt on this Liberation Day than at any other time. The nation's liberation and independence will never be complete with millions of our compatriots held captive in the ruthless North Korean gulag. They should be allowed to visit and write us and work together for eventual reunification.

In dealing either with the arrogance of economically advanced Japan or with the aggressive North Korea, strength and preparedness are the basic requirement. Political stability, economic development and defense capability should be further enhanced to keep them from getting emboldened into affronting or attacking us.

CSO: 4120/388

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'YONHAP' NOTES FOREIGNERS' CRITICISM ON TEXTBOOK

SK130211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Montreux, Switzerland, 12 Aug (YONHAP)--The 29th convention of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) is expected to pass a South Korea-sponsored resolution condemning the distortion of historical facts in new Japanese history textbooks.

A number of participants in the WCOTP meeting here are lending their support to criticism of the distortion by delegates from East Asian nations.

Following are some of the comments made by delegates of various countries in exclusive interviews with YONHAP:

Michel Gevrey, France (new vice president of the WCOTP)--Some countries have in the past attempted to let political considerations interfere with the editing of textbooks, thus denying their students an access to true knowledge. I disapprove of the Japanese distortion of historical facts and hope that the South Korea-sponsored resolution will get unanimous support.

Danago Dakashi, Japan (president of the Japanese Federation of Teachers)--I personally think that it is not justified for the Japanese Government to distort historical facts contained in school textbooks. If the Japanese Government asks what my organization thinks of the revised textbooks, we would give them our opinion forthright that the revision is not justified.

J. O. Itotoh, Nigeria (national president of the Nigerian Union of Teachers)--We have had a similar experience as a former colony. The Nigerian delegation gives its support to the South Korean stand on the issue, and we have pointed out to other countries the fact that the Japanese action was unjustified.

Modesta Bogiren, the Philippines--The Japanese are wrong. As one who was exposed to Japan's militarist actions during childhood, I support the position of Professor Yu Hyong-chin, the chief Korean delegate.

CSO: 4120/388

BRIEFS

CANADIAN HAILS PACIFIC OVERTURE--Ottawa, 11 Aug (YONHAP)--Joh Crosbie, foreign policy spokesman for Canada's main opposition Progressive Conservative Party, Wednesday endorsed Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's initiative for a Pacific summit as a significant step towards promoting cooperation among Pacific nations and said his party will support it. "We are interested in the potential of the region and in increasing trade relations with it. Many of the Pacific countries are rapidly developing and Canada has much in common with them. We are, therefore, in favor of the idea which would lead to increased Canadian ties with the countries in the Pacific area," the senior opposition member of the Canadian House of Commons said in an interview. He recalled that his party had a plan to organize a Pacific rim conference in 1979 when it was in power. Crosbie predicted Chon's idea would be discussed in his talks with Canadian Government leaders during his Canadian visit late this month and hoped that some concrete results would come from the discussions. He added the Canadian Government should support Chon's initiative. [Text] [SK120213 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT 12 Aug 82]

JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISIONS PROTESTED--Hongkong, 16 Aug (YONHAP)--About 100 South Korean residents of Hong Kong held a rally protesting "distorted" Japanese history textbooks Sunday, the 37th anniversary of Korean liberation from Japan's 36-year colonial rule. Following the rally at the Korea center here, the Koreans adopted a resolution calling for the Japanese Government to correct erroneous accounts of Japanese textbooks regarding past Korea-Japan relations. The Koreans also called on the Japanese Government not to "beautify Japan's imperialism in the past" but to reflect the historical facts with "a humble attitude." The three-point resolution is expected to be presented to Japanese Prime Minister Zenki Suzuki through the Japanese consul-general in Hong Kong. Earlier in the day, Korean Consul-General in Hong Kong Kim Tae-chi maintained that the division of the Korean peninsula was caused by Japan's occupation of Korea during a speech marking Independence Day. [Text] [SK160312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 16 Aug 82]

OVERSEAS DIPLOMATS SHAKE-UP--Seoul, 12 Aug--The South Korean Foreign Ministry conducted a personnel shake-up Thursday, including the appointment of five overseas diplomats to serve in the ministry headquarters in Seoul. The five envoys who will return to Korea are Pak Yun, councilor at the Korean Embassy in the United States, Han Chang-sik, councilor at the Embassy in Lebanon,

Pae Pyong-sung, minister at the Embassy in Indonesia, Yi Sung-kon, vice consul general in Islamabad of Pakistan, and Yi Chung-nam, consul in Houston of the United States. Choe Pong-hum, councilor at the Korean Embassy in France, was appointed to become director of the administration division, and Ho Se-in, consul in Hong Kong, was named to serve as officer in charge of overseas diplomatic missions in the planning and management office. Son Hun, director of the overseas residents division, was moved from the consular and overseas affairs bureau to serve as protocol affairs officer in the protocol office, and Son was succeeded by Kwon Chan, councilor at the Korean Embassy in the United Arab Emirates. [Text] [SK130514 Seoul YONHAP in English 0859 GMT 12 AUG 82]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE HEAD--The ministry of foreign affairs yesterday appointed Yi Sang-ok dean of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security. Yi was formerly ambassador to Singapore. The ministry also reshuffled five consul general-level officials. The five and their new assignments are--So In-chol, former consul general in West Berlin, as consul general in San Francisco; Yang Ku-sop, former consul general in Agana, as consul general in Shimonoseki; Yu Chi-ho, spokesman of the ministry, as consul general in Sendai Japan; No Chae-cho, former consul general in Shimonoseki, to serve at the ministry's head office; and Kim Kwang-yun former consul general in Sendai to serve also at the ministry headquarters. The new head of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security was born in 1934 and graduated from the Swoul National University College of Liberal Arts and Science. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Aug 82 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4120/388

BRIEFS

ASEAN CREDIT EXPORTS IMPROVE--Seoul, 12 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's credit exports of industrial plants, ships and machinery to Southeast Asian countries are brisk these days, reflecting improved economic cooperation between Korea and the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Korean Traders Association (KTA) said Thursday. A KTA report showed that completed negotiations for exports of plants, ships and machinery to the five ASEAN countries on a deferred payment basis during the first 11 days of this month totaled 68.6 million U.S. dollars. In addition, negotiations for 529 million dollars worth of other exports are underway. The report noted, however, that the country's commodity exports to the ASEAN countries in first half of this year decreased by 2.3 percent from the same period last year to 589.2 million dollars. Exports had also dropped 2.9 percent from 1980's 1,131 million dollars to 1,087 million dollars last year. Exports to Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia increased by 14, 56.4 and 25 percent, respectively, but those to Indonesia decreased by 28.5 and those to Thailand by 23.3 percent. Imports from the region during the same six months period totaled 806.9 million dollars, up 8.6 percent from the level of one year before, causing a trade deficit of 217.7 million dollars. [Text] [SK120148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 12 Aug 82]

POOR EXPORTS DAMPEN ECONOMY--Seoul, 13 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's receipt of export letters of credit (L/C) is decreasing, darkening the prospects for a recovery of exports, it was learned Friday. A Commerce-Industry Ministry report showed that L/C arrivals in the first 11 days of August amounted to 354.7 million U.S. dollars, a drop of 22.8 percent from the same period last year. As of the end of July this year, L/C arrivals were falling at an annual rate of 7.4 percent. Commodity shipments overseas during the same 11-day period declined bo 8.5 percent to 315.6 million dollars, compared with the level of one year before. The poor export performance dampens the expectation that the country's economy would pick up through exports beginning in the second half of this year. Under the present circumstances, the country's commodity exports this year are expected to reach 23 billion dollars, below the yearly goal of 24.5 to 25 billion dollars, a ministry official said. Meanwhile, imports in the cited 11-day period totaled 714.5 million dollars, down 0.2 percent from the same period last year. Imports had been rising for the past few months, according to the report.

CSO: 4120/388

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR NOVEMBER 1981

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during November 1981:

2 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Dutifully Accomplish the Revolutionary Tasks Entrusted To Us Like the Unsung Heroes": Notes that it is the mark of the unsung heroes to dutifully carry out the party line and policy and the revolutionary responsibilities entrusted to them by working faithfully without recognition for 5 years, 10 years, and that party members and workers should do likewise since revolution is work for and by the masses themselves and there is nothing more honorable than dutifully accomplishing one's revolutionary tasks; calls for all party members and workers to do their utmost to accomplish the long-range goals in the program set forth by the Sixth Party Congress with the spirit of unsung heroes; stresses that party members and workers are revolutionaries struggling to build communism for the party and leader rather than for personal recognition and they should use their ingenuity to produce more attractive goods with the same materials, working for the benefit of the people under the communist principle of "one for all, all for one"; calls for all levels of party organizations to carry out the movement to emulate the unsung heroes so that everyone will dutifully accomplish their revolutionary tasks and carry out the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress.

4 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "In Line With the Demand of the Developing Reality, Party Organizations Should Strengthen Economic Guidance:" Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 119, 10 Nov 81, pp D 3-6: "Editorial Views Provincial Economic Guidance".

6 Nov 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Construction of the Namp'o Lockgate and the T'aech'o on Generating Station": Notes that construction of the Namp'o lockgate and T'aech'on generating station are two of the four major construction tasks in the program of remaking nature presented by the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee; emphasizes that these two construction projects must be completed to control the Taedong and Taerydong rivers and bring water to the reclaimed tideland in South and North Hwanghae and P'yongan Provinces so as to achieve the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain as well as contribute to the scenic beauty of the country; states that the Namp'o lockgate will allow large ships to dock at the ports of Namp'o and Songnim and connect Chaerong, Sunch'on, Tokch'on, etc., by a transportation

canal with railroad tracks and roads constructed on top, while the T'aech'on generating station will satisfy the ever increasing demand for electric power in the region; calls for the builders and helpers to expedite these two projects with the "speed of the Namp'o lockgate construction" and the "speed of the T'aech'on generating station construction" which they have created in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance; calls for raising the utilization of machinery, design and incorporation of modern efficient machinery and mechanization of arduous work such as earth moving for the Namp'o lockgate and widespread use of high-speed tunnel drillers, modern large-scale excavators; calls for the whole party, the entire country and the whole populace to render assistance to these two projects and for the reserves to be mobilized, all machinery in the metals and building materials industries to be run at full capacity to produce more steel, cement and lumber for construction operations; urges all party organizations and construction workers to emulate the unsung heroes in their boundless loyalty to the party and leader and for guidance functionaries to perform technical guidance, detailed planning, equipment control and materials provision and battle direction to expedite these projects.

7 Nov 81 p 1 lower left center: "Let Us Expedite and Complete Threshing and Brilliantly Finish Up This Year's Farming": Notes that the time has come to thresh the rice and corn harvest so as not to lose a single kernel and reap the fruits of the work of the whole populace since the beginning of the year, overcoming the adverse influence of the cold front and reaping a bumper harvest to achieve the goal of 9.5 million tons on grain; after threshing, the grain should be bagged or stored in granaries and final accounting and disbursement performed; emphasizes the importance of concentrating all forces on completing threshing and cleanup so greater efforts can be expended on the militant tasks of the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee on tideland reclamation and finding new land; calls upon guidance personnel to formulate detailed plans for logical utilization of farm machinery and transportation facilities for threshing, cleanup, winter plowing, etc., and set the example by taking the lead in the approaching chores, consolidate the views and experiences of agricultural scientists and technicians so as to benefit next year's harvest; calls upon the functionaries to eliminate formalism and instill in the farm workers a sense of being masters of the country's livelihood; exhorts party organizations on the provincial, municipal and county levels to explain the party policy on concluding this year's harvest to the functionaries and workers in the agricultural sector and establish measures for concluding the harvest and threshing operations and for party functionaries and three revolutions team members to go to the site to obtain beneficial experience and successful methods learned through this year's farming and propagate them in preparation for next year's farming operations.

10 Nov 81 p 1 upper right and center: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Winter Fishing Battle and Supply Many More Fish to the People": Notes that fishery project offices and fishery cooperatives are now engaged in the winter fishing battle and are striving to implement the party policy to raise the living standard of the people and supply many more fish to the people; states that the winter fishing battle is an assault of loyalty for the celebration

of the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song and that thanks to his concern all preparations have been made for winter fishing; calls for all fishery project offices to prepare boats, fishing implements and sufficient fishermen for the fishing battle, overcome all obstacles, set up the fishing battle organizations and command procedures to ensure a successful fishing season; calls for the functionaries in the fishing sector to see to it that fish are processed and refrigeration factories are run at full capacity; urges functionaries in the sector of city and county services for the people to take on responsibility for providing proper livng conditions and supplies to the fishermen and helpers; exhorts party organizations to hold socialist competitions for workers groups to create new records and norms and have the whole party and country rise up to help in winter fishing operations as they did in the rice transplanting season.

11 Nov 81 p 1 upper right and center: "Let Us Create a New Speed Forward in the Nature Remaking Battle": Notes that the mammoth plan of remaking nature proposed at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee includes 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation and 200,000 chongbo of new land procurement proposed by Kim Il-song and needs the Namp'o lockgate and T'aech'on generating station to provide the necessary irrigation; states that the party has proposed these four major construction projects requiring unprecedented high-level technical expertise which will enable the program of remaking nature to be realized in only a few years with the speed engendered by the entire party, the whole country and all the people participating; affirms that a new chapter in the speed battle of the chollima has been written with the "Tideland reclamation speed," "Namp'o lockgate construction speed" and the "T'aech'on generating station construction speed" comparable to the "Vinalon speed," "Pyongyang speed" and the "70-day battle speed"; calls for a march forward based on the material and ideological foundations laid during the 1970's and in conjunction with the conversion of the whole society to chuche; exhorts all construction workers and helpers to overcome all obstacles and accomplish all the tasks entrusted to them under bold operational planning and skillful direction to accelerate completion of the grandiose program of remaking nature; calls for all functionaries and workers to consider the program to remake nature as their own and perform their tasks in the four major construction projects with the new "Tideland reclamation speed," "Namp'o lockgate construction speed" and the "T'aech'on generating station construction speed."

13 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out the Movement to Find New Land on a Mass Scale": Notes that the conditions are ripe for following the decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee on obtaining 200,000 chongbo of new land, thereby making it possible to reach the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain; states that there are many areas capable of cultivation on the west coast, the central plains, the mountain valleys, etc., which can be easily prepared for cultivation as well as land adjacent to farmland and streams; calls upon all guidance functionaries, especially the local party and executive organizations, to search out land suitable for cultivation in their areas, draw up battle plans, provide the necessary manpower, equipment and materials, seeing to it that excavators, tractors, etc., presently on hand are put to maximum use; calls for soil analysis,

irrigation and field adjustment of newly reclaimed land and tilling guidance after the land has been plowed; exhorts all organizations and enterprises in the national economy to render material and labor assistance to the movement to find new land and for increased supply of machine equipment, explosives, fuel and other materials to the land reclamation sites; urges the local party and executive committee responsible functionaries including provincial, city and county parties to mobilize and lead the masses in concentrating all forces on the movement to find new land; calls for all to put forth their best efforts to achieve the goal of 200,000 chongbo of new farmland in the same spirit in which the entire populace and the whole country achieved 1 million chongbo of new farmland following the decision of the September plenum of the Central Committee in 1959.

21 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Increase Production of Extraction Equipment on a Large Scale": Notes that all party members and workers are striving to carry out Kim Il-song's recent instructions on increasing production of extraction equipment on a large scale in order to expedite fulfillment of the 10 long-range goals of the second 7-year plan and complete the four major projects set forth at the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee of tideland reclamation, recovering new farmland, construction of the Namp'o lockgate and the T'aech'on electric power generating station; states that equipment is the basic weapon of production and construction; calls for functionaries in the extraction machinery industry to follow the will of the party, perform economic organizational work and business management according to the Taean work system by going among the workers and analyzing the situation, overcoming all obstacles and performing economic organizational work and production direction so that all will carry out their battle assignments in the spirit of masters of their work; stresses increased production of extraction machinery, further increasing the utilization of presses and die and forges and utilizing the latest scientific advances to produce the best products possible; calls for the production masses to have a high revolutionary zeal, coordinate extraction equipment production with cooperative production and to see that the contracted materials and cooperative products are provided on schedule; exhorts party organizations and three revolutions teams to foster a climate of responsibility for implementing party decisions and policy in their units so that all will set new records and create new norms in the production of extraction equipment.

23 Nov 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Prepare for Next Year's Production": Notes that now when all sectors of the national economy are diligently engaged in implementing the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress and the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, thorough preparations must be laid for next year's production, a year in which the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song will be celebrated and the second year for implementing the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress; calls for all organizations and three revolutions teams to go among the producing masses, organize and muster their zeal and strength through political work and foster an atmosphere for thoroughly preparing for next year's production, including machine overhaul and maintenance, storing fuel, raw and processed materials and tools, and adjusting the present production process to meet next year's production goals, strengthening and adapting machinery where necessary; urges all factories and

enterprises in all sectors of the national economy to perfrom proper technical preparations along with obtaining an ample supply of raw materials, fuel, processed materials and spare parts; exhorts provincial economic guidance committee functionaries to go down to the factories and enterprises to ascertain the situation, mobilize internal reserves and vigorously mobilize the masses to solve all problems they encounter, evaluate the status of production preapration so as to reap great results in fulfilling next year's production plan.

25 Nov 81 p 1 right three-quarters: "Let Us Vigorously Add Luster To Our People's Heroic Spirit in the Grandiose Nature Remaking Battle": Notes that expediting the grandiose projects of remaking nature according to the instructions of Kim Il-song to the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee--300,000 chongbo of tideland reclamation, 200,000 chongbo of new farmland, Namp'o lockgate and T'aech'on electric power generating station construction--will result in making Korea a people's paradise with increased agricultural and electric power production; calls for all to foster the same spirit as the people possessed right after the war when the whole party and the entire country mobilized for socialist construction under the guidance of the party and the leader; urges all functionaries and workers to develop a high national pride and confidence in implementing the four major construction projects which Kim Il-song has set forth; and for all functionaries, party members and workers to set high goals and strive to accomplish these four major projects of remaking nature and boldly overcome all obstacles which stand in their way; urges party organizations at all levels to explain and indoctrinate the party members and workers in Kim Il-song's nature remaking program and the four major construction projects, perform political propaganda and economic agitation, and instill in the workers and helpers the spirit of boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution; calls for the functionaries to go among the masses and perfrom economic organizational work and battle direction, intensify the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes, have the speed battle ardently carried out at every battle site and create a new "Tideland reclamation speed," "Namp'o lockgate construction speed," and "T'aech'on electric power generating station construction speed" by mobilizing the whole party, the entire country and the whole populace to achieve the four major construction projects.

27 Nov 81 p 1 lower half with border: "Significant Meeting Registering a New Upsurge in Tasks of the Trade Unions": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV No 230, 1 Dec 81, pp D 5-8: "Materials On DPRK Trade Union Congress: NODONG SINMUN Editorial".

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR DECEMBER 1981

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during December 1981:

1 Dec 81 p 3 lower right: "Goodwill Envoy of the Ugandan People": Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 233, 4 Dec 81, pp D 5-6: "NODONG SINMUN Welcome".

4 Dec 81 p 1 lower half with border: "Let Us Effect New Turn in Trade Union Work Under the Leadership of the Party": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 234, 7 Dec 81, pp D 8-9: "'NODONG SINMUN' On Party Role in Trade Union Work".

8 Dec 81 p 1 upper half with border: "Programmatic Document Clearly Expounding Historic Mission of Working Class in Modeling Whole Society on Chuche Idea": Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 236, 9 Dec 81, pp D 5-7: "Editorial Views Kim Il-song TU Congress Speech".

10 Dec 81, p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Improve and Intensify Heat Management Work in All Sectors of the National Economy": Notes that heat management is said by Kim Il-song to be a most important work in modern production and thus is a very important element in successful winter production, in family households as well as in all factories and enterprises in heavy and light industry; states that the party has called for heat management to be improved and intensified to meet the demands of every increasing production; calls for all to heed the party call for improved coal and steam management as well as increased production of coal and fuel under the party line of conversion to a chuche-oriented, modern and scientific national economy; calls upon all to follow Kim Il-song's early instructions to give priority to fuel and energy and to set up and effecively utilize large fuel and energy bases; urges workers in all units to improve heat management and conservation in order to normalize winter produciton; urges economic guidance functionaries to go among the heat management workers, ascertain their concrete situation, settle all difficulties at the proper time and take steps to improve heat management; exhorts heat management workers, as those directly in charge of heating, to devote all their efforts and knwoledge to raising the standard of living by tending their heating facilities carefully and frugally, prevent accidents by abiding by standards

and regulations, and performing preventive maintenance; notes that carrying on the technical innovation movement will raise the level of conservation of fuel and heat and free heat management workers from arduous labor; calls for all guidance functionaries in all party, economic organizations and enterprises, including those in factories and enterprises in the heat management field, to formulate technical innovation organizational plans for rennovating heating facilities such as boilers, reduce heat consumption, provide an ample supply of heat to production units and facilitate training and study sessions for heat management workers and therby enable the new prospective goals to be achieved ahead of schedule.

11 Dec 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Thoroughly Perform Next Year's Farming Preparations Ahead of Time": Notes that the key to success in next year's agricultural production is a good beginning and thus farming preparations should start now that this year's farm chores are in the final stage of completion; stresses the necessity for good seasonal preparation under the continuing adverse influence of the cold front which requires battle organization and direction with the manpower and facilities on hand; calls for expediting next year's farm preparations along with the tasks of recovering new farmland, tideland reclamation, etc.; urges cooperative farm functionaries to see to it that humus and compost beds, rice cold nursery beds and corn seed beds are prepared and that farm machinery is repaired; exhorts the industrial sector to produce sufficient chemical fertilizer and farm machinery and send them to the farms; calls for all party organizations and three revolutions teams, including provincial, city and county party organizations, to perform political work to instill in farm workers the significance of Kim Il-song's instructions and the will of the party concerning farm preparations, to carry out battle organization and give flexible guidance according to the changing agricultural conditions and go down to the lower units and share past farm experience with the workers.

14 Dec 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Fan the Flames of Successive Innovations in the Nature Remaking Battle": Notes that following the Fourth Plenum of the Sixth Central Committee, various factories and enterprises are now vigorously engaged in expediting the four major goals of remaking nature--reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland, recovering 200,000 chongbo of new farmland, construction of the Nampo's lockgate and the T'aech'on electric power generating station--which will change the face of Korea and contribute to the nation's prosperity; stresses that these four grandiose projects are so vast that everyone in all sectors of the national economy will have to lend a hand to realize Kim Il-song's broad plan and the party's design for remaking nature; calls for the entire party and the whole populace to rally around the leader and the party and provide the necessary materials and machinery to these four projects as soon as possible so that a new speed can be generated to accomplish these projects quickly; calls for all functionaries and workers in the appropriate sectors to be responsible for their work like masters of their domain and for all functionaries and workers to give assistance in both material and manpower; urges provincial economic guidance committees, factory and enterprise responsible functionaries to adopt the correct position on the nature remaking projects, properly plan assistance work so that everyone in their units will be able to complete their production

assignments along with giving assitance to these four major projects; calls for a working atmosphere of fulfilling one's assignment no matter what, expecially for those functionaries in units which produce machinery such as excavators, materials including cement and transportation resources; notes that success in the vast nature-remaking projects laregly depends on the role of party crganizations which are the political staff headquarters for the units involved and that economic administration functionaries must push forward with assistance work based on party principles from a nationwide standpoint.

16 Dec 81 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "Let Us Step Up Socialist Economic Construction, Firmly Grasping Taean Work System": Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 181, JPRS 79890, 19 Jan 82 pp 85-86: "Papers Commemorate Taean Work System:.

18 Dec 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Give Fuller Scope to the Might of New Agricultural Guidance System": Summary published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT No 181, JPRS 79890, 19 Jan 82, pp 108-109: "'NODONG SINMUN' Marks Anniversary of Rural Guidance System".

20 Dec 81 p 1 lower left: "Friendship Mission of Fraternal Chinese People": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 244, 21 Dec 81, pp D 8-10: "20 Dec NODONG SINMUN Editorial".

24 Dec 81 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Create a Reclamation Speed in the Tideland Reclamation Battle": States that at the time when the world is undergoing a "food crisis" and "agricultural crisis," Korea is self-sufficient in food resources and that reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland plays an important role in fulfilling the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain presented at the Sixth Party Congress; notes that accomplishing the goal of reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland will contribute to Korea's prosperity and bright future and assure victory in the vast nature remaking program of Kim Il-song and the party; calls for all party organizations to explain the significance of the mass-scale tideland reclamation project and help the workers to achieve the "Tideland reclamation speed"; calls for guidance functionaries to gain from the experience of the North P'yongan Province Tideland Construction Complex operating at Pidan Island and the Tasa-do port construction project; urges all functionaries to go to the construction sites and give technical guidance, equipment control, materials provision, worker peasant administration and cooperative production management to expedite delivery to the sites; exhorts workers not only to recalim tideland but to set up water systems and internal network construction and plant grain in the reclaimed land as well as performing land adjustment and field size regularization; calls upon machine manufacturing factories to construct and provide barges, automatic loaders, etc, needed at the reclamation sites; urges all to achieve 300,000 chongbo of tideland recla ation and give a report of loyalty to the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

27 Dec 81 p 1 upper half: "Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Socialist Constitution and More Powerfully Expedite the State System": States that on the

occasion of the ninth annivarsary of Kim Il-song's proclamation of the DPRK Socialist Constitution," which completely embodies the chuche idea and newly delineates all political, economic and cultural principles in the socialist society, we reflect on the tremendous successes the people have achieved in the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural; notes that in order to implement the socialist constitution, the party established the tasks of defending the revolution and victoriously advancing the cause of chuche and called on all organizations, enterprises and groups to conscientiously abide by the legal norms and regulations of the socialist constitution; emphasizes that the socialist constitution is the fruit gained by the blood of the people and must be strictly adhered to; calls for all party members and workers to abide more closely by the legal norms and rules of action presented, normalize and regularize equipment, materials and manpower and financial management, strictly enforce state planning and cooperative production regulations and adhere to norms and rules for collective living; exhorts all functionaries and workers to study in depth the socialist constitution, land law, socialist labor law, etc, and economic guidance functionaries are to be thoroughly familiar with the economic management norms in particular; stresses that the people's executive organizations can perform all their duties and roles regarding the dictatorship of the proletariat solely under the leadership of the party; calls for all party organizations to further intensify party guidance of people's executive organizations, strongly establish the party's unitary ideological system so that all will brilliantly accomplish the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress with infinite loyalty to the party and leader.

28 Dec 81 p 1 center: "Let Us Upgrade People's Living Standard by Directing Efforts to Light Industry": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT No IV, No 251, 31 Dec 81, pp D 8-11: "'NODONG SINMUN' Stresses Role of Light Industry".

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N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

INFORMATION ON DPRK MILITARY UNITS

[The following information on units of the Korean People's Army (KPA), the People's Constabulary, and other military units has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS--NODONG SINMUN; NC--NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

KPA Ch'a To-yŏng unit	the KPA unit where Comrade Ch'a To-yŏng is SWYL chairman was using the movie "Star of Korea" as study material [NC 2 Oct 81 p 3]
KPA Kim T'ae-pok unit	the KPA unit where Comrade Kim T'ae-pok is SWYL chairman is using the movie "Star of Korea" as study material [NC 2 Oct 81 p 3]
KPA Song Yŏng-su unit	the KPA unit where Comrade Song Yŏng-su is SWYL chairman is using the moving "Star of Korea" as study material [NC 2 Oct 81 p 3]
KPA Yi Yong [Ryong]-sŏp unit	the KPA unit where Comrade Yi Yong [Ryong]-sŏp is SWYL chairman is using the moving picture "Star of Korea" as study material [NC 2 Oct 81 p 3]
KPA Chŏn Mun-uk unit	the KPA unit to which Comrade Chŏn Mun-uk is attached was visited by a Syrian military delegation after visits to Mangyongdae and Mangyongbong; afterwards, the delegation visited the Korean Revolutionary Museum, Mangyongdae Revolution School, Central Historical Museum, and the Pyongyang Youth and Students Palace [NC 4 Oct 81 p 6]
KPA O Sŏk-hwan unit	the KPA double red flag unit to which Comrade O Sŏk-hwan is attached was striving to have its members become "universal soldiers" through training and study under SWYL chairman Comrade Yi Ch'ang-son [NC 8 Oct 81 p 3]

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INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline:
NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJUN CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

4 June Vehicle Factory	innovated to achieve a 30,000-ton cast-steel capability; in the process, made about 240 items of non-standard equipment [NS 6 Oct 81 p 1]
Yongyang Mine	achieved 600,000-ton blasts; also, some tunneling platoons adopted high-efficiency work methods guaranteeing a larger number of blasts; brace workers adopted a more rational bracing method [NS 8 Oct 81 p 1]
Hamhung Tire Factory	doubled tire production through reorganization of equipment and rearrangement of production processes; a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade mechanically reorganized six moulding machines, tripling molding speed, while the preparation shop adopted rubber turning equipment and automatic oil supply machinery to the tire rubber synthesis process; also, by reorganizing the tube production process, exceeded bicycle tire production plans [NS 9 Oct 81 p 3]
Sariwon Tractor Parts Factory	raised daily average levels in the second half of the year by 1.5 times; the casting shop adopted new technology and work methods, including a new melting method; work teams in the first manufacturing shop adopted new tools and implements for innovation in gear production [NS 9 Oct 81 p 3]
28 September Factory	making a new kind of pump; now only is the new pump more powerful, it uses 30-50 percent less steel per item and 12 percent less electricity [MC 9 Oct 81 p 1]

Songch'on Mine	workers and three revolutions team members concentrated on tunneling, so that the mine greatly exceeded the year's quotas on preparatory tunneling, transport pit tunneling, and test boring; squads reorganized drill deployment, blasting methods, and compressor work to raise production per rock drill car [NS 14 Oct 81 p 1]
Sinwon Mine	exceeded the year's ore production plan by 19 percent as of the end of September; drillers reorganized the disposition of blasting holes and drilling work methods to raise the number of blasts per shift and the efficiency of blasting [MC 15 Oct 81 p 1]
Kim Ch'aek Iron Works	steel workers produced pig iron well beyond the nominal capability of blast furnaces; a 15 April technical innovation shock brigade got adoption of some 1,200 technical innovations in the production processes [NS 29 Oct 81 p 1]
Sunc'on Cement Plant	cast steel shop made many parts for firing furnaces and doubled cold pipe maintenance machinery for the firing furnaces; overfulfilled production 1.2-1.3 times above quotas through good equipment management [NS 29 Oct 81 p 1]
Hasong Tire Factory	modernizing equipment to raise tire production 1.2 times; early in the year, workers and the three revolutions team resolved to make a new kind of tire: they solved equipment and materiel problems so the factory is now making many good-quality iron-core tires [MC 30 Oct 81 p 3]

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BRIEFS

NORTH PYONGAN POWER STATIONS--Small-medium power stations in North P'yongan Province have finished the year's power production plan, with good technical and equipment management for efficient utilization of water. The Power Station where Comrade Kim Chong-su Works did well in getting spare parts and through good spot inspection-maintenance, ran equipment fully. The Power Station where Comrade Kang Yun-hak Works reorganized the generators' rotation sector to guarantee normal operations. The Power Station where Comrade Kim Un-sok Works reorganized the door opening and closing of the intake and maintained the water-course well to normalize high production levels. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Oct 81 p 2]

NAMP'O WATERGATE CONSTRUCTION--Youth construction workers and volunteers are doing well at construction of the Namp'o Watergate, which will solve problems in the use of Taedong River water for industry and drinking. Workers are in the final stages of preparation for stringing railroad and transmission wires. Enterprises, including the Kangson Steel Works, have sent materials and equipment, and other entities, including the Mangyongdae Revolution School, sent volunteers. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 8 Oct 81 p 3]

COAL MINING ACTIVITIES--Enterprises under the General Bureau of Coal Mining Industries of the South Pyongan Province Economic Guidance Committee are achieving a great upsurge in coal production. At the Sunch'on Region Coal Mining Complex, general bureau functionaries went to the pit faces to gain an understanding of realities and assist in reorganizing enterprise management. General bureau functionaries increased the amount of materials for pit-hardening at the Sinch'ang Coal Mine and strengthened guidance work on maintenance of transport facilities. General bureau functionaries at the 8 February Union Youth Coal Mine and Ch'onsong Coal Mine established transport measures and assisted in plans to conserve materiel. At the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex, general bureau functionaries gave guidance on spot inspections and reserve maintenance for consolidated tunnelers and coal cutters, as well as providing assistance in equipment management. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 12 Oct 81 p 1]

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APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

EYADEMA IN HAMHUNG--The following greeted Togo's president Eyadema upon his arrival in Hamhung on 1 October:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ku	"
Pak Myŏng-ku	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Oct 81 p 1]

PRC ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The PRC embassy gave a banquet on the evening of 1 October on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the PRC, with the following present:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ku	vice premier
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Myŏng-nok [rok]	"
Hyŏn Chun-kŭk	"
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Han Su-kil	"
Yi Hu-kyŏm	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 2 Oct 81 p 3]

RALLY FOR EYADEMA--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following attended a Pyongyang City mass rally for Togo's President Eyadema on 2 October at the 8 February Cultural Hall:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS ZAMBIANS--The following were present on 2 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting delegation of the Zambian People's Assembly:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Oct 81 p 2]

KIM RECEIVES THAIS--The following were present on 3 October when Kim Il-song met the Thai Democratic Party delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Oct 81 p 1]

ZAMBIANS IN KANGWON--The following attended a banquet on the evening of the 3d given by the Kangwon Province People's Committee for the visiting Zambian delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Kim Kyŏng-ho	vice chairman, Kangwon Province people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 4 Oct 81 p 3]

EAST GERMANS ARRIVE--The following greeted the 5 October arrival of the East German delegation under the leadership of the deputy chairman of the council of ministers, Hans Reichelt, and attended a banquet for the delegation that evening at the People's Cultural Palace:

Kong Chin-t'ae	vice premier
Chŏn Il-ch'un	functionary of the sector concerned
Kang Chŏng-yun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct 81 p 4]

CZECH ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A banquet was held at the embassy of Czechoslovakia on the evening of 5 October on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Czech army, with the following present:

Pak Chung-kuk	KPA officer
O Chae-won	"

[NODONG SINMUN 6 Oct 81 p 6]

KIM MEETS SYRIANS--The following were present on 6 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting Syrian military delegation:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Yi Chae-kŭn	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 81 p 2]

CHONGKYON DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell on 6 October to the departing Chongryon Central Standing Committee delegation, under chairman Yi Kye-paek:

Kim Chung-nin [rin]	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kim Man-kŭm	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sŏng-nok [rok]	"
Kim In-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Oct 81 p 3]

EAST GERMAN ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet at the GDR embassy on the evening of 7 October on the 32d anniversary of the founding of the GDR:

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Il-ch'ŏl	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Pyŏng-uk	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	"
Kim Yong [ryong]-t'aek	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Chŏn Il-ch'un	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Oct 81 p 4]

CHONGRYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following Chongryon delegation arrived on 7 October: the Korea University congratulatory delegation, led by Pak Yong-kon, vice department head, Korea University; the Chongryon functionaries delegation, led by Hwang Pŏyong-t'ae, deputy director, Chongryon Central Standing Committee Politburo; Chongryon regional functionaries delegation, led by Kim Tong-yŏl [ryŏl], deputy director, Chongryon Central Standing Committee propaganda department; the Chongryon Kumgang Insurance functionaries delegation, led by Sŏ Won-su, president, Hyogo Prefecture Kumgang Insurance Company; and the 91st fatherland visitation delegation, led by Yi Il-u, deputy director, Chongryon Central Standing Committee international department. The delegations are to celebrate the 35th anniversary of Kim Il-song University. The following greeted their arrival:

Chi Ch'ang-ik	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Chu-yŏng	"
Paek Myŏng-non [ron]	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Oct 81 p 5]

SOCCER DELEGATION DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to the Korean Residents of Japan Soccer Society delegation, which left by train on 7 October:

Kim Yu-sun	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim In-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Oct 81 p 5]

BULGARIAN EXHIBIT OPENS--The following attended the 7 October opening of a photo exhibition on the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian Communist Party:

Cho Yŏng-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sŏng-hi	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Oct 81 p 6]

SADAT CONDOLENCE CALL--The following visited the Egyptian embassy on 8 October to express condolences on the death of Anwar Sadat:

O Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following attended a commemorative gathering of loyalty on 8 October on the road to Mangyongdae on the 36th anniversary of when the repatriating Kim Il-song first saw his home:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Yi Yŏng-su	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 81 p 4]

PRC MEDIA DELEGATION--The following attended an 8 October occupational meeting to welcome the PRC radio and television broadcasting delegation:

Yi Pong-hŭi	vice chairman, Korean Central Broadcasting Committee
Kang Tŏk-sŏ	"

[NODONG SINMUN 9 Oct 81 p 5]

KIM INSPECTS FARM--Kim Il-song inspected the No 7 farm on 9 October, with the following accompanying him:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kim Hwan	"
Kang Sŏng-san	"
Cho Se-ung	"
Yi Kŭn-mo	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kang Hŭi-won	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS GHANIANS--The following were present on 9 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting Ghana Chuche thought national study center delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Cho Yŏng-kuk	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 2]

KIM MEETS GHANA JOURNALISTS--Kim Il-song met the delegation of the government paper GHANA TIMES on 9 October, with the following present:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Ch'ae Chun-pyŏng	responsible editor, MINJU CHOSON

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 2]

SADAT FUNERAL DELEGATION--The following bid farewell on 9 October to the DPRK delegation to the funeral of Anwar Sadat:

Yi Chong-ok	vice premier
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO PRC--A delegation of the DPRK-PRC friendship society left for the PRC on 9 October under the leadership of Kim Kwang-sop, with the following to say farewell:

Ch'oe T'ae-pok	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Oct 81 p 6]

YASSER ARAFAT ARRIVES--The following greeted the 10 October arrival of a PLO delegation, led by Yasser Arafat:

O'Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct 81 p 3]

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION CELEBRATED--A letter of congratulations was presented to the construction workers of the Mobilon Factory in Hamhung city on 10 October, with the following present at a meeting on the site:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Yi Kil-song	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Ch'ang-tŏk	"
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct 81 p 4]

KIM PROPOSAL REMEMBERED--A Pyongyang city report meeting was held on 10 October at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on the 1st anniversary of Kim Il-song's proposal on establishment of the Federal Republic of Koryo, with the following present:

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	member, politburo; chairman, central committee inspection committee
Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee; chairman, SPA standing committee
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chondogyo Young Friends Party central committee
Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Hong Ki-mun	chairman, committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	vice chairman, Korea Social Democratic Party central committee
Kim Pong-chu	chairman, KGFTU central committee
Chang Yun-p'il	chairman, KAWU central committee
Yi Yŏng-su	chairman, SWYL central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct 81 p 5]

RETURN FROM JAPAN--The following greeted the 9 October return of the trade union delegation under Kim Pong-chu, which had visited Japan:

Chang Yun-p'il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kuk-sam	"

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Oct 81 p 6]

KIM AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM--Kim Il-song went to the Institute of Agriculture Sciences Yongsong Experimental Farm to inspect new farm implements at the Institute's Agriculture Mechanization Research Station, with the following in attendance:

Kang Sŏng-san	comrade
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Oct 81 p 1]

INDIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--An Indian government education and cultural delegation arrived on 13 October, with the following to greet them:

Ch'oe T'ae-pok	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Ch'ŏl	"
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Oct 81 p 4]

SPORTS SUBCOMMITTEE ARRIVES--On 14 October a delegation of a subcommittee of the Asian Games League arrived, with the following to greet them:

Kim Man-kŭm	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yu-sun	"
Kim Tŭk-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Oct 81 p 3]

SPORTS BANQUET HELD--The following attended a banquet at the Ongnyu-gwan on the evening of the 14th in honor of the subcommittee of the Asian Games League:

Kim Man-kŭm	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yu-sun	"
Pae Tal-chun	"
Pak Yŏng-ch'an	"
Ch'oe Chae-kuk	"
Kim Tŭk-chun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Oct 81 p 3]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--The following bid farewell to a KPA journalists delegation, led by lieutenant general Yun Ch'i-ho, which departed for Bulgaria on 14 October:

Ch'oe Sang-uk	KPA officer
Kim Ŭng-to	"

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Oct 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS INDIANS--The following were present on 15 October when Kim Il-song met the visiting Indian government education and culture delegation:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	chairman, education committee
Hong Il-ch'ŏn	vice minister of common education

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO USSR--The following bid farewell at the 15 October departure of the Korean Journalists League delegation, led by Kim Ki-nam, which departed for the Soviet Union:

Chŏng Ha-ch'ŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Nam-kyu	"
Han Kwang-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 81 p 3]

CONFERENCE DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Delegations from 116 countries or organizations arrived on 15 October to attend the 7th plenum of the SWYL, with the following to greet them:

Yun Ki-pok	comrade
Kim Si-hak	"
Kim Il-tae	"
Yi Yŏng-su	SWYL chairman
Yi Mong-ho	functionary of the sector concerned
Han Il-su	"
Chang Se-kŭk	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Tong-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Oct 81 p 4]

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following welcomed the 16 October arrival of Angolan President Santos:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Yŏng-nam	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM ORGANIZATION REMEMBERED--The following attended a report meeting at the Pyongyang Grand Theater on 16 October on the 55th anniversary of Kim Il'song's "Down With Imperialism League":

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"

Sŏ Ch'ŏl	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Hwan	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rin]	"
Yun Ki-pok	candidate member, politburo
Ch'oe Kwang	comrade
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Kim Hoe-il	vice premier
Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong]	comrade

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 5]

JAPANESE KOREANS ARRIVE--A congratulatory delegation of Korean residents of Japan youth and students, led by Pak Ch'ung-u, vice chairman of the Korean residents of Japan youth and students league central committee arrived on 16 October to attend the 7th plenum of the SWYL, with the following to meet them:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-su	"
Ch'oe T'ae-pok	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 7]

BEICHING FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A Beiching city friendship delegation arrived on 16 October, with the following to greet them:

Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Kim Ŭng-cho	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 7]

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION--The following greeted the 16 October arrival of a Malaysian government economic and technical delegation:

Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Sŏng-nok [rok]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 17 Oct 81 p 8]

DELEGATION TO SOMALIA--The following bid farewell to the KWP delegation which departed on 17 October, under Kang Sok-sung, to participate in the 12th anniversary of victory in the Somalian revolution:

Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Oct 81 p 4]

FREIGHTER LAUNCHED--The following attended a ceremony at the Ch'ongjin Shipyard on 18 October for the launching of the 14,000-ton freighter Oun Ch'ongnyon-ho:

Kang Hŭi-won	comrade
Pak Si-hyŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Yŏng-tŭk	"
Chŏn Yŏng-hun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Oct 31 p 4]

GYMNASTICS EXHIBITION HELD--The following attended a collective gymnastics exhibition entitled "waving the flag of independence," held at Moranbong Stadium on the 19th:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	comrade
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Kim Si-hak	functionary of the sector concerned
Yi Yŏng-su	"

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Oct 81 p 6]

BULGARIA'S FORMATION REMEMBERED--The following attended a Pyongyang city commemorative rally at the Chollima Cultural Hall on 19 October on the 1,300th anniversary of the formation of Bulgaria:

Chŏng Chun-ki	vice premier
Yi Ch'ang-sŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Man-kŭm	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Chang Se-kŭk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 20 Oct 81 p 12]

SWYL CONFERENCE OPENS--The following, in addition to Kim Il-song, attended the opening session of the 7th plenum of the SWYL in Pyongyang on 20 October:

Kim Chŏng-il	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
O Chin-u	member, politburo; minister of people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo; vice premier
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"
Yŏn Kyŏng-muk	"
Kim Hwan	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Paek Hak-nim [rim]	"
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-nim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Pak Su-tong	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Oct 81 p 1]

DELEGATION TO FRANCE--The following bid farewell on 20 October to KWP delegation, led by Kim Yŏng-nam, which departed to participate in the 6th plenum of the French Socialist Party:

Kim Hwan	comrade
Yi Hwa-sŏn	"

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Oct 81 p 12]

BENIN DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the 30 October arrival of Benin's Minister of Foreign Affairs Simon Ifede Ogouma:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 21 Oct 81 p 13]

KIM MEETS BEIJING DELEGATION--Kim Il-song met the Beijing city friendship delegation on 21 October, with the following also present:

Kim Man-kŭm	chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
Kim Chae-suk	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Oct 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS BENIN MINISTER--On 22 October, Kim Il-song met Benin Foreign Minister Ogouma, with the following present:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Oct 81 p 1]

MILITARY DELEGATION TO RWANDA--The following bid farewell on 22 October to a military delegation, led by Paek Hak-nim [rim], which departed to attend the celebration of Rwanda's military holiday:

Pak Chung-kuk	lieutenant general
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Chŏn Chae-sŏn	major general

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Oct 81 p 2]

ROK STUDENTS REMEMBERED--A Pyongyang city report meeting was held on 22 October in the Moranbong Theater on the 2d anniversary of the South Korean youth and students October democratic resistance, with the following in attendance:

Hong Ki-mun	chairman, CPRF
Chŏng Tu-hwan	chairman, DFRF central committee
Yŏm [Rŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl]	vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Oct 81 p 11]

GUESTS SEE OPERA--Foreign delegates to the 7th SWYL plenum attended a performance of "Song of Paradise" on the 23d with the following in accompaniment:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	comrade
Kim Il-tae	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Chŏng Myŏng-hŭi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Oct 81 p 11]

RUMANIAN MILITARY ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a film show at the Rumanian embassy on 23 October on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the Rumanian armed forces:

Pak Chung-kuk	KPA officers
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Chŏn Mun-uk	"
O Kyŏng-hun	"

[NODONG SINMUN 24 Oct 81 p 12]

SWYL COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED--The following members of the SWYL executive committee were announced on 24 October:

Yi Yŏng-su	chairman
Son Ki-hak	vice chairman
Hyŏn Sŏk	member
Nam Chae-hwan	"
Chŏng Myŏng-hŭi	"
Pak Chŏng-sŏn	"
Kim Ch'ang-yong [ryong]	"
Ch'oe Yong [Ryong]-hae	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct 81 p 3]

KIM MEETS DELEGATIONS--On 24 October Kim Il-song met the Korean Residents of Japan Congratulatory Delegation and the members of the financial association personnel under the leadership of Kim Tong-sŏp, chairman of the Korea University Committee of the Korean residents of Japan youth league. The following were also present:

Kim Chŏng-il	member, politburo standing committee; secretary, central committee
O Chin-u	" ; minister of people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	" ; vice premier
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo; vice president
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	" ; secretary, central committee
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign minister
Kim Si-hak	member, vice chairman, central committee
Yi Yŏng-su	candidate member, KWP central committee; chairman, SWYL central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct 81 p 4]

BANQUET FOR GUESTS--Kim Il-song hosted a banquet for foreign visitors to the 7th SWYL plenum with the following also in attendance:

O Chin-u	comrade
Yi Chong-ok	"
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	"
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Ch'ung-nin [rin]	"
Kim Hwan	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Hŏ Tam	"
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-nim [rim,	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	"
Pak Su-tong	"
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct 81 p 5]

NIGHT MEETING HELD--In addition to Kim Il-song the following attended a night meeting held on 24 October at the Pyongyang Gymnasium:

Kim Chŏng-il	member, politburo standing committee; secretary, central committee
O Chin-u	member, politburo standing committee; minister of people's armed forces
Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; vice premier
Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	member, politburo
Yim Ch'un-ch'u	"
Sŏ Ch'ŏl	"
Kim Chung-nin [rin]	"

Yŏn Hyŏng-muk	member, politburo
Kim Hwan	"
Chŏn Mun-sŏp	"
O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	"
Hŏ Tam	candidate member, politburo
Chŏng Chun-ki	"
Kong Chin-t'ae	"
Kye Ŭng-t'ae	"
Ch'oe Chae-u	"
Chŏng Kyŏng-hŭi	"
Ch'oe Yŏng-nim [rim]	"
Sŏ Yun-sŏk	"
Kim Kang-hwan	"
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Pak Su-tong	"
Hong Si-hak	vice premier
Sŏ Kwan-hi	"
Kim Hoi-il	"
Hong Sŏng-yong [ryong]	"
Kim Tu-yŏng	"
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Oct 81 p 6]

WARTIME ANNIVERSARY MARKED--A banquet was held on the evening of 25 October at the Ongnyugwan on the 31st anniversary of the PLA entrance in the Korean War; the following attended:

O Kŭk-yŏl [ryŏl]	KPA chief of staff
Chŏng Chu-ki	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Kwang-chin	"
Cho Yŏng-kuk	"
Kim Chae-suk	"
Yi Sang-pyŏk	"
Pang T'ae-yul [ryul]	"
Ŏm Tŏk-hwan	"
Han Chu-kyŏng	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Oct 81 p 3]

KULLOJA'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a commemorative report meeting at the Moranbong Theater on the 26th on the 35th anniverary of KULLOJA:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, politburo
Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Tong-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct 81 p 4]

INDIAN PARTY ARRIVES--The following greeted the 26 October arrival of the Indian Gandhi National People's Party:

Hong Kim-mun	vice chairman, SPA standing committee
Kim Yŏng-nam	functionary of the sector concerned

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct 81 p 4]

RETURN FROM USSR--The following greeted the 26 October return of a Korean Journalists League delegation, which returned from the USSR:

Chŏng Ha-ch'ŏn	functionary of the sector concerned
Hong Hyŏn-chong	"
Han Kwang-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct 81 p 4]

YUGOSLAV YOUTH DELEGATION--The following greeted the 26 October arrival of the delegation of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth League:

Yi Yŏng-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Tong-kuk	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Oct 81 p 5]

CHONGRYON YOUNG INDUSTRIALISTS--The following welcomed the arrival on 27 October of the Chongryon Tokyo city young industrialists delegation:

Kim Chu-yŏng	functionary of the sector concerned
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Oct 81 p 4]

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY--The following attended a banquet hosted by the Austrian trade counselor on the evening of 27 October at the Ongnyu-gwan on the 26th anniversary of Austria's national holiday:

Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim Paek-sŏn	"

Yi Hu-kyŏm	"
Kim T'ae-hŭi	"
Kim Ŭng-ch'ŏl	"
Won Ch'ŏl-kap	"

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Oct 81 p 4]

DELEGATION TO MANILA--A government and Red Cross delegation, led by Son Song-p'il, departed on 17 October to participate in the 2d session of the 24th International Red Cross League conference in Manila, with the following to bid them farewell:

Pak Myŏng-in	functionary of the sector concerned
Pak Yŏng-si	"

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Oct 81 p 4]

RETURN FROM BULGARIA--The following greeted the 28 October return of a KPA journalists delegation, which returned from Bulgaria:

O Kyŏng-hun	KPA major general
Kim Ŭng-to	"

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Oct 81 p 4]

POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 29 October of a Polish government delegation to participate in the 6th session of the DPRK-Poland economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee:

Pak Nŭng-hyŏk	functionary of the sector concerned
Kye Hyŏng-myŏng	"

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Oct 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS INDIANS--The following were also present on 30 October when Kim Il-song met the delegation of the Indian Gandhi National People's Party:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 31 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4108/205 END

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31 August 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 238

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CITES DANISH PAPER ON KOREA'S REUNIFICATION

SK190505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Danish paper "LARUND BOG FOLKEBLAD" carried an article on the visit of the parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark to our country, according to a report.

The paper prints a photograph the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for with the delegation after receiving it.

Also carried there are photographs of the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, Kim Il-song University, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Metro, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, etc.

In an article titled "Korea Is A Country Which Solves Everyting Independently" the paper says:

Members of the Danish Parliament visited Korea and were recieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

President Kim Il-song is a great man. He has an unimaginably great influence.

Korea which had been very backward in the past has made rapid development to become self-sufficient in all things. In Korea there is neither starvation, nor drug addict, nor alcoholic, nor corruption.

Korea is a tax-free country.

The United States keeps over 40,000 troops in South Korea under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" and built a barrier between the North and the South, barring the reunification of Korea.

President Kim Il-song put forward the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state. He demands that people be let to travel between the North and the South, but the United States does not want this.

We members of Parliament held a demonstration at Panmunjom carrying a placard reading "U.S. Imperialists, Get Away At Once!"

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POLISH, ROMANIAN PAPERS SUPPORT REUNIFICATION

SK121033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--Polish and Romanian papers published articles supporting the Korean peoples cause of national reunification on the occasion of the month of the anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

In an article titled "Who Bar Reunification?" the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU says:

The policy of the United States which has reduced South Korea to its military base and obliterates every possibility of establishing a peace-loving, unified state is the factor rendering the situation strained on the Korean peninsula.

Noting that over 40,000 U.S. troops are present in South Korea, the paper says: A reactionary dictatorial "regime" was framed up in South Korea after the U.S. troops occupied.

The paper stresses that the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea put forward the realistic proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and has directed patient efforts to the building of a unified state.

The Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI runs an article written by its editor-in-chief after visiting Panmunjom, which says: The great victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war proved that no force on earth could subdue a people who rose up courageously for defending their sovereignty and right to self-determination of their destinies.

The paper said that Comrade Kim Il-song has repeatedly put forward constructive and fair proposals for national reunification including the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to end the tragedy of division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The paper declares that the Romanian people express full support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for their country's peaceful, democratic reunification.

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREAN REUNIFICATION SUPPORTED AT FOREIGN FUNCTIONS

SK121521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--Meetings of solidarity with the Korean people were held in the third district, sixth province of Guyana; Managua and Esteli departments of Nicaragua; Gisenyi Prefecture of Rwanda; at the May 1 Cinema House of Angola; in Winner Noie Shutar City of Austria; Lisbon of Portugal; Saitama and Mie prefectures and Naha City, Okinawa, of Japan; during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, according to reports.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed on the platforms of meetings which were held in Guyana, Rwanda, Angola and Austria.

The meetings were attended by personnel of party and power bodies and public organisations and people of all walks of life.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

Noting that U.S. imperialism is the biggest obstacle to the reunification of Korea, speakers said that it must stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw from South Korea without delay.

Stressing that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most fair and realistic one for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, they expressed full support to it.

They called for more vigorously supporting and encouraging the Korean peoples struggle to reunify the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea.

The Pacific Region Liaison Committee for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in Australia held a meeting and adopted a resolution.

Letters and a message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at meetings which were held in Guyana, Austria and Portugal.

A meeting held in Esteli Department, Nicaragua, adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A street propaganda of citizens was held in Naha City, Okinawa Prefecture, in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

A lecture on the Korean question was given in Akita City, Japan.

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILIES URGE U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM S. KOREA

SK111525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (KCNA)--All papers here today print editorials in connection with the closing of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle, which demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea in accordance with the unanimous demand of the worlds people.

An editorial of NODONG SINMUN titled "Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggression Forces From South Korea is Demand of the Worlds People" says: The whole course of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle this year showed that the international movement of solidarity supporting the Korean peoples just cause of achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea is gaining momentum and developing with each passing day.

The editorial goes on:

During the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle many solidarity messages or letters supporting the policy of our party and the government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country came to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from heads and leaders of party and state and leading personnel of progressive political parties, public organisations, groups for the study of the Chuche idea and committees for supporting the reunification of Korea, friendship organisations and fighting organisations of various countries and from participants in solidarity meetings.

Official personages and people of all walks of life in various countries who organized solidarity activities during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and reclarified their firm determination to further expand the movement in support of the reunification of Korea.

They vehemently denounced the U.S. imperialists policy of colonial occupation of South Korea and reckless new war provocation manoeuvres against our republic and the treachery of the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique, the

lackey of U.S. imperialism, and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists along with their aggression forces from South Korea.

Both in form and method and in scale and content the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle this year was a militant month during which the international anti-U.S. joint action and the international solidarity movement supporting the Korean people were further intensified.

We extend deep thanks to the governments, political parties, public organisations, fighting organisations, organisations for friendship with the Korean people, committees for supporting Koreas reunification in all countries, international organisations and international democratic organisations, personages of all walks of life and the worlds peaceloving people for their unstinted support and solidarity expressed for the Korean people during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

As unanimously stressed by the worlds people, it is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their manoeuvres for the permanent split of the Korean nation that Korea has not yet been reunified.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the termination of the U.S. imperialists interference in the internal affairs of Korea are a prerequisite to the reunification of our country.

In accordance with the demand of our people and the worlds people and with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their armed forces of aggression including nuclear weapons, renounce the "two Koreas" policy, stop encouraging the puppets and take their hands off Korea.

Unshakable is the will of our people to clear South Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and thereby achieve the reunification of the country.

The Korean people enjoying the unqualified support of the worlds people will certainly carry out the historic cause of national reunification.

We are firmly convinced that as in the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle the peoples of socialist, non-aligned and other developing countries and the peaceloving people of the world will further expand the international movement of solidarity in support of the Korean peoples cause of reunification.

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BURMESE, AFGHAN MEDIA URGE U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK190446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA)--Burmese and Afghan mass media recently published articles supporting the Korean peoples cause of national reunification and denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to reports.

The Burmese papers "GUARDIAN," "WORKING PEOPLES DAILY," "BOTATAUNG," "TSEMONG" and "LIKTA PYEITHU NEZIN" carried an article titled "Way For Koreas Independent and Peaceful Reunification."

The paper "GUARDIAN" says:

The most important problem for the reunification of Korea is to make foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and terminate the imperialists interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

For the independent reunification of Korea it is also imperative to decisively check and frustrate the South Korean authorities policy of dependence upon foreign forces.

The most realistic and reasonable way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea at present is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by President Kim Il-song.

The Burmese News Agency and TV broadcast reported the same content.

The Afghan paper "ANIS" in an article titled "U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of South Korea at Once!" says: For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea the U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea, taking along nuclear and all other destructive weapons and combat equipment, and leave the Korean question to the Koreans themselves.

Another Afghan paper "TRUTH OF SOLDIER" in an article captioned "U.S. Imperialism and Chon Tu-hwan Clique Are Sworn Enemies of Korean Peoples" exposes the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and strongly demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea.

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS' PAPER HITS CHON'S SUPPRESSION

SK180447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA)--The August 7 issue of "NEW KOREA TIMES," a newspaper of Korean residents published in Canada, printed an editorial exposing the Chon Tu-hwan fascist cliques brutal suppression.

It points to the fact that the fascist clique prohibited the sale of a collection of poems brought out by Kim Chi-ha for the first time after his release from prison with the "permission" of the authorities and is suppressing persons connected with the publication of the book under a fascist evil law.

It is a method of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" to "permit" the publication of the book and arrest its publishers the next day on charges of "violation of the law," the editorial says.

It recalls that the puppet clique tried 26 persons involved in the publication of books by Yi Tae-pok, director of the Kwangminsa Publishing House in South Korea with the authorities "sanction" on charges of "violation of the law" and passed life imprisonment upon him.

It says: They were treated like a beast and forced by tortures to sign forged "confessions," and penalties were passed upon them at the court with the fabricated "confessions" as "evidence."

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" takes it as its policy to stamp out South Korean intellectuals, young students and working masses.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is bartering away the nations traditions, history and even culture, to say nothing of the economy. So, the outside forces are helping the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship. Therefore, the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" must resign as early as possible.

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PROTEST BOOKS, KIM TAE-CHUNG ABDUCTION

SK140838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 12 (KNS-KCNA)--On the occasion of the lapse of nine years since the abduction of Kim Tae-chung, representatives of the "Let Use Rescue Kim Tae-chung! The August 8 Action Committee" on August 9 called at the prime ministers residence and the Education and Foreign Ministries of Japan and handed over to the authorities concerned a resolution demanding an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and a special resolution protesting against the revision of textbooks by the Japanese Government which were adopted at a meeting on August 7.

Participating in the action requesting the release of Kim Tae-chung were professor of Chuo University Narihiko Ito who is representative of the action committee, Shigeru Yoshimatsu, general secretary of the "National Council of Societies for Supporting the Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea," the vice-director of the international department of the Japan headquarters of "The National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong), and others.

Accompanying them were Shozo Hasegawa, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan.

The representatives also conducted an activity vis-a-vis the puppet embassy in Japan in demand of the release of Kim Tae-chung.

Meanwhile, on August 10, Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmens League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship, and others handed over a letter of request to the Japanese prime minister in connection with the revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities, in which they said: "It is an act of justifying the past colonial rule over Korea and looking down upon the Korean people. We strongly demand an immediate step at least for the development of Japan-Korea friendship."

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRISONERS' FAMILIES STAGE SIT-IN IN SEOUL

SK120820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 12 (KCNA)--Family members of South Korean political prisoners staged a hunger sit-in struggle for the second straight day in demand of the release of the jailed political dissidents, according to a foreign press report.

Some 30 family members on the morning of August 9 assembled at the Christian Hall in Seoul. They put anti-"government" slogans on the walls of the room and entered a hunger struggle for an indefinite period. Among them there is Yi Hui-ho, wife of democrat Kim Tae-chung.

They issued a statement demanding a quick release of the political prisoners.

In the statement they said that "the present government continues reprisals against the democrats" and that "the health of the prisoners of conscience has utterly been broken by tortures."

The anti-"government" slogans on the walls of the room where they were waging the hunger sit-in read: "Release all the political prisoners!" "An end to all tortures!"

In an effort to break up their struggle the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are suppressing and persecuting them, not allowing those who leave there once to return. Some of the family members could not return after they left the Christian Hall for a visit to their homes on the afternoon of August 9.

The protesters continued their hunger sit-in struggle on August 10, defying the vicious crackdown and persecution by the fascist clique, says the report.

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' DENOUNCES PUSAN TRIAL SENTENCES

SK130412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique staged a fascist trial of those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan at the puppet Pusan District Court on August 11 and sentenced Mun Pu-sik and Kim Hyon-chang to death on charges of violation of the "national security law" and "incendiarism," according to a report.

They passed life imprisonment on students Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok and prison terms ranging from 2 to 15 years upon Pastor Choe Ki-sik and the remaining youths and students involved in the incident.

These harsh penalties are aimed at stamping out the trend of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence rapidly growing among the South Korean people, winning the favour of U.S. imperialism, the master, and prolonging their dirty life under his patronage.

But, the fascist gang will not be able to extinguish the furious flame of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence raging all over South Korea.

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ORGANS REPORTED GOUGED FROM CONDEMNED PRISONERS IN S. KOREA

SK122314 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 13 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan thugs gouged out eyeballs and kidneys from two of four prisoners under death sentence just before executing them in Seoul in the daytime of July 22, according to South Korean newspaper reports.

After transplanting them on rich men, they shamelessly blab that the victims "donated" them and they "returned to life."

In the past days, the Pak Chong-hui clique cut off kidneys from dead babies and sold them off to foreign countries. And now, the Chon Tu-hwan group commit the aforesaid crime without hesitation.

Our people and human conscience will never pardon the devils who staged a bloodbath in Kwangju by running tanks over and bayoneting thousands of, tens of thousands of, patriotic people, sentenced to death patriots who had fought for national reunification and gouged out eyeballs and kidneys from them just before their execution.

CSO: 4120/389

DPRK DAILY ON CHON'S TORTURE OF PRISONERS

SK151610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 14 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed article exposing the crime of the South Korean puppet clique in selling internal organs of fellow countrymen.

The paper says:

As already exposed, the puppets offered thousands of, tens of thousands of fellow countrymen to the U.S. imperialist aggressors to be killed as an object of experiment of bacteriological weapons and used their dead bodies as a source for the "export of internal organs."

The puppets introduced into South Korea a detachment of the U.S. army unit 406, a notorious bacteriological warfare unit, set up bacteriological laboratories in various parts and offered even colleges and universities including the Koryo and Kyonghui Universities as an organ for the U.S. imperialists bacteriological study for the slaughter of people. And they committed an unpardonable criminal act, offering poor people as an object of experiment of bacteriological weapons.

The bestial bacteriological experiments conducted by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique caused the spread of epidemic hemorrhagic fever, contaminated the land of South Korea with horrible poisonous germs and killed people en masse in different parts.

The traitorous clique sold even internal organs of people poisoned to death due to experiment of bacteriological weapons to commit more unpardonable crimes against the nation.

The puppet clique set up secret mortuaries in North Kyongsang Province and other parts of South Korea and cut out livers and kidneys from dead bodies and sold them to bacteriological (?organ) research centers in Maryland and other parts of the United States.

From 1970 the puppets sold more than 4,000 kidneys of people every year to the "General Laboratory" in the United States, at 25 dollars for each pair.

In this connection a Japanese airliner admitted that it carried 130 times load containing 433 kidneys of South Koreans from November 1, 1975, to July 5, 1976. A South Korean professor of anatomy admitted that on the order of the puppet authorities he sold 100-150 human kidneys every month.

Facts clearly tell that the South Korean puppets are unheard-of traitors who ceased to be Koreans, beasts in human skin and vicious murderers.

The South Korean people will never pardon the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors.

CSO: 4120/389

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREAN YOUTH IN JAPAN SCORE PENALTIES ON ARSONISTS

SK180457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, August 16 (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools, issued statements respectively on August 14 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for passing capital punishment and heavy penalties upon persons involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

In its statement the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan stresses: The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan was an eruption of wrath and resentment pent up in the hearts of the South Korean people, youth and students against the 37 year long colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and a hundred times just patriotic struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy, and restoring the sovereignty of the nation, and it can never be a crime.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, must be clearly mindful that if they persist in the reckless suppression going against the desire of our people to clear South Korea of the U.S. imperialists and achieve the reunification of the country, they will be burnt to death never to revive in the raging flames of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence.

The statement of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Students Studying at Japanese Schools condemns the U.S. imperialists as murderers who instigated their faithful lackey, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, to suppress with bayonets hundreds of thousands of patriotic people calling for the country's sovereignty and democracy.

It strongly demands the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their weapons of aggression.

CSO: 4120/389

BRIEFS

FASCIST POLICE REINFORCED--Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet cabinet meeting on August 10 trumped up the so-called "Bill on Partial Amendment to the Law on Setting Up Combat Police Corps," according to a report. The "Bill" envisages additional establishment of combat police corps, which is to be set up only under the puppet Seoul mayor, municipal mayors, provincial governors and the maritime police under the present law, at the police college and other police organs. [Text] [SK141512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 14 Aug 82]

RESERVISTS' TRAINING--Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet military service agency announced that "military service callup training" of puppet army reservists would be staged till December 6 for the establishment of a "wartime mobilisation posture," according to a report. Retired officers and non-commissioned officers of the puppet ground, naval and air forces and ex-servicemen placed on the "reserve list" will be mobilized in this "callup training" to undergo training in the army units for 4-6 days. The fascist clique announced that those who boycott the training would be sentenced to penal servitude or fined. [Text] [SK160852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 16 Aug 82]

PUSAN ARSONISTS' APPEAL--Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--14 patriotic people, youth and students sentenced to capital punishment and heavy penalties on charges of involvement in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan made an appeal to the puppet court on August 16, according to a report. Public opinion at home and abroad is indignant at the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for having passed capital punishment and heavy penalties upon them. [Text] [SK180535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 18 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/389

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK DAILY VIEWS HEAVY PENALTIES IMPOSED ON ARSONISTS

SK180803 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 11 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by reporter Pak Su-man]

[Excerpts] The court has passed penalties on the defendants involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. This reflects the court's recognition that, not to mention the arson's resulting fatalities, the arson was motivated by the defendants' leftist ideology, making it a serious social problem. It is understood that sentencing catholic Father Choe Ki-sik to prison shows that only religious activities should be allowed under the existing legal system.

1. On Father Choe Ki-sik's sheltering the criminal offenders:

Whether or not Father Choe's sheltering of the offenders is criminal has drawn attention, because friction between canon law and positive law has become tangible through the case for the first time in our country. By sentencing Father Choe to jail, the court has supported the position of positive law that even clergymen are subject to punishment without exception before national laws and that only religious activities shall be allowed under the existing legal system.

2. On the arson:

The panel has shown its firm stance that the arsonists should be severely punished by passing heavy penalties on Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik and the 5-member arson team. It is understood that arson that claimed the life of a student engaged in study cannot raise sympathy. The arsonists themselves have shown the attitude that they had no excuse for killing a student with their arson.

The prosecution has found that the arsonists wanted a subversive popular uprising and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from Korea, prompted by alienation between the United States and Korea. The court accepted this security-linked assertion of the prosecution. The panel has deplored the fact that the result of the arson made our position toward the United States--our 100-year-long close ally--awkward and that it plunged our government into a predicament in international society.

3. On leftist ideology:

The view held on the indoctrination of the arsonists and its role in motivating the arson was important in determining the nature of the arson. The defendants asserted in their statement to the court that their gatherings were not aimed at inculcating leftist ideology, but at criticizing realities. However, the court judged that, in view of their radical acts and the books they read in the course of studying ideology, their study was far from being purely academic.

The prosecution pointed out that their leftist nature was proven by their authorship of leaflets on "The Complete Preparations for Northward Invasion" and "The Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops From Korea" and their secret listening to the broadcasts of North Korea.

The court announced that it found the defendants guilty of assisting the activities of anti-state organizations by echoing the ideologies of overseas communist organizations and North Korea.

We view the heavy sentences passed on the defendants as the consequences of their criminal act and as a warning against impure leftist attempts to penetrate campuses.

CSO: 4108/215

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK DAILY VIEWS PLAN FOR SEOUL OLYMPICS, ASIAN GAMES

SK161307 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 82 p 3

[Commentary by reporter Pak Kun-pae]

[Excerpts] The master plan for the 1988 Seoul olympics and the 1986 Asian games announced by the Ministry of Sports on 11 August gave an outline of the scope and contents of these two great national events that is judged, at this point, to be most reasonable. The gist of the plan lays out a total of 566 projects and a finalized budget amounting to 606 billion won. This is the first official plan for the Seoul olympics and Asian games and will serve as the guideline for various preparatory works.

It appears that the plan was announced to brush aside the prevailing speculation among some Koreans that the country may suffer a huge financial deficit by hosting the olympics and Asian games, one following the other by 2 years. The speculation points to previous instances of foreign countries that have suffered inflation as a result of hosting the olympics. Therefore, the plan showed an optimistic view that the nation will not suffer any side effects from hosting the olympics and Asian games. Moreover, it presented a view that the foundation for internationally promoting the political, economic and cultural position of the nation will be consolidated by hosting the international games, thereby demonstrating a firm will to successfully carry out the events.

As revealed by the concerned official of the Ministry of Sports, we should anticipate a considerable increase in expenditures during the execution of the projects since the budget was designed for the minimums and in consideration of previous instances in other countries. On the other hand, there is a strong possibility that the income projects of the preparatory committee of the Seoul olympics, such as the sale of souvenirs and lottery tickets, may face many difficulties. In particular, this master plan failed to show any concrete measures for expanding accommodations--the most serious problem--improving the urban circumstances and removing any public nuisance. The plan was designed to shift the issue to the general development plan of national land.

Therefore, some doubts as to whether or not hosting the olympics and Asian games will be successful are still prevailing. In particular, the plan

estimates the number of foreign tourists to be from some 150,000 to 350,000. However, this plan only vaguely presents the types of accommodations, such as expanding boardinghouses on campuses, using newly built apartments as temporary hotels, lodging visitors in private homes, anchoring passenger ships at sea off Inchon and so forth, including using the existing hotels and high-class inns, which only have a total of 30,000 rooms.

According to the plan of income and outgo, expenditures will be drastically increased beginning next year and some 68 billion won of deficit will be incurred by 1984. It is planned that this deficit will be supplemented by loans, thus raising the possibility that it would function as a minor factor for inflation.

CSO: 4108/215

BRIEFS

BANK EMPLOYEES THREATEN BOYCOTT--Yesterday afternoon, a total of 200-odd employees of our country working at Japanese banks in our country held an indignation meeting at a conference room of the trade union of financial circles in denunciation of Japan's distortion of textbooks. They resolved to be ready to boycott office work if Japan does not take any corrective measures. Korean employees working at four Japanese banks, including Tokyo bank, Fuju bank, Mitsubishi bank and Daiichi Kanggyo bank, said at yesterday's indignation meeting that they could no longer watch the haughty and impudent Japanese attitude of not repenting their past. They adopted a three-point resolution. In this resolution, the Japanese bank employees urged Japan to maintain an attitude as a genuine friendly country that would maintain good-neighbor relations or reciprocity and equality, honestly reflect on its criminal acts in the past and abandon the wild dream for imperialism by immediately correcting the distorted contents of the authorized textbooks. [Text] [SK120406 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Aug 82]

LIBYAN ENVOY'S REQUESTS--On the morning of 11 August, Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korea National Party, received a courtesy call from Ashour Ben Khayal, charge d'affaires of Libya to the ROK, at the party headquarters. He had a talk with him about ways to promote interchanges between the two countries. Prior to this, Charge d'Affaires Khayal visited the Democratic Justice Party. It is reported that he has requested of the party that Korean political parties help enlarge understanding as well as promote exchanges at the level of citizens. [Text] [SK130607 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4108/215

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS PUBLICATION OF KIM IL-SONG'S WORK

SK121630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 15th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In an article titled "Programmatic Document Illumining Road to Victory of Cause of Anti-imperialism and Independence" NODONG SINMUN says:

In his work the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song explained the need for the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America to struggle resolutely against imperialism to the end and put forward the policy that all the anti-imperialist forces should unite and direct the spearhead of struggle mainly against U.S. imperialism and wage the anti-U.S. joint struggle, defend the victorious revolution and support the fighting peoples.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also analyzed the aggressive nature and vulnerability of U.S. imperialism and clarified the basic stand to be firmly maintained in the anti-U.S. struggle.

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," a historical work of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a great torch which gave a correct answer to the urgent problems raised by the world revolution and clearly indicated the road of victory of the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and an undying banner which further developed the revolutionary theory of the working class and enriched the ideological and theoretical treasure-house of mankind.

Praising the classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a lighthouse brightly illumining the road of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for the victory of the world revolution, the world revolutionary people more vigorously waged the struggle for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence with a confidence in sure victory and revolutionary fighting spirit.

The trend of our era demands that the progressive people of the world more energetically struggle against imperialism and colonialism and build an independent, new world.

The outstanding idea and the revolutionary policy propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" carry great significance here, the article [words indistinct]:

Concentrating attack on U.S. imperialism is an essential demand proceeding from the dominant position of U.S. imperialism in the world imperialist system and its counterrevolutionary role.

U.S. imperialism is the strangler of national independence, wrecker of peace and security and basic hurdle lying in the way of the people's cause of chajusong (independence).

Accordingly, the world's progressive peoples who prize justice and peace and strive for independence are resolutely struggling against the arms build-up of the U.S. imperialists and their interference in others internal affairs and nuclear war plan, giving warning against their reckless policy of aggression and war.

In order to successfully wage the struggle against U.S. imperialism, it is imperative to strengthen the unity of anti-imperialist, independence forces.

An important problem in opposing the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war at present is to expand and develop the nonaligned movement and enhance its role.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the nature of imperialism, clarified that the world's progressive people should always firmly maintain a revolutionary stand on U.S. imperialism.

The world's revolutionary people should not harbour any illusion about U.S. imperialism but keep a principled stand and wage an uncompromising struggle against it.

In conclusion the article stresses: Our people will as ever firmly unite with the world's people who defend chajusong and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with them, check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists manoeuvres of aggression and war, defend world peace and security and vigorously accelerate the cause of making the whole world independent.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' COMMEMORATES XIAOHAERBALING MEETING

SK111555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 42nd anniversary of the historic meeting at Xiaohaerbaling, Dunhua County, at which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the road of struggle for making preparations to meet the great event of national liberation in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The article says: Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the demand of the developing revolution and the trend of the development of the general situation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean peoples revolutionary army at Xiaohaerbaling, Dunhua County, on August 10, 1940, and made a historic report titled "On Preparing for the Great Event of National Liberation."

In his report, the great leader gave a comprehensive analysis of the prevailing situation, lucidly explained that the underhand manoeuvres of the Japanese imperialists did not show their mightiness, but were a desperate attempt of the doomed, and therefore, their fall was a matter of time, and set forth a new strategic task to cope with the prevailing situation.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new fighting policy of preserving and building up the forces of the Korean peoples revolutionary army, the leading force of the Korean revolution, and bringing up the KPRA men to be competent political and military cadres and of going over to small-unit operations from large-unit ones to meet the great event of national liberation with full preparations, the article notes, and goes on:

The new fighting policy set forth at the meeting was a wisest one for preserving and building up the forces of the KPRA as much as possible and a revolutionary one for greatly strengthening the internal forces of our people by intensifying the mass political work among broad segments of people.

Thanks to the correct fighting policy put forward by the great leader and his wise leadership, all the men of the Korean peoples revolutionary army were brought up to be competent political and military cadres firmly prepared politically and militarily and well versed in modern regular warfare as well as guerrilla warfare.

Through the struggle for implementing the policy advanced at the historic Xiaohaerbaling meeting, the fighting capacity of the KPRA was substantially strengthened and preparations were thoroughly made to organise and mobilize the entire nation for the final decisive battle against the Japanese imperialists.

After such thoroughgoing preparations the great leader issued an order of final attack for the liberation of the country to the entire units of the Korean peoples revolutionary army in August, 1945.

From the first moment of the operations for the liberation of the country all the commanders and men of the KPRA fully displayed matchless valor, self-sacrificing spirit and mass heroism and finally defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors to achieve the historic cause of national liberation.

In conclusion the article says: Thanks to the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who always put forward an outstanding strategic policy in conformity with the subjective and objective situation of the developing revolution and energetically led the struggle for its implementation, our people could free themselves from the nearly half a century long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and vigorously turn out to the struggle for building a new country.

The respected leader is, indeed, the savior of the destiny of the country and the nation and the great leader who gave our people, once forsaken and maltreated, full political rights and a worthwhile, new life.

CSO: 4120/387

BRIEFS

CHONDOIST PARTY CONGRESS POSTPONED--Pyongyang, 5 Aug--The eighth plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party was held on July 31. The meeting decided to hold in August the sixth congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party scheduled for July. [Text] [SK060049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 5 Aug 82 SK]

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

LOCAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPS WITH KIM IL-SONG GUIDANCE

SK091531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--The production of local industry has grown 14.7 times over the past 20 years in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In this period the number of local industrial factories in each county increased from 11 to over 20 on an average.

To increase the production of mass consumption goods the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song repeatedly gave on-the-spot guidance to Changsong County, North Pyongan Province, and created a model of local industry. In August 1962, he convened a historic joint conference of local party and economic functionaries there and made leading functionaries from all provinces, cities and counties see for themselves and learn from the example and experience of the county. This marked a new stage in the development of our local industry. Today the local industry, as an important component of our independent national economy, accounts for more than 50 per cent of the production of mass consumption goods and constitutes the biggest source of the local budgetary revenue. All local areas produce the full amount of foodstuffs and nearly the whole amount of various kinds of goods for daily use by their own efforts to meet the growing demands of the people.

Thanks to the powerful assistance of the heavy industry, the technical equipment of the local industrial factories has been substantially improved. All production processes have been mechanised and many of them semi-automated or fully automated. The number of technicians and specialists working in the local industry has increased by tens of thousands. Along with the expansion of the local industry, hundreds of thousands of people proceeded to the labour front and the number of housewives' work teams rose to thousands.

The development of the local industry has made it possible to bring the places of production closer to the raw material resources and places of consumption, evenly distribute the productive forces to all parts of the country, further strengthen ties between industry and agriculture, mobilize labour force rationally and increase income per household.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RAILROAD AUTOMATION PROGRESSING ON SCHEDULE

SK161600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1539 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The modernization and automation of railways are making headway at full steam in Korea. The automation of the commanding system on the Pyongyang-Sinsongchon line is now progressing at fast pace.

The builders are resolved to complete the installing of automation devices within this year. The project has already been completed in a number of sections between stations.

Automation or semi-automation has been carried out between Yongdae and Chomaksan involving 22 railway stations on the Pyongyang-Chongjin line. It required more than 323,000 automation elements and installations of over 620 kinds. Projects are going on for automation in the semi-automated sections. Automation or semi-automation has been carried out in many sections, including the Pyongyang-Siniuju line and at technical and intermediary stations in recent years. In many sections, the organisation of transport and commanding have been made more scientific and the traffic capacity of the railways has been markedly enhanced to make it possible to meet the growing demand of the national economy for transport more satisfactorily.

Korea aims at carrying out in a few years to come automation in the railway compounds, railway sections and commanding systems and completing the introduction of wireless and television into train commanding. [as printed] The switching over to electric traction on the railways will be completed all over the country within a few years. The electrification of railways has now been completed in the main. The proportion of haulage by electric locomotives in freight transport reached 87.5 per cent in 1980.

CSO: 4120/387

'NODONG SINMUN' REVIEWS SONGS OF LOYALTY

SK101118 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 9 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 10 August article: "Song of Conviction and Will of Our People Who Follow Party Forever"]

[Excerpts] In our country today, a number of excellent songs with revolutionary and popular contents which reflect the aspirations of the times and people have been written. They are vigorously encouraging the party members and workers who have launched into the work of creating the speed of the 1980's.

Among the songs, the song "We Will Traverse the Single Road Forever," which reflects deeply the party members and workers' absolute trust in and loyalty to our party, is being sung with greater power each day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: With unwavering conviction, our people, who along with the party have traversed the arduous and rewarding path of revolution and construction, place endless trust in and follow our party. They totally entrust their fate to the party.

Because the song "We Will Traverse the Single Road Forever," one of the excellent songs which have been written in the days of the workers party, genuinely reflects the revolutionary aspirations and rock-firm will of our people, who wish to forever trust in and follow the party, the song warmly touches people's hearts.

It is necessary for a musical work to reflect the aspirations of the times and people to touch the people's hearts with great influential power and vitality. Today, our people are overflowing with a firm conviction to accomplish under the wise leadership of our party the revolutionary cause of Chuche which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has achieved in his protracted path of revolutionary struggle for over a half century.

To entrust their fate to our party, which is guiding the revolutionary cause of Chuche to brilliant victory, and to march forward while sharing their fortunes with the party forever is our people's unanimous aspiration and important ideological and spiritual trait of the party members and workers.

The song "We Will Traverse the Single Road Forever," glorifies the noble aspirations and will which are overflowing in our era in a solemn, magnificent and refined fashion.

"How many miles, along the faraway rugged mountain road, have we traversed? Having the same aspirations, we have traversed the long road of revolution. No matter how we may traverse a road of glory or a rigorous road, we will traverse the single road forever following the party center."

The words of the song meaningfully reflect, through a poetic image full of hidden meaning, the path of our revolution--which has traversed a road of victory and glory filled with hardships. The words of the song make the people warmly feel great pride in carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center.

Endless pride has struck deep roots in our people's hearts and our people carry out the revolution while upholding the party. The ardent trust in and loyalty to the party are the noble ideology and feelings which have grown, through the long days of traversing the difficult and rigorous road of revolution, in our people's hearts and which have struck deep roots in people's hearts through their life experiences.

The road which our revolution has traversed has been an arduous path. For a long period of time over a half century since the first ranks of the Korean revolution set out on a solemn march in a vast wilderness with the banner of down-with-imperialism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has resplendently illuminated the path of the revolution while holding high the beacon fire of the immortal Chuche idea and has vigorously led our wandering people to the path of revolution full of glory.

In the era of national suffering in which the fatherland's territory was trampled underfoot by the Japanese imperialists and people wandered between life and death in distress, the young communists--the first Chuche-type communist revolutionaries--held in high esteem the great leader as the guiding star [hyangdosong] of the Korean revolution. Since then, thousands upon thousands of revolutionary fighters have rendered their wholehearted loyalty, firmly rallying around the leader and the party from generation to generation.

By holding in high esteem the great leader as the sun of the nation, our people could resolutely rise from the darkness in which we had no hope for survival and could greet the new day of national liberation by crushing the Japanese imperialists. Thus, our people raised a mighty and dignified socialist country in the land, once full of backwardness and poverty, by carrying out the difficult and complex social revolution.

The Chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader in the Paektu Forest is being brilliantly inherited by our glorious party today, and

the Korean revolution is advancing toward a new higher stage. Our party is vigorously leading the times and revolution to brilliant victory, flying the brilliant banner of the Chuche idea on the hill of our era moving ahead to independence.

With the slogan of Chuche-orientation of the entire society, the people, society and nature have changed beyond recognition and the might of the Chuche fatherland is being strengthened with each passing day.

Today, our party and our people are ideologically united more firmly than ever before. Ceaseless upsurges and innovations are being effected on all fronts of socialist construction under the wise leadership of the party center.

Indeed, the era of the glorious workers' party--an era of great prosperity and development unprecedented in our history--has opened up. The future of the Korean revolution is more bright because it advances under the guidance of our party. Proceeding from this precious truth taught by our arduous yet glorious revolution, our people totally entrusted their fate to the party, firmly trusting the party. They solidified further their revolutionary will to remain loyal to the party generation after generation.

The song "We Will Traverse the Single Road Forever" truly reflects the ardent sentiment overflowing in the hearts of all people. Thus, this song greatly impressed the people.

The song "We Will Traverse the Single Road Forever" is not only a song of glory about the endless pride of our people who traversed the arduous yet proud road of revolution in the past but also is the revolutionary song. It is a heartfelt song reflecting our people's rock-firm will to uphold the party forever and advance the road by overcoming storms, no matter how long the road may be.

How glorious was the road our people traversed following the party and the leader, and how high was the hill we climbed!

However, we should not remain satisfied with the successes we have made. The road on which we should move ahead is still long and arduous. The mountains and hills we should occupy are still in distant and high. We should achieve the historic cause of remodeling the entire society on the Chuche idea--the great cause which no one has ever achieved--and should achieve the fatherland's reunification, the supreme national task, by repulsing the most atrocious U.S. imperialists. We must build an independent world together with the revolutionary people of the world.

This sacred cause delineated by the immortal Chuche idea for the first time is a great struggle for achieving the idea of the century of the working people. The road on which we are going to move ahead is not a

broad and level highway. Violent wind and rain may hit this strange road of revolution and steep mountains and hills may block our way. We may encounter unexpected storms and may have to undergo arduous trials.

However, our people will advance forever along the single road of loyalty invariably following the party and firmly keeping our pledge solemnly made under the sacred banner of the revolution, whatever trials and difficulties may block our way.

The words of the song express our people's burning loyalty and firm will, which will not be destroyed or eliminated by anything and which will become solid as time passes, and our people's firm pledge to traverse the single road forever by following the party.

As they appreciate the significant words of the song, our people become more resolved to remain loyal forever on the single road of upholding the glorious party center by being the Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the 1980's, just as the young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su, upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the lodestar of the nation and as the only center of unity and cohesion at the dawn of the Korean revolution and remained loyal to him. They glorified their lofty lives as genuine communist fighters and sincere men who had revolutionary faith and a sense of the revolutionary duty.

When the people sing this song, they are resolved to devote their all to the party and the leader, to the nation and the people--just as the unheralded heroes who dedicated their energies and wisdom to the party and the leader of overcoming all trials and difficulties whether they are watched or not.

Reflected in this song is the sentiment of the revolutionary fighters who pledge to remain loyal to the party and the leader while recalling with deep emotion the past when they traversed the long road of revolution. In particular, the male trio which sounds solemn yet appealing expresses the revolutionary will of the Chuche-type revolutionary fighters, who are resolved to follow the party to the end.

The ideology and sentiment of the song overflowing with the passion of loyalty reach a climax by sounding the vigorous orchestral march music in harmony with the thundering chorus in the last movement of the song. The orchestra music and chorus, which follow the female chorus and mixed chorus, excellently express the romantic feeling of our people, advancing along the single road of Chuche with firm conviction in the victory of the revolution.

Such a romantic feeling is well reflected in the implicit and slow rhythmical tones. The song, repeating many times the simple melody by diverse techniques and methods in the chorus, trio and orchestra, expresses the sentiment of our people's boundless loyalty to the glorious party. Thus, the song endlessly moves and attracts the people.

Indeed, the song "We Will Traverse Forever the Single Road of Loyalty" is a brilliant fruition of the Chuche-type musical theory of our party for creating great musical classics. It is a clear demonstration of the justness and vitality of the theory.

With its lofty ideological nature and artistic essence, this song will resound forever as the song of faith and will of our people to follow the party to the end. This song will vigorously inspire the grand march of the Chuche-type revolutionary fighters advancing only along the road of chuche, following the party.

CSO: 4108/214

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

SOUTH KOREANS IN JAPAN SCORE PENALTIES ON ARSONISTS

SK160515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 13 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong"), the "Council for National Unification," the Committee of the ROK Residents Association in Japan (Mindan) for defence of independence," the Tokyo headquarters of "Mindan" and four other organisations of "Mindan"-lining Korean residents in Japan issued a joint statement on August 11, denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for passing capital punishment and heavy penalties upon persons involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan through a murderous trial.

The statement stresses that the burning of the "American Cultural Centre" by patriotic inhabitants, youth and students was a warning to the United States backing the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" which violates human rights, a punishment of its historical crimes in South Korea and an eruption of the mounting anti-American sentiments of people.

Noting that in imposing capital punishment and heavy penalties upon these patriotic inhabitants, youth and students the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique schemes to stamp out the intensified struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for democracy, the statement strongly demands the revocation of the unjust sentences and the unconditional and immediate release of persons involved in the case.

Meanwhile, the "liaison council of youth and students in Japan for support to the struggle for democracy in South Korea" and the "society for defending human rights of South Korean women," organisations of "Mindan"-lining Korean residents in Japan, issued a statement that day in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's unjust sentences passed upon persons involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The statement says that the United States must stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan gang of murderers and withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their destructive weapons.

CSO: 4120/387

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETING--Pyongyang, 30 Jul--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on July 29 met the delegation of functionaries of Korean credit associations in Japan headed by Kim Yong-chong, vice-chairman of the federation of Korean credit associations in Japan, the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Tokyo headed by Song Ki-chol, director general of the Tokyo Korean Restaurant Cooperative, and the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, headed by Chon Chae-chol, vice-chairman of the Hyogo Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, on a visit to the socialist homeland, and conversed with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Director of the general bureau of overseas compatriots affairs Kim Chu-yong was on hand. [Text] [SK040201 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 30 Jul 82 SK]

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 11 Aug--Kang Kun-cho, director of a department, and Yi Tal-kuk, deputy section chief of a department, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang on August 10 for a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 11 Aug 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on August 17 met respectively the delegation of publication printing and distributing workers under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Chong Yong-hwan, deputy section chief of the propaganda department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and the delegation of Korean Students Studying at Japanese High Schools headed by Chin Chong-sik, section chief of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present there was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [SK180911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 18 Aug 82]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Yun Ki-pok on August 18 met the delegation of educational workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Han Myong-su, section chief of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and the delegation of Chongnyon adult educational workers headed by

Choe Song-ni, instructor of the propaganda department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a friendly talk with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was Yi Kong-su, vice-director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [SK190452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 19 Aug 82]

KOREAN TRADERS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 4 Aug--A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan, headed by Yo Song-kun, chairman of the Yamaguchi Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on August 3 by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. The Administration Council hosted a party for the delegation in the evening. [Text] [SK060049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 4 Aug 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 12 Aug--A delegation of the Union of Korean students studying at Japanese schools headed by Yi Yong-haeng, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the union, and a delegation of Korean youth and students in Japan headed by Kim Yong-ha, department director of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on August 11 for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegations arrived in Wonsan on August 10 by the ship "Mangyongbong." A delegation of Korean educationists in Japan headed by Choe Nak-kyong, instructor of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Wonsan on August 9 by the ship "Samjiyon." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 11 Aug 82 SK] Pyongyang, 11 Aug--A delegation of Korean educationists in Japan headed by Yim Kwang-chin, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Teachers in Japan; a delegation of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools headed by Chin Chong-sik, section chief of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan; and a delegation of sports officials of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Se-hyong, head of a department of Choson University, arrived in Pyongyang on August 10 by train for a visit to the socialist homeland. They arrived in Wonsan on August 9 by the ship "Samjiyon." On the same day, the 41st short-term home-visiting group of Korean compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Ye-hyong, chairman of the Ikuno east branch, Osaka Prefecture, of Chongnyon arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party for the delegation of Korean educationists in Japan and the delegation of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools on August 10 at the Ongnyu Restaurant. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 10 Aug 82 SK]

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN SEMINARS ON KIM IL-SONG'S WORKS

SK190518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--Seminars on immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were recently held in various countries of the world, according to reports.

A seminar on the immortal classic work "The Tasks of Communists in the Strengthening and Development of the Anti-Japanese National-Liberation Struggle" was held by the Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism of Latin Americans in Norway; a seminar on the immortal classic work "On the Occasion of Founding the Anti-Japanese Peoples Guerrilla Army" by the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Latin American students studying in Geneva, Switzerland; and seminars on the immortal classic work "On Relinquishing the Guerrilla Zones and Advancing Over Wide Areas," "On the Tasks for Improving the Work of the Young Communist League" and "Let Us Wipe Out Factionalism and Strengthen the Unity and Cohesion of the Revolutionary Ranks" by the group for the study of Kimilsongism of Latin Americans in Drammen City, Norway, and the committee for the study of Kimilsongism of Latin Americans in Norway.

A seminar on the immortal classic work "Go All Out for Victory in the War" was organised by the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Austria; seminars on the immortal classic work "Tasks of the Peoples Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" by the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Barbados and the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Ministry of Education of Guyana; seminars on the immortal classic works "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country," "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," "Let Us Embody the Revolutionary Spirit of Independence, Self-sustenance and Self-defence More Thoroughly in All Fields of State Activity" and "Students Should Have Communistic Attitude Toward Labour and Learn the Scientific Knowledge Congenial to the Interests of Korean Revolution" by the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Latin American students studying in Geneva, Switzerland, and the Stockholm group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Sweden; and a seminar on the immortal classic work "On Some Problems of Our Party's Chuche Idea and the Government of the Republic's Internal and External Policies" by the group for the study of the chuche idea of students of the Third World countries studying on Geneva, Switzerland.

Seminars on the immortal classic work "On the Duty of Educational Workers in the Raising of Children and Young People" were held by the Amadora, Portugal group for the study of Kimilsongism and the Campolide District, Lisbon, Portugal group for the study of Kimilsongism; a seminar on the immortal classic work "On Further Developing the Taean Work System" by the Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism; and a seminar on answers of the great leader to the questions raised by the delegation of the Yugoslav News Agency TANJUG by the group for the study of the immortal chuche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of Zimbabwean students studying at the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed on the platforms of the seminar halls.

Present there were members of the chuche idea study organisations and prominent public figures.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at the seminars.

The letters say that the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are an ideological, theoretical and practical weapon which brightly illumines the road ahead of the world revolutionary people as well as the Korean people and firmly guarantees victory in the revolution and construction.

They note that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most prominent thinker and theoretician of our era, genius of revolution and construction and great leader of the revolution.

Pointing out that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has now been turned into a developed socialist power with an independent national economy, a country self-reliant in defence with powerful defence capacity, the letters stress that this is entirely a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

They express full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the realisation of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The letters sincerely wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S IDEAS 'THOROUGHLY EMBODIED'

SK162244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--A lecture was given recently in Sweden on celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

It was attended by chiefs of organisations for the study of the chuche idea, leading personnel of organisations of friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and personages of various strata in Sweden.

The lecture was given by Mario Castro Tota, chairman of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans in Sweden, the comrades-in-arms of Rodrigo Ambrocio.

In his lecture he noted that the international seminar on the chuche idea held in India was an international function without precedent in political significance and scale and that through the seminar he was convinced once again that it was an irresistible trend of the present world to advance along the road indicated by the chuche idea.

He said: The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only a great thinker and theoretician but the father of all people who embraces all people of the world in his unboundedly broad and warm bosom.

The revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are thoroughly embodied in all fields of Korea, political, economic, cultural and military.

In actuality, there is most perfect socialism in Korea.

The chuche idea is throwing radiant rays as a beacon of hope not only for the Korean people but also for the entire mankind.

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the world revolution!

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN FIGURES

SK121530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages and letters of solidarity from various countries of the world during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Messages or letters came from:

Lasse Tapani Kestinen, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and chairman of the Finnish Society for the Study of the Juche Idea; Arron Sanchez Bello, chief of the group for the study ot the juche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Nicaragua; Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy; Gilberto Zapata Isaza, secretary general of the Latin American and Caribbean Regional Committee to Support Korea's Reunification; Chantal Cousin, chairman of the French Committee to Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; the Solidarity Committee With the Korean People in New York, the United States; Mansour Ould Omar, chairman of the Saharan Committee for Support to Korea's Reunification; Nils-Erik Gustavsson, chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; Hamid Mohamed Wafi, secretary general of the Sudanese-Korean Friendship Society; and groups for the study of the chuche idea and organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people in various countries and regions.

Messages or letters also came from:

Camelo Misfund Bonnic, deputy leader of the Malta Labour Party; Mohamed Ibrahim Ali, commander of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic; Tall Sekou, chairman of the Upper Volta Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and Peace; A. G. Hugiani, deputy editor of ANIS, organ of the Fatherland Front of Afghanistan; and other personnel of political, public and press circles and crewmen of foreign ships.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' CITES MALAGASY PAPER ON SPEED OF 1980'S

SK181200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1053 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 15 Aug (KCNA)--The August 10 issue of the Malagasy paper ATRIKA carried an article titled "Brisk Drive for Creating the Speed of the 80s, a new speed of advance in socialist construction, in Korea."

It printed a picture of the tower of chuche idea, under which was written "The tower of chuche idea is an undying grand monument. The torch on the tower throws the rays of chuche."

The article said: Today an energetic drive for creating "the speed of the 80s" is going on in all domains and at all units in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The flames of this drive that flared up at the Kim Chaek Iron Works, a metallurgical giant of the nation, are now sweeping the whole country.

Through this drive the political and economic potential of Korea will grow further still and the people's living standards be raised to a higher stage.

"The speed of the 80s" is a powerful speed of advance in which the spirit displayed in the days when the Korean people attained a great revolutionary upsurge in the revolution and construction through their hard struggle, tightening their belts, under the militant slogan "Let us race ahead at the speed of chollima!" put forward by respected President Kim Il-song, is maintained and spurred on by the speed campaign.

Dear Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il created a new speed previously unknown in history by setting forth the revolutionary policy of the speed campaign already in the 1970s and early in the 1980s, while leading the revolution and construction as a whole, personally organized the construction of such grand monumental edifices as the Changgwang Street, the tower of chuche idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Kim Il-song Stadium, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex and the ice rink and wisely guided these vast construction projects, thereby creating an unprecedented speed of construction.

Thus, "the speed of the 80s" is a new speed of advance, a speed of a leaping progress, in which chollima is spurred on by the speed campaign.

Today the struggle for creating "the speed of the 80s" is being waged in close combination with the three-revolution Red Flag movement and the movement for following the examples of the unassuming heroes under the tested guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The indomitable struggle of the Korean people to fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule by fulfilling their assignments for this year before the set time and hit the ten long-range objectives of economic construction for the 1980s without fail, with loyal hearts for Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, will bear bigger fruits in the struggle for "the speed of the 80s."

CSO: 4120/387

MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH CUBAN PEOPLE CLOSES

SK111014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--The closing meeting of the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" marking the 29th anniversary of the July 26 uprising of the Cuban people was held on August 10 at the theatre of the Wonsan Youth House.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Chong-hwa, chairman of the Wonsan City People's Committee, said that the torch of revolution kindled by the Cuban revolutionaries under the guidance of Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, developed the Cuban people's anti-imperialist national liberation struggle on to a new stage.

Since the victory of the revolution in January 1959, ne noted, the Cuban people under the guidance of the Communist Party of Cuba have made great successes in the socialist revolution and construction, especially in the endeavours for implementing the decisions of the second congress of the party, valiantly frustrating all the aggressive and provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Declaring that the Korean people will as ever make efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two peoples, he expressed firm solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from Guantanamo.

Cuban ambassador to Korea Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas spoke next.

Noting that the Korean people attend the great Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader and teacher in their protracted history of the revolutionary struggle, he said: The Cuban people always share joy with the Korean people over all their successes, advance and victories.

The Cuban people express militant solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without any interference of outside forces and denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets for scheming to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate national division, he stressed.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOLIDARITY MEETINGS HELD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

SK141522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--Meetings of solidarity with the Korean people were held in Zambia, Nicaragua and Spain on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war, according to reports.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organisation, were placed on the platform at a meeting which was held in Lusaka under the sponsorship of the U.N. Namibia University Committee for Supporting the Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

A reporter and speakers at the meeting said that the Korean people, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, smashed the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism in the past fatherland liberation war.

They stressed that Korea should be reunified in accordance with the three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In Nicaragua and Spain meetings were held with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song placed on the platforms.

Addressing the meeting in Matagalpa Province, Nicaragua, the chief of the provincial Sandinist propaganda of Korea denounced the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique and strongly demanded the prompt withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted at meetings which were held in Zambia and Nicaragua.

Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at a meeting held in Madrid under the sponsorship of the Spanish Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People.

A resolution was adopted there.

It expressed support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the dear leader President Kim Il-song.

It demanded that the United States give up at once the "two Koreas" plot and war manoeuvres and withdraw its troops from South Korea along with all their destructive weapons and accept the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

These meetings were attended by personnel of the party and power bodies and public organisations and people.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE DELEGATION PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK161111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Society of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Chuche Idea headed by Kazuo Kishizuchi, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Hiroshima Prefectural High School Teachers Union, was interviewed by a reporter of the Korean Central News Agency on August 13 prior to its departure for home.

Hung on the wall in the press conference hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Youichi Tomonari, general secretary of the delegation, spoke first on the occasion.

He said: We were deeply impressed while inspecting the tower of the immortal chuche idea, the world's best arch of triumph and the Kim Il-song Stadium with a seating capacity of 100,000 built in celebration of the 70th birthday of His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

All these were wonderfully built in a very short period under the wise guidance of his excellency sagacious secretary Kim Chong-il.

We realised better why the Korean people hold His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, in such high esteem and intensely revere him.

During our inspection we saw that all members of society from children are studying to their hearts content as the excellent educational system, such as the regular educational system covering from kindergarten to university and the educational system of studying while on the job have been set up in Korea.

Hnobuyoshi Sasaki, member of the delegation noted that through the visit he deeply realised the greatness of the chuche idea. He said that Korea, the homeland of chuche, has become a beacon of hope for the peoples of revolutionary countries of the world.

Shousou Teraoka, deputy head of the delegation, said: We actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

We firmly believe that the U.S. imperialists "two Koreas" plot will certainly be frustrated and the reunification of Korea be realised by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

Kazuo Kishizuchi said: In Korea ardently longed for by the adherents of the chuche idea and the revolutionary people of the world, the cause of Kimilsongism is being brilliantly carried forward by His Excellency Dear Kim Chong-il.

His Excellency Dear Kim Chong-il is the leader of the people who has perfectly inherited the revolutionary idea, extraordinary intelligence, leadership ability and noble virtues of His Excellency the great President Kim Il-song.

I pay heartfelt tribute to the Korean people for holding his excellency sagacious leader in high esteem.

The revolutionary cause of chuche will certainly be accomplished with success.

Now the Korean people are vigorously striving to create "the speed of the 80s."

Convinced that the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea will certainly be realised, he heartily wished good health and long life to His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, and to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

Concluding the press conference, the delegation members sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" with deep reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SK171010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from various countries on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The messages extend warm felicitations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the 29th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

A message from Dr. Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peru-Korean Institute of Culture and Friendship, says: Possessed of best personality and virtues as a leader of the people, you are the dear leader of the people who is making tireless efforts to bring greater happiness and glory to the Korean people and the outstanding leader of the revolution who is waging an energetic struggle, shouldering the heavy burdens of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

We firmly believe that the historic desire of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without outside interference at an early date after clearing South Korea of the U.S. troops will certainly be realized under your wise leadership.

A message from Manju Ratna Sakya, president of the Nepal Journalist Association and editor of the Nepalese weekly ARPAN, says that the U.S. imperialists must draw a lesson from the defeat they sustained in the past Korean war.

It continues: Korea is one and must be reunified into one.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most realistic and reasonable one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

I believe that under the energetic leadership of your excellency the dear leader the reunification of Korea will be realised in the not distant future on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader.

Shafiqer Ahmad, chairman of the People's Students Federation of Pakistan, says in his message: We demand that the U.S. imperialists give up at once the anachronistic "two Koreas" plot and stop encouraging the South Korean military fascist clique to fascism, war and split.

The United States must withdraw at once all its aggression forces and nuclear and other destructive weapons from South Korea.

Engineer Augusto Rodriguez Sanchez, chairman of the Peruvian Centre for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song, says in his message:

We sincerely hope that under the wise guidance of you the dear leader, Korea will be reunified at the earliest possible date in accordance with the policy of national reunification advanced by respected Marshal Kim Il-song.

The messages wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES SOLIDARITY MESSAGES

SK111533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of solidarity from various countries during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The messages wished the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il great success in his work for the reunification of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

A message from the Pakistan Committee for Support to the Reunification of Korea said: The Pakistan Committee for Support to the Reunification of Korea vehemently denounces the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet regime for suppressing the South Korean people's struggle against their "two Koreas" plot and for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

We demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea along with all their destructive weapons, the replacement of the armistic agreement with a peace agreement, the democratisation of South Korean society and the release of all the political prisoners.

The Pakistan Committee for Support to the Reunification of Korea expresses once again its firm support to the most fair and realistic proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the [word indistinct] state advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Haiti students said in his message of solidarity: We support the reunification of Korea through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Your leadership carries great significance as the anti-imperialist struggle is gaining momentum throughout the world.

We are convinced that the Korean people will certainly achieve the reunification of Korea under your leadership, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea.

The group for the study of the chuche idea of Haiti students highly estimates your energetic activities for the reunification of Korea and your great feats performed in the glorious struggle for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche and warmly congratulate you on them.

In his message Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Researcy Academy, said: We believe that under the wise and seasoned leadership of you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the courageous Korean people who are firmly armed with the immortal chuche idea will decisively frustrate any aggressive manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists.

Ardent adherents of Kimilsongism, we express firm solidarity with the Korean people who are more courageously fighting to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, overthrow the South Korean military fascist rulers and achieve the cause of national reunification.

The messages of solidarity wished the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES AFRICAN MESSAGE

SK141056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a message of greetings from Madirisha Juvenal, chairman of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification and general secretary of the African Regional Committee of Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

The message reads: On behalf of the Burundi Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, the African Regional Committee of Friendship and Solidarity With the Korean People and on my own behalf, I have the honour of extending warm congratulations to you, the successor to the cause of chuche, the great thinker and theoretician and the brilliant dear leader of the Korean people, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

The heroic Korean people owe it to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that they could smash the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists at every step and inflict a defeat upon them, demonstrate the might of Korea to the whole world and display unexampled heroism in the struggle for building socialism.

The outstanding art of leadership and ideological and theoretical activities of you the dear leader are an example to be followed by the world revolutionaries in their struggle against the reactionary forces of the world including imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, and Zionism and for national independence and the building of a new society.

I believe that you the dear leader will achieve greater successes in achieving the just cause of the reunification of your country on the basis of the new proposal for the reunification of Korea and the ten-point policy of a unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

I wholeheartedly wish you Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people, good health and a long life for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the prosperity of the generations to come.

CSO: 4120/387

TUNISIAN WRITER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

Kim Chong-il Praised

SK121344 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] According to news reports, a book entitled "The Sun Rises in the East" has recently been published in Tunisia. The book includes photographs of a bronze statue of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song that is erected near Samjiyon and photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song standing with the dear Comrade Leader Kim Chong-il. Also reproduced in the book is a portrait of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il. The book contains several other photographs that introduce our country.

The author of the book, (Mustafa Persi), vice chairman of the Tunisian Writers' League, wrote in the preface that the Korean people have become masters of their own fate under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, that the DPRK is a country which translates myth into reality and that it has become a wonderland that links the present to the future. After that, he went on to write that he has put out this book to introduce such realities of the DPRK.

In the book the writer said that Korea has developed a history of 5,000 years and culture, that the Korean people have long loved their own country, have struggled against foreign aggressors and have defended their national sovereignty.

Mentioning the essence and content of the chollima movement, he stressed that the DPRK has crushed all sorts of maneuvers of the enemies within and without through this movement, creating great miracles in socialist construction.

Noting in detail that the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who had earlier embarked on the road of the revolution, organized "down-with-imperialism," explored a new path for the Korean revolution and liberated his fatherland by brilliantly leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, he stressed that the great leader's accomplishments will be handed down forever to generations to come just as legends are handed down.

He highly praised the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as an ever-victorious iron-willed commander, founder of the chuche idea, defender of independence, nonalignment and peace, marshall of a powerful republic who is capable of reading people's minds and a man who has provided a brilliant future for the young generation by taming nature.

Noting that a decisive change in the life of human beings has been achieved by the respected and beloved leader who has established the chuche idea--an ideology with worldwide renown--and who is leading the progressive people aspiring for independence, the writer said he is not only an undeniable leader of the DPRK but also a wise leader of the world's working people and a lodestar of mankind's liberation. Saying that the DPRK has achieved progress and prosperity and has become an economically powerful nation--a miracle astonishing the people in the world--he introduced our country's rapid development wrought through the embodiment of the immortal chuche under the wise leadership of the great leader. He wrote that the chuche idea which has changed the whole aspect of a country will be embodied everywhere in the world. Introducing the 10 major prospects of our country's socialist economic construction of the 1980's, he stressed that the future of the DPRK is brighter.

Noting that it is a reflection of the unanimous aspiration of not only the Korean people but also the people of the world that the Sixth KWP Congress has elevated the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il to become an inheritor of the cause of the chuche revolution, the author said that he is an outstanding ideologue and theoretician who, perfectly personifying the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology, is enriching and developing it and a great leader [widaehan yongdoja] who is leading the revolution and construction to victory with inexhaustible stamina.

Concluding the book he wrote that the Korean people today have begun a historic march to consummate the chuche cause under the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il.

Author Praises Kim Chong-il

SK120437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 12 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--The book "The Sun Rises in the East" recently came off the press in Tunisia, according to a report.

The book contains a photograph of the statue of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song erected at the Samji lakeside and a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is also printed in the book.

In the preface of the book Fersi Mustapha, vice-president of the Writers Union of Tunisia, who is the author of the book writes that the book was being

published to introduce the realities of Korea, saying that, under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people have become the master of their destiny and Korea has become a country converting a myth into reality, a fascinating land linking the present and the future.

The author notes that Korea has developed a 5,000-year long history and culture.

The author gives a detailed account of the fact that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the road of revolution in his early years, organized the down-with-imperialism union, paved a new road of the Korean revolution, led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to a shining victory and thus liberated the country and stresses that the feats performed by the great leader will be conveyed down through generations like a legend.

The author highly lauds the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, the founder of the chuche idea, champion of chajusong (independence), the nonaligned movement and peace, marshal of the powerful republic and the man who has opened a bright future for the generations to come by seeing through the minds of the people and taming nature.

A decisive turn in human life has been effected by the respected leader who founded the immortal chuche idea, the world-wide idea, and leads the progressive people who advocate chajusong, the author points out, and stresses:

He is not only the immovable leader of Korea but also the wise leader of the world working class and the lodestar of human emancipation.

It is a miracle startling the world people that Korea has achieved progress and prosperity and become an economic power, he notes. After introducing the rapid development attained by the DPRK through the embodiment [words indistinct] has changed the looks of a country will be applied in the whole world in the future.

He touches upon the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction of the DPRK in the 1980s and stresses that the future of Korea is still brighter.

Saying that the election of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea reflected the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world people, the author says: He is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who develops and enriches the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a perfect grasp on it, and a great leader who leads the revolution and construction to victory with fiery energy.

Today the Korean people have started a new historic march for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the author stresses.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAKISTANIS, NEPALESE PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK181146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Pakistan and Nepalese public figures highly speak of the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At a meeting held in Pakistan recently to hear reports on the celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Abdul Malik, secretary general of the Karachi Paksitan-Korea Friendship Association, said:

The international seminar on the chuche idea held in India showed the victory of the great chuche idea on a worldwide scale. This proves that the chuche idea is winning final victory and the whole world is unswervingly following Kimilsongism.

A large number of heads of state and party leaders participated in the celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song. This showed that all countries of the world espouse Kimilsongism and take it as their guideline.

The tower of chuche idea tells that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has perfectly grasped the great chuche idea of the respected leader President Kim Il-song proclaimed the revolutionary idea of the President Kimilsongism [as received]. The tower of chuche idea should be called the tower of Kimilsongism.

The revolutionaries and progressive people of the world will dynamically advance along the road indicated by Kimilsongism, looking up to the tower of chuche idea.

Javed Ansari, chairman of the study committee of Kimilsongism of Pakistan students in Karachi, said at the meeting: Many heads of state and party leaders, economic experts and philosophers of the world are vying with each other in visiting chollima Korea to learn from the great President Kim Il-song. They were imbued with new strength after being received by him and, back home, are building a new society with confidence.

The great chuche idea is embodied in the reality of Korea.

The reality and experience of Korea are the wealth of Kimilsongism which is developed and enriched thanks to the tireless efforts of the great president Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. This is why we learn from the experience of Korea. Learning from Korea means learning Kimilsongism.

The progressive people of the world are now vigorously advancing under the banner of Kimilsongism.

Manik Lal Shrestha, vice-chairman of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, said at a meeting held recently in Nepal to hear a report on the celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He said:

The celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were not only a holiday of the Korean people which was most grandly celebrated for the first time in the 5,000-year long Korean history but also a great international festival.

During my visit to Korea I saw a more wonderful reality than what I saw in books or films.

The present reality of Korea clearly teaches us what we should do to realise the chajusong (independence) of the working class and build a classless society.

The chuche idea which makes everything serve man is a genuine guiding idea of the world working class.

All the successes and experiences gained by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are an example of communist construction.

Communism is the ideal of mankind and this cause is a protracted work to be carried out through generations.

We know well that many countries are going through twists and turns because they failed to solve correctly the question of an heir to the leader.

This question, however, has been solved most brilliantly in Korea.

In Korea the three revolutions put forward by the great leader are being successfully carried on under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. A brighter future is in store for Korea as she has the dear leader.

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea and the world.

CSO: 4120/387

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES SOLIDARITY MESSAGES

SK131023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of solidarity from various countries of the world during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

On the occasion of the month, the messages express firm solidarity with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the heroic Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

U Hla Aung, chief of the Union of Burma Society for the Study of Kimilsongism, said in his message:

The struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunifying the country independently and peacefully is a struggle for realizing the national sovereignty on a nation-wide scale and, at the same time, a sacred struggle for preserving peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is a common duty of the world progressive people to express support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for driving away the U.S. imperialists and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I assure your excellency of my continued firm support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieving the independent reunification of the country.

The members of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Comor, Mali, students studying in Yugoslavia said in their message:

We members of the group fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom we deeply revere and hope that it will be carried into reality at an early date under your energetic guidance.

We will deeply study the immortal chuche idea, Kimilsongism, which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being developed and enriched by you to thoroughly embody it in our practical struggle.

Lawyer Adnan Bakri, general secretary of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association, said in his message:

At a time when the U.S. imperialists, here in the east of Arabia, started, through Israel, their base, a fierce war against the Arab national liberation movement represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, and are scheming to place the Palestine Liberation Organization under their control, we recollect the shining pages of the struggle waged by your friendly people against imperialism and its allies and stooges and are encouraged by the experiences and lessons recorded in the history of your courageous struggle.

Expressing deepest sentiments of friendship to your excellency on behalf of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association and myself, I assure your excellency of my full solidarity with your excellency and your people.

J. Francis, chairman of the St. Lucian group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song said in his message:

Today the Korean people under your excellency's wise guidance are as always vigorously advancing in the van of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

I sternly denounce the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea and the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people, and express unreserved support to the Korean people in their struggle for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

I wholeheartedly wish you respected leader good health and a long life, believing that the day will surely come when your people under the energetic guidance of most respected your excellency will achieve national reunification and lead a happy life.

CSO: 4120/387

BRIEFS

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 2 Aug--Yi Sung-yop and Kim Il-pyong Korean residents in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the homeland. At the airport Yi Sung-yop had an emotion-charged meeting with his brothers from whom he had been separated for scores of years due to the division of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 1 Aug 82 SK] Pyongyang, 11 Aug--A U.S.-resident Korean Kim Il-pyong left Pyongyang on August 10 by plane after visiting the homeland. [Text] [SK110709 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 10 Aug 82 SK]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN ARRIVAL--Pyongyang, 5 Aug--Han Tal-hung, a Korean resident in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on August 3 by air for a visit to the homeland. At the airport he had an emotion-charged meeting with his younger brothers and a nephew from whom he had been separated for scores of years due to the country's division. [Text] [SK060049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 4 Aug 82 SK]

'NODONG SINMUN' DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 6 Aug--The NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by its deputy editor-in-chief So Tong-pom returned home on August 5 by air after visiting Romania. A delegation for the study of the chuche idea of Colombia headed by Jesus Martinez Florez, honorary professor of Antioquia University of Colombia, and Kabral Blay-Amihere, director of the Ghana Institute of Journalism, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday for a visit to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 5 Aug 82 SK]

SOCIALIST RADIO HOMING COMPETITIONS--Pyongyang, 8 Aug--International radio homing competitions of socialist countries "for friendship and fraternity" opened in Pyongyang on August 7. Participating in the competitions are teams of the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A handgrenade throwing contest took place on the first day. The competitions continue. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 8 Aug 82 SK]

AFRICAN VISITORS--Pyongyang, 3 Aug--Epajjar Ojulu, editor-in-chief of UGANDA TIMES, organ of the Uganda People's Congress; Lumbwele Boy Buta, deputy chief of the information, press and propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour; a delegation for the study of the chuche idea of Costa Rica headed by Cecilia Sanchez Romero, lawyer of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica; and a delegation for the study of the chuche

idea headed by Tafesse Fida, director of the Kolfe-Comprehensive Secondary School in Addis Ababa, arrived in Pyongyang on August 2 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 3 Aug 82 SK]

SOCIALIST FOOTBALL TEAMS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 13 Aug--The Romanian, Bulgarian, Hungarian and Czechoslovak teams arrived in Pyongyang by plane on August 12 to participate in the junior friendship international football tournament of socialist countries. [Text] [SK130504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 12 Aug 82 SK]

FOREIGN VISITORS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 13 Aug--A Panamanian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Alvaro Menendez, member of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Institute of the Chuche Idea, a delegation of Central University of Ecuador headed by its president Carlos Oquendo Cepeda, and a delegation of scholars of Vienna University, Austria, headed by Dr. Gotz Gerhard of the university, arrived in Pyongyang on August 12. I. G. Nagayev, deputy editor-in-chief of the Soviet magazine DETSKAYA LITERATURA arrived here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 12 Aug 82 SK]

DPRK-BULGARIAN FRIENDSHIP--Pyongyang, 10 Aug (KCNA)--A film show was held at the chollima house of culture on August 9 to mark the fifth anniversary of the inauguration of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association. Present there were Kim Won-chin, vice-president of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences and vice-chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, and personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were charge d'affaires ad interim Ivan Parov and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated a Bulgarian feature film. [Text] [SK100353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 10 Aug 82]

JAPANESE CRIMES--Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--Sadao Koshi who had served as a chauffeur in the Japanese imperialist aggression army's "Unit 731," a notorious bacteriological unit, on August 13 exposed the Japanese imperialist aggressors heinous criminal experiments of bacteriological weapons on Koreans, saying that he was "making the confession to leave it as a historical fact," according to a foreign press report. Saying that he "served as a chauffeur in the Japanese army's unit "731" which carried out biological and chemical experiments, he noted that about 10 people, mostly Koreans and Chinese, were sent to the camp of the unit every other day to be used in experiments. He said: "One day about 40 people fled while under an open-air pest infection test, and they all were run over by trucks and killed under the order of the commander." "I am still haunted by a dream of the scene," he said, adding that he participated in the killings. "In June the Japanese government for the first time confirmed the existence of unit 731, which reportedly killed about 3,000 people during biological, chemical and human endurance experiments," the report said. It added: "Other members of the unit disclosed recently the group gased to death 404 people in the last stages of World War II to conceal the existence of the unit." [Text] [SK170519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 17 Aug 82]

MONGOLIAN REPLY--Pyongyang, 7 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's revolution. The reply message dated July 21 reads: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Mongolian people and on my own, I extend sincere thanks to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for your warm congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. I believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries and two peoples will strengthen and develop in the future for peace and security in Asia and the world over on the immovable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. I take this opportunity to wish you and the friendly Korean people new great success in the cause of socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in the cause of reunifying Korea peacefully on a democratic basis. [Text] [SK062239 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 6 Aug 82]

CUBAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 6 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on August 5 met and had a conversation with Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were Kim Hyong-u, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam hosted a luncheon for the ambassador. [Text] [SK052216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 5 Aug 82]

COLOMBIAN OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Rodrigo LLoreda Caicedo on his appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Colombia. The message wished the Colombian foreign minister success in his new work. [Text] [SK120416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 12 Aug 82]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Rabbie Namaliu on the latter's appointment as minister for foreign affairs and trade of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea. The message wishes him great success in his work. [Text] [SK152347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 15 Aug 82]

GABON OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Martin Bongo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Gabon, on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the independence of Gabon. The message hopes that the friendly relations between the two countries will further develop. [Text] [SK180914 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 18 Aug 82]

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 24 Jul--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 23 met and had a friendly talk with the scholars delegation of the Vienna University of Austria headed by Dr. Gotz Gerhard of the university. [Text] [SK300528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 24 Jul 82 SK]

SENEGALESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Jul--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on July 27 met and had a friendly talk with the scholars delegation of Dakar University, Senegal, led by Dr. Aloyse Raymond Ndiaye, head of the philosophical chair of the university. [Text] [SK040201 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 28 Jul 82 SK]

JSP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on August 16 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Saga Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Sadamu Kabashima, vice-chairman of the Saga Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party. [Text] [SK170527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 17 Aug 82]

SINGAPORE NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 9 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 17th anniversary of the national day of the Singapore people. The author of the article notes that the independence of Singapore was a significant event which opened a broad avenue for her people to build a new life. It says: After the independence, the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule are being liquidated and the looks of the country renewed day by day. Especially big successes were achieved in economic construction in recent years. Success was also made in the construction of national culture. The Korean people rejoice as over their own over all the successes registered by the Singapore people in the building of a new life. Noting that as member nations of the nonaligned movement, Korea and Singapore have forged friendly relations, the article continues: Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Singapore in 1975, understanding between the two peoples has been further deepened and the friendly and cooperative relations between them have developed. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in the future on the basis of the idea of independence, friendship and peace, our people wish the Singapore people success in their endeavours for building a new life. [Text] [SK091514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Aug 82]

1972 REUNIFICATION TALKS--Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign mass media reported recently "on the three principles of national reunification", conversation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the South Korean delegates to the high-level political talks between North and South Korea, according to reports. This conversation was reported by the Nepalese papers ASTITO and MATRIBHOOMI, the Malagasy papers ATRIKA and MATIN, the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE and the Rwandan News Agency. The Swedish papers EREBRO KURIREN, KARLSKOGA KURIREN and BERISLAGS KURIREN carried articles explaining this conversation. The Nepalese paper ASTITO and the Malagasy papers printed portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK112235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 11 Aug 82]

WAR ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--DPRK embassies in socialist countries hosted recently film receptions on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war, according to reports. Invited at the film reception arranged by our embassy in China were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of China Qian Qichen, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Qian Liren, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Hua Nan, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Chu Tunan and personages concerned. Cadres of the organisational and propaganda departments of the General Political Bureau of the Hungarian People's Army and personages concerned were invited to the film reception hosted by the Korean Embassy in Hungary. A film reception was arranged also at the DPRK Embassy in Albania. Korean films "The Fatherland Liberation War," "To the Front" and "Strong Wings" were screened at the film receptions. [Text] [SK120845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 12 Aug 82]

INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY--Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 37th anniversary of the independence of Indonesia. The struggle of the Indonesian people for the sovereignty of the country and a new life bore a fruit with the independence of the country in 1945, it says. Today, the article continues, the Indonesian people are making successes in the endeavours for building a new life. The friendly relations between the two countries are developing. Congratulating the Indonesian people on the 37th anniversary of the independence of their country, our people wish them new successes in their struggle for the prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK171033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 17 Aug 82]

TRADE DELEGATION TO SYRIA--Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--A government trade delegation of our country headed by Kim Ha-chong, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here today by air for Syria. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Pong-chu. [Text] [SK181622 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 18 Aug 82]

WAR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages to party and state leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war. Reply messages were sent to: Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Colonel 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic aid commander-in-chief

of the armed forces, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY. In the reply messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended thanks to party and state leaders of various countries for their warm felicitations and firm support to our people's cause of national reunification offered on behalf of their parties and governments and on their own on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war and expressed the belief that friendly and cooperative relations between our country and their countries would grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK152232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 15 Aug 82]

MESSAGE TO CONGO--Pyongyang, 15 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 14 to Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory of the Congolese people in the August revolution. The message reads: On behalf of our party, government and people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to you and the Party of Labour, government and people of the Congo on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the victory of the August revolution which opened a road for the Congolese people to build a new life. Since the victory of the revolution the Congolese people have waged an energetic struggle to achieve the independent development of the country, overcoming difficulties lying ahead of them. The Korean people rejoice over many successes made by the Congolese people today in their endeavours for building a prospering, new society along the road of socialism under the leadership of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by you. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and the Congo will grow stronger and develop in the future in the idea of independence, friendship and peace, I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater success in the work for carrying out the first five-year plan for the economic development of the country. [Text] [SK151008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 15 Aug 82]

GABONESE OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim IL-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 15 to El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, on the 22d anniversary of the independence of Gabon. The message reads: On the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the independence of Gabon, I, in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my onw name, extend fervent felicitations to your excellency and your government and people. In the belief that the friendly relations between our two countries will grow in strength and develop, I hope for your good health and happiness. [Text] [SK161609 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 16 Aug 82]

INDONESIAN OFFICIAL GREETED--Pyongyang, 16 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on August 16 to Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, on the 37th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. The message reads: On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia I warmly congratulate your excellency and the government and people of your country on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own. I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and your people greater successes in their future work for the independent development and prosperity of the country and express my conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in conformity with the interests of our two peoples. [Text] [SK161606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 16 Aug 82]

SWISS MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 12 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 65th birthday. The reply message dated August 2 reads: Your Excellency President, you sent me a kind message on my birthday. I express warm thanks to you for your wishes for my wealth and happiness. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I was deeply impressed by your message and the kind concern expressed in it. Please accept, Your Excellency President, my cordial regards. [Text] [SK120429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 12 Aug 82]

VENEZUELAN MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 13 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the independence day of the republic. The reply message dated August 5 reads: I, on behalf of the people and government of Venezuela and on my own, express my sincere thanks to Your Excellency for your wholehearted congratulations extended me on the occasion of our independence day. I take this opportunity to wish happiness to Your Excellency and prosperity to the friendly Korean people. [Text] [SK130426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 13 Aug 82]

FRENCH LETTER--Pyongyang, 17 Aug (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the inaugural meeting of the Akitaine Regional, France, committee to support the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was held recently, according to a report. The letter addressed in the name of Jean Louis Vosbiel, chairman of the regional committee, says: Our committee sets it as its purpose to conduct activities so that the residents of Akitaine Region may lift up their voices in support of the proposal for reunifying Korea independently and peacefully on a democratic principle by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Our committee will exert all its efforts to make the residents of Akitaine Region demand the

unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the abolition of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial "regime," conscious that the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and the suppression of democracy there. All the members of our Akitaine Regional Committee and I myself express active support once again to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by you. The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [SK170512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 17 Aug 82]

FOREIGN MESSAGES--Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received solidarity messages from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. Messages came from: Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council; and Ahmed Kazi Zafar, chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also received a message of greetings from Hans I Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war. [Text] [SK180595 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 18 Aug 82]

MONGOLIAN MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 11 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Mongolia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. After expressing heartfelt thanks for the fervent felicitations and wishes, the reply message wished the premier new, great successes in his responsible activity for the welfare of the Korean people. [Text] [SK110540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 11 Aug 82]

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2 September 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 239

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Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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THE RESPECTED AND BELOVED LEADER COMRADE KIM IL-SONG IS THE GREAT SALVATION STAR FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION, CLASS LIBERATION, HUMAN LIBERATION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4 Apr 82 pp 2-12

[Text] As they greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a most meaningful manner as the greatest national holiday, our people are ever more deeply engraving in their hearts the high glory and self-esteem of fighting revolution, loyally attending the respected and beloved leader who, charting a new era of national liberation, class liberation, human liberation under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology, has compiled imperishable achievements before the fatherland and the people, before the times and the revolution.

Our people, by dynamically moving forward tightly grasping their destinies in their own hands under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have forever cast off racial and class exploitation and oppression and scored prideful success in the sacred struggle to do away with all kinds of constraints of nature and society.

Today ours has been consolidated into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense, a true people's country where the masses of working people have become the genuine masters of the state and society, and our people are enjoying an independent, creative happy life to their hearts' content.

The change of the century that has taken place in our country and the happy life which our people are enjoying are the brilliant fruit of the thought founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning national liberation, class liberation, human liberation and of the sagacious leadership of the leader.

Through an arduous yet glory-filled struggle journey over a long period our people have come to learn it deeply by experience as an indeflectible creed, as the great truth of struggle and life that only because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song there is today's happy, rewarding life and that a brighter future will be in store for us.

Truly, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the genius of revolution and construction who, with the rays of the immortal chuche ideology, brightly illuminates the road ahead for the times and the revolution and

sagaciously leads our people along the road of national liberation, class liberation, human liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great ideotheoretician who has enunciated the unique thought and theory on national liberation, class liberation, human liberation.

To enunciate the theory and strategy and tactics concerning national liberation, class liberation, human liberation was a pressing demand of our developing revolution.

In bygone days, with a view to casting off racial and class exploitation and oppression and becoming the genuine masters of the country and society, our people had launched a bloody struggle over a long period.

In our country, which had been an indefectible colony of the Japanese imperialists, our people's struggle to cast off the racial enslavement and feudalistic and capitalistic exploitation and oppression was a very difficult and complex struggle.

At that time, when the whole territory was at the mercy of the Japanese imperialist bayonet, the fate of our nation was literally in a life-or-death crisis.

As he took the helm of the revolution, personally shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and the people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his keen insights into the demands of our revolution and the aim of our people, enunciated a most scientific and revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics concerning national liberation, class liberation, human liberation.

The theory, strategy and tactics established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning national liberation, class liberation, human liberation rest on the immortal chuche ideology.

The immortal chuche ideology is a great revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enunciated for the first time, based on the chuche ideology, the intrinsic nature and historical position of the struggle for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All revolutionary struggle may be regarded, in a word, as struggle to cast off class or racial enslavement, as struggle of the masses of people to protect their independent stand and attitude. Our struggle to build socialism, communism, too, is in the final analysis for making people enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of nature and society, freed from all kinds of enslavement." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, pp 273-274)

To correctly enunciate the intrinsic nature and historical position of the struggle for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation is a crucial matter bearing on the question of enunciating the overall direction and goal of the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the

masses of working people, and a principled question which must be solved with priority with a view to scientifically defining a precise strategy and tactics in each stage of the developing revolution.

The struggle for national liberation, the struggle for class liberation, and the struggle for human liberation are struggles for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

In order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it is imperative to do away with enslavement and constraint in all forms, and to that end, it is imperative to carry out the national liberation revolution, the class liberation revolution, the human liberation revolution.

Although the struggle for national liberation, the struggle for class liberation, the struggle for human liberation share the intrinsic nature in common that they are a revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, they are separate and distinct insofar as the concrete content, task, and historical positon of social change are concerned.

The national liberation struggle is a struggle to defend the sovereign rights of the country and the people against foreign aggressors; the class liberation struggle is a struggle of the masses of working people to cast off the exploitation and oppression of the ruling class and realize their sociopolitically independent stand and attitude. And the struggle for human liberation is a struggle to cast off all kinds of constraints left behind by the old society and enjoy a truly independent and creative life as the masters of nature and society.

The revolutionary struggle of the masses of people to protect and realize their independent stand and attitude cannot win its final victory through any one stage of social change alone. It can ultimately be attained only through the sequential stages of the developing revolution for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his scientific elucidation of the intrinsic nature and historical position of the struggles for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation, has uniquely enunciated the strategy and tactics in each stage of the revolution.

To scientifically enunciate the strategy and tactics of struggle for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation is an indispensable rerquirement in leading the struggle of the masses of working people for their independent stand and attitude to victory. Only by establishing a correct strategy and tactics for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation is it possible to lead the revolution along the one straight road of victory without the slightest tilting or twist and turn, clearly understanding the task and method that must be resolved in each stage of the developing revolution.

To achieve national liberation is one of the most important tasks arising in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

In order that the peoples of colonial, semicolonial countries may completely realize their independent stand and attitude, they must first of all cast off racial oppression and enslavement.

Racial enslavement is a basic factor restraining the independent stand and attitude of the peoples of colonial, semicolonial countries.

Independent stand and attitude is the life of a country and a people. All countries have their sovereign rights from the moment of their birth.

The sovereign rights of a nation constitute the life of the nation as does the independent stand and attitude of man constitute his life. A nation deprived of its sovereign rights cannot go forward to solve all questions to suit its interests and demands, grasping its destiny in its own hands.

In particular, for the colonial and semicolonial countries to crush the imperialist colonial rule and cast off racial enslavement constitutes an indispensable premise, a precondition for liquidating class enslavement and achieving human liberation.

Racial enslavement is the social root cause spawning class exploitation and oppression, racial contempt and inequalities to which the peoples of colonial and semicolonial countries come to be subjected, and the most basic social fetter standing in the way of realizing the independent development of a nation and the independent and creative life of a people.

Therefore, in order to cast off colonial enslavement, protect the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, and achieve social progress, it is imperative to overturn the imperialist colonial rule first and establish national sovereign rights.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by defining colonial national liberation struggle based on the immortal chuche ideology for the first time as a revolutionary struggle to regain robbed national sovereign rights and by giving comprehensive scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in this struggle, has opened up a bright road ahead for national liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on the chuche ideology, has scientifically enunciated for the first time all the principled questions arisin in attaining the cause of national liberation such as the intrinsic nature of the national and colonial quesitons and the question of holding fast to independent stand and attitude, the question of correctly combining armed struggle and all-people resistance, the question of the leadership of the working class in the national liberation struggle, the question of people's democratic dictatorship as a new form of government, and the the quesiton of the peoples, who have cast off the imperialist colonial rule, thoroughly maintaining the revolutionary principle of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense in order to consolidate their national independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by uniquely elucidating the strategic and tactical question of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, has opened up the most correct road for the peoples of colonial and semicolonial

countries to overturning the imperialist colonial rule and achieving national independence with their own strength.

To achieve complete class liberation, liquidating all kinds of class exploitation and enslavement of social beings, is an important task arising in realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people such as the working class.

It is, in the final analysis, because the masses of people do not possess the ruling power of the state and the means of production that the masses of people who work in the exploiting class society become an object of exploitation and oppression, suffer all kinds of human contempt and humiliation in the midst of deprivation of political rights and that the society, falling into a state of stagnation, cannot make progress.

In order to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it is imperative to not only achieve national liberation but cast off class domination and enslavement in all forms. Only then can the masses of working people realize their sociopolitically independent stand and attitude as the genuine masters of the state and society.

The historic task of the peoples of colonial, semicolonial countries to cast off racial and class enslavement and realize their sociopolitically independent stand and attitude is realized through the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution.

The task of liquidating class enslavement in the colonial, semicolonial countries is inseparably linked to the task of liquidating racial enslavement.

Inasmuch as in the colonial, semicolonial countries the imperialists and the domstic exploiting classes were glued together both politically and economically, the struggle to liquidate the imperialist colonial rule could not but be conducted in close combination with the struggle against exploitation and oppression by the domestic feudalistic landlords and comprador capitalists.

The theory on the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the social revolution theory of a new type which precisely makes it possible to successfully carry out the national liberation task and the class liberation task in close combination, in the colonial, semicolonial countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on the basis of having personally defined the character of our country's revolution as the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution early on in the first days when he set out on the road of revolution, has comprehensively enunciated all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by putting forward a unique theory and strategy and tactics for overturning the imperialist colonial rule by an organized armed struggle with a standing revolutionary armed force and establishing a people's administration, and with it as a weapon, by carrying out general democratic socioeconomic reforms such as the land revolution and nationalization

of key industries, has illuminated the most correct road for the people to casting off imperialist, feudalistic enslavement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating it for the first time as the process of the law of the developing revolution to move over to the socialist revolution from the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, has clarified the unique thought for moving over to the socialist revolution forthwith without delay after prosecution of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution.

That the people, who have achieved national independence and carried out the anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution, should move toward socialism is a basic question arising in the struggle to consolidate national independence and attain the class liberation cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by scientifically elucidating, based on the chuche revolutionary principle, the principled questions arising in remaking the old production relations the socialist way, has illuminated the road of moving toward socialism after completing the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution. The agricultural cooperativization guidelines for remaking the economic form the socialist way prior to its technological remaking and the guidelines for remolding the capitalistic businessmen and industrialists by a peaceful method without resorting to seizure represent unique socialist remaking guidelines put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciating the unique thought and theory, matchless strategy and tactics concerning the socialist revolution, has come to be opened up for the people liberated from colonial enslavement a true road to socialism, the road of complete class liberation, without going through the cutting pains capitalism inevitably brings.

If the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is to be completely realized, it is imperative to not only eliminate racial and class exploitation and oppression but attain the human liberation cause, doing away with all kinds of constraints left behind by the old society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is to be completely realized, it is imperative to liquidate the relics of the old society in all aspects of social life such as the political and economic, ideological and cultural aspects, and liberate working people from all manner of domination, enslavement, and social inequalities. The task to liberate the masses of working people from class domination and enslavement is realized through a revolution to change the political system and economic system of the old society, and the task to liberate them from the old ideological, technological, and cultural constraints is realized through the three revolutions." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 3)

The human liberation cause will come to be attained only when the masses of working people, completely liberated from all kinds of constraints left behind

by the old society, will be enjoying to their hearts' content an independent and creative life in all aspects of social life. The socialist system established, the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is realized but not yet completely liberated from the constraints of the outdated ideas and nature. If the task of liberating the masses of people from class domination and enslavement is realized through a revolution to change the political system and economic system of the old society, the task of human liberation after the establishment of the socialist system to free people once and for all from all kinds of constraints left behind by the old society is carried out by the three revolut8ons--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by defining the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the basic revolutionary task which the party of the working class must carry out after the establishment of the socialist system, has elucidated for the first time the question of revolution in the period after the establishment of the socialist system and illuminated the road for the party of the working class to continuing the revolution and ultimately realizing the task of human liberation.

Truly, the thought and theory on national liberation, class liberation, human liberation enunciated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great communist revolutionary theory illuminating the road ahead for the struggle of the people to realizing independent stand and attitude.

That he has provided a new revolutionary theory to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, founding the great chuche ideology and has clearly illuminated the road to completely liberating the masses of working people such as the working class from all manner of domination and enslavement and social inequalities--this constitutes an immortal achievement compiled by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the fatherland and the people, before the times and the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only enunciated the unique thought concerning national liberation, class liberation, human liberation but has sagaciously led the struggle in liberating our people from racial and class oppression, and all manner of constraint of nature and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron commander, by winning brilliant victories in the two arduous revolutionary wars against mighty imperialist aggressors, has compiled immortal achievements in the attainment of the national liberation cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to carry out the national liberation revolution to the end, driving out the imperialist aggressors, it is imperative to resolutely launch an armed struggle. Imperialism establishes class domination and rules the colonies, relying on its counterrevolutionary armed forces, and will not retreat from its road of aggression and war until its counterrevolutionary armed forces are crushed." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, pp 164-165)

The great leader Comrade KimIl-song, personally shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and the people in the dark period of the Japanese imperialist rule,

led the heroic anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle over 20-plus years to brilliant victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating the truth of revolution that armed struggle alone was the unitary road to colonial national liberation at a time when our people, robbed of their country, were going through a history of suffering, put forward the chuche-oriented anti-Japanese armed struggle line and called our people to anti-Japanese war.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people was an arduous revolutionary war without parallel in direct confrontation with brigandish Japanese imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founding the chuche military thought, led the armed struggle to victory, vanquishing the numerically, technically superior Japanese imperialist aggressors with chuche-oriented guerrilla battle tactics and battle method.

The historic victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle--this was a great event in saving the destinies of the country and the people and realizing the independent stand and attitude of our people.

The 3-year war forced upon us by the U.S. imperialists in the early 1950's was indeed a formidable and arduous war and an awesome trial determining whether we would defend the na ional independence and sovereignty our people had regained with blood or whether we would once again become imperialist colonial slaves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist, leading the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, defened national independence and soviereignty, and opened up a new era of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

Having added luster to the dignity and glory of our fatherland and people, vanquishing the two most ruthless and evil groups of imperialism in one generation, is precisely where the immortal achievement scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, leading our country's anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution to victory, has compiled immortal achievements before the fatherland and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his keen scientific insights into the socioeconomic situation of our country in bygone days when the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the class exploitation and oppression by the feudalistic landlords had prevailed side by side, enunciated that the class liberation struggle in our country must be conducted in close combination with the national liberation struggle.

The Japanese imperialists in occupation of Korea, with a view to sustaining their colonial ruling system, had utilized the comprador capitalists and feudalistic landlords as their lackeys, and the feudalistic landlords, on their party, had preserved the feudalistic exploitation institutions under the aegis of the imperialists. In consequence, the class struggle against fedualistic exploitation and oppression in our country had to be carried out in a unified process with the

anti-imperialist national liberation struggle to overturn the Japanese imperialist colonial ruling system and achieve national independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had early on enunciated the theory, strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, even under the difficult and complex conditions that the anti-imperialist task and the antifeudal task had to be carried out simultaneously, established people's democratic dictatorship timely after liberation, and brilliantly carrying out in a short period various democratic reforms such as the land revolution and nationalization of the industries, scored brilliant victory in building a new society and transformed the northern half of the republic into a powerful base of our revolution.

By brilliantly carrying out the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people were able to chart, with their own strength, the straight road to resolving the national liberation task and the class liberation task in a unified way in organic combination, and without interruption were able to go forward to energetically push ahead with the socialist revolution.

The anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, even though it liberates the masses of working people from imperialistic and feudalistic exploitation and oppression, cannot completely do away with class exploitation and oppression. In order that the peoples of colonial, semicolonial countries may realize their sociopolitically independent stand and attitude, completely casting off all manner of class enslavement, they must carry out the socialist revolution forthwith after carrying out the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sagaciously leading our party and people, has charted a new road to socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song strengthened and developed the people's democratic dictatorship established during the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, into dictatorship of the proletariat, and by founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, has provided a powerful weapon for the socialist revolution and socialist, communist construction.

Thus our people, who used to suffer all manner of racial contempt and humiliation in bygone days, have come to have a genuine fatherland of theirs, symbol of freedom and independence and happiness, and have become able to enter the world political arena in their own right as the people of an independent sovereign state deservedly exercising their political sovereignty, grasping their destinies in their own hands.

By the unique policy and sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the complex and difficult revolutionary task to remake the old production relations the socialist way in our country was victoriously carried out in the short period of no more than 4-5 postwar years. As a result of the completion of the socialist remaking of production relations, the class liberation question in our country was brilliantly solved, and the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people came to be completed realized.

Truly, our people, by dynamically moving forward with the banner of the chuche ideology held high under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, successfully carried out in a short period the two stages of the awesome and incisive revolutionary task for national liberation and class liberation and have become the genuine masters of the state and society.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in our country, based on the national liberation and class liberation causes having been attained, a brilliant success is also being scored in the struggle to attain the human liberation cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"After the establishment of the socialist system, defining the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the basic content of the revolution that must be carried out in the socialist society, as the task of the continuing revolution that must be carried out until communism is built, our party has energetically launched the ideological revolution, technological revolution and cultural revolution." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 5)

The ideological revolution, technological revolution, and cultural revolution are a strategic task that the party of the working class which has come to power must tightly grasp from the first day it embarks on building a new society. For those countries embarking on building a new society, having won independence after being colonial and semicolonial countries, it arises as an especially important question to launch the three revolutions because they have been very backward in terms of ideology, technology, and culture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth the unique guidelines for launching the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--from the first day our people embarked on the road of building a new society, has sagaciously led our party and people in carrying them through.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in our country during the periods of the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution in which it was up front as the main revolutionary task to remake the old social system, the three revolutions were carried out mainly in the direction of successfully insuring the anti-imperialist task and the class liberation task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating that the three revolutions are the basic revolutionary task to achieve human liberation under conditions that the socialist system has been established and the class liberation task has been realized, has sagaciously led the way in energetically launching the technological revolution and cultural revolution simultaneously while giving priority to the ideological revolution.

The ideological revolution guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the basic method to liberate the working people from the constraints of outdated ideas and attain the human remolding cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Above all, the ideological revolution must be carried out thoroughly. The objectives of the ideological revolution lie in revolutionizing and working classizing all members of society and turning them into communist social beings." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 269)

If nature and society are to be successfully remade to suit the aim and demand of the masses of working people, it is imperative to give firm priority to the ideological revolution over the technological and cultural revolutions.

The ideological revolution is a human remolding task to revolutionize and working classize working people and turn them into communist revolutionaries, and political work to enhance the revolutionary fervor and initiative of working people.

People's ideological consciousness constitutes the decisive factor in the struggle to remake nature and society.

Unless people's thought is set in motion, none of the questions arising in revolution and construction can be successfully solved. Only by giving priority to the ideological revolution and inspiring the revolutionary fervor and initiative of the masses of working people is it possible to successfully carry out the technological revolution and cultural revolution as well and go forward to step up the task to remake nature and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating that most important in realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is the question of liberating people from the constraints of outdated ideas, has directed priority attention to bringing up our working people as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries with the chuche revolutionary world view firmly established.

With the ideological revolution energetically pushed forward under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a basic turnaround has occurred in the ideological viewpoint and work attitutde, work habit of our people, and the human remolding task in our country has advanced onto a new higher level.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sagaciously leading the way in energetically launching the technological revolution, has scored brilliant success in the attainment of the historic cause to free even from difficult and backbreaking labor our people who have been liberated from exploitation and oppression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The essential nature of technological revolution is in eliminating the intrinsic distinctions of labor and liberating working people from backbreaking labor. The technological revolution is not a simple technical job performance task to produce a lot of material wealth, developing technology and productive forces but is an important political task to liberate even from the constraints of nature the working people who have already been liberated from exploitation and oppression and to insure complete social equality and independent, creative life for them." (Ibid., p 271)

The technological revolution is a sacred revolutionary task to free working people from backbreaking labor, developing productive forces and ceaselessly promoting the material well-being of the people, and liberate them even from the constraints of nature.

Labor life occupies a most important place in people's social life. Labor is essentially a struggle to conquer nature and a process in which social beings harness the blind forces of nature.

In any society, labor to produce material wealth is a vital necessity for the existence and development of the society, but in the exploiting class society labor has been backbreaking and overwhelming.

One of the important duties of the communists lies in liberating the masses of working people from backbreaking labor and freeing them even from the constraints of nature.

If in the socialist revolution it constitutes the basic revolutionary task to liberate the masses of people from exploitation and oppression, after the establishment of the socialist system it comes to arise as the main task to liberate all members of society from backbreaking labor along with turning them into genuine communist social beings.

The socialist system established, the masses of working people will have been liberated from exploitation and oppression and labor will have become that which is for their own sake, but the task to liberate the working masses from difficult and backbreaking labor will still be remaining to be done.

Therefore, in order to make the masses of working people enjoy a more independent and creative life to their hearts' content after the establishment of the socialist system, it is imperative to completely liberate them even from backbreaking labor.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating for the first time the technological revolution aimed at liberating people from backbreaking labor as a human liberation task to free people even from the constraints of nature, has sagaciously led the way in energetically launching the task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, putting it forward from the first period when the building of a new society began in our country as an important revolutionary task facing the communists to liberate the working people from difficult and backbreaking labor, has sagaciously organized and led the struggle for the realization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by sagaciously leading the way especially in carrying out the three revolutions following the completion of socialist industrialization and positively launching the struggle for the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy, has seen to it that the human liberation task to free people from the constraints of nature be carried out successfully.

In our country through the struggle to carry out the tasks of the three revolutions the distinctions of heavy labor and light labor, argicultural labor and industrial

labor have been by far narrowed, the task to liberate the women from the heavy burden of household chores has been energetically pushed forward, and the road has come to be opened up for a new turnaround in liberating all working people from backbreaking labor and ceaselessly improving their labor conditions. In step with the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy energetically pushed forward, the material and technical foundations of socialism in our country are being further strengthened, and a great advance is being registered in attaining the historic cause of human liberation by completely liberating the working people from backbreaking labor and satisfactorily filling their daily growing needs in living.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, leading the way in energetically launching the cultural revolution, has seen to it that the historic task to free our people from the constraints of the outdated way of life be successfully carried out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Socialism and communism demand not only a high developmental standard of productive forces but also a high cultural standard of working people. Only by continuing to energetically push ahead with the cultural revolution along with the technological revolution is it possible to hasten the complete victory of socialism and satisfy the intrinsic demands of the socialist, communist society." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 457)

The cultural revolution is one of the important tasks arising in attaining the historic cause of human liberation.

If people are to become independent, creative energetic beings, the genuine masters of nature and society, they must possess a high knowledge of science along with an independent ideological consciousness.

Even though people have the independent demand and aim to go forward to change nature and society, if they do not have high creative abilities capable of realizing them, they cannot successfully remake nature and society and in consequence, cannot become the genuine masters of nature and society.

Only by energetically pushing ahead with the cultural revolution is it possible to do away with the relics of the old society in the cultural sphere and turn all members of society into fully developed communist social beings possessing a high cultural standard.

Therefore, the cultural revolution constitutes one of the major component parts of the human liberation cause which will make people cast off the constraints of the old culture and become the genuine masters of nature and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, always attaching great significance to education work in the cultural revolution, has enunciated the chuche-oriented education guidelines and has sagaciously led the way in thoroughly carrying them through.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, putting forward "Theses on Socialist Education," a great communsit education program, has provided an epochal

turning point in most successfully launching the younger generation education task, the national cadres training task, and deepening the cultural revolution another notch.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sagaciously leading the way in energetically launching the struggle to intellectualize the whole society, has seen to it that a new turnaround be brought about on the road of completing the task in the final phase of the cultural revolution based on having working classized the whole society.

Intellectualization of the whole society, by making the cultural knowledge standard of all members of society raised to the level of a college graduate and the cultural and technical standards of working people engaged in physical labor raised to the level of the intellectuals engaged in mental labor, makes it possible to do away with the distinctions of mental labor and physical labor left behind by the old society and realize complete social equality between people.

In order to do away with all kinds of distinctions of labor, relics of the old society, and enable people to work handily and eliminate the distinctions of physical labor and mental labor, it is imperative to epochally raise the cultural and technical standards of all members of society, intellectualizing the whole society along with highly automating production.

Energetically launching the struggle set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for intellectualization of the whole society is where a firm guarantee for eliminating once and for all the distinctions of physical labor and mental labor and realizing complete social equality even in the cultural sphere is.

With the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--energetically launched under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, people's ideomental features have basically changed in our country. The temperature of loyalty to the party and the leader has risen extraordinarily high among party members and working people, and the ethos of revolutionarily working and living has come to be thoroughly established societywide. A big advance has also been registered in the task of all branches of the people's economy to replace outdated technology with new technology and liberate people from backbreaking labor, and prideful success has been scored in all areas of socialist cultural construction.

Truly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only the benefactor of national liberation and class liberation but also the great salvation star who is leading to victory the human liberation cause to free our people forever from outdated ideas, outdated technologies, and outdated culture.

It is the highest glory and the greatest happiness of our party and people to loyally attend the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader who, founding the immortal chuche ideology, has brilliantly opened up a new era of self-dependence with its rays, and goes forward to lead the historic causes of national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation to brilliant victory.

It is because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song that our people have been able to become the genuine masters of an independent and creative life, a dignified and prideful people.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our country has been transformed into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense.

Apart from the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song it is impossible to speak about the glory-filled past of the Korean revolution and today's happiness of our people nor is the splendored future of our people thinkable.

Going forward loyally upholding the leadership of the party and the leader is where a decisive guarantee for our revolution and our people being forever victorious and our fatherland being prosperous without end is.

Today our party and people are faced with the sacred task to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is the overall task of our revolution. The revolutionary cause of the working class for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people can ultimately be attained only by converting the whole society to the chuche ideology." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 30)

Our party, by setting forth the great guidelines for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology, has provided the guiding principle of brilliantly carrying out the great chuche task charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and ultimately attaining the historic cause of human liberation.

To convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is the overall duty of our revolution and constitutes a great program of human liberation to liberate people from all kinds of constraints of nature and society and completely realize their independent stand and attitude. The struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is a struggle to build socialism, communism in Korea, and a sacred struggle to realize the freedom and happiness of our people. This is a very difficult and complex struggle, an unfamiliar task.

In order to brilliantly realize the great historic task of human liberation after the attainment of the national liberation and class liberation causes, it is imperative to energetically launch the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology. Only by stepping up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is it possible to remake all aspects of social life such as the economic and cultural, ideological and moral aspects, in accordance with the demands of chuche and do away with all kinds of old relics constraining people's independent stand and attitude and ultimately attain human liberation.

The chuche ideology is a great guiding thought which our party and our people must go forward to strictly adhere to in revolution and construction.

Only by holding the chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle in revolution and construction and going forward to thoroughly embody it is it possible to solve all questions arising in human remolding and society remaking, economic construction

and cultural construction, to suit the independent aim and demand of the masses of working people, and ultimately, successfully occupy both of the two fortresses of communism, the ideological fortress and material fortress.

By the program for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology our people have become able to energetically launch the struggle to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people with a clearly defined goal, firm prospects, and a precise mthod.

Our party, putting it up front as the overall duty of party work to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, is thoroughly subordinating all tasks and activities to the discharge of this sacred duty, and energetically launching the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, is sagaciously leading the struggle to occupy the towering peak of socialism at the earliest possible date.

It is because of the presence of the energetic leadership of our party that the struggle is being energetically pushed forward to remake nature and society and social beings in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology and that we have become able to firmly see the bright prospects ahead for winning the complete victory of socialism in the near future and hastening the ultimate victory of communism, for attaining the cause of human liberation.

Our revolution's practical experience teaches us the precious truth that it is in holding the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, as the guiding principle and energetically launching the struggle to remake the whole society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology is where the true road to achieving the unending prosperity of the fatherland and the nation and providing an independent, creative rewarding life for the people lies.

All functionaries and party members, by going forward to more dynamically launch the struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause charted by the respected and beloved leader, just as they did score brilliant victory and prideful success in bygone days, devoting body and mind to the struggle for national liberation, class liberation, human liberation under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, shall bring about a new revolutionary turnaround in realizing great communist program for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

There will be none but victory and glory on the road ahead for our people dynamically moving forward with the banner of the chuche ideology held high, solidly united around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

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THE HISTORICAL POSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

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[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founding the great chuche ideology, has rendered an immortal service to the development of the revolutionary thought of the working class.

The Korean people, by dynamically moving forward under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song along the road the chuche ideology teaches, have been able to overcome multilayer barriers and formidable trials and win brilliant victory in revolution and construction, and have become able to enjoy an independent, creative life to their hearts' content under the most superior socialist system with chuche thoroughly established in all of its aspects.

Today the chuche ideology occupies an immutable position as the guiding thought of our revolution, and its correctness and superiority are being eloquently proved through real life.

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The chuche ideology founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great guiding thought for revolution and construction which most precisely reflects the demands of the masses of people of our era, a new historical era in which the masses of people have entered the stage as the masters in command of history.

The subject of history is the masses of people. The masses of people, through their creative activity to realize their independent stand and attitude, have been developing society and advancing history. But the position and role of the masses of people in each stage in the course of history are not identical.

Amid the struggle to remake nature and society the masses of people have ceaselessly developed their independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities, and in a manner consistent with them, have enhanced their position and role in the course of history. Bearing positive testimony to this is the entire course of development of human society from the slave society to the feudal society to the capitalist society to the socialist society.

Emergence of the working class in the course of human history has epochal significance in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. The working class possesses an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities incomparably higher than those of all prior laboring classes, and a strong capacity for organization and united action.

But in the first days when the working class emerged on the stage of history it was still in a situation subject to exploitation and oppression, and lacked objective conditions that would make it possible for it to occupy the position of the master of a state and society and perform the role as the master.

On account of this, for the working class and the masses of working people in that period it arose as an immediate task to cast off exploitation and oppression.

Again, the self-awareness of the working class at that time as the master in command of history, as the master in command of its own destinies was not yet high, and in consequence, at that time, rather than thinking out everything centered on the question of enhancing the position and role of the masses of people, the subject of history, it could not but direct major concern to enunciating what the socioeconomic conditions responsible for the exploitation and oppression of the masses of working people such as the working class were.

As the liberation struggle of the masses of people developed under the leadership of the working class, their independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness came to rise dramatically, and in the position and role of the masses of people on the stage of history, too, a basic change came to occur, and the face of the times came to change.

Ours is a new historical era in which the broad masses of people have risen up in the struggle aiming for independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The present period may be described to be an era of independent stand and attitude in which the people, who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days under the domination and enslavement of big countries, work out their destiny independently and creatively, having entered the stage as masters of the world." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 67)

The basic characteristics of the present period lie in that the masses of people who aim for their independent stand and attitude, having entered the stage of history as masters of the world, go forward to independently and creatively work out their destinies. The leading forces which in the present period determine the direction of the course of history and inspire the forward movement of history, are the masses of people who independently go forward tightly grasping their destinies in their own hands. Put another way, the power of shaping history is held not in the hands of the old exploiting class which has been trampling the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people but in the hands of the masses of people who have become the masters in command of their own destinies.

The old idea of life justifying the exploitation and oppression of man by man, the oppression and plunder of nation by nation, is becoming the object of unanimous

curse of the people of the world while the new idea of struggle protecting the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, national sovereign rights, is receiving the fervent support and approval of the people of the whole world, and winning.

The aim and demand of the masses of people who have risen up in the struggle to completely realize their independent stand and attitude have become a force that nothing can block. The masses of people who have entered the stage in our era as the masters in command of their destinies, not only demand to be freed from exploitation and oppression but have come to demand to enjoy an independent, creative life as the full-fledged masters of nature and society. Such aim of the masses of people for realizing their independent stand and attitude is a demand to occupy and defend the their position as the masters of nature and society and enhance their role as the masters.

The revolutionary thought of the working class must of necessity comprehensively reflect such new aim and demand of the people of our era and thoroughly protect it.

In order to successfully resolve this demand, it was imperative to found a new guiding thought which would enunciate a man-centered world view that the masses of people such as the working class must occupy the position of the master in the world and perform the decisive role in remaking and developing the world and based thereon, illuminate the road to completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

It became possible to brilliantly solve this pressing question presented by our era by the immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the 1920's when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set out on the road of revolution, the inherent weaknesses of our country's nationalist movement and early communist movement lay in that flunkeyism to rely on outside forces instead of believing in the strength of the masses of their own people and dogmatism mechanically copying others and servilely following them had come into play to the extreme.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the course of the struggle to overcome the inherent weaknesses of the nationalist movement and the early communist movement discovering for the first time the basic principle of revolution that the masters of the revolution are the masses of people and the driving force for the revolution also resides in the masses of people, set forth the unique line and guidelines for conducting the Korean revolution creatively on an independent stand.

Thus the Korean revolution under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to move forward only along the one road of victory and glory with the immortal chuche ideology as an immutable guiding principle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the course of leading the arduous and complex anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle charting the road to the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and the postwar struggle to build a new society, has comprehensively deepened and developed the chuche ideology, and most precisely reflecting the demand and interest of the masses of people of our era aiming for independent stand and attitude, has compiled the immortal achievement of perfecting it as the guiding thought for revolution and construction.

What makes the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the unitarily correct guiding thought for revolution and construction lies in that it is the man-centered world view which awakens the masses of people, who have entered the stage of history for the first time as the masters in command of their own destinies, to their position and role as the rulers, remakers of the world, and a revolutionary theory which gives complete answers to all the questions presented by the era of self-dependence for national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation. The masses of people demanded a man-centered world view postulating that they themselves occupy the position of the masters in the world and perform the decisive role in remaking and developing the world, and a revolutionary theory illuminating the road ahead for completely realizing their own independent stand and attitude, and so it is that precisely the chuche ideology comes to occupy the historical position as the guiding thought giving the most precise answers to such demands of the times.

(2)

The basic characteristic of the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies in that the man-centered philosophical principle runs through it and it comprehensively illuminates the method to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology is a man-centered world outlook that everything must be thought out with man at the center and geared to serving man, and is a revolutionary theory aimed at realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 31)

The chuche ideology is a man-centered world view. The chuche ideology, presenting the question of the position and role of man in the world as the basic question of a world view, enunciates the new philosophical principle giving the answer to it, the principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything.

The basic objective of all of man's discernment lies in illuminating the road to working out his destiny. The objective of man to discern what the world is also lies, in the final analysis, in enunciating the relationship of his destiny with the world.

The farther we go back to old times when people, because of their weak ideological consciousness and creative abilities, were subject to the natural or social environment, the greater the influencing power of the understanding that people themselves could not dictate their own destinies which were subject to certain other factors outside people. The view that it is a supernatural and superhuman being who dictates people's destinies is none other than a religious world view.

It arose as an important question in working out people's destinies as people's independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities grew, to overcome the religious world view. In order to cast off the religious world view, it was essential to demonstrate that there was no god and enunciate that it is not by the "will" of god that people's destinies are determined nor are they unalterably

fixed. In order to demonstrate the nonexistence of god, it was imperative to enunciate that the world is composed of materials; and in order to demonstrate that people's destinies are not fixed unalterably, it was imperative to enunciate the principle that all objects undergo change and development. From this, the struggle between the progressive thought opposing the long-held religious world view and the reactionary thought rationalizing religion invariably came to be a struggle between materialism and idealism whether to view the intrinsic nature of the world materially or spiritually, a confrontation between dialectics and metaphysics whether to view the world as constantly changing and developing or as unalterably fixed.

The struggle between materialism and idealism, dialectics and metaphysics over a long period has ended in the victory of materialism and dialectics.

The materialistic dialectical principle holding that the world is composed of materials and constantly undergoes change and development is indeed, it may be said, the major sum of the philosphical speculation that all the prior progressive world views had developed.

Under conditions that it was thus enunciated that the world is composed of materials and constantly undergoes change and development, it arose as an urgent question to elucidate such general characteristics of the material world and at the same time, what position is held and what role is played in the material world by man, himself the most developed material being who occupies an extraordinary place in the world. In order to correctly understand what is the basic principle of working out man's destiny, it is imperative, instead of stopping at understanding that the world is composed of materials and undergoes change and development, to go farther and enunciate the position and role of man in the world. In order to enunciate the position and role of man in the world, it arises as an important question to elucidate the inherent characteristics of man, the most developed being in the material world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by providing a unique philosophical elucidation of man's inherent characteristics and based thereon, scientifically enunciating the mutual relationship between man and the world, in other words, man's position and role in the world, has brilliantly achieved the historic task of founding a man-centered philosophical world view.

Man is the unitary social being acting through goal-consciousness with independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude. Man, precisely because he is the social being possessing independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, can go forward to subordinate the objective world to his demand and will and perform the decisive role in remaking and developing the world and working out his destiny.

By the chuche ideology it has come to be elucidated that man is not a simple material being but the most developed material being and as such, performs the decisive role in remaking and developing the world. It is here where the ground that the chuche ideology is the man-centered philosophical world view is.

At present the real world where people live is being transformed by the goal-conscious and creative activity of people into a world which is more and more subordinated

to people, and the power of people to control the world is being expanded with each passing day. In step with the growing creative abilities to remake nature and society, the process of people's control over the world is being stepped up at an increasingly faster pace and the position of man as the master of the world is being ceaselessly enhanced. This ever more clearly shows that man occupies the position of the master in the material world.

Man is developing himself through goal-consciousness at a rate of speed incomparably higher than the spontaneous development of the material world.

The more time passes, the faster man's creative strength will grow and the more decisive role he will play in remaking and developing the world.

To enunciate that man occupies the position of the master in the material world and that by man's creative role man's power of control over the world ceaselessly expands not only has important significance in elucidating the law of the process of man's destiny being worked out but has basic significance in understanding the intrinsic nature and the law of the development of the real world where man lives, as well.

Only with the elucidation that man occupies the position of the master in the material world can the material world be precisely elucidated with primary emphasis on the development of man and the development of society constituting the apex of the development of the material world; and only with the elucidation that man plays the decisive role in remaking and developing the material world can it be correctly elucidated that the world undergoes change and development in the direction of the expansion and strengthening of man's power of control over the world and that the decisive strength inspiring its change and development resides in man himself.

Only if it is understood what the developmental height and direction of the material world and even its driving force are, it may be said that the intrinsic characteristics and the law of the development of the real world have been comprehensively understood. Therefore, the chuche philosophical principle which has elucidated man's position and role in the world constitutes not only a principle enunciating the law of the working out of man's destiny but also a basic principle enunciating the intrinsic nature of the world with emphasis on man and the law of its development.

This bespeaks that only based on the chuche philosophical principle enunciating man's position and role in the world is it possible to gain a scientific and revolutionary understanding of man's destiny and the material world. It is precisely here where the ground that the chuche ideology as a man-centered world view constitutes the most scientific and revolutionary world view is.

From such philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything flow the chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand which make everything thought out with man at the center and geared to serving man, and the chuche socio-historical outlook viewing the masses of people as the subject of history, as the driving force for social development.

The great chuche ideology also has its intrinsic characteristics not only from the point that it is a man-centered philosophical world view but also from the

point that it is a revolutionary theory which has comprehensively illuminated the road to completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

What makes the chuche ideology an accomplished revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people lies in that it has enunciated the intrinsic nature and the law of the revolutionary movement with the masses of people at the center.

The chuche ideology teaches the basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and that the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people.

The basic principle of revolution enunciated by the chuche ideology stands on the philosophical principle of chuche.

The philosophical principle of chuche that man is the master of everything and resolves everything applies not only to the relationship between man and nature but also to the relationship between man and society. If the philosophical principle of chuche is applied to the social movement, it emerges as a sociohistorical principle that the masses of working people are the subject of history and the driving force for social development.

The revolutionary movement is a sociohistorical movement in highest form to basically change and develop society. The philosophical principle of chuche and its embodiment, the sociohistorical principle of chuche, have their correctness and vitlaity intensively manifested in the revolutionary movement.

The basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and that the driving force for them also resides in the masses of people scientifically elucidates the question of mutual relationship between the masses of people and revolution, the position and role of the masses of people in revolution and construction, and makes the understanding and viewpoint and stand toward revolution precisely established. This principle of revolution is the basic principle of revolution elucidated for the first time based on a scientific analysis of man's inherent characteristics: independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, action-consciousness.

Inasmuch as the subject of the revolutionary movement is the masses of people, their independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness constitute the major factors governing the basic cause and objective of the revolutionary struggle and its driving force.

What makes the masses of people the masters of revolution and construction and their driving force, has to do with that revolution and construction are a struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and that the masses of people alone have the creative strength capable of remaking and changing nature and society.

From the basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and that the driving force for them also resides in the masses of people flow the independent stand to defend their position as the masters

of revolution and construction and the creative stand to enhance their role as the masters, and the principle of chuche in thought, self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense, which is the principle of embodying independent stand and attitude in all areas of revolution and construction. Again, from this basic principle of revolution flow the revolutionary theory evolved with the masses of working people at the center, and the strategy and tactics of revolution based on the role of the masses of people.

The chuche ideology, starting from such chuche-oriented basic principle of revolution enunciating the position and role of the masses of people in the revolutionary movement, most precisely elucidates the intrinsic nature and the law of the revolutionary movement with the masses of people at the center.

The revolutionary struggle is essentially a struggle to protect the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The basic objective of the revolutionary struggle launched by the masses of people lies in realizing their independent stand and attitude. The process of the revolutionary struggle aimed at realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is none other than a process of newly changing the society and basically improving the position of the masses of people in the society and enhancing their role.

The basic cause of the revolutionary movement must also be found in the masses of people, the subject of the revolution. Just as it is so in the case of all social movements in general, the revolutionary movement also cannot arise apart from the functions and role of the subject. The cause why the masses of people are compelled to launch the revolutionary movement lies in that their demand for living an independent live cannot be realized or its realization is restrained.

It will not do to view the objectives of the revolution solely as change of the social system.

Of course it is a fact that as a result of the revolutionary movement, the old social system is replaced by a new one, but the intrinsic nature of the revolutionary struggle cannot be understood merely as a struggle between the old social system and a new one.

The social system in itself is no more than an objective condition governing people's activity and it can in no way be the subject of the revolutionary movement. Just because the old social system has been overturned and a new one established, it will not do to consider it to have been a simple struggle of the new social system versus the old sociali system.

In the struggle against the old social system the subject is the masses of people, and it is also precisely the masses of people who struggle demanding a new social system. Why the masses of people oppose the old social system is because it does not meet their independent demand and interest; and why the masses of people struggle to establish a new social system is because it will meet the demand and interest of the masses of people intent on living an independent life.

Inasmuch as the reason why the masses of people wage the revolutionary movement lies through and through in removing the obstacle restraining their independent stand and attitude and realizing their independent stand and attitude, revolution is essentially a struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, and the basic cause of the revolution, too, lies in the demand of the masses of people intent on realizing their independent stand and attitude and in the existence of an obstacle restraining its realization. Put another way, the reason why the revolutionary movement arises is because there are the demand and aim of the masses of people intent on living an independent life as the masters of nature and society and because there are the reactionary class, outdated social system, outdated ideas, outdated technology, and outdated culture which obstruct the realization of said demand and aim.

The revolutionary movement develops in accordance with the law native to it.

Social development is achieved through the process of the law that people's independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness grow and based thereon, people's position and role in the society are enhanced. Dramatic change in people's position and role in the society is achieved through the revolutionary movement which is the process of social development in high form. It is the highly heightened self-awakened fervor and creative struggle of the masses of people, the masters of the revolution, which bring about a basic change in people's position and role in the society is precisely where the intrinsic characteristic of the revolutionary movement distinct from the sociohistorical movement in general is.

In order that the masses of people may win victory in the revolutionary struggle, it is imperative to create the necessary chuche-oriented factor and objective conditions.

The chuche-oriented factor in the victory of the revolution is determined by the prepared level of the independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness of the masses of people, the subject of the revolutionary movement. The revolutionary struggle is an incisive confrontation of demands and interests between the revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionary forces and at the same time, a sharp confrontation of strength. The victory of the revolutionary movement can be won only when not only the masses of people are awakened with an independent revolutionary thought but the chuche-oriented revolutionary strength is prepared sufficiently to the extent of crushing the counterrevolutionary resistance and seizing political power.

If the masses of people are to be awakened ideologically, united organizationally, and prepared to the extent of vanquishing the counterrevolutionary forces, it is imperative that they have a revolutionary party, their vanguard, and receive the leadership of a peerless leader. Only then can it be said that the chuche-oriented factor of the revolution has been created.

Important in the maturing of the objective factor in the victory of the revolution is that the socioeconomic conditions should be matured to the extent of guaranteeing the new social system materially and that the dominating class, the target of the revolution, should be weakened to the extent of being unable to sustain its privileged position.

What is decisive in the revolutionary movement is the chuche-oriented factor. Under conditions that the chuche-oriented factor has been thoroughly prepared, it is quite possible to crush the resistance of any counterrevolutionary force, and even if the developmental standard of productive forces is comparatively low, it will be possible to create the necessary material conditions by the method that the masses of people seize the ruling power and the means of production first and based thereon, quickly develop the produtive forces.

Even though people's position and role in society are governed by various subjective and objective factors, inasmuch as it is political power that is decisive here, it is imperative first of all to solve the question of seizing political power in order that the masses of people may basically improve their position and role. The masses of people, only if they grasp political power in their hands, can protect their politically independent stand and attitude and go forward to successfully create all the conditions for their position and role as the masters of society. It is precisely here where the reason why ruling power constitutes the basic question of revolution is.

The masses of people, who have seized ruling power, by going forward with it as a weapon to ceaselessly enhance their position and role, come to insure the ultimate victory of the revolution. This, it may be said, is an important characteristic of the developing rev olutionary movement. The masses of people such as the working class, only by going forward with political power as a means to continue to move the revolutionary movement forward, can seize even the means of production and establish the advanced socialist system, and ultimately, completely realize their independent stand and attitude, liberated from outdated ideas, outdated culture and even from the constraints of nature. Therefore, when the chuche strength of the revolution has been prepared to the extent of seizing ruling power, it is imperative to insure the victory of the revolution by the method of seizing political power first without delay, instead of waiting for the maturing of objective material conditions for the victory of the revolution, and with it as a weapon, actively creating objective conditions.

What makes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, an accomplished revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people also lies in that it illuminates the road to completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people by providing the guiding principle of national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation called for by the contemporary era.

The chuche revolutionary theory evolved with the masses of working people at the center and the strategy and tactics of revolution based on the role of the working masses flow from the basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and the driving force for them also resides in the masses of people.

The chuche revolutionary theory comprehensively enunciates not only the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics for the overthrow of capitalism and establishment of the socialist system but also the theory and strategy and tactics in all forms for national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation presented by our era.

Because it views the revolutionary movement as a struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, the chuche revolutionary theory, by defining it as an important form of revolution to struggle to cast off racial oppression by foreign imperialists, has made it possible to perfect the theory and strategy and tactics on the national liberation revolution, and by providing a complete elucidation of the question of class liberation, has made it possible to perfect the theory on the people's democratic revolution and socialist revolution.

The chuche revolutionary theory, by uniquely elucidating the question to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, continuing the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system and by illuminating the road to the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of the masses of people, has made it possible to bring about a new turnaround in the developing revolutionary theory of the working class.

Even after the establishment of the socialist system, relics of the old society will still be remaining in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas which constitute a major factor obstructing the independent and creative life of the masses of people. Therefore, even after the establishment of the advanced socialist system it is imperative to continue the revolution aimed at casting off the constraints of nature and the constraints of outdated ideas and outdated culture in order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. Only by energetically stepping up the technological revolution and cultural revolution simultaneously with a definite priority to the ideological revolution is it possible to eliminate all kinds of class distinctions and win the complete victory of socialism, and ultimately, successfully occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of communism and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

Having broadly and profoundly enunciated all the theories and strategies and tactics for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people such as not only the theory for class liberation in the capitalist countries but also national liberation and class liberation in the colonial semifeudal societies and human liberation after the establishment of the socialist system is where the uniqueness and superiority of the chuche revolutionary theory are.

What makes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, an accomplished revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people also lies in that based on the basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people, it provides the chuche leadership method which makes it possible to maximally enhance the position and role of the masses of people.

In order to win the victory of the revolution, it is imperative to not only enunciate the law of the revolutionary movement and the strategic and tactical principle which must be strinctly adhered to in the movement but solve the question of leadership method to correctly organize and mobilize the masses of people who are the masters of the revolution. The revolutionary cause to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is an incisive and complex struggle to basically change the world, an awesome struggle in which the broad masses participate. Accordingly, unless the question of

leadership method is correctly solved, it is impossible to register a victorious advance in the revolutionary movement. Leadership for the masses is vitally essential not only to the revolutionary struggle to seize the ruling power but also to pushing revolution and constructiln in the socialist society where the masses of people have become the masters of political power and the means of production. Therefore, the leadership method constitutes an important part of the revolutionary theory along with the guiding thought and guiding theory.

In order that the masses of people may occupy the position as the masters and fully perform their role as the masters in the revolutionary struggle, they must receive the correct leadership of the party and the leader.

The objectives of leadership for the masses of people lie in helping and leading them in defending their position as the masters and fully performing their role as the masters in the revolutionary struggle. If the party is to make the masses of people firmly defend their position as the masters and enhance their role as the masters in the revolutionary struggle, it must establish, for its own activity, the revolutionary mass line and the embodiment, revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style to thoroughly protect the interests of the masses of people and relying on the masses, go forward to resolve everything.

The leader is the center for unity and solidarity of the masses of people and the supreme brain behind blueprinting and leading their creative activities in a unified way. The unified leadership of the leader for the masses of people is realized through the party. From this flows the principle for firmly insuring the leadership position and role of the party and the leader among the masses.

Therefore, it constitutes the chuche leadership method to firmly insure the leadership position and role of the party and the leader and thoroughly establish the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style which have embodied the revolutionary mass line.

Thus, the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a man-centered revolutionary world view and an accomplished revolutionary theory for realizing independent stand and attitude.

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One of the intrinsic characteristics of the chuche ideology lies in that it precisely enunciates the idea of a genuine human life, the ultimate objective of revolutionary practice.

The chuche ideology enunciates that dearest to people, social beings, is sociopolitical life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It may be said that to man, a social being, sociopolitical life is more precious than physical life. Even though alive, if forsaken socially and deprived of politically independent stand and attitude, he is as good as dead as a social being." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 273)

The chuche ideology, because it views man as a social being, enunciates that man has sociopolitical life as a social attribute along with physical life as a biological attribute.

Man has come into being as the highest life organism in the eternal process of evolution of life organisms. Therefore, man, too, is born as a life organism just as other biological beings. This is man's physical life. Man's physical life is a characteristic as a biological being.

But man possesses the inherent characteristic that he is a social being who lives and develops socially with social attributes.

Man, by socially combining and participating in social practice, comes to possess high life demands and life capacities beyond the scope of a pure biological being and conduct life activity, social life as a social being basically different from the life activity of a pure biological being. This bespeaks that man, a social being, possesses another life, sociopolitical life, basically distinct from the biological attribute which the life stuff in general possesses.

Just as the attribute of materials develops into movement, what kind of life a life organism possesses is manifested through life, the life activity of that life organism.

A biological being goes forward to realize its inborn instinctive biological demand by the method of adapting to its life environment, but man, a social being, goes forward to realize through goal-consciousness his demand and aim to live as the master of the world, as the master in command of his destiny, through his creative activity to remake nature and society. Why man is able to live independently, creatively as the master of the world, as the master in command of his destiny is because he possesses sociopolitical life qualitatively distinct from physical life.

Dearest to man is his sociopolitical life.

A healthy body is a physical guarantee for man's intellectual and practical activity but even though he has a healthy body, if he is ideologically backward, morally corrupt, and has no revolutionary life idea, such man cannot enjoy the rewarding life as a social being holding independent stand and attitude as life.

There are limits to individual physical lives but just as the social collective called the masses of working people is everlasting, political life is everlasting along with the history of the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people.

Physical life given by father and mother ends in one generation but political life bestowed by the party is a life which enjoys the most rewarding living while alive and glory even after death, an everlasting life which is continued by succeeding generations even as change of generations takes place.

That is why the revolutionaries consider it an inhuman act to desecrate their political lives in order to preserve their physical lives, and unhesitatingly offer their physical lives in order to glorify their socioplitical lives.

Man's physical life, inasmuch as it is a biological attribute through and through, is given by his father and mother; but sociopolitical life, inasmuch as it is a social attribute, he comes to possess it through goal-consciousness, in the course of participating in sociopolitical life as a member of the social collective.

One can have genuine sociopolitical life bestowed on him only when he is within a social collective united centered around a peerless leader.

Because the leader, with a view to nurturing and protecting the political life of every member of the social collective and enabling them to glorify it, bestows his utmost love and concern on them, and because each member arms himself with the revolutionary thought of the leader intensively reflecting the independent stand and attitude of the social collective and goes forward to share destiny under the unitary leadership of the leader, they come to possess precious everlasting political life. So it is, precisely this being so, that the leader of the people is called the father of political life.

Man's genuine life enunciated by the chuche ideology is an independent and creative life of glorifying his political life, solidly united around the leader of the people and under the leadership of the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"People can feel the reward and happiness of a genuine living only when they enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of the country and the nation with political rights." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 125)

The basic demand of a social being is casting off all manner of enslavement and constraint and living and developing as the master of the world, as the master in command of his destiny.

Inasmuch as man's life is his independent stand and attitude, there could be no life more precious and valuable than the struggle to realize independent stand and attitude.

The unitary road for man to living as a genuine social being in his own right lies in his devoted fight in the revolutionary struggle to dearly engrave political life in his heart, restore trampled independent stand and attitude and go on to live in accordance with his inherent nature; and this is precisely the mode of genuine activity, way of life which suits people's basic characteristics and the law of the developing society. In such context it is said that the genuine reward of a living is in the struggle of people to live independently to suit their inherent nature. It is precisely here where the reason why people holding the will to fight revolution unhesitatingly offer their youth, their lives in the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is.

Therefore, the chuche ideology teaches that it is above in going forward to completely realize people's independent stand and attitude where the ideal of human life is.

In order that people may completely realize their independent stand and attitude, it is imperative that they not only become the masters of society, casting off

all manner of social enslavement such as class and racial enslavement but be completely liberated even from the constraints of nature and the constraints of outdated ideas and outdated culture.

Once people come to receive, according to needs, the life materials essential to an independent life, and labor is turned around from burden to indispensable requirement, it may be said that people have been completely freed from the constraints of nature. But it is wrong to think that an ideal life will be completely realized once the material life conditions are amply created. To create the material life conditions is not the end in itself but is essential to inusre an independent life for people, freeing them from the constraints of nature. If people are to overemphasize the material life side alone, it will not longer be a life as the masters of material wealth but be no more than a life enslaved to it.

If people are to enjoy an independent life as the masters of the world, as the masters in command of their destinies, they must cast off the constraints of outdated ideas and culture as well.

People captive to outdated ideas running counter to the basic interests of social beings cannot, no matter how admirable social and material conditions are insured, correctly utilize them in realizing independent stand and attitude and will even become unable to independently adjust and control their own action. Such people not only will be unable to become the masters of nature and society but also will be unable to become the masters in command of themselves.

Precisely this being so, the chuche ideology attaches important significance not only to remaking nature and society to suit the independent demand and aim of people with a view to realizing people's ideal life but also to the struggle to remold people into independent beings.

The chuche ideology enunciates next that people's ideal life must become a creative life.

People do not hold it alone as ideal to go on to live without worries, casting off all manner of enslavement and constraint of nature and society but will come to feel the reward and pride of living in the struggle to ceaselessly develop themselves and society as well. If people are to develop themselves and society, they must launch a creative struggle. Only through the process of the creative struggle can they experience the development of themselves and society and feel the reward and happiness of living.

The chuche ideology enunciates that the communist society, mankind's ideal society, is not a society where one will be eating the bread of idleness and that by the time they are into it, people's labor will become even more creative and rewarding. Because by the time they are into the communist society the creative character of labor will become extraordinarily enhanced and labor will be turned around as a joy, not a burden, people will come to positively participate in labor of their own accord for the development of themselves and society.

The chuche ideology also enunciates that people's ideal life is the collectivst life in whcih people sharing destiny are solidly united and live harmoniously.

Human history shows that the more society develops, the stronger the unity of society becomes. The communist society is a society where the unity of society will have been realized most ideally.

In order that the unity of society may be realized ideally, there have to be a center for unity and solidarity and a unitary supreme command for all social movements, and all members of society must be solidly united around it in organizational ideological terms.

The chuche ideology regards that in the communist society the organized nature of society will be even more strengthened, not weakened, and the unitary ideology system and leadership system centered around the party and the leader will come to be flawlessly established.

The chuche ideology enunciates that not only social equality and democracy must be completely realized but furthermore, comradely relations on the highest standard based on revolutionary ethics must be achieved.

Inasmuch as people live not individually but among the social collective, if people are to enjoy an independent and creative life as the indefectible masters of society, they must be solidly united into a comradely collective sharing destiny. Such comradely union not only presupposes the principle of equality but can only be achieved based on the principle of revolutionary ethics and comradely love. The relationship between people who love the collective and comrades at the sacrifice of themselves, and share joys and hardships, life and death alike, is a human relationship of a higher dimension by far transcending the relationship of equality, the relationship of democracy.

The masses of people not only oppose the infringement of their independent stand and attitude but put it up front as their inherent demand to love each other and unite with each other as a social collective of the people sharing destiny.

From the love of father and mother and wife and children to the love for organization and collective to loyalty to the party and the leader, all comradely love and loyalty are not something that presupposes receiving certain equal remuneration. The creed and lofty ethics of the revolutionaries who hold it that it is glory to live, it is glory to die on the road of acquitting themselves fully of their loyalty to the party and the leader who have brought them up and are leading them along the correct road, are not based on the principle of equality to pay back no more than what they have received but are the manifestation of their inherent demand as members of a social collective sharing destiny.

Our people, who have walked the long road of suffering, subjected to all kinds of exploitation and oppression, feel infinite pride and self-esteem and experience the greatest joy and satisfaction in sharing life and death alike solidly united in lofty revolutionary ethics around the great leader Comr de Kim Il-song, the benefactor of their liberation, the father of their precious political life, the builder of their infinitely rewarding and happy life, and their helmsman.

Our people through real life are holding it deeply engraved in their hearts as their immutable creed that it is absolutely impossible to measure with the old life idea the height and depth of the reward and happiness of the independent,

creative, collectivist life they are personally enjoying and that only the road of making the independent, creative collectivist life blossom is the most correct road of realizing the ideal society of mankind.

Reality proves positively to the hilt that indeed the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an accomplished philosophical world view, revolutionary theory which has enunciated the true face of an ideal life consistent with the social nature of human beings and the most precise road to enjoying it.

The Korean revolution charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has dynamically raced forward along the road of victory and glory under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology. By moving forward with the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology held high our people have with their own strength broken through the multilayer barriers and bottlenecks standing in the way of the Korean revolution and have performed ceaseless miracles and innovations in revolution and construction. Our people, thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology in all areas of revolution and construction, have won great victories in the two formidable revolutionary wars and in the complex social revolution in two stages, and in this land where centuries-old backwardness and impoverishment used to prevail, have erected a socialist paradise on earth where an independent and creative life is blossoming in full bloom.

That only by struggling and moving forward with the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology held high following the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is it possible to win great victory in revolution and construction is a truth positively proved by the historical experience and lesson of our country's national liberation movement and communist movement, a revolutionary creed deeply engraved in our people's hearts.

To develop and enrich the immortal chuche ideology and go forward to brilliantly embody it in revolution and construction is the indeflectible revolutionary will of our party and a firm guarantee for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. Today our party is protecting and defending, ceaselessly developing and enriching the immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and by brilliantly embodying it in all areas, has unfurled in this land the heyday of great growth and prosperity.

Our party, embodying the chuche ideology, not only has put forward a struggle program firmly guaranteeing the ultimate victory of the communist cause but is performing new miracles and heroic feats on the road of the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

It is the highest glory and infinite happiness of our people to go forward to step up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology solidly united around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

All functionaries and party members, by dynamically moving forward following the tested leadership of the party with the immortal chuche ideology held as the unitary guiding principle, shall go forward to step up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

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THE CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY THEORY IS A GREAT REVOLUTIONARY THEORY FOR REALIZING THE INDEPENDENT STAND AND ATTITUDE OF THE MASSES OF WORKING PEOPLE

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[Article by Kim Chung-nin]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given his all solely for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the people, for the sake of the victory of the socialist, communist cause for a long period from the time he early on set out on the road of revolution to the present, and with his profound ideotheoretical activities and awesome revolutionary practice, has compiled immortal achievements before the times and history.

What occupies an important place in the great achievements scored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that he has founded the chuche revolutionary theory based on the immortal chuche ideology and brilliantly embodied it.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founding the chuche revolutionary theory has come to be provided a scientific revolutionary theory brightly illuminating the road ahead for the struggle of the masses of working people to realize independent stand and attitude, and the revolutionary theory of the working class has come to be further developed and enriched into a new heritage.

Today, as they look back with deep emotions on the precious achievements compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the developing revolutionary theory of the working class and the attainment of the sovereignty cause by founding the chuche revolutionary theory, our party members and working people are filled to the brim with a fiery resolve to go forward to attain generation after generation to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader.

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The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology is a man-centered world outlook that everything must be thought out with man at the center and geared to serving man, and is a revolutionary theory aimed at realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 31)

The revolutionary struggle for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is a sacred task to liberate the masses of people once and for all from all manner of enslavement and constraint and provide them with an independent, creative life, and a historic cause which will be attained through incisive and awesome social change.

In order that the masses of working people may win victory in the struggle for independent stand and attitude, they must have a scientific guiding theory for revolution and construction along with a correct guiding thought. Only then can the masses of working people go forward, with a clearly defined struggle goal and direction, correct strategy and tactics, to energetically hasten the revolutionary cause along a straight road free from any tilting, any twist and turn.

Revolutionary practice in our era called for a new revolutionary theory.

Ours is a new historical era, an era of independent stand and attitude in which hundreds of millions of the masses of working people, who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days have entered the stage as the masters of the world and go forward to work out their destinies independently, creatively. As the masses of working people were into our era, in which a basic turnaround had occurred in their position and role on the stage of history, and the revolutionary struggle of the working class, having come a long, was under way broadly and deeply on a worldwide basis, it arose as a crucial question bearing on the destiny of the human liberation cause to found a new revolutionary theory precisely illuminating the road ahead for the struggle of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

This historic task presented by our era came to be brilliantly resolved with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founding the immortal chuche ideology and based thereon, putting forward the chuche revolutionary theory.

The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a scientific revolutionary theory which gives comprehensive answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

In the chuche revolutionary theory are monolithically systematized and synthesized the general laws of the revolution and the theories, strategies and tactics concerning the struggle for national liberation and class liberation, socialst and communist construction, and the world revolution.

The basic characteristics of the chuche revolutionary theory lie in that it is a revolutionary theory evolved centered around the masses of working people who are the masters of revolution and construction, that it is the strategy and tactics based on the role of the masses of working people.

The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great revolutionary theory which clearly illuminates the road ahead for the revolutionary struggle of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, and energetically encourages and inspires the broad masses of people such as the working class to the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

What makes the chuche revolutionary theory a great revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people lies above all in that it stands on the basic principle of revolution which has scientifically enunciated the position and role of the masses of working people in revolution and construction.

On what principle the revolutionary theory of the working class is evolved and systematized is a basic question determining its scientific nature and revolutionary character, its profundity and vitality.

If the revolutionary theory of the working class is to become a scientific revolutionary theory illuminating the road ahead for the struggle of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it must be evolved and systematized based on the basic principle of revolution which has precisely enunciated the position and role of the masses of working people in revolution and construction. Only then can the revolutionary theory of the working class become a revolutionary theory most broadly and deeply reflecting the independent demand and aim of the masses of working people, and a scientific theory most precisely reflecting the process of the law of the developing revolutionary struggle for their independent stand and attitude.

The chuche revolutionary theory is a revolutionary theory evolved and systematized based on the principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people, the basic principle of revolution that has most precisely enunciated the position and role of the masses of working people in revolution and construction.

To say that the masses of working people are the masters of revolution and construction means that the masses of working people are in direct charge of carrying out revolution and construction with responsibility and the unitary beings determining their destinies. The masses of working people, from their own demand to cast off enslavement and constraint in all forms and become the masters of nature and society, wage revolution and develop it, and go forward to remake nature and change society with their creative labor and struggle.

The masses of working people are not only the masters of revolution and construction but also the decisive driving force for revolution and construction.

In carrying out revolution and construction and stepping up social change and progress, favorable natural and social environments or material conditions perform important functions, but the decisive driving force for revolution and construction lies not in an objective factor but in a chuche-oriented factor, the masses of working people.

It is the masses of working people who conquer nature and create material wealth, and it is also the masses of working people who smash the old social system, build a new society, and develop science and technology.

The basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and that the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people is a principle of revolution which personifies on the highest plane such basic demand of the masses of working people to live an independent, creative life as the masters of nature and society, and a principle of revolution which intensively contains the basic reason for the emergence and development of the revolutionary struggle.

The chuche revolutionary theory, because it has been evolved and systematized based on exactly such basic principle of revolution, has been able to become a revolutionary theory most precisely enunciating the general direction and goal and basic method of prosecution of the revolutionary struggle of the masses of working people for completely realizing their independent stand and attitude, and a scientific revolutionary theory whose whole system and content are permeated with a theory enunciating the law of the revolutionary struggle and construction task of the masses of working peoople for their independent stand and attitude.

The chuche revolutionary theory, also because it is a theory embodying the principle of revolution which has enunciated the position and role of the masses of working people in revolution and construction, has been able to become an immortal revolutionary banner which, giving the masses of working people a heightened awareness of being the masters of revolution and construction, energetically encourages and inspires them to the revolutionary struggle to remake nature and society to suit their independent demand and aim.

That it thus stands on the basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and that the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people constitutes the guarantee of the greatness and truthfulness of the chuche revolutionary theory and its invincible might as a revolutionary theory for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

Next, what makes the chuche revolutionary theory a great revolutionary theory for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people lies in that it most precisely enuncaites, with primary emphasis on the masses of working people who are the subject of revolution and construction, the intrinsic nature and law of the revolutionary movement and the principle of formulating the strategy and tactics of revolution.

To correctly enunciate the intrinsic nature and law of the revolutionary movement and the principle of formulating the strategy and tactics of revolution is one of the basic questions which the revolutionary theory of the working class must solve. Only if the revolutionary theory of the working class correctly solves this question, can it fully discharge its mission as a guiding theory of revolution precisely illuminating for the masses of working people the road ahead for revolution and construction.

Whether or not the revolutionary theory of the working class can correctly solve this basic question is determined by how the revolutionary theory is evolved with primary emphasis on what.

The chuche revolutionary theory, by evolving the revolutionary theory centered around the masses of working people who are the subject of the advance of history, most precisely enunciates the intrinsic nature and law of the revolutionary movement.

Revolution and construction are a goal-conscious activity of the masses of working people to remake nature and society to suit their will and demand. Apart from the masses of working people, revolution can neither happen nor develop. The law of the revolutionary struggle, too, is realized through the activity of the masses of working people. Therefore, to evolve the revolutionary theory centered around the masses of working people with primary emphasis on their activity to realize their independent aim and demand constitutes a basic requirement in precisely enunciating the general law of revolution.

The chuche revolutionary theory enunciates for the first time the intrinsic nature of revolution with the masses of working people at the center.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, all revolutionary struggles are, in a word, a struggle to cast off class or racial enslavement, a struggle of the masses of people to protect their independent stand and attitude.

Independent stand and attitude is man's basic attribute to live freely as the master of the world and of his own destiny, tied to nothing.

In nature and society there are fetters and factors of this kind or that which restrain the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people although there may be differences in their degrees in each stage of history. The masses of working people, only by going forward to liquidate such fetters and factors and create new social and natural environments and conditions, can realize their aim and demand for independent stand and attitude and become the genuine masters of nature and society.

All activities of the masses of working people to remake nature and change society constitute, in the final analysis, a struggle to realize their independent aim and demand, and in consequence, all revolutionary struggles of the masses of working people essentially constitute a struggle to protect and realize their independent stand and attitude.

With the truth enunciated for the first time by the chuche revolutionary theory that all revolutionary struggles are a struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, the most correct understanding has come to be established that not only is it a revolution to overturn the old social system and establish a new one, it is also a revolution to replace the old with the new in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas after the establishment of the socialist system. This constitutes a basic turnaround in establishing a scientific understanding of the intrinsic nature of revolution, and a great service that has opened up the genuine road to carrying out to the end the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The chuche revolutionary theory, based on the scientific elucidation of the intrinsic nature of revolution, enunciates the cause of social revolution for the first time.

The cause of all social revolutions lies in the trampled and restrained independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. The cause of revolution arising in the class society lies in the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people trampled by the reactionary ruling class, and the reason why revolution is continued even in the socialist society lies in that the relics of the old society still remaining in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas restrain the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

With it clearly enunciated by the chuche revolutionary theory that all revolutionary struggles arise from the restrained independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, the inevitability has come to be scientifically elucidated that not only does revolution arise in the class society but the revolution is continued even after the establishment of the socialist system.

The chuche revolutionary theory also profoundly enunciates the law of the development of revolution with the masses of working people at the center.

The revolutionary struggle develops and goes forward to win victory as the independent demands and creative abilities of the masses of working people are enhanced.

It is the masses of working people who demand revolution and it is also the masses of working people who take on and carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction task. What goal the masses of working people set in revolution and construction and how they struggle to attain it are determined by the preparedness level of the masses of working people, in other words, by the level of their independent demands and creative abilities. Therefore, the development and victory of revolution are determined, rather than by the matured level of objective factors, but by whether or not the masses of working people, who are the subject of revolution, have put the revolution up front as a vital demand and whether or not the revolutionary strength capable of taking on and carrying it out has been prepared.

The higher the independent demands and creative abilities of the masses of working people, the revolutionary struggle and construction task will come to be conducted more broadly and deeply and developed at a faster pace, winning victory.

This constitutes an altogether new, unique elucidation of the law of the development of the revolutionary struggle for the independent stand and attitutde of the masses of working people.

The chuche revolutionary theory also gives the most precise answer to the law of the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is the leader's revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause of the working class, charted by the leader, comes to walk the road of victory, and goes forward to be attained ultimately under the leadership of the leader.

The leader of the working class plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The leader of the working class is the supreme brain behind the revolution, the center for unity and solidarity, and the supreme helmsman leading the masses of working people to victory of the revolution. The leader of the working class, most highly personifying the independent demand and aim of the masses of working people, founds a revolutionary thought that has synthesized them, and rallying the masses of working people, thoroughly orgnaizes them into a strong political force. The leader of the working class, based on a precise analysis of the demands of the times, the law of the developing revolution, and prevailing situation, also sets forth scientific strategy and tactics, and with tested leadership art, leads the masses of working people to struggle and victory.

With the law of the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class enunciated for the first time by the chuche revolutionary theory, has come to be provided a mighty ideotheoretical weapon for victoriously moving the sovereignty cause of the masses of working people forward and ultimately attaining it under the leadership of the leader.

The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciates for the first time the principle of formulating the strategy and tactics of revolution based on the role of the masses of working people.

The masses of working people are the decisive factor remaking and changing nature and society, and the chuche strength realizing the strategy and tactics of the revolution. Therefore the strategy and tactics based on the role of the working masses alone can become the scientific and revolutionary strategy and tactics capable of leading the revolutionary struggle to victory for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

With the principle of formulating strategy and tactics based on the role of the masses of working people enunciated by the chuche revolutionary theory has come to be provided the guiding principle capable of correctly determining the correct struggle goal and the plan for composition of the revolutionary forces, and the form, method, and time of struggle to suit the objective law of the developing revolution.

By the principle of formulating strategy and tactics enunciated by the chuche revolutionary theory has come to be opened up the road which makes it possible to determine the primary assault target and struggle goal of the revolution to suit the life demands of the masses of working people and the preparedness level of the revolutionary forces, thoroughly organize the chuche-oriented forces uniting all classes and strata having interests at stake in the revolutionary struggle on the side of the revolution, and maximally isolate and weaken the counterrevolutionary forces. Again, by this principle has come to be provided a firm guarantee which makes it possible to correctly determine the form and method of the revolutionary struggle with primary emphasis on the action-conscious, organized level of the masses of working people participating in the revolutionary struggle and properly select the decisive period of the struggle to suit the preparedness level of the masses of working people and the readied revolutionary strength.

Formulating the strategy and tactics of the revolution based on the role of the masses of working people is precisely where the uniquness and source of the invincible might of the chuche revolutionary theory are.

What makes the chuche revolutionary theory a great revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people also lies in that it comprehensively enunciates the theory, strategy and tactics for every stage of the revolution in realizing their independent stand and attitude.

The independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people comes to be completely realized only throgh the revolutionary struggle in many stages arising sequentially in the natural-law governed itinerary of the developing revolution. Therefore, to correctly enunciate the theory, strategy and tactics for the many stages of revolution in realizing their independent stand and attitude constitutes one of the important questions arising in the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by comprehensively enunciating the theories, strategies and tactics for the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and socialist, communist construction, scientifically elucidates the tasks and the methods of the prosecution in all stages of revolution until ultimately realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people of our era.

An important priority question arising in the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is that of the peoples of colonial, semicolonial countries in casting off imperialistic and feudalistic enslavement and achieving national independence and social progress.

The chuche revolutionary theory, scientifically elucidating for the first time that the revolution in colonial, semicolonial countries is the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, a new type of social revolution, has given comprehensive answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in organically bonding together and carrying out in a unifed way with own strength the anti-imperialist national liberation task and the antifeudal democratic revolution task.

By the chuche revolutionary theory on the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution has come to be illuminated for the peoples of colonial, semicolonial countries a new road to carrying out with their own strength the task of national liberation and achieving democratic development of their society, and going forward toward socialism without experiencing the cutting pains capitalism brings.

To eliminate all manner of exploitation and oppression of man by man is one of the important tasks for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and constitutes the basic content of the socialist revolution.

The chuche revolutionary theory, by giving scientific answers to all the principled questions arising in the socialist revolution based on having elucidated that it is the process of the law of the developing revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people that the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution should move over to the socialist revolution, has opened up a genuine road which makes it possible to liquidate the root causes of exploitation and oppression once and for all and realize the class liberation of the masses of working people.

In order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it is imperative to liberate people from racial and class enslavement and at the same time, liberate them from the constraints of all kinds of relics left behind by the old society such as the ideological, technological, and cultural backwardness, and build the communist society which provides them with a truly independent, creative life.

The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, elucidating for the first time that the revolution must be continued even after the establishment of the socialist system in order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, has comprehensively enunciated, with primary emphasis on the masses of working people, the intrinsic demands of the communist society and the law of their realization, the revolutionary journey of socialist, communist construction, and the strategy and struggle guidelines which must be strictly adhered to, in the process.

With the chuche revolutionary theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning socialist, communist construction has come to be provided a powerful ideotheoretical weapon for completely realizing the independent stand and attitutde of the masses of working people and attaining the human liberation cause.

In order to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people once and for all, each country must win victory in revolution and at the same time, must carry out world revolution in order to liquidate all kinds of reactionary forces such as imperialism on the face of the globe and attain the human liberation cause.

The chuche revolutionary theory, by giving scientific answers to all the questions arising in successfully carrying out the world revolution such as the intrinsic nature and the law of the world revolution, the composition of forces and basic strategy for the world revolution, illuminates the most correct road to building an independent new world free from all manner of domination and enslavement and attaining the sovereignty cause of the masses of people.

Truly, the chuche revolutionary theory founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a scientific communist theory which has comprehensively enunciated and monolithically systematized with the masses of working people at the center the general law and strategic and tactical principle of revolution, and the theory, strategy and tactics concerning national liberation, class liberation, human liberation, and a great revolutionary theory for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people such as the workng class.

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The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an ever-victorious revolutionary banner whose correctness and invincible vitality have been positively proved amid the practice of the revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology of our party has been founded, developed, and enriched amid the practical struggle of the Korean revolution, and its truthfulness and vitality have been eloquently proved in the course of the revolutionary struggle of our people." ("A Collection of Documents on the Visits of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Foreign Countries," p 58)

The greatness and vitality of a revolutionary theory are tested and proved amid revolutionary practice.

Our people have ceaselessly launched the revolutionary struggle over the years to realize their independent stand and attitude. But in bygone days our people, because they had no peerless leader, no scientific revolutionary theory to guide them, could not but go through heartrending failures, twists and turns in their struggle for freedom and liberation.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the helm of the revolution personally shouldering the destinies of the fatherland and the people at a time when the national suffering was most formidable, and founding the chuche revolutionary theory based on the immortal chuche ideology, illuminated the road ahead for our revolution with its radiant rays, our people who had been roaming in vain in search of their way came to have for the first time a genuine ideotheoretical weapon of revolution and became able to confidently move forward along the road of glorious struggle and victory.

The greatness and invincible vitality of the chuche revolutionary theory have been positivley proved to the hilt above all in that in our country the arduous and complex revolutionary struggle in many stages has dynamically moved forward along the one straight road of victory without the slightest tilting.

The road of the revolutionary struggle our people have walked has been arduous and formidable. But what has made it possible for our revolution to always win victory and move forward lies in that it has brilliantly embodied the chuche revolutionary theory under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle was a national liberation war launched under the banner of the chuche ideology, and a great revolutionary struggle which energetically demonstrated the correctness and invincible vitality of the chuche revolutionary theory.

Our people, energetically launching the anti-Japanese armed struggle loyally upholding the chuche-oriented armed struggle line enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, were able to strike down brigandish Japanese imperialism and attain the historic cause of fatherland restoration even under conditions that there was no rear of the state, no support of regular armed forces.

After liberation our party and people, by brilliantly embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented revolutionary theory and timely establishing an independent people's administration and implementing various democratic reforms, were able to carry out in a short period the historic task of such difficult and complex anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and embark forthwith on the road of the socialist revolution.

In carrying out the socialist revolution too, our party and people, thoroughly embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche revolutionary theory, were able to most precisely solve all questions that arose, complete the socialist remaking of production relations in the short period of no more than 4-5 years, and establish the most advanced socialist system in our country.

Socialist, communist construction was an unfamiliar, difficult task for our people. But our party and people, by going forward to brilliantly carry through the thought and theory put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for socialist, communist construction, have been able to score prideful successes in the tasks of remaking nature, society, and social beings.

Truly, the road of the revolutionary struggle our people have walked has been a travel of victory and glory in which they have successfully carried out the revolutionary task in many stages, clearing the most rugged road in contemporary history, and all the victories and successes scored on this road are the precious fruits of the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the chuche revolutionary theory enucniated by the great leader.

The revolutionary struggle and construction task are not the ends in themselves but their objectives lie in remaking and changing nature and society to suit the aim and demand of the masses of working people and insuring an independent, creative life for them. Therefore, the correctness and greatness of a revolutionary theory are manifested in how an independent and creative life is insured for the masses of working people in all aspects of social life.

That today our people are enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content in all aspects of social life as the genuine masters of nature and society constitutes an eloquent demonstration of the greatness and invincible vitality of the chuche revolutionary theory.

As a result of the chuche revolutionary theory brilliantly embodied, our people are enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content above all in the sphere of political life.

Our people, who in bygone days were robbed of their country, even their elementary rights and dignity trampled, and forcibly subjected to nothing but contempt and mistreatment, are today enjoying all kinds of political freedoms and rights as the genuine masters of the country and the society, and are adding luster to their rewarding living, holding the most precious political life.

Through the process of brilliantly carrying through the chuche-oriented economic construction line a basic turnaround has come to occur in the economic life of our people.

Today in our country has been solidly created a socialist self-reliant national economy developing at an uninterrupted high rate of speed unshaken by any worldwide economic unevenness, and our people, who have been forever liberated from exploitation and oppression, have come to be freed in large measure from backbreaking labor as well, and are enjoying to their hearts' content an affluent, civilized life free from any worrry whatever, under the most supeior socialist system.

The chuche revolutionary theory has worked to bring about a basic turnaround in the ideomental life and mode of thinking of our people as well.

The chuche revolutionary theory on the ideological revolution brilliantly embodied, our people have come to be completely freed from the ideological constraints of flunkeyism, dogmatism, and national nihilism which, paralyzing people's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, have inflicted great harm on revolution and construction, and are being thoroughly prepared as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who hold the chuche ideology as a firm world view and infinite loyalty to the party and the leader as the first and foremost life.

To struggle, jumping into fire and water, to carry through the line and guidelines of the party with the clearest and cleanest of loyalty to the party and the leader is becoming a loftiest ideomental feature of our people today.

The basic turnaround that has occurred in the ideomental feature of our party members and working people constitutes an eloquent demonstration of the correctness of the chuche revolutionary theory for bringing up people as energetic beings with firm priority to human remolding work in all tasks.

To liquidate the cultural backwardness inherited from the old society and build socialist, communist culture is one of the important requirements in insuring an independent and creative life for the people.

With the brilliant embodiment of the theory and guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the cultural revolution, today in our country all members of society are being prepared as comprehensively developed communist social beings. Again, literature and arts are brilliantly blossoming and developing, and the socialist way of life is being comprehensively established.

Never before in the history of our country going back millennia has there been a time when our fatherland is growing and prospering and our people are enjoying a rewarding, happy life as today.

The chuche revolutionary theory is displaying its greatness and invincible vitality to the hilt amid the sacred struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is a historic task to ultimately attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and build the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized.

The program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a precious ideotheoretical heritage which has broken fresh ground in the developing chuche revolutionary theory concerning socialist, communist construction, and a powerful weapon which enables our people to energetically step up socialist, communist construction with a clearly defined goal and a scientific method.

Today the great achievements being scored in the task to turn all members of society into genuine chuche-oriented communists infinitely loyal to the party and the

leader and remake all aspects of social life in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology are brilliant fruits brought by the tested leadership of our party and by the theory and guidelines for converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is becoming an immortal militant banner energetically encouraging and inspiring the struggle of world revolutionary peoples for the sovereignty cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today the progressive peoples of the world want to live by the chuche ideology, and many countries are demanding independent stand and attitude." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 281)

The chuche revolutionary theory, because of its truthfulness and scientific nature and because of its correctness and vitality positively proved to the hilt in the practical struggle of the arduous and complex Korean revolution, is displaying great traction power among the revolutionary peoples of the world, and is energetically encouraging and inspiring their struggle to realize their independent stand and attitude.

The revolutionary peoples of the world are fervently espousing the chuche revolutionary theory, highly praising it as "an immortal torch that has illuminated the road ahead for mankind, opening up a new era of sovereignty," "a great theory that has brought about a revolutionary turnaround in the ideological development of mankind," "a genuine textbook on the revolutionary struggle for the realization of independent stand and attitude, and an encyclopedic theory."

Thus the practical struggle of our people and of the revolutionary peoples of the world are eloquently proving that the chuche revolutionary theory is indeed a great revolutionary theory holding an incomparably profound and rich content, and an immortal revolutionary banner energetically encouraging and inspiring the masses of people to struggle for the realization of independent stand and attitude.

(3)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founding the chuche revolutionary theory, has made a great immortal contribution to the developing revolutionary theory of the working class and to the attainment of the sovereignty cause.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founding the chuche revolutionary theory, the revolutionaryt theory of the working class has been further developed and enriched into a new heritage.

The immense significance of the chuche revolutionary theory in the developing revolutionary theory of the working class lies, in a word, in that, enunciating the theory, strategy and tactics for revolution and construction with primary emphais on the masses of working people, it has given the most correct answers to all the questions arising in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

By the chuche revolutionary theory, the revolutionary theory of the working class above all has come to be developed into a new, unique theory evolved and systematized with the masses of working people at the center, based on the man-centered philosophical world view.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... man comes to be the master controlling the world and the factor resolving everything. Based on such philosophical principle of the chuche ideology, we are evolving all revolutionary theories with the masses of working people at the center." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 170)

The chuche philosophical world view is a man-centered world view which, with primary emphasis on man based on the scientific elucidation of the position and role of man in the world, provides the most correct understanding, viewpoint, and stand toward the world.

The chuche revolutionary theory, by evolving its whole system and content based on the man-centered philosophical world view, has placed the revolutionary theory of the working class on a new scientific foundation, firmly turning it around as a revolutionary theory centered around the masses of working people, as a revolutionary theory for the sake of the masses of working people comprehensively reflecting the independent aim and demand of the masses of working people and illuminating the most straight road to the realization.

By the chuche revolutionary theory, the revolutionary theory of the working class has also come to be developed and enriched into a scientific revolutionary theory giving comprehensive answers to all the questions arising in the revolutionary struggle.

The chuche revolutionary theory broadly and deeply enunciates all the contents from the intrinsic nature of the revolutionary movement and the law of its development to the principle of formulating the strategy and tactics of revolution, from the national liberation and class liberation revolutions to the theories, strategies and tactics for socialist, communist construction and the world revolution, and gives the most correct answers to all the questions arising in remaking all aspects of social life such as the political and economic, ideological and cultural aspects to suit the independent aim and demand of the masses of working people. The chuche revolutionary theory, because it has synthesized all stages of the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and the theories, strategies and tactics for all areas, constitutes a great communist revolutionary theory.

The chuche revolutionary theory uniquely enunciates for the first time especially the theory, strategy and tactics for socialist, communist construction.

The chuche revolutionary theory, by brilliantly embodying the demands of the revolutionary practice of our era in which socialist, communist construction has been placed on the agenda of history and giving comprehensive answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in revolution and construction after the establishment of the socialist system, has evolved and systematized for the first time the theory, strategy and tactics for socialist, communist

construction. It is precisely here where the historic significance of the chuche revolutionary theory founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the developing revolutionary theory of the working class is.

The chuche revolutionary theory is a great revolutionary theory which elucidates the objective law of the developing revolution and at the same time, even its concrete method of practice.

The chuche revolutionary theory not only has theoretically evolved and systematized all the questions arising in the revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people but has enunciated all the concrete method and ingenious ways to embody them in revolutionary practice.

Having most admirably realized the demands of the law of the developing revolutionary theory of the working class for achieving the unity of theory and practice is where the greatness of the chuche revolutionary theory and its invincible might are.

The chuche revolutionary theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes an immortal revolutionary banner energetically encouraging and inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the masses of working people for their independent stand and attitude.

The mission of the revolutionary theory lies in serving the revolutionary practice to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. Accordingly, the greatness and invincible vitality of the revolutionary theory of the working class are determined not only by the breadth and depth of the revolutionary turnaround it has brought about in the developing revolutionary theory of the working class but also by the role it plays in the attainment of the sovereignty cause of the masses of working people.

The chuche revolutionary theory is a powerful theoretical and practical weapon which illuminates for the masses of working people the correct road to independently and creatively shaping history and working out their destinies and energetically encourages and inspires them to struggle for independence, sovereignty, socialism, communism, and a militant banner which makes them energetically hasten the attainment of the sovereignty cause.

Revolution and construction are conducted on the unit basis of each country, and the destinies of the masses of working people are also worked out on a nation-state unit basis. Therefore, for the masses of working people to have an awareness befitting the masters toward their country's revolution and go forward to fully discharge their responsibility and role as the masters constitutes an important condition for the victory of the revolution.

The chuche revolutionary theory, by making the party of the working class and the people hold the firm viewpoint and stand that they must themselves carry out their country's revolution assuming responsibility therefor and also that they are capable of doing so, liberates them from reliance on outside forces and flunkeyism, and energetically encourages and inspires them to go forward to solve with their own strength all the questions arising in revolution and construction.

The chuche revolutionary theory also scientifically enunciates the method which makes it possible to bring up as energetic beings the masses of working people who are the masters and decisive strength of revolution and construction, and enhancing their role and actively creating conditions favorable to the revolution, unrestrained by the objective environment or conditions of the revolution, go forward to win the victory of the revolution.

The chuche revolutionary theory thus constitutes a powerful practical weapon which makes it possible to promote to the hilt the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the masses of working people, and ceaselessly enhancing their role, independently and creatively shape history and work out their destinies, and step up the struggle for realizing their independent stand and attitude. It is precisely here where the great contribution made by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the attainment of the sovereignty cause of the masses of working people by founding the chuche revolutionary theory is.

Our revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song under the banner of the chuche ideology has walked the one road of prideful victory and glory, clearing arduous and formidable trials.

But our revolutiln has yet to be completed, and the road we have to walk is still far and rugged.

Today we are faced with the glorious yet heavy task to reunify the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date, win the complete victory of socialism in the near future, and ultimately, attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

The chuche revolutionary theory is today brilliantly protected and defended by our party and is being further developed and enriched to suit the demands of the new stage of our developing revolution wherein the historic cause to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front.

Thoroughly arming ourselves with the great chuche revolutionary theory and brilliantly embodying it is where an important guarantee for winning the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause is.

Only if we thoroughly arm party members and working people with the chuche revolutionary theory, can they with an awareness of being the masters of our revolution display high revolutionary fervor and initiative in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, and go forward to fight to the end for the victory of the revolution, undaunted by whatever barriers and trials.

By making party members and working people clearly understand the intrinsic nature and the law of the revolutionary struggle, we must make them always with a firm faith in victory courageously break through the bottlenecks and barriers encountered, and loyally fight on to the end for the sake of the party and the revolution, for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

Again, by making the decisive role of the leader in the advance of history and in the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class deeply learned by experience in terms of principle among party members and working people, we must make all party members and working people thoroughly prepared as genuine

chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who hold the indomitable revolutionary spirit to loyally revere and attend Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our people, with a true heart, and resolutely protect and defend the leader's revolutionary thought and theory, and fight on, unhesitatingly offering their lives for the realization.

There will be none but victory and glory on the road ahead for our people dynamically moving forward solidly united around the party and the leader with the banner of the immortal chuche ideology held high.

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THE CHUCHE LEADERSHIP METHOD IS A CONSUMMATE COMMUNIST MASS LEADERSHIP METHOD

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4 Apr 82 pp 36-46

[Article by Chong Chun-ki]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the glory-filled road of revolutionary activity over more than half a century has led our revolution with his tested leadership always along the one road of victory and glory, and has compiled immortal achievements before the times and mankind.

That our revolution has been able to dynamically move forward along the one straight road of victory breaking through all kinds of trials and barriers is the brilliant fruits of the immortal chuche ideology of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the sagacious leadership of the leader.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, creating the most scientific, revolutionary leadership method, has made brilliant contributions to the developing revolutionary theory of the working class and the attainment of the socialist, communist cause.

The leadership method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the chuche leadership method based on the immortal chuche ideology.

The origin of the chuche leadership method was the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method created amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle which has since been comprehensively carried forward and developed into the most revolutionary leadership method, and it is a powerful leadership method which the communists must strictly adhere to in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

The chuche leadership method, whether in terms of its ideotheoretical basis or in terms of the circumstances how it came about and how it came to be comprehensively established, is a unique mass leadership method which cannot be separated from the revered name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade KimIl-song.

Our party, by thoroughly embodying the chuche leadership method enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has been able to successfully carry out the difficult and complex revolutionary task in many stages and usher in the heyday of national prosperity and growth never before seen in this land.

Our party members and working people, who greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as a great political festival which will go down in the histories of our party and our fatherland, are filled to the brim with a fiery resolve to firmly insure the leadership of the party for revolution and construction, more thoroughly embodying the chuche leadership method created by the respected and beloved leader, and attain the chuche cause to the end, energetically stepping up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

(1)

It is an important matter of principled significance in the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class to correctly establish the leadership method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to correctly insure revolutionary leadership for the masses, it is imperative to ceaselessly improve and perfect the party work method and work system to suit the constantly developing realities and work environment." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 271)

The question of leadership method is a matter of singular significance in the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist and communist cause, is an incisive and complex struggle to basically change the world, an awesome struggle in which the broad masses participate.

Accordingly, if the party of the working class is to win victory in the struggle to liberate the oppressed masses of working people forever from exploitation and oppression and completely realize their independent stand and attitude, it must have a correct leadership method along with a correct guiding thought, guiding theory.

Even though it has a guiding thought and strategy and tactics illuminating the road ahead for revolution and construction, when it does not have a scientific, revolutionary leadership method to correctly organize and mobilize the masses of people in the struggle for the realization, the revolution will come to experience numerous trials and twists and ultimately, will become unable to escape failure.

The question of leadership method comes to the fore even more importantly as the party of the working class, seizing power, comes to manage a new society and lead socialist, communist construction.

Socialism, communism is built by the self-awakened fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of working people in the millions. The more revolution and construction deepen, the more increasingly difficult and complex tasks will come to arise and the higher the role of the masses of people who participate therein must be handed.

As the party of the working class, seizing power, comes to build a new society, there will arise an objective demand for solving the question of mass leadership

in a more mellow, able manner, and at the same time, the danger of infraction of the mess line grows among functionaries. As the party comes to power, it is possible that among certain functionaries who have not thoroughly armed themselves with a revolutionary world view and have not been tempered in the trials of the revolutionary struggle the bureaucratic and handy administrative work tendencies to disregard the masses and lord it over them will arise.

Therefore, the party of the working class, even after coming to power, presenting the leadership method throughout the period of socialist, communist construction as one of the basic questions in winning the victory of the revolution, has to go forward to precisely solve it.

Under conditions that, as the masses of people are into our era in which they have entered the stage as the masters of history, the scale of the revolutionary struggle has unprecedentedly broadened and the role of the masses of people participating in the struggle is being more enhanced, the question of mass leadership has come to arise as a very important matter.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by precisely reflecting the demands of the times and the aim of the masses of people and by founding and comprehensively perfrecting the chuche leadership theory, leadership method, has brilliantly solved the question of mass leadership.

Just because the question of creating a leadership theory and leadership method arises as an urgent demand of the times, it does not mean that it is a question that will be solved spontaneously nor is it a question that anyone can solve. The theory and method can be created only by a peerless leader of the working class who, putting forward a great revolutionary thought illuminating the road ahead for the revolution, has gained rich experience in leading the revolutionary struggle to victory.

The chuche leadership theory and leadership method are the brilliant fruits of the energetic and profound ideotheoretical activity and awesome revolutionary practice of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader of our party and our people.

The mass leadership theory and method of the party of the working class can emerge only based on a great revolutionary thought.

The leadership of the party of the working class for revolution and construction is political leadership for the masses of people. Therefore, the revolutionary leadership of the party of the working class essentially lies in enhancing the position and role of the masses of working people, the masters of revolution and construction, and leading them in independently, creatively carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction task. This being so, it constitutes a basic requirement in establishing the mass leadership theory and method to establish a correct understanding toward the masses of working people and hold a correct stand toward the position and role of the masses of people in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founding the immortal chuche ideology, has provided the ideotheoretical and methodological bases of the revolutionary leadership method of the working class.

The immortal chuche ideology is a new, unique revolutionary thought based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything.

By the chuche ideology not only a man-centered revolutionary world view and revolutionary theory have been enunciated but the basic cornerstone of a genuine mass leadership method which, enhancing the position and role of the masses of working people, leads revolution and construction, has come to be provided.

The chuche leadership method--this is a new, unique mass leadership method embodying the immortal chuche ideology.

Holding the immortal chuche ideology as its quintessence and based thereon, monolithically systematizing the theoretical and practical matters arising in the establishment of the mass leadreship method is precisely where one of the characteristics of the chuche leadership method is, where the source of its inexhaustible strength is.

A scientific, revolutionary leadership method firmly guaranteeing the victory of the revolutionary struggle can be created only by a peerless leader who has done awesome revolutionary practice and has gained profound, rich struggle experience.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has scored such great revolutionary achievem nts that no one has ever before been able to score, and has gained most rich, many-sided struggle experience.

The brilliant experience gained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is precious, profound experience in leading along the one road of victory the revolutionary struggle in all stages such as the colonial national liberation struggle and anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and infinitely many-sided, rich experience encompassing all areas of the revolutionary struggle and construction task such as the violent struggle and nonviolent struggle, legal struggle and illegal struggle, and the political, economic, cultural, military tasks and the activities of the party and the state.

The brilliant journey in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has gained the rich and profound experience of mass leadership in leading the revolutionary struggle and construction task over a long period has been a process in which a new, unique mass leadership method, the chuche leadership method, has been created.

Thus the chuche leadership method is a mass leadership method which has comprehensively synthesized the rich experiences gained in the revolutionary struggle in all stages, in all forms, in all areas. It is here where an important part of the ground that the chuche leadership method is a consummate communist mass leadership is.

The infinite devotion to the revolutionry cause of the working class, warm love for the people, noble communist character, and lofty people-minded features of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute the mental and moral source of the chuche leadership method.

A mass leadership method which awakens the broad masses of working people such as the working class and inspires them to the sacred struggle for independent stand and attitude can be created and perfected only by a great leader of the people who possesses noble character to resolutely protect the interests of the party and the working class and the people, infinitely preserve and love the masses of people, and give his all for their sake.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is genius of the revolution, affectionate father of the people who over the years from the time he early on set out on the road of revolution to the present has been and is still giving his all solely for the sake of the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the Korean revolution, for the sake of the interests of the working class and the happiness of our people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, always firmly believing in the masses of people and being with them throughout the journey of the revolutionary struggle, has bestowed on them the infinitely affectionate, warm benevolence of sharing joys and sorrows alike with them.

Such noble people-minded features of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are brilliantly embodied in the chuche mass leadership method created by the respected and beloved leader.

Because of his infinite love for the fatherland and the people and noble people-minded features, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been able to create the revolutionary mass leadership method of energetically pushing ahead with revolution and construction, firmly believing in the masses of people and setting their strength and wisdom in motion.

Truly, the chuche leadership method is a comprehensive embodiment and brilliant cyrstallization of the noble communist character of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The chuche mass leadership theory and leadership method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitute a great service that has compiled an immortal achievement in the developing revolutionary thought of the working class and in the attainment of its revolutionary cause.

With the chiche leadership theory and leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionary theory of the working class has been further developed and enriched into a new heritage and has come to be perfected into a scientific theory complete with a monolithic system and a rich content.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on the immortal chuche ideology presenting the matter of leadership method as one of the basic questions in winning the victory of the revolution, has enunciated for the first time and comprehensively perfected all matters arising in mass leadership such as the intrinsic nature and basic demands of the revolutionary leadership of the party of the working class, leadership principle and leadership system, work method and work style.

With the chuche leadership method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the revolutionary thought of the working class has come

to be developed and enriched into a great revolutionary thought monolithically systematized complete with a guiding method along with a guiding thought and guiding theory.

With the chuche leadership method enunciated, the party of the working class and the communists have come to have a powerful weapon which makes it possible to energetically step up the sacred task to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. Thus, the party of the working class has become able to enhance its own militant functions and leadership role, and solidly unite, energetically organize and mobilize the broad masses in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

Truly, the chuche leadership method constitutes a powerful weapon which makes it possible to firmly turn the revolutionary struggle around as a task of the masses themselves, tightly bonding together guidance and the masses, and lead revolution and construction to a ceaseless upsurge, positively promoting the inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the masses of people.

(2)

The revolutionary leadership method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a consummate communist leadership method conprehensively embodying the demands of the great chuche ideology.

The leadership method is a powerful means to embody the guiding thought, guiding theory of the revolution. The intrinsic nature and characteristic of the leadership method are determined by the kind of thought and the kind of world view on which the method stands. Unless based on a revolutionary guiding thought, a scientific world view, a correct leadership method cannot be established, nor can it become a genuine weapon of mass leadership.

The leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the chuche leadership method embodying the basic principle and demands of the chuche ideology in mass guidance. Put another way, it is a leadership method which leads the masses of working people in thoroughly defending their position as the masters and fully performing their role as the amsters, with a heightened awareness of being the masters of the revolution.

The masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people, and the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people. Revolution is a task for the sake of the masses of people, a task of the masses of people themselves. Revolution can win victory only if its masters, the masses of people themselves, voluntarily step forward and launch a positive struggle.

In order to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction task, its masters, the masses of people, must highly display in all tasks their independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness.

The masses of people, only if they highly display their independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude in revolution and construction with an awareness that they are the masters of the revolution, can acquit themselves fully

of their responsibility and role as the masters in command of their own destinies. In revolution and construction, the position of the masses of people as the masters is insured by their independent stand and attitude, and their role as the masters is insured by their creative stand and attitude. Therefore, the revolutionary leadership for the masses of people must necessarily become one which leads them in participating in revolution and construction in a manner befitting the masters on their independent stand and creative stand.

Because it comprehensively embodies the basic principle and demands of the chuche ideology, the chuche leadership method makes the masses of people think out all questions with their own heads and solve them with their own strength, and enables them to independently, creatively carry out revolution and construction with heightened revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness. Therefore, the chuche leadership method constitutes a genuine mass leadership method which, instead of lording it over the masses or using the method of dictation and commandism, leads the masses of people in acquitting themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the masters in revolution and construction.

Standing on the immortal chuche ideology and brilliantly embodying its demands is precisely where the genuine superiority of the chuche leadership method is.

The chuche leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a consummate communist mass leadership method.

What makes the chuche leadership method a consummate communist mass leadership method lies above all in that it is a revolutionary leadership method flowing from the inherent nature of the communists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It may be said that it is the work method flowing from the inherent nature of the communists to fight revolution, mobilizing the masses." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 3, p 40)

The communists are revolutionaries charged with the lofty mission to liberate the masses of working people from all manner of exploitation and oppression and completely realize their independent stand and attitude. The lofty historic task to build the communist society where a truly independent, creative life will have been completely insured for the masses of people cannot be successfully realized by the strength of a few people alone.

The communsits, only by relying on the broad masses and organizing and mobilizing the masses, can successfully carry out the difficult and enormous tasks to remake nature and change society, and acquit themselves fully of their glorious mission to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. Therefore, it constitutes the inherent demand of the communists to carry out revolution and construction, relying on the masses of people and setting the masses of people in motion.

To go in among the masses and share life and death, joys and sorrows alike with them is the mode of action native to the communists who have emerged from among the people, and struggle for the sake of the masses of people. For the communists,

there could be no revolutionary task, no revolutionary activity apart from the masses of people. The communists, only if they go in among the people and share joys and sorrows alike with them, can precisely learn their aim and demand and go forward to correctly solve all questions to suit the interests of the masses of people.

The chuche leadership method, because it puts forward the revolutionary mass line based on the chuche ideology as the basic principle of mass guidance, constitutes the most revolutionary leadership method which, always putting the interests of the masses of people in the first and foremost place, goes forward to handle everything, and going in deep among the masses of people all the time, goes forward to solve, relying on their strength and wisdom, all questions that arise. It is precisely here where an important part of the ground that the chuche leadership method becomes a genuine communist mass leadership method consistent with the inherent nature and mode of aciton of the communists is.

Next, what makes the chuche leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a consummate communist mass leadership method lies in that it is a scientific, creative leadership method altogether consistent with the demands of the law of socialist, communist construction.

The chuche leadership method thoroughly embodies the demands of the law of socialist, communist construciton for indoctrinating and remolding the masses of people into genuine communist social beings.

If communism, the supreme ideal of mankind, is to be built, it is imperative to occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of communism, remaking society the communist way in all its economic and cultural, ideological and moral aspects. In occupying the two fortresses of communist construction, it is important above all to occupy the ideological fortress. This is so because only if people, the masters of revolution and construction, are indoctrinated and remolded the communist way, will it be possible to solve the basic question in communist construction and successfully occupy the material fortress as well. It is an indispensable requirement in socialist, communist construction to indoctrinate and remold the masses of working people and bring them up as energetic beings.

The chuche leadership method is an energetic mass leadership method which, intensifying ideological indoctrination, gives firm priority to political work, work with people, in all tasks, and with the method of the superiors indoctrinating the subordinates, of people who know teaching by heuristic means people who do not know, thus one teaching ten who in turn teach a hundred who in turn teach a thousand who in turn teach ten thousand and so on, goes forward to admirably bring up all people as communist social beings.

The chuche leadership method is also a creative mass leadership method which goes forward to most precisely solve all questions arising from among the awesome practical struggle for socialist, communist construction.

The revolutionary struggle of the working class, the struggle for socialism and communism, is not only a fierce class struggle against internal and external enemies but also a creative task going forward to remake nature, society, and social beings the communist way. This unfamilar task, if one clings to extant

theories or outdated methods, cannot be successfully moved forward and must be resolved solely with vibrant, fresh creativeness.

The task of socialist, communist construction, both in terms of the fervor and scope of the masses of people participating in its realization and in terms of the breadth and depth of revolutionary change, is the most incisive and awesome historic task in human history. Such difficult and complex task cannot be properly carried out either by subjective desires or by a handicraft method. Accordingly, the socialist, communist cause calls for scientifically, revolutionarily organizing and leading all tasks to suit the objective realities and the specific conditions.

The chuche leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, because it thoroughly embodies the immortal chuche ideology and the revolutionary mass line, makes it possible to go forward to most scientifically, revolutionarily solve all questions arising in revolution and construction, to suit the demands of the developing revolution and the aim of the masses of people.

The chuche leadership method, bringing guidance closer to the realities and based on a precise analysis and correct judgment of the objective conditions, makes one seek the method of solving questions. This also makes one always go in deep among the masses of people and, relying on their inexhaustible creative wisdom and rich practical experience, go forward to solve all questions. Thus the chuche leadership method is becoming a powerful weapon which makes it possible to totally overcome all kinds of conventional work methods such as subjectivism, bureaucratism, and formalism, and creatively, enthusiastically conduct work.

Thus, the chuche leadership method, because it brings up people as communist revolutionaries and admirably insures scientific nature and creative character in mass guidance, is a genuine communist mass leadership method which makes it possible to successfully attain the socialist, communist cause.

What makes the chuche leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a consummate communist leadership method also lies in that it is an encyclopedic leadership method comprehensively synthesizing the theoretical and practical questions arising in mass leadership in all stages, in all areas of revolution and construction.

The might of the mass leadership method is manifested not only in its revolutionary character and ideological height but also in the richness and many-sidedness of its content. This is so because only a rich, many-sided mass leadership method which has been applied throughout the course of the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and tested in practice can become a genuine leadership method firmly guaranteeing the victory of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The chuche leadership method comprehensively enunciates the basic principle and concrete method of correctly organizing and mobilizing the masses of people in the revolutionary struggle of the working class in all stages and in different historical environments.

The chuche leadership method not only sets forth the leadership principle which must be firmly maintained throughout the course from the struggle to win political

power to socialist, communist construction but enunciates even the concrete methodology arising in mass leadership. Thus in it are synthesized all the principles and methods arising in mass guidance such as the method for functionaries to blueprint work, formulate operational plan and sum it up, the method to teach people by heuristic means with priority to political work, and the method to combine general guidance and individual guidance and ceaselessly deepen and develop the mass movement.

In the chuche leadership method are also comprehensively contained the revolutionary work method and people-minded work style of the communists which are permeated with high party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness.

Thus, comprehensively enunciating the complex revolutionary struggle in many stages to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, the struggle in different forms aginst all kinds of class enemies, and the general principle and the concrete work method and work style which must be firmly maintained in leading to victory the creative struggle to build a new society is where part of the ground that the chuche leadership method becomes a consummate communist mass leadership method is.

With the great chuche leadership method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the communists have come to have a powerful weapon which enables them to go forward to successfully solve whatever difficult and complex questions in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, to suit the intrinsic demands of their activities.

(3)

The journey of glory our revolution has walked under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has a been a prideful travel in which the chuche leadership method has been brilliantly embodied and great victory scored.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, already in the early days he embarked on the road of revolution with his keen insights into the importance of revolutionary leadership for the masses of people, set a brilliant example of the mass leadership method of leading the revolutionary struggle to victory, organizing and mobilizing them, and established its priceless tradition.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The revolutionary work method to thoroughly serve for the sake of the masses, rely on the masses, and mobilize the creativity of the masses is the tradition of our party which has been inherited and carried forward from the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 270)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on a comprehensive analysis of the experiences of our country's earlier nationalist movement and communist movement which had been going through nothing but bitter failures, twists and turns, has enunciated the **invaluable** truth of revolution that the masters of the revolution are the masses of people and in consequence, once their revolutionary preparedness

level is raised and they are energetically organized and mobilized, there is nothing in this world that cannot be done. Starting from precisely such stand, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has created the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla work method, a new revolutionary mass leadership method to conduct the revolutionary struggle, uniting the broad masses.

The Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method is our party's traditional work method and as such, constitutes the prototype of the great-leader-style work method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set a brilliant example of a new revolutionary work method throughout the course of organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and sagaciously led the way in generalizing and thoroughly embodying it among all commanding officers and members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas. Thus a revolutionary work system came to be thoroughly established within the anti-Japanese revolutionary ranks to always go down to the base level and help and teach it by heuristic means, and a revolutionary work method came to be thoroughly established to give firm priority to political work in all tasks, conduct work with a touch of freshness without standing on formality or ceremony, daringly plan all tasks and boldly push them, and lead the masses by personal example. With the revolutionary work system and work method established within the revolutionary ranks, the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the anti-Japanese armed struggle came to be firmly insured and it became possible to energetically launch the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, thoroughly uniting the broad masses.

The victorious journey of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a prideful travel in which the chuche mass leadership method struck viable roots and its invaluable tradition was created and perfected into a genuine communist leadership method.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodying the revolutionary mass leadership method established amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, to suit the new environment after liberation, led the struggle of our people to build a new society to brilliant victory.

Our party, seizing political power immediately upon its founding, came to lead revolution and construction, and at the time no small number of our functionaries had not had much experience in the revolutionary struggle and in the method of mass operations. Under such conditions, it arose as a particularly important question in moving our revolution forward and stepping up the building of a new society to establish a correct work method and work style among the functionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the early days of building a new society energetically organized and led the struggle to establish a revolutionary work method and people-minded work style among the functionaries. The struggle to establish the revolutionary work method and people-minded work style was conducted in close combination with the struggle against all kinds of phenomena such as throwing the weight of the party around and playing at bureaucratism. The struggle against bureaucratism was a process of an incisive ideological struggle to thoroughly eliminate the relics of the old society still remaining in the work and life of the functionaries and bring about a basic turnaround in their work attitude and their mode of activity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by initiating an all-out nation-founding thought mobilization movement already immediately after liberation and leading the ideological struggle to uproot the dregs of all kinds of outdated ideas left behind by the Japanese imperialists, saw to it that a revolutionary way of life be established, on the one hand, and showed a new revolutionary work method and its practical example in the course of leading the awesome struggle to build a new fatherland.

Because of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even in such complex environment after liberation came to be thoroughly established within our party the traditional revolutionary work system and work method created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. As a result, a new turnaround came to occur in the mode of thinking, work attitude, work habit of the functionaries, and all party members and working people came to dynamically launch into the majestic struggle to build a democratic independent sovereign state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even during the fierce Fatherland Liberation War and in the postwar period, energetically organized and led the struggle to ceaselessly improve the work method among the functionaries of the party, the state, and economic organs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by leading the way even during the difficult period of the Fatherland Liberation War in energetically launching the struggle against the bureaucratic work method and work style among the functionaries, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the party and the masses of people, and positively inspired the masses of people to victory of the war.

After the war the venom of bureaucratism and formalism became no longer bearable.

Unless all manner of outdated work method and work style such as bureaucratism and formalism was overcome, it was impossible to successfully carry out the vast task facing the party and the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, convening the historic April 1955 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, took resolute measures to improve the work method and work style of the functionaries to suit the new duty of the party and thoroughly overcome bureaucratism, in particular.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, personally going down to the field and ascertaining the state of affairs, set the great example of mass guidance concretely helping the functioanries at the base level, and straightened out one by one the work method and work style of the functionaries. With the struggle energetically launched to overcome the outdated work method and style and with the traditional work method of our party, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, brilliantly embodied to suit the realistic demands of the developing revolution, the ties between the party and the masses were strengthened and fresh innovations came to occur in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

Our party's traditional work method came to be established even more comprehensively in the new environment wherein the socialisc revolution won victory and the socialist system was established.

The new environment wherein basic change came to occur in socioeconomic relations, in people's ideomental life with the socialist remaking of of production relations completed in our country, called for improving the work method of the functionaries of the party, the state, and economic organs.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his keen insights into the objective demands of our developing revolution, gave his historic on-the-spot guidance to Ch'ongsan-ri and Kangso County in February 1960, and in the process, created the great Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method.

The great Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, is the chuche revolutionary work method thoroughly embodying the revolutionary mass line based on the immortal chuche ideology, and a consummate communist mass leadership method into which the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method has been deepened and developed to suit the new realities of socialist construction.

In the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, our party's traditional work method and work style with primary emphasis on work with people are comprehensively embodied, and all questions arising in mass leadership during socialist, communist construction are monolithically synthesized.

Indeed, the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, is a matchless mass guidance thought, a mass guidance method which can be created only by a great people-minded leader who goes forward to give his all for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the people, establishing the viewpoint toward the masses of people on the loftiest plane and always sharing life and death with them.

That the respected and beloved leader leader Comrade Kim Il-song, creating the great Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, has provided the genuine mass leadership method of the party of the working class constitutes an immortal contribution he has compiled before the times and the revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodying the chuche mass leadership theory in the long course of leading revolution and construction to victory, has set the shining example of a great leadership art.

The leadership art of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most scientific leadership art which formulates the party line and policy to suit the interests of our party and revolution thoroughly on a firm chuche stand, goes in among the masses and timely acquaints them with the plan and intent of the party, organizes and mobilizes the broad masses and leads them in carrying through the party line and policy, launching an all-out mass movement. It also is a revolutionary leadership art which launches annihilation battle, correctly seeking out the central link and focusing strength on it, and leads the masses, creating a model at a unit and generalizing it so as to make fresh miracles and innovations happen in all areas. To tightly bond together general guidance and individual guidance, daringly launch all tasks and boldly, aggressively push ahead with them all constitutes a brilliant embodiment of the scientific, revolutionary leadership art created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The on-the-spot guidance method of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song synthesizes the chuche leadership method and leadership art.

The on-the-spot guidance method of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most scientific, revolutionary mass leadership method which, always going in deep among the masses of people and inspiring the inexhaustible strength of the masses, their revolutionary fervor and initiative, leads the whole party and the entire people to a ceaseless miracle and innovation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, throughout the period from that historic day of his triumphal return after fatherland restoration to the present, has given on-the-spot guidance to all districts of the whole country, all branches and all units of revolution and construction, writing new pages of history with miracle and creation everywhere he has set foot, and has always energetically led our people to struggle and victory.

Truly, the on-the-spot guidance method of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a brilliant model of revolutionary work method and matchless leadership art and the source of inexhaustible strength leading revolution and construction to ceaseless upsurge and great victory.

The chuche leadership method, the communist mass leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being comprehensively carried forward and developed by our party today.

Our party, monolithically systematizing the revolutionary work method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has brilliantly formalized it as the great-leader-style work method, and is energetically leading the way in thoroughly embodying it in all areas of party work and party activity.

Our party, with a view to thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method partywide, is sagaciously leading the functionaries so that they may go down to the base level all the time strapping on knapsacks, keep themselves in tune with it, substantially launch political work, work with people, and boldly blueprint all tasks and plan their operations, and aggressively push ahead with them.

The guidelines for all functionaries to set personal example in the forefront of the masses, the guidelines for them to go down to the base level, sow seeds with their hands and harvest them with their own hands, the guidelines for them to correctly establish methodology and launch work, the guidelines for straightening out the work method and work style of the functionaries by the method of ideological batttle, too, are all revolutionary guidelines set forth by our party in order to thoroughly embody the great-leader-style work method to suit the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

By the guidelines and sagacious leadership of our party for thoroughly embodying the great-leader-style work method the chuche leadership theory and leadership method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are being more brilliantly carried forward and developed, and a new turnaround has come to occur in party work and party activity, in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

The work system with primary emphasis on work with people has been established partywide in an orderly manner, and all functionaries are working and living in the revolutionary spirit of helping and leading the masses, going in among the

masses in loyal response to the slogan of the party "production, study, and life--all in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" as did the commanding personnel of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas. Thus among the functionaries the outdated framework of subjectivism, bureaucratism, formalism, and the conventional work methods have been smashed and party work has come to be conducted spiritedly, vibrantly.

As, with the great-leader-style work method brilliantly embodied, the face of the party has been renewed and the ethos of party work has also been basically renewed, the process of socialist remaking of society has been extraordinarily expedited and people's mental and moral features and work habit have changed out of recognition.

Today all of our party members and working people, entrusting all their destinies altogether to the party, are inifinitely trusting and following the party, and are struggling, giving their all, in order to unconditionally protect and carry through the party line and policy.

Thus, the new turnaround that has occurred in our party work constitutes an energetic demonstration of the correctness and invincible vitality of the chuche leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the invaluable fruit of our party's tested leadership to comprehensively establish the great-leader-style work method.

It is an important guarantee for ceaselessly moving our revolution forward and firmly insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction to more thoroughly embody the chuche leadership method which has been provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which is being comprehensively carried forward and developed by our party.

The struggle to thoroughly establish the chuche leadership method is a sacred struggle to comprehensively carry forward and develop the revolutionary mass leadership method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorify it for ten thousand generations to come, and enhance the leadership authority of our party.

Only by deeply mastering and brilliantly embodying the chuche leadership method is it possible to thoroughly protect and defend the immortal achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and further enhance the militant functions and leadership role of our party, ceaselessly improving the party work method to suit the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our functionaries, deeply studying and mastering the chuche leadership theory which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has developed and enriched throughout the period of leading revolution and construction, must assimilate it into their flesh and bone, and faithfully learning no more, no less from the great-leader-style work method, must go forward to thoroughly embody it in work and life.

Energetically launching ideological battle among the functionaries, we must thoroughly uproot all kinds of conventional work methods running counter to the

chuche leadership method and must make the entire party and whole society filled to overflowing with a fresh, vibrant revolutionary work ethos.

To penetrate the realities all the time and kindly teach and substantially help base-level people is an important work attitude and life ethos our functionaries must attain.

The functionaries, deeply going into the formidable realities and keeping themselves in tune with the masses of people, must discuss with them the methods to carry out revolutionary tasks and timely solve pending questions, and must energetically lead the masses by personal example.

At the same time, they must approach the masses tolerantly with a motherly feeling and warmly look after them, and must always simply, frugally live and work as do the people.

When this comes to pass, the leadership authority of our party will be further enhanced and so will be the trust of the masses of people in the party, and the politicoideological unity of the masses of people centered around the party and the leader will be consolidated into an ever more invincible one.

All of our functionaries and party members, by going forward to thoroughly embody the great chuche leadership method, the communist mass leadership method, shall firmly insure the leadership of the party for revolution and construction, solidly unite the broad masses around the party and go forward to more energetically step up the sacred struggle for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

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THE GLORIOUS CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION IS AN ETERNAL HERITAGE FOR THE ULTIMATE VICTORY OF OUR REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4 Apr 82 pp 47-57

[Article by Yim Ch'un-ch'u]

[Text] Today in a historic environment wherein an all-out march is dynamically under way for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology our people greet the 70th birthday of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a most meaningful manner as a national event of greatest happiness. On this day, with a heart of infinite loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been and is still dedicating his whole life to our today's happiness and brilliant future, our people look back with deep emotions on the immortal revolutionary achievements scored by the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, early on organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, established the glorious revolutionary tradition which is the roots of our party and revolution, and in the course of brilliantly embodying it in all areas of revolution and construction after liberation, has further developed and enriched it.

It is because of the presence of the glorious revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that our party and people even in a difficult and complex environment have been able to stoutly fight on along the one road of chuche, always win victory and move forward.

It is a lofty duty of all of our party members and working people to protect and defend, brilliantly carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition of our party, and it is precisely here where a firm guarantee for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause is.

All of our party members and working people are firmly reaffirming their fiery resolve to go forward, by protecting and defending, brilliantly carrying forward and developing the glorious revolutionary tradition as resolutely in the future as in the past, to attain generation after generation to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the Paektu forests.

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The great leader Comrade KimIl-song established the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We compiled invaluable struggle experience and revolutionary achievements in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and achieved the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 168)

The revolutionary tradition of the working class is achieved at the historic time when the revolutionary cause is charted by its peerless leader.

The leader of the working class, in the course of charting the revolutionary cause to suit the aim and interest of the masses of working people and leading it to victory, creates an invaluable revolutionary heritage for the ultimate victory of the revolution. It is by the leader of the working class that the revolutionary theory and revolutionary practice get bonded together organically, and all the heritages created in the course of the victorious development of the revolution constitute precisely the revolutionary tradition, and the process of carrying forward and developing it becomes precisely a process of carrying forward and developing it becomes precisely a process of carrying forward and attaining the leader's cause.

In our country, the national liberation movement and the initial communist movement, although they had started early, were unable to have a genuine guiding thought for the revolution for want of a peerless leader, a sagacious leader, and because of that, had been unable to achieve any ideotheoretical heritage which our party and people could have inherited and carried forward.

At the time, the self-styled "leaders" of our country's national liberation movement--the early communist movement activists and nationalists--divorced from the masses, wasted time indulging in empty theories, empty talks, and each of them clinging to factionalism to realize his ugly political ambition, ultimately tore the revolutionary ranks asunder. Had such state of affairs been allowed to continue, the youth and students and the masses could have been contaminated with the wrong thought, and our country's communist movement and national liberation struggle could have been thrown into even more serious chaos.

How to lead the Korean revolution along what road arose as an urgent question of the times and revolution which could no longer be put off.

Precisely at such a historic juncture when our revolution was going through great pains for want of a peerless leader, the respected and beloved leader Comrade KimIl-song, the patriot of patriots, the national hero, personifying the demands of the times and the earnest desires of the people, took the helm of the revolution.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taking the helm of the revolution, the Korean revolution which had been thrashing in search of its way amid the

sorrows of a ruined country, came to embark on the road of genuinely independent development, and the chuche cause came to make its historic beginning in our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on a comprehensive summation and analysis of the incisive lessons of the preceding nationalist movement and the early communist movement, went forward to chart a road of self-dependence, a road altogether different from that of the nationalist movement activists or the early communist movement activists.

By the energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came to be organized the ranks of fresh communists of the younger generation constituting the nuclear force of our revolution in the early days of the revolutionary movement, and as the revolutionary movement came to strike deep roots among the broad masses of people, the Korean revolution came to energetically develop on the principle of independent stand and attitude.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and launched by the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade KimIl-song was a great event that developed the Korean people's national liberation struggle and the communist movement onto a new higher stage.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a sacred struggle to throw out the foreign aggressors from the colonial semifeudal society, achieve the sovereign rights of the nation and the independence of the country, oppose exploitation and oppression, and realize the class liberation of the oppressed working masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of the long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle founded the immortal chuche ideology, the guiding thought of our revolution, and firmly established the chuche ideology system within the Korean communist movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, indoctrinating and nurturing many a communist core element amid the practical struggle of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, achieved the unity and solidarity of ideological will of the revolutionary ranks, and scoring immortal revolutionary achievements and gaining invaluable struggle experiences, created a precious model of the revolutionary work method and people-minded work style.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the course of leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory with his immortal chuche ideology and matchless strategy and tactics, firm revolutionary principled character and indomitable fighting spirit, extraordinary revolutionary launching power and keen insights, noble communist character and uncommon leadership power, achieved the glorious revolutionary tradition, the historical roots of our party and revolution.

The chuche ideology system and communist revolutionary spirit, priceless revolutionary achievements and rich struggle experiences, revolutionary work method and people-minded work style achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, constitute the basic contents of the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party.

Our party's revolutionary tradition is a chuche revolutionary tradition. This is so because in all the contents of our party's revolutionary tradition the immortal

chuche ideology comprehensively runs through and the thought, theory, and method of chuche are synthesized.

The chuche revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the historical roots of our party and revolution, an invaluable heritage of the revolution which must be defended, carried forward, and developed from generation to generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The brilliant revolutionary tradition established, and struggle experiences gained, in the anti-Japanese armed struggle represent infinitely precious heritages which our party and people must comprehensively carry forward and develop for the sake of victory of the Korean revolution." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 285)

What makes our party's revolutionary tradition an eternal heritage for the attainment of the chuche cause lies above all in that it constitutes the basic source which makes our revolution move forward only along the road the immortal chuche ideology teaches.

If the revolutionary cause charted by the leader is to be carried forward and attained generation after generaiton to the end, there has to be a constant factor which pushes the revolution so that it may ceaselessly move forward and develop, and moreover, there has to be the bloodline of the revolution which connects the preceding generation and succeeding generation. If there is no constant factor continuously pushing the revolution, the revolution will come to go through twists and turns; if there is no bloodline connecting the generations, the revolution will come to stall in its track.

The revolutionary tradition of the party of the working class, precisely because it is the sound historical roots which push the revolution so that it may ceaselessly move forward and because it is the bloodline which forever connects the generations of the revolution as one, constitutes the basic source that makes the revolutionary cause, which the leader has charted, firmly continued and attained.

Our party's revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the source of inexhaustible strength which ceaselessly infuses vim and vigor into our revolution so that it may move forward along the road of chuche unwavering for the ages.

Our party's revolutionary tradition is a revolutionary tradition achieved with the immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the guiding thought, a revolutionary tradition achieved in the course of embodying the chuche ideology.

In our party's revolutionary tradition are comprehensively embodied the chuche ideology, and the theory, strategy and tactics, leadership method enunciated for revolution and construction based on the chuche ideology. Such ideotheoretical heritages embodied in the revolutionary tradition constitute an energetic driving force firmly guaranteeing the ultimate victory of our revolution and the lifeblood of the revolution connecting the entire course of the chuche cause as one.

Our party's revolutilnary tradition achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, because it is a glorious tradition comprehensively embodying the immortal chuche ideology, the great guiding thought of our era's revolution, forever possesses an invincible life force even as the phase and generation of the revolution change.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was a historic struggle in which chuche was established for the Korean revolution for the first time, and a great revolutionary war which was carried out based on the principle of independent stand and attitude with the chuche ideology held as a firm guiding principle. The banner of chuche held aloft by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song during such a difficult period when flunkeyism and dogmatism prevailed, was truly a bright beason which saved the fate of the Korean revolution.

If the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had not illuminated the road ahead for the Korean revolution, our people would not have been able to dynamically move forward along the road of self-dependence and our nation would not have been revived forever.

Our party's revolutionary tradition which is permneated with the immortal chuche ideology is the bloodline of the revolution which thoroughly connects the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, today, and the bright future of communism with the lifeline of chuche, and constitutes the source of invincible strength possessing eternal vitality even as the generation of revolution changes.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition being the source of invincible strength of our party and our revolution and being the bloodline connecting the generations is precisely where the important ground that it is an eternal heritage for the ultimate victory of our revolution is.

What makes our party's revolutionary tradition which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has established an eternal heritage for the ultimate victory of our revolution also lies in that it has synthesized the invaluable contents which must always be held as a prototype and model throughout the course of the struggle to attain the chuche cause.

The revolutionary cause of the working class gets attained through the sequential processes of carrying out the revolutionary task in many stages. If the struggle tasks in all stages and in all areas of the revolution are to be carried out, there have to be a prototype and model. Only if there are the prototype and model of the revolutionary struggle and construction task, can the revolution confidently move forward without any tilting and win brilliant victory. Precisely such prototypes and models are intensively contained in the revolutionary tradition achieved by the leader of the working class.

Our party's revolutionary tradition is filled to the brim with invaluable prototypes and models for the attainment of the chuche cause.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in which our party's revolutionary tradition was established, was not a simple armed struggle which stopped at opposing the Japanese imperialists but a great revolutionary struggle which went forward to simultaneously solve all the questions arising in charting the road ahead for the times and the revolution and the destiny of the nation.

the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle created extraordinarily rich and many-sided precious heritages such as the experiences which must be held as the guiding principle of converting the revolutionary ranks to the chuche ideology and turning people into chuche-oriented revolutionaries, the experiences and achievements in building the revolutionary party of a new type and in party work, the experiences and achievements in building administrative organs, mass organizations, and revolutionary armed forces, and the principled matters which must be observed in the revolutionary work method and people-minded work style.

Thus in our party's revolutionary tradition are comprehensively synthesized the experiences gained and achievements scored in solving difficult and complex questions arising in all areas of remaking nature, society, and people, ranging from political, economic, military questions to culture and arts.

All the invaluable achievements and struggle experiences, revolutionary work method and people-minded work style contained in our party's revolutionary tradition constitute a genuine prototype, an admirable model in the struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, and an eternal heritage which our party and people must necessarily carry forward and develop.

Today, all the achievements scored by our party and our people have been created with the glorious revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as the prototype, as the model. The bright future of communism in our country, too, can be successfully built precisely through the process of carrying forward, developing and enriching the lofty thought, rich experiences, and invaluable achievements embodied in the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

What makes our party's revolutionary tradition, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has established, an eternal heritage for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause also lies in that by making people hold invincible convictions and indomitable fighting spirit, whatever bottlenecks, barriers, and trials may confront them, it energetically encourages and inspires party members and working people to go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our working people, engraving in their hearts the great pride and sense of responsibility of carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the anti-Japanese partisans and inspired by their heroic struggle achievements every time they are confronted with barriers and bottlenecks, are displaying an extraordianry patriotic sacrificial spirit and initiative in socialist construction." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 291)

Not to mention the revolutionary struggle to liquidate the exploiting society and the exploiting system and build a new society, a new system, the process of building the communist society which will be liberating the working masses, who have already been liberated from exploitation and oppression, from all manner of constraint of outdated ideas and nature and which will be completely insuring an independent, creative life for them, is a process of a difficult and complex struggle which is accompanied by incalculable barriers.

The awesome revolutionary task to strike down internal and external class enemies, establish a new society, a new system, and basically change nature and society, absolutely cannot be conducted handily, free from any barrier. On the road of revolution there could be twists and turns and at times, heartrending sacrifices. Only when we go forward to fight with invincible convictions and indomitable fighting spirit, unafraid of whatever barriers and sacrifices, can we energetically move the revolution forward and win its ultimate victory.

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition is the inexhaustible ideomental motive power of our party members and working people displayed in revolution and construction, and an important factor in all victories and successes.

The indomitable fighting spirit and revolutionary ethos of the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who won in the fight against brigandish Japanese imperialism, overcoming formidable trials beyond human imagination in a difficult environment without the rear of the state, infinitely move and energetically inspire people to struggle.

The members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, whom the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had personally indoctrinated and nurtured, regarded it with firm revolutionary convictions as the hgihest glory, reward to dedicate their whole lives on the road of revolution laden with formidable multilayer trials and barriers, and were always filled to overflowing with revolutionary optimism and enthusiasm. Precisely because of this, the revolutionaries never bent or disgraced their revolutionary principle and integrity, however arduous the conditions, and indomitably fought on, always believing in victory.

Thus our party's revolutionary tradition constitutes an invaluable ideomental weapon infinitely moving party members and working people and energetically inspiring them to heroic struggle. Therefore, our party's glorious revolutionary tradition makes our people always display a high sacrificial spirit and mass heroism in revolution and construction, and constitutes invaluable food of revolution giving them faith in victory.

Our people, drawing great faith from the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition every time they are confronted with difficult barriers in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, have thought out their method of struggle, and have not only resolutely fought on, courageously breaking through whatever hardships and trials but are even more dynamically racing forward today toward the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

The glorious chuche revolutionary tradition is an eternal heritage of our revolution constituting the basic factor in victory throughout the historical course of the developing Korean revolution, the source of mighty strength for the attainment of the chuche cause.

(2)

Our party's glorious revolutionary tradition is being thoroughly protected and defended, brilliantly carried forward and developed under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and is displaying great vitality in all areas of revolution and construction.

If the revolutionary tradition is to become an eternal heritage ceaselessly infusing vim and vigor into the revolutionary cause of the working class, it is imperative to brilliantly carry forward the revolution tradition.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has not only established the chuche revolutionary tradition but has sagaciously led the way in brilliantly carrying forward and developing it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The revolutionary tradition of our party achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has been brilliantly embodied in all areas of revolution and construction after liberation and in the process, further developed and enriched." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 118)

Because of the presence of the chuche revolutionary tradition, the deep and viable roots of the revolution provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people, even in such difficult and complex environment after liberation, were able to establish in a timely manner the ever-victorious Korean Workers Party, general staff of the Korean revolution, and a powerful state of dictatorship of the proletariat and the transmission belts of the party, and strengthen and develop the revolutionary armed forces on sound foundations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of leading the arduous and complex Korean revolution brilliantly carried out the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and socialist revolution, performed the unprecedented miracle of realizing the task of socialist industrialization in a historically short span, and has victoriously charted the road to communism.

All the invaluable achievements which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has scored while leading to brilliant victory the Korean revolution filled with the change of the century and heroic events constitute the priceless resources of our revolution, and an immortal service that has brilliantly carried forward, developed, and enriched the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

The glorious revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being further consolidated, brilliantly carried forward and developed into an eternal heritage for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause by the sagacious leadership of our party.

To give prominence to the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition as our revolution's basis unwavering for the ages and brilliantly carry forward and develop it is the stern will of our party struggling to attain generation after generation to the end the chuche cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By tightly grasping it as an important task of party work to struggle to continue and develop the revolutionary tradition, we shall energetically step up revolution and construction and brilliantly continue and attain the chuche revolutionary cuse." (Ibid., p 119)

Our party which, holding infinitely dear all the invaluable heritages achieved day in, day out of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, goes forward to further glorify them, puts the task of carrying forward the revolutionary tradition up front as the most crucial task to preserve the lifeline of the revolution, as a perpetual task which must be tightly grasped throughout the period of attaining the chuche cause.

The glorious party of ours, by thoroughly protecting and defending the purity of the revolutionary tradition and carrying forward and developing the one tradition alone, the chuche revolutionary tradition, is making the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition more thoroughly consolidated into our revolution's cornerstone for the ages.

To defend the purity of the revolutionary tradition is the basic question in preserving the continuity of the lifeline of the revolution.

If, for what is claimed to be the purpose of developing and enriching the revolutionary tradition, all kinds of hodgepodge stuff are brought into it instead of defending its purity, the leader's thought and achievements will come to be muddied and in the end, it will become impossible to properly preserve the continuity of the lifelind of the revolution.

Only by thoroughly defending the purity of the revolutionary tradition is it possible, even as the revolution continues and its generation changes, to forever defend the original character of the revolutionary tradition and add luster to it, and go forward to attain the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, to the end. Practical experience in the revolutionary struggle shows that when the purity of the revolutionary tradition, the historical roots of the party and the revolution, is not defended and carried forward brilliantly, it becomes impossible to victoriously move revolution and construction forward.

The party of the working class must firmly carry forward the one tradition alone, the revolutionary tradition established by the leader who has first charted the road of revolution.

Our party, firmly maintaining the stand that there could be no tradition other than the chuche revolutionary tradition within the party, is seeing to it that not a scintilla of what has nothing to do with the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is allowed to get mixed with the revolutionary tradition.

It is one of the revolutionary measures taken by our party for defending the purity of the chuche revolutionary tradition to make all branches of revolution and construction find the correct part of the revolutionary tradition achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, thoroughly carry it ward, and develop it.

By the principled stand and sagacious leadership of our party the roots of the anti Japanese revolutionary tradition, with its purity firmly preserved without losing its inherent colors, are taking hold ever more viably in all branches as our revolution's cornerstone for the ages.

Our party, ceaselessly deepening indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, is also thoroughly preparing party members, working people, and the younger generation as reliable continuers of the revolutionary tradition, in firm charge of the chuche cause.

The objectives of carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition lie precisely in bringing up party members, working people, and the younger generation as genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and in making them highly display revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness and go forward to attain the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, to the end. Unless indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is strengthened among party members and working epople, it is unthinkable to brilliantly carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition.

Our party, defining indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition as an important part of the content of indoctrination in the unitary ideology, is sagaciously leading the way in conducting it broadly, deeply.

Our party, by firmly maintaining the principle of conducting indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among party members and working people with primary emphasis on thoroughly arming them with the brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade KimIl-song and nurturing their infinite loyalty to the leader, has caused a basic turnaround to be brought about in the task to step up the revolutionization of party members and working people and indoctrinate and remold them the communist way.

In particular, by going forward to ceaselessly deepen indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition to suit the demands of the realities wherein our revolution takes on a long-term nature and arduousness and change of generations of the revolution takes place, it [the party] is thoroughly preparing all party members, working people, and the younger generation as reliable continuers of the glorious chuche cause.

In order to conduct in diverse forms and by diverse methods the task to arm them with the revolutionary tradition, our party is directing keen attention to respectfully, thoroughly organizing powerful strongholds and means of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

Under the sagacious leadership of our party everywhere in our country have been respectfully organized historical revolutionary battlefields, historical revolutionary sites, and museums of revolutionary artifacts, and the whole country is literally becoming a school of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition. All of our party members and working people, who visit the Great Open-Air Museum in the whole of the Paektu Mountain area and the Wangjaesan revolutionary site, as they revere the sacred image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song holding aloft the torch of therland restoration on that anti-Japanese day, ever more firmly reaffirm their resolve to acquit themselves unswervingly of their loyalty to the great leader as did the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

That the whole society is filled to overflowing with the Paektu revolutionary spirit and in every heart of the people the chuche revolutionary tradition has come to be deeply engraved as a rock-hard creed is the brilliant fruit of the

energetic leadership of our party which has vigorously launched indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, and it is also here where one of the brilliant contribjtions made by our party to carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition is.

Our party is also energetically organizing and leading the struggle to brilliantly embody the chuche revolutionary tradition in all areas of revolution and construction.

Our party, putting the task of carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition up front as an important task of party work, is energetically pushing ahead with the task to arm the entire people with the revolutionary tradition and embody it in practical activity, tightly grasping both tasks in a unified way. Thus, the chuche revolutionary tradition, striking its roots even more deeply in the hearts of party members and working people, is ceaselessly encouraging and inspiring them to perform great miracles and innovations in revolution and construction.

The guidelines of our party for conducting all tasks in manner of the Anti-Japanese Geurrillas have tremendous significance in comprehensively embodying in the revolutionary struggle and construction task the invaluable achievements scored and experiences gained in the anti-Japanese days. In the slogan of the party "production, study, and life--all in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" is contained the lofty will to long lorify the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party and go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, making not just any one of the dimensions of the revolutionary tradition but all the ideomental heritages from the fighting spirit to the work habit and work method comprehensively embodied in work and life.

Because of the presence of the tested leadership of our party which makes the operational planning and launching of all tasks in revolution and construction always start from the revolutionary tradition and continue it, all the revolutionary achievements scored during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle are being brilliantly carried forward and developed in all areas of party work and party activity, revolution and construction.

The chuche revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is displaying ever greater vitality with each passing day under the sagacious leadership of our party.

Today the entire party and the whole society are filled to the brim with the chuche ideology, and all party members and working people are living and working by the lofty revolutionary spirit displayed by the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

The Paektu revolutionary spirit highly displayed amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was developed into the Chollima revolutionary spirit amid the great upswing of socialist construction and is more dynamically displaying itself as the speed battle revolutionary spirit amid the majestic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

With the Paektu revolutionary spirit, the Chollima revolutionary spirit, the speed battle revolutionary spirit dynamically vibrating partywide and societywide,

a basic turnaround has occurred in the work habit and way of life of party members and working people, and ceaseless leaps forward and innovations are happening in production and construction and monumental creations glorifying the Workers Party era are being erected in large numbers everywhere in the country.

That a basic turnaround is occurring in the ideomental life of all of our party members and working people and that astounding miracles and prideful achievements are happening in socialist construction bespeaks well that precisely the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, brilliantly embodied in our people's revolutionary struggle and construction task, is manifesting its tremendous vitality.

Again, with an orderly system for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition established partywide and societywide and with its powerful strongholds and means thoroughly provided, the task of preparing party members and working people as genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries is being more briskly launched.

The powerful strongholds for indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition respectfully organized everywhere in the country under the leadership of our party are becoming a sanctuary of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition for arming party members and working people with the glory-filled revolutionary history and invaluable revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and our broadcasts and publications, works of literature and arts are becoming an energe ic means of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition.

In the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary literary art tradition being brilliantly carried forward and developed by our party, our literature and arts have come to usher in their heyday and greatly serve in indoctrinating and remolding people.

In the area of literature and arts, the task is being brilliantly realized under the sagacious leadership of our party to re-create in diverse forms of literature and arts the immortal classical masterpieces created and performed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and monumental masterpieces broadly and deeply portraying the glory-filled history of the revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are being created in large numbers.

That today unsung heroes, the archetype of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries of our era, are emerging in large numbers and their ranks continue to grow bespeaks that the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, the purity intact, is pulsating in the hearts of party members and working people, and bears vivid testimony to the sagacity of the leadership of our party which has deepened and developed indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition to suit the demands of the developing realities.

As a result of the revolutionary tradition brilliantly carried forward and developed, great change has also been brought about in party work and party activity.

As the struggle to embody the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method came to be energetically launched under the sagacious leadership of our party, the unity of ideological will and revolutionary solidarity of the party ranks based on the chuche ideology have been further strengthened, and an orderly work system and

work method have come to be comprehensively established within the party. As a result of the revolutionary turnaround which has occurred in the party work system and party work method, the character of ours as a chuche party has become clearer, and the might and combat strength of our party have come to be extraordinarily strengthened.

Thus, by the sagacious leadership of our party the chuche revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, forever preserving its brilliance even as time passes and change of generations takes place, is becoming the source of inexhaustible strength always leading our revolution to victory and glory.

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A long time of more than half a century has passed since the beginning of the chuche cause was marked under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade KimIl-song.

The journey the Korean revolution has walked shines as a prideful history in which the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party was established amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and in the course of being embodied in the postliberation revolutionary struggle and construction task in many stages it has brought about ceaselessly miracles and innovations.

Today when our revolution is moving forward on a new higher stage, our party calls for brilliantly carrying forward and developing the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition, more solidly consolidating it into a cornerstone for the ages for the chuche cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations, by strengthening revolutionary tradition indoctrination among party members and working people, must strive to make them resolutely protect and defend the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party in a lofty revolutionary spirit with bounuless loyalty to the party." (Ibid., p 119)

The glorious chuche revolutionary tradition is a firm guarantee for all victories scored by our people in revolution and construction, and an eternal revolutionary heritage which our party and people must brilliantly carry forward and develop on the historic march route toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Tightly grasping the struggle to carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition as an important task of party work, we must energetically step up revolution and construction and go forward to brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

Most important in carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition is thoroughly arming all party members and working people with the glorious revolutionary tradition of our party.

To arm them with the revolutionary tradition is the first process in carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition. Only if party members and working people

are thoroughly armed with the revolutionary tradition, can they resolutely protect and defend the revolutionary tradition of our party, and live and fight on always in the Paektu revolutionary spirit.

The basics of arming oneself with the revolutionary tradition are studying comprehensively, systematically in depth the glory-filled history of revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who is the founder of the chuche revolutionary tradition.

Apart from the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the revolutionary tradition of our party is absolutely unthinkable.

All party members and working people, profoundly studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary family and the brilliant history of his revolutionary activities from the early days to the present, and engraving in their hearts the great national pride and revolutionary self-esteem of fighting revolution loyally attending the great leader, must resolutely protect and defend from generation to generation the revolutionary achievements scored by the leader.

Important in arming oneself with the revolutionary tradition is also learning from the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists who were infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The lofty mental world, infinite loyalty to the leader, of the young communists such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su early on at the dawn of the Korean revolution when the chuche cause was being charted constitutes a brilliant example showing our party members and working people with what stand and posture they should uphold the party and the leader.

The young communists loyally revered and upheld the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the unitary center for unity and solidarity, whatever the adversity, and went forward to fight, unhesitatingly offering even their lives, in order to resolutely protect and defend the leader's revolutionary thought and realize it.

If for carrying through the orders and directives given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to jump into fire and water to unconditionally carry them through to the end; if for the peace of the great leader, inifinite dedication and sacrificial spirit to unhesitatingly offer their youth and their lives--this is the lofty revolutionary spirit shown by the young communists.

The lofty mental and moral features of the young communists who resolutely protected and defended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the first days of our revolution when the chuche cause was being charted indeed constitute a shining paragon our party members and working people must emulate.

All party members and working people, by positively learning from and thoroughly embodying the indomitable revolutionary spirit of Korea's young communists, must resolutely protect and defend the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song politicoideologically and with their lives, wherever, whenever, and must thoroughly prepare themselves as genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries infinitely loyal to our party.

It has very important significance in carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition to properly organize the historical revolutionary sites and historical revolutionary battlefields, and respectfully preserve and manage the revolutionary artifacts.

The historical revolutionary sites, historical revolutionary battlefields, and revolutionary artifacts are infinitely precious national treasures vividly showing the glory-filled revolutionary history and struggle achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and historical testament personifying the revolutionary tradition of our party.

In the historical revolutionary sites, historical revolutionary battlefields, and revolutionary artifacts is graphically engraved the sacred mark of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, leading our party and people over the long period from the time he marked the beginning of the chuche revolutionary cause to the present, has unfurled in this land the socialist, communist paradise on earth.

It is an infinitely lofty and rewarding duty for our party members and working people to organize the historical revolutionary sites, which are permeated with the glory-filled revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, into a sanctuary of indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, into a heritage for the ages.

Correctly understanding that the task of organizing the historical revolutionary sites and the historical revolutionary battlefields is a sacred task to glorify for ten thousand generations to come the glorious chuche revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly arm party members and working people with the revolutionary tradition, we must more respectfully, more thoroughly organize the historical revolutionary sites and revolutionary artifacts as a great monument for the ages.

We must continue to energetically push ahead with the struggle to embody the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition in practical activity.

With the revolutionary slogan of the party "production, study, and life--all in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" held ever higher, we must positively struggle to thoroughly embody the revoutionary tradition in all aspects of social life and hasten the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology. In this way by making the invaluable ideomental heritages and rich achievements of the revolutionary tradition comprehensively embodied in all areas of revolution and construction, we must make the chuche revolutionary tradition blossom in fuller bloom in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

The task to resolutely defend and brilliant carry forward and develop the chuche revolutionary tradition achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song can be realized only through the struggle to firmly insure the leadership of our party.

The line and policies of our party brilliantly embody the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and reflect the warm loyalty and revolutionary aim of our people intent on going forward to attain the chuche cause to the end.

Wherever, whenever, by thoroughly carrying through the line and guidelines set forth by the party, we must brilliantly realize the revolutionary thought and farsighted plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The struggle to carry forward and develop the revolutionary tradition of our party is a struggle to attain the chuche cause to the end, and a sacred struggle to resolutely defend and ceaselessly expand and develop the achievements of our party.

The glorious chuche revolutionary cause can be attained only by carrying forward and developing the revolutionary tradition of our party.

Our party members and working people, by brilliantly embodying the glorious revolutionary tradition in all areas of the revolutionary struggle and construction task with the heightened pride and self-esteem that they are the continuers of the chuche revolutionary tradition established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, must go forward to further hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

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THE CHUCHE-ORIENTED PARTY CONSTRUCTION THOUGHT OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL-SONG

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[Article by So Ch'ol]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with his uncommon ideotheoretical activities and revolutionary practice over the long period from the time he early on set out on the road of revolution to the present has compiled immortal achievements in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our party and people.

That the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founding the chuche-oriented party construction thought and theory, has strengthened and developed ours into a mighty, invincible revolutionary party constitutes one of the most brilliant achievements compiled by the respected and beloved leader before the times and the revolution.

The chuche party construction thought is a great thought illuminating the correct road to revolutionary party construction for the working class and the masses of working people struggling to protect independent stand and attitude.

Our era in which the peoples who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days go forward to independently, creatively work out their destinies, entering the stage as the masters of the world, called for a new concomitant guiding thought and so did the question of revolutionary party construction for a solution consistent with the new contemporary conditions.

This crucial historic task of our era came to be brilliantly solved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, founding the immortal chuche ideology and embodying it, has put forward a new chuche-oriented party construction theory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented party construction thought which has brought about an epochal turnaround in the developing revolutionary party construction theory, is a unique thought, a matchless party construction theory which has enunciated for the first time, based on the chuche ideology, all the questions arising in the construction of a new-type revolutionary party of the working class.

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given precise answers, in theoretical and practical terms, to all the questions arising in building a chuche-oriented revolutionary party and strengthening and developing it into a mighty mass party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has advanced a new, unique theory relative to the question of party construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has emphasized above all that an independent stand be strictly observed in the task of party construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must necessarily build a new revolutionary party with our own strength. To that end, we must substantially conduct its preparatory work." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1, p 10)

It is a natural demand flowing essentially from the nature of the communists to build their party with their own strength on an independent stand. The communists are revolutionaries struggling to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and as such, are fighters who have set out on the road of revolution not by the advice of anyone but from their own creed, and fight revolution, believing in their own strength instead of hoping for help from others. Accordingly, the communists of each country should deservedly hold fast to their independent stand in the task of party construction, too. It arose particularly as an urgent demand of our era to hold fast to an independent stand in the task of party construction.

In order to independently build a party, it is imperative to substantially conduct its preparatory work with one's own strength. Only then can the party be built on sound foundations and quickly strengthened and developed even after the founding.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating the important tasks arising in party construction preparatory work, gave concrete teachings to prepare a reliable framework of the party, overcome opportunism of all kinds such as factionalism and insure the ideological purity of the revolutionary ranks, and thoroughly lay the mass base of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while organizing and leading the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, had thoroughly made organizational and ideological preparations for the construction of a chuche-oriented revolutionary party.

At the time, the party founding preparatory task was conducted in close combination with the revolutionary struggle in various forms such as the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese united national front movement.

At the Chialun Conference early in July 1930 the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized the first chuche-oriented party organization in our country with

a fresh, new generation of young communists as the core, and with it as a parent body, organized base-level party organizations in various areas and expanded them, accepting into membership young communists tempered and tested in the revolutionary struggle.

The formation of the first party organization by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event that provided a turning point in bringing about an epochal turnaround in creating a solid chuche-oriented revolutionary force and substantially stepping up the preparatory work for founding a new revolutionary party.

Following the Mingyuehkou Conference the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, a genuine chuche-oriented revolutionary armed force, and strengthened and developed it into steely combat ranks, and positively pushing the task of expanding party organizations and mass organizations, organized even more thoroughly the chuche-oriented forces of our revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, energetically organizing and leading the party founding preparatory work on a nationwide basis after the historic Nanhut'ou Conference, established an orderly party organizational guidance system for all party organizations within the People's Revolutionary Army and all local party organizations to move under the unitary guidance of the Party Committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. Thus, even though the Party Center was not proclaimed, it became possible to insure the unitary, unified leadership for the Korean revolution in general through the Korean People's Revolutionary Army Party Committee, and all the preparations came to be completed to proclaim the founding of the party at any time once the conditions matured.

Such party founding organizational and ideological foundations laid by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became invaluable historical roots in founding, strengthening, and developing our party after liberation.

Whether or not the party could be quickly founded immediately following liberation arose as the key question determining the future of our country's revolution. But at the time, many bottlenecks and barriers of various kinds stood in the way of founding the party.

Thanks to the presence of the party founding organizational and ideological foundations laid in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we were able to successfully overcome all these barriers and brilliantly realize the historic task of founding the party.

Because during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle sound party founding organizational foundations had already been laid and reliable framework formed, it was possible in our country immediatley following liberation to properly found in a timely manner, from the beginning relying on them, a large-scale party embracing all the communists who had been active in various areas, and go forward to strengthen and develop the party on the right track. Again, because during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the party founding ideological foundations had been soundly laid, our party was able from the beginning to set forth a correct political line based on the chuche ideology and adrmirably carry it through,

and overcoming opportunism of all kinds such as factionalism, firmly insure the unity of ideological will of the party. That it was possible to have our party founded on a firm mass base, too, was because of the presence of the invaluable achievements scored and experiences gained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary stru-gle.

Thus it was possible to have our party founded on sound foundations on the basis of the organizational and ideological preparations made during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The founding of our party was a historic event heralding the birth of a new-type party, a chuche-oriented revolutionary party which holds the immortal chuche ideology as its guiding thought and has inherited the glorious chuche revolutionary tradition.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a view to strengthening and developing ours into a mighty chuche party, into a mass party deeply rooted in the masses, set forth revolutionary and positive guidelines.

The thought concerning the construction of a mass party occupies an important place in the chuche-oriented party construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the course of expanding and strengthening the communist party after founding it immediately following liberation, set forth the guidelines for strengthening and developing it into a working people's mass party with the working class as the nucleus.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The communist party, instead of remaining a party expanding its strength among the workers alone, must take to the road of developing itself into a mass party capable of accepting into its membership large numbers of progressive peasants and working intellectuals positively struggling to build a democratic independent sovereign state." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, pp 318-319)

To say that it is a working people's mass party bespeaks that it is a party deeply rooted in the masses, broadly embracing not only the working class but also the peasans and the advanced elements of working intellectuals, a revolutionary party of the working class which, championing the interests of all laboring classes and strata, guides them in a unified way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by putting forward the thought for developing the party into a vanguard of the entire masses of working people with the working class as the nucleus, with his keen insights into the demands of our era in which the masses of working people have entered the stage as the masters of history, as the masters in command of their destinies, has caused an epochal turnaround to be brought about in the developing revolutionary party construction theory of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded a working people's mass party through the merge of the communist party and another working people's party. Thus it became

possible to prevent beforehand complex questions caused by the existence of numerous working people's parties, strengthen the union of the working class, the peasantry, and working intellectuals, and make the leadership position of the working class stronger.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also gave unique answers to important questions arising in strengthening and developing the working people's mass party.

It was a sagacious policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening and developing the mass party that he had defined the component elements of the party to suit the character of the working people's mass party and taken steps to decisively broaden the base in terms of social classes for expanding the party ranks. By this policy it became possible to widely accept into party membership advanced workers, peasants, and working intellectuals, form party organizations wherever there were the masses, strengthen the kindred ties between the party and the masses, and attain its face as a mass party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while developing the party into a mass party, paid his keen attention to the question of keeping qualitative consolidation abreast of quantitative growth. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song led the way in putting great efforts into organizationally and ideologically tempering all party members, particularly the new party members, on the one hand, and set forth positive guidelines for nurturing the core elements of the party.

The thought for nurturing the core elements of the party is a new one for party construction.

The thought enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for nurturing the core elements of the party is a unique thought that has enunciated the most positive method to successfully insure the task of qualitatively strengthening the party ranks while resolving the differences inevitably arising within the party, the differences of party members in their preparedness level and standard.

Generally, party members are core elements selected from among the working masses, but it is in the nature of law that among them there will be differences in many ways and in consequence, there will be the leading, nuclear role of those party members advanced in ideological terms and tempered in organizational terms. Under such conditions it has very important significance in strengthening the party organizationally, ideologically and quickly uplifting the standards of all party members to nurture and expand the core elements of the party and enhance their role.

Our party, energetically pushing ahead with the task to nurture core elements of the party and enhance their role in accordance with the sagacious guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was able, even as it rapidly expanded the party ranks, to quickly keep qualitative consolidation abreast of the expansion.

Indeed, it occupies a very important place in the immortal achievements compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that based on ample organizational and ideological preparations for party founding he has founded a new-type party, the chuche party, and strengthened and developed it into a mighty mass party.

It is because of the presence of such strengthening and development of our party that it has been possible in our country to brilliantly carry out the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution in the period of a little more than a year, win a historic victory in the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, and score great achievements astounding the people of the world in carrying out the difficult and complex tasks of the socialist revolution and socialist construction as well.

(2)

What occupies a particularly important place in the chuche-oriented party construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the unique thought concerning the unitary ideology system of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, comprehensively enunciating all the theoretical and practical questions relative to the establishment of the unitary ideology system of the party, has defined it as the basic line which must be perpetually adhered to in party construction to establish the unitary ideology system of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party must be ceaselessly continued as long as the party exists, and the more the revolution deepens and develops, the more the task must be strengthened. Tightly grasping it as the basic line of party construction to establish the unitary ideology system of the party, we must continue to energetically push ahead with this task." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 110)

The party of the working class is a political weapon for realizing the thought and leadership of the leader who, charting the revolutionary cause of the working class, leads it to victory, and if the party is to correctly carry out its mission as such political weapon, it must tightly grasp it as the basic line of party construction to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party based on the leader's thought.

Only by thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party is it possible to make the party filled to the brim with the revolutionary thought of the leader, thoroughly strengthen the unity and solidarity of the party centered around the leader, and go forward to correctly solve all questions arising in party construction and party activity, in accordance with the thought and intent of the leader. Again, only by tightly grasping it as the basic line of the party to establish the unitary ideology system of the party is it possible to energetically push revolution and construction in accordance with the thought and intent of the leader and go forward to to attain the revolutionary cause charted by the leader, to the end.

In the final analysis, only when going forward tightly grasping it as the basic line to establish the unitary ideology system of the party is it possible to most precisely, successfully solve all questions arising in party construction and party activity, revolution and construction. Failing to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party based on the thought of the leader,

party construction and all activities of the party will be bereft of a clearly defined general goal, basic direction, and goal-consciousness, and revolution and construction, too, will be devoid of a precise direction and method.

In particular, to establish the unitary ideology system of the party constitutes the basic requirement in converting the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology, which is the overall duty of our party and revolution.

Only if the unitary ideology system of the party is thoroughly established, is it possible to turn all party members and working people into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly armed with the leader's revolutionary thought, the c-uche ideology, and carry out party construction and all activities of the party, revolution and construction, in accordance with the great leader's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology.

Our party, by tightly grasping it as the basic line of party construction to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party and solving all questions based on it, has been able to score brilliant achievements in party construction, revolution and construction.

Our party, placing the central emphasis of the task to establish the unitary ideology system of the party on strengthening airtight the unity and solidarity of the entire party centered around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has energetically pushed ahead with this task. Our party has always uncompromisingly struggled against all kinds of tendencies, particularly factionalism, flunkeyism, revisionism obstructing the unity and solidarity of the party centered around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and has thoroughly established the steely discipline of the entire party moving in unison under the unitary ldeadership of the leader. Thus today the unity and solidarity of our party has become the most solid unity and solidarity that nothing can pull down, and has come to be strengthened and developed into the unity and solidarity of the highest standard.

Our party has also conducted the task of establishing the unitary ideology system of the party with primary emphasis from start to finish on nurturing absolute, unconditional faithfulness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus all party members and working people are being thoroughly prepared as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who, loyally revering and infinitely following the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and entrusting all destinies altogether to the leader, acquit themselves fully of their loyalty to the end.

To have taken steps to make the greatness of the leader firmly recognized among party members and working people occupies an important place in the leadership of our party for bringing them up as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Recognition of the greatness of the leader rests on a correct understanding and viewpoint toward the position and role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. Only by thoroughly recognizing the greatness of the leader is it possible to properly hold the stand and posture to attend the leader, deeply engraving infinite loyalty to the leader in the heart as a revolutionary creed and ethics, and highly display loyalty to the leader.

Our party has ceaselessly strengthened the work of indoctrination in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, among party members and working people with a view to thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party.

The chuche ideology constitutes the quintessence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, and the unitary ideology system of the party is a chuche ideology system. Unless all party members and working people are thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology, it is impossible to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party.

Our party, strengthening indoctrination in the chuche ideology, has led the way in making party members and working people hold the chuche ideology as a firm creed, and think and act in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Through the struggle to establish the unitary ideology system of the party our party has come to be strengthened and developed into the ranks of chuche-oritented communist revolutionaries holding the clearest and cleanest of loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and it has become possible to make the great leader's thought, theory, and method unitarily prevail in all areas of party construction and party activity and enhance another notch the militant functions and leadership role of the party as the heart of society energetically infusing the clean chuche-type blood, nutrients of the chuche idoelogy, into the whole society. Thus our party is brilliantly attaining the historic cause to convert the party to the chuche ideology which began from the time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the party, and has come to have sound foundations making it possible to attain from generation to generation to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

All this is the most precious fruit that cannot be traded for anything, fruit borne as a result that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put it forward as the basic line of party construction to establish the unitary ideology system of the party and that our party has thoroughly carried it through.

(3)

What occupies an important place in the chuche-oriented party construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that he has enunciated for the first time the theory relative to the basics of party work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has defined the basics of party work as work with people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The basics of party work are work with people. Put another way, organizational political work with people to arm cadres, party members, and the masses with one ideological will, thoroughly unite them around the party, and organize and mobilize them in carrying through the policy of the party is precisely party work." (Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 511)

What is called work with people is organizational political work to indoctrinate and remold people, thoroughly unite them around the party, and make them voluntarily mobilize themselves in the prosecution of the revolution with an attitude befitting the master. Work with people is none other than work with cadres, work with party members, work with the masses.

The classical proposition put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the basics of party work are work with people is a proposition enunciating the most basic principle of party work. In it are graphically enunciated the intrinsic nature and target of party work, the objectives of party work. With the elucidation of this basic principle of party work came to be made clear the basic direction of party work and a genuine road opened up for the party to precisely carrying out its mission and duty.

Why the basics of party work must become work with people flows from the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology.

The philosophical principle of the chuche ideology enunciates that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, and from this principle flows the demand of the chuche ideology for thinking out everything with man at the center and gearing everything to serving man. From the basic principle and demand of the chuche ideology emerges the firm conclusion that in party work people must always be placed at the center and work with people must be conducted well so as to make them vigorously launch into the prosecution of revolutionary tasks with an attitude befitting the masters. Therefore, to say that the basics of party work are work with people means the basic principle of party work based on the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology.

To place the basics of party work on work with people is also a basic demand flowing from the intrinsic nature and mission of the party as a vanguard political organization where people are united.

The party of the working class is a political organization composed of advanced elements of the working masses struggling aiming for socialism, communism, and a political leadership organ indoctrinating, organizing, and mobilizing the broad masses in carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction task. From this, the party of the working cla s, unlike the administrative economic organ materially and technically insuring economic work, comes to hold, as its basic duty, organizational political work with people politically guiding and organizationally insuring revolution and construction. As a matter of fact, apart from work with people there could be no party work. It may be said that essentially, what is called the party is a political organization that has emerged to conduct work with people.

Thus, to say that the basics of party work are work with people constitutes the most basic principle of party work flowing from the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology, and the intrinsic nature and mission of the revolutionary party of the working class.

With the scientific enunciation that the basics of party work are work with people, the basic guiding principle has come to be correctly established for most successfully conducting party work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also graphically enunciated the principles which must be observed in work with people.

Work with people must be conducted on the principle that people must be understood and evaluated with their faithfulness to the party and the leader as the criterion, work with them must be launched diversely, creatively with their ideological consciousness levels, their life circumstances, their character and likings, etc. amply taken into consideration, and people must be inspected through practical activity.

With the setting forth of such principle which must be firmly maintained in work with people, a clear method has come to be enunciated which makes it possible to conduct party work to suit the intrinsic nature and mission of the party of the working class, substantially launch work with people to suit the characteristics of the targets and organize the party and the revolutionary ranks into combat ranks infinitely faithful to the leader, and lead revolution and construction along the one road of victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also graphically enunciated the principled questions in turning party work around as work with people and successfully insuring work with people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave his teachings particularly to thoroughly arm the functionaries with the chuche ideology and make them establish the revolutionary viewpoint that they are the faithful servants serving for the sake of the people, and estalbish an orderly work system holding work with people as the basics and ceaselessly improve the work method and work style of the functionaries.

The chuche-oriented party construction theory that the basics of party work are work with people has caused a basic innovation to be brought about not only in the question of the direction and targets of party work but also in the question of the system and method of party work. For the question of the system and method of party work, too, must be solved with work with people as the basics, and improved and perfected in the direction of most successfully insuring work with people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by comprehensively enunciating the basic method to thoroughly turn party work around as work with people, particularly the system and method of party work to successfully insure work with people, has provided a firm guarantee which makes it possible to spiritedly, vibrantly conduct party work, casting off the outdated ramework.

With the thorough embodiment of the unique thought enunciated for the first time by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the basics of party work are work with people, a new turnaround has come to occur in our party work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Recently, a new turnaround has been occurring in our party work. Throughout the party has been established in an orderly manner a work system holding work with people as the basics; and party work, freed from the old framework, is being conducted with vim and vigor." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 264)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, seeing to it that the party overcome in a timely manner tilting of all kinds such as taking over administrative work or conducting party work by the administrative method, by the method of dictation, has energetically led the way in making party work thoroughly become organizational political work with people.

Our party has precisely determined the work targets for party organizations and functionaries at all levels so as to enable them to conduct work with people encompassing cadres and party members and the masses, all members of society without exception, and has established an orderly system for conducting work with people by the method of moving one who in turn moves ten who in turn move a hundred who in turn move a thousand who in turn move ten thousand, and so on. And, by making party work conducted by the method of political work in accordance with the demands of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and by the method of explanation and persuasion, indoctrination and heuristic teaching, it [the party] has made it possible to most substantially conduct work with people.

Our party, energetically launching ideological struggle among party functionaries to overcome all erroneous phenomena such as taking over administrative work and using administrative method, has thoroughly established a party work system and work method holding work with people as the basics.

As a result that within our party have been established the revolutionary work system and work method holding work with people as the basics, it has become possible to always bring guidance closer to the base level and make guidance for base-level organizations become truly substantive, live guidance.

As the system has come to be established for the functionaries to work, going down to the base level all the time, and as the superiors have come to substantially help their subordinates on condition of precisely grasping and controlling their subordinates, it has become possible for the superiors and subordinates to solve pending questions, joining forces, and successfully carry through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decision and directive of the party.

As party work has been firmly turned around as work with people under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the party ranks have come to be thoroughly organized and the militant functions and role of party organizations extraordinarily enhanced. Above all, keen attention has been directed to work with cadres who are the nuclear forces of our party and commanding personnel of the revolution, and the work of selecting and deploying cadres and indoctrinating them has been deepened as an important link in party work, and as a result, the cadre ranks have been thoroughly organized with quintessential elements of the revolution infinitely faithful to the party and the leader.

Again, as our party, while decisively strengthening work with party members, has tightly grasped it as a key link in party work to correctly organize and guide their party life and has put great efforts into it, the party spirit of party members has been further tempered and their vanguard role extraordinarily enhanced.

Our party, designating the broad non-party-member masses as important targets of party work and vigorously pushing ahead with the work to strengthen kindred ties with them, indoctrinate and remold the masses of all strata and thoroughly unite them around the party, has consolidated the mass base of the party like bedrock more than at any time.

Our party, thoroughly carrying through the thought for tightly grasping work with people as the basics of party work, has also caused a new turnaround to occur in partywide guidance for revolution and construction along with internal party work. Our party, by always going in deep among the broad masses and explaining and driving home the policy of the party among party members and working people and energetically setting them in motion for the realization and by planning and coordinating organizational political work for the realization of the party policy and regularly summing up the progress in the execution and timely correcting the deficiencies that have surfaced, has made the sense of responsibility and initiative of the working people extraordinarily heightened, and has been able to score brilliant achievements in all areas of revolution and construction.

All these are prideful achievements that have been scored as a result that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating the unique thought concerning the basics of party work, has sagaciously led the task to turn party work around as work with people.

(4)

The thought for firmly realizing the leadership of the party for revolution and construction constitutes an important part of the content of the chuche-oriented party construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Partywide guidance for revolution and construction is an important part of party work, and without the leadership of the party the revolutionary struggle and construction task cannot be successfully conducted in the correct direction.

As revolution and construction deepen and develop more, it arises as a more urgent matter to strengthen the leadership of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Partywide guidance for revolution and construction is an important duty of the party. Today the realities of our country wherein socialist construction is developing onto a higher stage and the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are further deepening call for further strengthening partywide guidance for revolution and construction." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 119)

The more revolution and construction deepen and develop, the more difficult and complex tasks ceaselessly arise and the bigger the scopes of the mass movement and the revolutionary struggle grow. Only by ceaselessly strengthening the leadership of the party is it possible to lead revolution and construction in the correct direction, guide the transmission belts of the party in a unified manner, and go forward to promote to the hilt the revolutionary fervor and creative wisdom of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has graphically enunciated the intrinsic nature of partywide guidance for revolution and construction.

Guidance of the party for revolution and construction essentially is political guidance.

The revolutionary party of the working class is the political organization in highest form among the organizations of the masses of working people, and general staff of the revolution. From this, the party takes on and performs the role as a leading and guiding force leading in a unified way tasks in all the political, economic, cultural, and military areas.

The revolutionary party of the working class must always adhere to the partywide method, the political method in guiding the revolutionary struggle and construction task. Put another way, it must, with a tight grip on its policy, guide the administrative economic organs and mass organizations, and conduct organizational political work so as to make party members and working people voluntarily step forward with high revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness to carry out the revolutionary task.

The thoughts enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the thought that the more revolution and construction deepen and develop, the more the leadership of the party must be strengthened; and the unique thought that has defined the intrinsic nature of guidance of the party for revolution and construction as political guidance--have provided a firm guiding principle which makes it possible to thoroughly overcome the tilting of all kinds which may surface in realizing the leadership of the party and strengthening the guidance of the party for the revolutionary struggle and construction task in the most correct direction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also graphically enunciated concrete measures to strengthen the political guidance of the party for revolution and construction. What constitutes an important part of the content here is the measure to improve and perfect the partywide leadership system and leadership method to suit the intrinsic demands of the leadership of the party and in particular, to enhance the role of party committees at all levels.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song above all has sagaciously organized and led the way in thoroughly establishing a collective guidance system making party committees at all levels supreme guidance organs of the relevant units.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to strengthen partywide guidance for revolution and construction, we must enhance the role of party committees at all levels. In particular, we must strengthen the collective guidance of provincial, city, and county party committees, factory and enterprise party committees." (Ibid., p 122)

To strengthen the collective guidance of the party committee is the basic principle of party activity of the working class, and an important guarantee for enhancing the militant functions and leadership role of party organizations. Only if the collective guidance of party committees is strengthened, can the partywide guidance for the administrative economic work of the relevant unit be successfully insured.

Collective guidance is the basic form of revolutionary party activity of the working class, and a revolutionary guidance method embodying the demands of the chuche ideology.

Provincial, city, and county party committees, and factory and enterprise party committees are collective guidance organs grasping and guiding in a unified way the execution of the policy of the party at the relevant units. Accordingly, whether or not the policy of the party can be successfully carried through at the relevant units depends significantly on the activity of the party committees concerned as collective guidance organs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sagaciously led the way in ceaselessly strengthening the collective guidance of party committees at all levels to suit the demands of the developing revolution. With the collective leadership system making party committees at all levels the supreme guidance organs of the relevant units established under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a partywide guidance system for all branches, all units has been established, and accordingly, an orderly guidance system capable of comprehensively strengthening the leadership of the party for revolution and construction on a partywide basis has come to be thoroughly established. Again, in the guidance for carrying through the policy of the party it has become possible to prevent the arbitrariness and subjectivism of an individual and highly promote the creative wisdom and positiveness of the masses in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also established an orderly system for party committees at all levels to regularly grasp and guide the progress in the execution of the policy of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must strengthen guidance and control over all state organs, mass organizations, economic and cultural organs so as to make them conduct their work responsibly in accordance with the decision of the party committee, and we must timely inspect and review the work." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 281)

It is one of the important demands of partywide guidance for administrative economic work to grasp and guide overall administrative economic work. Only if the party committee grasps and guides overall administrative eocnomic work can all branches, all units firmly realize the unitary leadership of the leader and go forward to energetically step up socialist construction.

To grasp and guide overall administrative economic work always arises as an important question in realizing the leadership of the party for revolution and construction and in particular, arises as a more urgent question as socialist construction deepens.

With a joint operations system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the key departments and economic department of the party committee at every level to always hold discussions, grasp administrative economic work, jointly launch organizational political work, and join forces in seeking out locked-in links and precisely working out the method for the unlocking, guidance for administrative economic work has come to be firmly turned around as the party committee-wide task.

As a result of the revolutionary work system established for party organizations to regularly grasp and guide administrative economic work, the sense of responsibility and role of administrative economic functionaries have been extraordinarily enhanced, and it has also become possible to timely straighten out deficiencies and tilting surfacing in administrative economic work, and the policy of the party has come to be thoroughly carried through to the end without being given up halfway.

It has important significance in successfully insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction to establish a correct leadership method along with a party leadership system.

The great leader Comrade KimIl-song, based on a scientific analysis of the basic demands of partywide leadership and the mutual relationship between party work and administrative economic work, has graphically enunciated the partywide guidance method for administrative economic work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that partywide guidance for administrative economic work must be conducted by the method to determine the direction and method of executing the policy of the party based on collective discussions of the party committee and adopt a correct decision, and politically insure the correct execution, setting in motion the party organizations and party members of the relevant branch. This is a revolutionary, scientific leadership method graphically enunciating the principle and method which must be firmly maintained in partywide leadership for auxiliary organiztions, prticularly for administrative economic organs.

With the theory established relative to the partywide guidance method for administrative economic work, the party of the working class has come to have a powerful ideotheoretical weapon which makes it possible to most precisely realize its leadership for socialist, communist construction.

It constitutes an important guarantee for strengthening and developing the Korean Workers Party forever into a chuche-oriented revolutionary party to thoroughly protect and defend and brilliantly embody the chuche-oriented party construction thought uniquely enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The chuche party construction thought is being further developed, enriched and admirably carried through on the historic march route toward attainment of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Our party, by setting forth the guidelines for converting the entire party to the chuche ideology, is thoroughly protecting and defending, comprehensively carrying forward, deepening and developing onto a new higher stage the chuche party construction thought founded by the great leader Comrade KimIl-song.

Today, all questions arising in the construction of our party are being solved successfully, on a higher standard, in the course of dyeing the entire party and the whole society one color with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche ideology.

In the guidelines for converting the entire party to the chuche ideology are comprehensively enunciated the basic strategy and target and task of party

construction to strengthen and develop the KWP forever into a chuche party, and the basic methods to occupy the target.

Thus has come to be provided a powerful ideotheoretical weapon cpable of strengthening and developing the KWP forever into an invincible revolutionary party going forward to attain the chuche cause generation after generation to the end.

Our party, putting it forward as an important task for ceaselessly strengthening the party to strengthen indoctrination in faithfulness to the leader among party members and working people, thoroughly organize the cadre ranks with those infinitely faithful to the party and the revolution, establish partywide the steely discipline of unconditionally,thoroughly carrying through the guidelines of the party and moving in unison in accordance with the oder and directive of the party, enhance the view of the party organization among party members and strengthen party life, is energetically leading the struggle for the realization. Thus it has become possible to strengthen and develop the KWP forever into a chuche revolutionary party.

That the unity and solidarity of our party has been achieved on a new higher standard based on absolute loyalty and revolutionary ethics to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline capable of insuring the leadership of the party for revolution and construction have been established constitutes a firm guarantee for forever defending the revolutionary character of the KWP as a chuche party, whatever the hardhsips and trials, and attaining the glorious chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation to the end.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented party construction thought brilliantly embodied, our people have become a prideful peopple possessing a new-type party, the chuche revolutionary party, and our party has been strengthened and developed into a party with an infinite future, free from senility and stagnation and filled to overflowing with exuberant fighting spirit and revolutionary vigor, which goes forward to confidently lead the entire people toward the bright future of communism; into a revolutionary party most authoritative and dignifed internationally.

All the great victories and achievements scored in the founding, strengthening, and development of the KWP, a glorious chuche-oriented revolutionary party, and in all areas of our party activity are the brilliant fruits of the chuche-oriented party construction thought and theory enunciated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The chuche party construction thought and the invaluable achievements scored and rich experiences gained with the thought embodied in our party construction are shining as an infinitely precious heritage which has made immortal contributions to the revolutionary party construction theory and the developing revolutionary struggle of the working class.

By thoroughly protecting and carrying through the chuche party construction thought which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has founded and which is being further developed and enriched amid the sacred struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, we shall go forward to strengthen and develop the glorious KWP forever into a chuche revolutionary party.

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THE INVINCIBLE VITALITY OF THE CHUCHE-ORIENTED STATE CONSTRUCTION THEORY OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL-SONG

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[Article by Pak Song-ch'ol]

[Text] Our people, as they greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a meaningful manner as an all-people, great political festival, are filled to the brim with the great pride and self-esttem of enjoying to their hearts' content an independent, creative life as befits the genuine masters of the state and society under the most superior socialist system.

The entire course of the great revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been and is still dedicating his whole life to the noble revolutionary cause for the sake of the country and the people is literally permeated with his immortal achievements scored in establishing in this land an independent sovereign state and strengthening and developing our country into a socialist power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology in the area of state construction, has founded the chuche state construction theory, and has established a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense, a genuine people's country of which the oppressed masses of people only had been drawing a mental picture as an ideal over a long period.

The reality of our country wherein the masses of working people, becoming the masters of the ruling power of the state, are enjoying an independent, creative rewarding life to their hearts' content--this constitutes energetic proof of the correctness and invincible vitality of the chuche state construction theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

(1)

The state construction theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the chuche state construction theory which rests on the immortal chuche ideology and comprehensively embodies it.

The question concerning the ruling power of the state has been an incisive and crucial theoretical and practical question for thousands of years from the time

of emergence of the class society to the present. This has to do with the fact that it is by the ruling power of the state that the position of people in social life is determined and the interests of the classes are intensively reflected in the question of the state.

A correct solution to the question of the ruling power, the question of state construction, arose as a more urgent demand in our era.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, putting forward a unique state construction theory with his uncommon wisdom and energetic disquisition, has sagaciously organized and led the struggle for the realization in each period, each stage of the developing revolution.

The state construction theory set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a unique state construction theory most precisely reflecting the demands of our era, and a programmatic guiding principle of state construction thoroughly embodying the basic principle of the immortal chuche ideology.

A state construction theory reflects certain contemporary conditions and the demands of revolutionary practice. The revolutionary character of a relevant state construction theory is determined by how it reflects the demands of the times and the aim of the masses of people to what breadth and to what depth.

The state construction theory set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a unique state construction theory which most precisely reflects the demands of a new era in the course of human history, the era of independent stand and attitude, and gives comprehensive answers to them.

Ours is a new era, the era of independent stand and attitude, in which the masses of people, who used to be merely the targets of history in bygone days, have entered the stage as the masters in command of their own destinies, in control of the world, and go forward to work out their destinies with their own hands. The era of independent stand and attitude has presented numerous new theoretical and practical questions in the state construction area as in all other areas.

The era of independent stand and attitude above all urgently called for a state theory on a new principle. In our era in which the masses of working people, entering the stage as the masters in command of their destinies, energetically push the course of history, unless a new state construction theory was established, it was impossible to successfully push ahead with revolution and construction, enhancing the position and role of the masses of working people. Only if a state theory was established centered around the masses of working people and state construction was conducted, it would be possible to energetically step up revolution and construction, highly promoting the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of people and ultimately, brilliantly attain the historic cause to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The era of independent stand and attitude also called for a consummate state construction theory with extraordinarily rich and many-sided contents which the people in different developmental stages should hold as a guiding principle in the struggle to build a new society. Under conditions that the oppressed

nations and masses of people broadly rose up in the struggle to realize their independent stand and attitude and that the revolutionary movement, simultaneously presenting the tasks of national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation, was under way in unprecedented breadth and depth, a state construction theory had to be established, a theory that would give comprehensive answers to all the questions from the question of ruling power in the period of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution to the question of state construction in the period of socialist, communist construction.

The chuche state construction theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song most exactly reflects precisely such demands presented by the revolutionary practice of our era. In the chuche state construction theory are comprehensively and scientifically enunciated the direction and method of state construction to confidently lead the masses of working people along the road of independence and progress, along the road of socailism, communism. That is why the chuche state construction theory becomes a great state construction theory, a revolutionary banner for the construction of a genuine independent sovereign state which gives the most precise answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in solving the question of state construction to suit the aim and demands of the revolutionary people of our era.

An important characteristic of the chuche-oriented state construction theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies above all in that it goes forward to solve all questions arising in state construction, placing the masses of working people at the center, based on the immortal chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything. ... . We evolve all revolutionary theories placing the masses of working people at the center, based on such philosphical principle of the chuche ideology." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, pp 169-170)

All state theories are evolved, starting from a certain basic principle in terms of a world view. The basic principle of a relevant state theory is determined by the character, mission, and characteristics of the theory. Therefore, on what principle in terms of a world view it is based constitutes the most basic factor determining the correctness and vitality of the state theory.

The chuche state construction theory, starting from the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, presents the basic questions in state construction and establishes the understanding and stand concerning the state.

The chuche state construction theory, first of all enunciating that the genuine masters of the state must be the masses of working people, goes forward to solve all questions based on their role.

To say that the genuine masters of the state are the masses of working people means that the masses of people, grasping the ruling power of the state, exercise it and are in charge of carrying out state construction, assuming responsibility therefor.

The masses of working people are the masters of society and are in direct charge of remaking and developing society. It is the masses of working people who constitute the society and who are the basic members forming social relations, and so are the masses of people who create material wealth and take charge of building a new society. Apart from the masses of people, there could be no society; again, without the role of the masses of people, neither could society develop. Therefore, the masses of people must necessarily occupy their position as the masters of the state and perform their role as the masters in state construction.

From such position and role of the masses of people in society flows the basic principle of the chuche state construction theory that the genuine masters of the state must be the masses of people.

The chuche state construction theory, enunciating that the political power of the state must serve for the sake of the masses of working people, also goes forward to solve all questions on this basis.

To say that the political power of the state must serve for the sake of the masses of people means that all activities of the state must resolve themselves into insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of people. Such principle enunciated by the chuche state construction theory flows from the intrinsic nature of the socialist society where the masses of people have become the masters of the ruling power of the state.

The political power of the socialist state is precisely the political power the masses of people have themselves created for their own sake. The ruling power in the socialist society resides in the masses of working people such as the working class and accordingly, all activities of the political power of the state must be aimed at realizing the independent demands of the people and highly promoting their creative abilities.

Such principles that the genuine masters of the state are the masses of working people and that the political power of the state must serve for the sake of the masses of people make it possible to have the new viewpoint of holding the interests of the masses of working people as the criteria in all areas of state construction and state activity and of thorughly relying on their strength and wisdom. This also enunciates a revolutionary and scientific method to thoroughly maintain the working class principle in state construction and successfully carry out the state construction task to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist, communist society and the law of its development.

Thus strictly adhering to a new revolutionary principle of state construction is precisely where an important characteristic and uniqueness of the chuche state construction theory are, where the source of its tremendous vitality is.

Another important characteristic of the chuche-oriented state construction theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song lies in that its content is extraordinarily rich and many-sided.

If a state construction theory is to become a powerful weapon serving socialist state construction practice, it must not only adhere to a most precise basic

principle but comprehensively enunciate state construction questions arising in all stages of revolution and construction.

The chuche state construction theory founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song thoroughly embodies precisely such demands.

The chuche state construction theory above all scientifically enunciates the intrinsic nature of the ruling power of the state and the position the question of the ruling power occupies in the revolution.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the ruling power of the state is the political ruling power and the basic factor determining people's position and role.

It is by the ruling power of the state that all sociopolitical relations are determined, and people's independent rights, too, are given and insured precisely by the ruling power of the state. It is also because the masses of working people have become the masters of the ruling power of the state that they are enjoying an independent, creative life in the socialist society. Having formalized for the first time that the ruling power of the state is the basic factor determining people's position and role is where an important characteristic of the chuche state construction theory is, where its uniqueness is.

The chuche state construction theory, based on the scientific elucidation of the intrinsic nature of the revolutionary struggle and of the role performed by the ruling power of the state, has also enunciated that the question of the ruling power in the revolution is none other than the task to create a political weapon for liberating the masses of people from all manner of constraint and realizing their independent stand and attitude. Thus the basic objectives of the solution to the question of the ruling power of the working class and the importance of the question of the ruling power throughout socialist, communist construction have been enunciated afresh for the first time.

The chuche state construction theory also gives a comprehensive answer to the law of the emergence and development of the working class state.

To precisely elucidate the process of the law of the emergence and development of the working class state to suit the objective course of the revolutionary struggle to attain the socialist, communist cause constitutes an important guarantee which makes it possible to establish the correct direction and method of state construction in each period of revolution and construction and successfully step up the struggle for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enunciated for the first time that the struggle of the oppressed masses of people such as the working class, in the stage of the national liberation revolution to win the ruling power, must be conducted by means of violence with guerrilla warfare by a standing revolutionary armed force as the basic method and that the political power to be established after overthrow of the imperialist colonial rule must be in the form of a people's administration led by the working class. By this unique theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has come to be opened up a most precise road which makes it possible to successfully solve the question of the ruling power to suit the demands

of the developing revolution of our era in which the broad masses of people of all strata such as the peasants, not to mention the working class, with a common aim and aspiration, are vigorously launching into the revolutionary struggle to realize their independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has scientifically enunciated that the dictatorship of people's democracy must be consolidated and developed into dictatorship of the proletariat to suit the duty of the socialist revolution after the completion of the anti-imperialist, antifeudal democratic revolution and that it is imperative to continue to strengthen the functions and role of dictatorship of the proletariat, as long as imperialism remains even in the high stage of communism after the completion of the transitional period, let alone throughout the period from the stablishment of the socialist system to the complete victory of socialism.

Thus the entire course of the developing socialist state and its revolutionary character have been precisely elucidated, and based thereon, has come to be provided a firm ideotheoretical guarantee for precisely establishing the socialist state construction task and the method for the realization.

What constitutes an important part of the content of the chuche state construction theory is the scientific elucidation of the basic principle of state construction and the method for the realization.

The chuche state construction theory, starting from the basic mission of the socialist state, has comprehensively enunciated for the first time the basic principle of state construction and the basic mode of state activity.

The chuche state construction theory, scientifically enunciating the role of the leader in establishing the political ruling power of the working class and consolidating and developing it, presents it as the most important principle which must be invariably maintained in state construction to firmly realize the unitary leadership of the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order that our political power may truly become the administration of the workers and peasants genuinely serving for the sake of the interests of the revolution and the people, it is imperative above all to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party among the functionaries of administrative organs." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 365)

To say to realize the unitary leadership of the leader in state construction means to go forward to solve all questions in state construction with the leader's revolutionary thought as the guiding principle and make all state apparatus and state organ functionaries and the masses of people move in unison in accordance with the order and directive of the leader. The leader's unitary leadership in state construction flows from the absolute position and decisive role of the leader in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The leader of the working class is the supreme brain providing the masses of people with the revolutionary thought, strategy and tactics, the center for realizing the politicoideological unity and solidarity of the masses of people, and the helmsman leading the revolution to victory.

Therefore, only if the socialist state thoroughly realizes the leader's unitary leadership in all activities, can it defend its own working class character and admirably carry out its lofty mission and duty. Whether or not it can carry through the principle of the leader's unitary leadership in state construction is where the key link influencing the rise or fall of the working class state is.

The chuche state construction theory, enunciating the revolutionary principle of carrying through the line of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense in all areas of state activity, has also clearly illuminated the road to building the political, economic, and military bases of an independent sovereign state, and has provided a firm guarantee for launching state activities to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist state, carrying through the class line and mass line.

At the same time, in the chuche state construction theory are enunciated for the first time that the socialist state must hold democracy as its basic mode of activity, and all the practical questions such as the concrete duty and means, method, arising in the state activity to embody it. Thus, in the chuche state construction theory, starting from the basic mode of state activity, are comprehensively elucidated and monolithically systematized general principled questions arising in the management and operation of the socialist state such as the question of duty and functions of the state, the question of the state structural system and improving and perfecting it, the question of work method and style of the functionaries of state organs.

All this eloquently proves that the chuche-oriented state construction theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is indeed a scientific and revolutionary state construction theory evolved based on the immortal chuche ideology for the first time and comprehensively systematized to suit the demands of our era.

Indeed, the chuche state construction theory enunciated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great state construction theory which has enriched the state construction theory of the working class with a fresh content, and a programmatic principle illuminating the bright road of socialist, communist construction. That, founding the chuche state construction theory, he has provided a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for ceaselessly enhancing the position and role of the masses of people and firmly insuring an independent, creative life for them is precisely where part of the immortal achievement the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has scored in the state construction area is.

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sagaciously organized and led the task to embody the chuche state construction theory in our country amid the awesome practical struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialism.

The struggle of our people to solve the question of the ruling power and build a powerful independent sovereign socialist state has been conducted from the beginning under very complex and difficult conditions. We had to move forward along an unfamiliar road while crushing the desperate resistance of internal and external enemies, and had to build a people's country from the ground up, liquidating the outdated reactionary ruling structure.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, breaking through the multilayer barriers on a firm chuche-oriented stand based on his keen analysis of the specific environment of our revolution, has sagaciously organized and led the struggle to comprehensively embody the unique line and guidelines concerning state construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Korea's communists have directed the keenest attention to the question of the ruling power invariably throughout the course of leading the revolution, and have exerted themselves to the utmost for a correct solution to it." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 137)

The sagacity of leadership and immortal achievement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the area of state construction lie above all in having charted a new road to solving the question of the ruling power and having brilliantly realized the centuries-old desires of our people to establish a rich, strong independent sovereign state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song early on during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle put forward a unique people's administration construction line reflecting the demands of the times and the aim of the masses of people, and establishing the people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla bases and sagaciously leading its activities, gained invaluable experience in people's administration construction. That, tightly bonding together the struggle for national liberation and independence and the struggle for the ruling power of the masses of working people, he created already in the early days of the revolutionary struggle a new prototype of the political power most precisely reflecting not only the immediate demands of the revolution but also its prospective demands is where the sagacity of leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in solving the question of the ruling power in our country is.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on the historical roots of people's administration construction he had nurtured during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, successfully solved the question of the ruling power in a period after liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, above all putting forward the unique line of founding a democratic people's republic, graphically enunciated the tasks and methods for the realization.

What occupied an important place in founding the democratic people's republic was to form a united front of the democratic forces of all parties, all factions, all strata aiming for the construction of a new fatherland, organize and mobilize the broad masses of people and liquidate the structure of the Japanese imperialist

colonial rule, form people's committees everywhere in the country, and based thereon, establish the North Korea Interim People's Committee, a new-type political power.

The unique political power construction guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were the most correct guidelines which made it possible to correctly utilize the circumstances prevailing after liberation and sweep away the reactionary forces, politically awaken and unite the masses of people, and solve the question of the political power on a solid base from the beginning.

The establishment of the North Korea Interim People's Committee was the priceless fruit of the long struggle of our people under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to win the ruling power, and a brilliant realization of the centuries-old desires of our people to have a genuine ruling power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while comprehensively implementing democratic reforms and measures to liberate the masses of people from imperialistic and feudalistic exploitation and oppression with the dictatorship of people's democracy as a weapon, took revolutionary measures, as conditions matured, to strengthen and develop the dictatorship of people's democracy into dictatorship of the proletariat.

Of course, to establish the dictatorship of people's democracy constitutes an epochal turnaround in the struggle of the working class for solving the question of the ruling power, but with that alone, it cannot be said that the question of the ruling power has been ultimately solved. The dictatorship of people's democracy, as the revolution moves forward, must be strengthened and developed into dictatorship of the proletariat to carry out the task of the socialist revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, without delay after creating sufficient prerequisite conditions, developed the North Korea Interim People's Committee, which had been performing the functions of the dictatorship of people's democracy, into the North Korea People's Committee performing the functions of dictatorship of the proletariat. The North Korea People's Committee was the first dictatorship of the proletariat born in our country, and as such, carried out the task of developing the people's economy on a planned basis while performing the transitional duty in gradually moving over to socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at last brilliantly realized in September 1948 the historic task to found the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the unified political power of the state.

With the founding of the DPRK, our people, forever freed from the plight of being subjected to all kinds of mistreatment and contempt, robbed of their country by foreign imperialists in bygone days, have become an energetic, dignified people no one may dare touch, the resourceful people of an independent sovereign state moving forward tightly holding their destinies in their own hands, and have come to have a powerful weapon of revolution capable of thoroughly attaining the socialist, communist cause.

That he thus liquidated the imperialist colonial rule and charted a new road to socialism, and brilliantly solved the question of the ruling power in a short

period even under such complex conditions after liberation is where the sagacity of leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is, where the priceless achievement scored by the leader is.

The sagacity of leadership and immortal achievement of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the state construction area also lie in that he has led to brilliant victory the struggle to strengthen and develop our political power of the state into a weapon for the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, into a powerful weapon for socialist, communist construction.

The solution to the question of the ruling power is no more than a beginning of the revolutionary struggle of the working class to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. The objectives of winning the ruling power and establishing a people's state lie, in the final analysis, in using them as a weapon for stepping up socialist, communist construction and completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, precisely setting the general direction of state construction, has graphically enunciated the features the government of the republic must attain and the tasks facing our people's administration.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, embodying the immortal chuche ideology, has sagaciously led the way in soundly consolidating the political base of the state, the self-supporting economic foundations, and the cornerstone of the self-reliant armed forces in each period, each stage of the developing revolution, in accordance with the principle of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense. Thus in a short period we have been able to build a powerful independent sovereign socialist state self-dependent in politics, self-supporing in economics, and self-reliant in national defense, and go forward to achieve the great growth and prosperity of the country and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, also by enunciating for the first time the ultimate objective of the government of the republic and the basic methods for the realization, has clearly set forth the lofty duty our political power of the state must carry out.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the ultimate objective of the government of the republic is converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is essentially a struggle to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. The revolutionary cause of the working class to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people can be attained only by converting the whole society to the chuche ideology. Therefore, the political power of the state, which is a political weapon for attaining the revolutionary cause of the working class, must necessarily hold it as the ultimate objective to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, and positively struggle for the attainment.

In order that the state of the working class may completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and successfully attain its ultimate objective, the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology,

it must not only remake the old society but carry out revolutions in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, from the first days of building a new society putting forward the three revolutions as an invariable strategic task of the government of the repub lic, has sagaciously led the way in thoroughly carrying it out. Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the government of the republic conducted the three revolutions in the direction of liquidating the colonialist and feudalistic exploitation relations and positively pushing the task of remaking the old production relations the socialist way during the periods of the democratic revolution and socialist revolution when the task of remaking the social system had been up front, and after the establishment of the socialist system, has energetically carried out the three revolutions in the direction of eliminating the relics of the old society and realizing complete equality between working people.

Thus it is because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that our people, after winning the ruling power, have been able to go forward to successfully solve all the principled questions arising in state construction and confidently chart the unfamiliar road of socialist, communist construction. It is precisely here where another brilliant achievement scored by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the state construction area is.

What occupies an important place in the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the construction of a strong independent sovereign socialist state is having sagaciously led the task to enhance the functions and role of the state.

To enhance the functions and role of the political power of the state is an imprtant demand to enrich and strengthen the country, stepping up revolution and construction, and provide a more independent, creative life for the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always directed keen attention to enhancing the role of state organs, and has taken positive measures to further strengthen the functions and role of state organs in step with the developing revolution and construction.

The revolutionary struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is always accompanied by an incisive struggle against class enemies. To timely put down the resistance of class enemies arises as an important duty of dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his keen analysis of the characteristics of the complex, sharp class struggle under way in our country on account of the ceaseless aggression, destruction and sabotage machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and the wriggling of the remnants of the overthrown exploiting class, has precisely defined the targets of the dictatorship, and has sagaciously organized and led the way in enhancing the role of public security, justice and procuratorial organs, on the one hand, and in awakening the entire people in terms of class and making them launch the struggle against the hostile elements as a mass movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at the same time defining it as the basic form of class struggle after the establishment of the socialist system to struggle against the outdated ideas still remaining in the heads of working people, has set forth the guidelines for strengthening the socialist law-abiding way of life, and has led the way in updating the laws and rules and regulations in all aspects of state and social life and conducting law-abiding indoctrination among the masses in close combination with legal control over them.

Thus it is because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the government of the republic has been able to reliably defend the gains of the revolution, crushing the machinations of class enemies at every step of the way, and thoroughly establish a revolutionary system and order and a wholesome way of life societywide.

The socialist state also must correctly perform its functions as an economic organizer and cultural indoctrinator. To enhance the functions of the state as an economic organizer and cultural indoctrinator constitutes an indispensable requirement in stepping up socialist construction and successfully occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, precisely setting the direction of the state's economic activity for each period with a view to enhancing its functions as an economic organizer, has taken sagacious measures aimed at improving its economic guidance and enterprise management. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by embodying in economic management the revolutionary mass line based on the chuche ideology and creating the Taean work system and a new agricultural guidance system, and a new industrial guidance system aimed at carrying through the Taean system and by setting forth the guidelines for unified, detailed planning, has provided a firm guarantee which makes it possible to go forward to enhance the functions of the state as an economic organizer.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a view to enhancing the role of the state as a cultural indoctrinator, has sagaciously led the way in making People's Administration organs strengthen the struggle against the dregs of outdated ideas surfacing from among working people, on the one hand, and steadfastly conduct indoctrination in communism with primary emphasis on unitary ideology indoctrination and class indoctrination, thoroughly overcome the old society's way of life in all aspects of social life and go forward to comprehensively establish the socialist way of life. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at the same time, has directed keen attention to opposing the cultural infiltration of the imperialists and the restorationist tendencies, and has taken epochal measures to quickly develop all areas of socialist national cultural construction on sound foundations, such as education, science, literature and arts.

Thus the functions of the government of the republic as an economic organizer and a cultural indoctrinator have come to be ceaselessly enhanced, and brilliant achievements have come to be scored in all areas of socialist construction.

To thoroughly defend by armed force the sovereign rights of the country and the people is one of the important functions of the socialist state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth the self-reliant defense line in national defense and sagaciously organizing and leading the struggle to

strengthen the national defense strength in every way, has led the way in thoroughly protecting and defending the sovereign rights of our people by armed force.

As a result of the self-reliant defense line brilliantly carried through in national defense, the sovereign rights of our country have come to be thoroughly protected and defended by its own strong armed forces, and a firm guarantee has come to be provided which makes it possible to energetically move revolution and construction forward, crushing the intensifying aggression machinations of the imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, comprehensively enunciating for the first time the external functions of the socialist state, too, has sagaciously led the struggle in strengthening the solidarity of the international revolutionary forces.

In step with independent stand and attitude firmly maintained in the area of external relations and solidarity with the international revolutionary forces strengthened, the authority and prestige of our republic have been further enhanced, and our country has become able to advance into the international arena in its own right on an equal footing with large and small countries of the world.

In order to enhance the functions and role of the state to suit the realistic demands of the deepening and developing socialist construction, it is imperative to thoroughly organize the functionary ranks of state organs and ceaselessly raise their politico-administrative standard.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has led the way in assigning to state organs outstanding functionaries faithful to the party and the revolution with high politico-administrative qualifications, and guided them so as to correctly perform their mission and role as people's faithful servants. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at the same time, has always directed keen attention to precisely establishing the work system of state organs and improving the work method and work style of the functionaries.

Thus with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sagaciously leading the way, a revolutionary state organ system has come to be provided in our country to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system, and the guidance of the state organs has come to be brought closer to the base level to suit the developing realities. Again, the struggle has been energetically launched to uproot bureaucratism to suit the characteristic, in terms of work, of the functionaries of state organs who conduct their work, empowered with authority, and the great Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method has come to be more thoroughly embodied in the work of the functionaries.

To strengthen the leadership of the party for government organs is the most important question arising in consolidating the political power of the state and enhancing its functions and role. Only if partywide guidance for state work and state organs is strengthened, can the political power of the state satisfactorily carry out its mission and role as a political weapon for realizing the revolutionary thought of the leader, as a weapon for protecting the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, and brilliantly attain the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, energetically pushing ahead with revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sagaciously led the way in strengthening the party organizationally, ideologically, and at the same time, strengthening partywide guidance for state organs and making all state organs launch their work under the guidance and control of the party.

All these measures taken by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to consolidate the People's Administration organizationally, politically and enhance its functions and role, have become a firm guarantee which makes it possible to make the political power of our state go forward to admirably carry out its duty as the protector of the rights and interests of the masses of working people, as the head of household responsible for their life.

Indeed, the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been a source of invincible strength which has made it possible to win brilliant victory in the area of state construction, and a decisive factor which has made it possible to energetically demonstrate the vitality of the chuche state construction theory.

(3)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche-oriented state construction theory has had its correctness eloquently proved through practice and is demonstrating growing vitality with each passing day.

With the chuche state construction theory brilliantly embodied, our country has been transformed in a historically short period into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense, and in this land has been provided a paradise on earth where the happy life of the people is blossoming in full bloom.

The invincible vitality of the chuche-oriented state construction theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being clearly manifested above all in erecting a powerful independent sovereign socialist state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"As a result of the revolutionary principles of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense carried through by the energetic struggle of our party and the government of the republic, today our country has become a powerful socialist state self-dependent in politics, self-supporting in economics, and self-reliant in national defense." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 28)

That our country has been transformed into an energetic, dignified socialist power self-dependent in politics, self-supporting in economics, and self-reliant in national defense is the prideful fruit brought by the brilliant embodiment of the chuche-oriented state construction theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our republic has been strengthened and developed into a dignified socialist country firmly maintaining its politically independent stand and attitude.

The government of the republic, by firmly maintaining its politically independent stand and attitude from the first day of its founding, goes forward to judge on its own all questions arising in revolution and construction and solve them to suit the demands of the Korean revolution and the interests of our people.

The government of the republic, holding the immortal chuche ideology as the guiding principle, self-dependently determines all policies such as the industrial policy, agricultural policy, education policy, literary art policy, judicial policy, and goes forward to thoroughly carry them through with its own strength. The government of the republic absolutely tolerates no interference of outside people in our country's internal affairs, and is firmly maintaining its politically independent stand and attitude, whatever the environment. The authority and prestige of our country as an independent sovereign state and the dignity of our people lie precisely in firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude.

The politically independent stand and attitude of the government of the republic firmly stands on a strong political base.

Today in our country the entire people are solidly united based on common objectives and interests, and the comradely relationship of closely cooperating with each other under the communist slogan "one for all, all for one!" prevails societywide. The politicoideological unity and solidarity of our people is the most solid unity and solidarity based on absolute trust in and infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, and the unity and solidarity with the greatest vitality formed on the basis of the immortal chuche ideology centered around the party and the leader. Such politicoideological unity and solidarity of the entire people forms the solid political base of our republic and is becoming a basic factor guaranteeing all of our victories and successes.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our republic has been transformed into a powerful socialist country possessing a sound socialist self-reliant national economy and brilliant national culture.

As a result of our party's self-reliant national economic construction line and socialist indstrialization line brilliantly realized, the socialist material and technical foundations have been thoroughly consolidated and the national economic might extraordinarily strengthened.

By dynamically moving forward along the road of self-support under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our economy has been transformed into a developed self-reliant economy capable of satisfactorily filling on its own the growing domestic demands for heavy industry and light industry products and agricultural produce, into a powerful economy walking forward on its own feet, unshaken by whatever worldwide economic unevenness. Our country, which in bygone days could not properly produce even a simple farm implement, today produces any large machinery and precision machinery, once it sets its mind to it, and produces and insures on its own various kinds of industrial products unlike when nearly all of consumption goods had to be imported.

With great strides made not only in the industrial sector but also in the agricultural sector, our peasants who used to do farming with blood and tears pulling the plow, are today reaping bumper harvests of all crops every year even as they enjoyably do farming by virtue of machines and chemicals.

Through the struggle to carry through our party's cultural construction line, socialist national culture is also comprehensively blossoming and developing.

In our country the most advanced socialist education systems such as the universal 11-year compulsory education system and a communist system for rearing and indoctrinating preschool children have been established, national cadre training bases have been thoroughly organized, and more than a million-strong technicians and specialists have grown up. The national standards of science and technology also have quickly improved, and party-oriented, revolutionary, people-minded literature and arts have blosssomed in full bloom.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the government of the republic also has thoroughly created a self-reliant national defense force capable of reliably defending the security of the fatherland and gains of the revolution.

With the party's military line thoroughly carried through, our People's Army has grown up into a one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed force thoroughly prepared in politicoideological terms, in military technical terms, and the whole country has been transformed into an impregnable fortress. Because of the presence of a mighty self-reliant national defense force, we are thoroughly defending the sovereign rights of the country and the dignity of the nation, and are firmly insuring the peace of the country and the people, whatever the environment.

Indeed today our republic is energetically displaying its commanding appearance as an independent sovereign socialist state of self-dependence, self-support, and self-defense possessing solid political, economic, and military bases, and is admirably performing its mission as a mighty weapon for revolution and construction. It is precisely here where the immortal achievement scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the area of state construction is, where the invincible vitality of the chuche-oriented state construction theory set forth by the leader is.

The invincible vitality of the chuche-oriented state construction theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is also clearly manifested in that our people are enjoying to their hearts' content an independent, creative life as the genuine masters of the state and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as folllows:

"... the state and social system of our country, by comprehensively insuring socialist democracy for the masses of working peo!le, has displayed its superiority to the hilt." (Ibid., p 28)

As a result of the chuche state construction theory brilliantly embodied, the most advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression has been established in our country. Today the socialist system established in our country is the base of a rewarding living firmly guaranteeing human dignity and rights for the masses of working people.

In our country the freedoms and rights of the masses of working people as the masters of the state and society are being comprehensively insured, and all the wealth of society is being channeled altogether into promoting the well-being of the masses of people.

In our country the ruling power resides in the workers, peasants, soldiers, and working intellectuals, and all policies of the state are also being implemented to suit the will of the working masses. Our working people as the masters of the country are positively participating in state administration, and regardless of sex and occupation, property and education, political belief and religious faith, one and all enjoy the same right to elect and to be elected, and are amply exercising their freedom and right of sociopolitical activities such as speech, publication, assembly, and demonstration.

In our country the state also assumes responsibility for the material and cultural life of working people, and insures all the necessary conditions of food, clothing, and shelter for them. By the people-oriented measures of the state, our working people, on coming of labor age, select their occupation to suit their abilities and aptitude, and are displaying their strength and talents to their hearts' content in rewarding labor for society and themselves. Our working people have their safe labor conditions and rest conditions insured, thanks to the eight-hour working day system and the labor protection system, the paid leave system and the rest and recuperation system. In our country with the complete abolition of the tax system which had been historically prevailing, the people have been forever liberated from the burdens of taxes, and as the wealth of society grows, the material and cultural life of the people ceaselessly improves. Our workers and office workers have not only rice supplied to them at such a low price as to be practically free of charge but have their dwellings insured by the state, and our peasants, too, are living in modern dwellings built by the state. Working people's children are studying, free of charge, at schools of all levels up to the college, and when taken ill, all receive free medical care, without paying a single penny for it.

Truly, our people are enjoying the freedom and right to their hearts' content as the masters of the state and society, and are living well evenly all together without any worry whatever.

Our working people, who have their political right and a happy material and cultural life amply insured by the state, are highly displaying their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness in the rewarding struggle for socialist construction. It is here where the intrinsic superiority of our country's socialist system is, where the source of its invincible strength is.

Our people are deeply convinced through real life that the state and social system of our republic is indeed the most superior social system which insures genuine freedom and right, a happy material and cultural life for the masses of working people, and are struggling, giving their all, in order to consolidate and develop it.

The growth and development of the republic achieved under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is exerting great revolutionary influence on the south Korean people groaning under oppression and exploitation at the hands of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and on all overseas Koreans. Today the south Korean people and overseas compatriots, looking to the daily growing and prospering republic as a beacon of hope, are stoutly struggling to realize the independent reunification of the fatherland.

With our republic transformed into a strong independent sovereign socialist state, its international authority has also been unprecedentedly enhanced, and the international solidarity of our revolution has been strengthened further.

The government of the republic, firmly maintaining its independent stand and attitude, is developing relations of friendship and cooperation with large and small countries of the world on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect, and is adding luster to the dignity and glory of the nation in the international arena. Today our country is receiving high praises as "the fatherland of chuche" from the revolutionary peoples of the world, and the great chuche ideology, which is the guiding thought of our party and the government of the republic, is internationally evoking a great sympathy and energetically encouraging and inspiring the struggle of the peoples aiming for independent stand and attitude.

Thus our republic has grown up and strengthened into an energetic, dignified independent sovereign socialist state amid a difficult and complex struggle, and has ushered in the heyday of national prosperity unprecedented in our long history.

The prideful journey our republic has walked is none other than a synonym for the glory-filled revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the immortal achievements scored by the republic are solely the brilliant fruit of the sagacious leadership of the leader. Precisely this being so, our people loyally revere and infinitely adore the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, as the great leader, and are altogether entrusting all destinies of the fatherland and the nation to the leader.

Today our people are filled to overflowing with a fiery resolve, united airtight around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to go forward to dynamically fight to the end to win the ultimate victory of the chuche cause. Invincible are our people dynamically moving forward tightly grasping the ruling power in their hands, solidly united around the party and the leader.

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BRILLIANT EMBODIMENT OF THE CHUCHE-ORIENTED ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION THOUGHT OF THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL-SONG

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[Article by Yun Ki-pok]

[Text] All of our party members and working people, as they greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in a most meaningful manner as an event of the greatest national happiness, are extolling the immortal revolutionary achievements compiled by the respected and beloved leader before the fatherland and the people, before the times and the revolution.

What occupies an important place in the immortal achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that, putting forward the chuche economic construction thought and theory and sagaciously organizing and leading the struggle for the realization, he has built a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy in our country. It was because of the presence of the chuche economic construction thought founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the leader's sagacious leadership that in this land where only centuries-old backwardness and impoverishment used to prevail in bygone days the most superior socialist system could be established under which the masses of working people enjoy an independent, creative life, and an era of great national prosperity and growth unprecedented in the history of our fatherland could be unfurled.

Today the economic might of our country and the happy life being enjoyed by our people constitute energetic proof of the correctness of the chuche-oriented economic construction thought founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the sagacity of the leadership of the leader.

(1)

The economic construction thought founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a chuche economic construction thought brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology.

Economic construction is one of the most important tasks in going forward to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

If the party of the working class, which has come to power, is to successfully carry out the historic task of completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it must liquidate the relics of the old society in all aspects of social life and liberate the working people from all manner of domination and enslavement, and social inequalities. The economy is one of the most important aspects of social life, and the independent, creative living conditions of the masses of working people are created through economic construction. Only if economic construction is commendably done is it possible to satisfactorily fill the daily growing material needs of the working people, achieving a high developmental standard of productive forces commensurate with the socialist, communist society, and provide an equal labor life for all working people, eliminating backbreaking labor.

In order to commendably conduct economic construction to suit the demands of the historic task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, the party of the working class must have a correct economic construction thought and theory and go forward to thoroughly embody them. Unless based on a scientific, revolutionary thought and theory, it is impossible to go forward to successfully solve various difficult and complex questions arising in economic construction nor is it possible to brilliantly carry out the historic task to lay the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by founding the chuche-oriented economic construction thought and theory early on with his keen insights into the importance of economic construction in realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, has graphically enunciated the basic direction and methods of socialist, communist economic construction.

The economic construction thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a unique economic construction thought thoroughly embodying the basic principle of the immortal chuche ideology, and a guiding principle which must be strictly adhered to in thoroughly laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism to suit the demands of our era, an era of independent stand and attitude.

What constitutes the core of the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the unique thought for building a self-reliant national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... already immediately after liberation we set forth the line for building a self-reliant national economy and carried it through, braving all barriers." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," 1973 edition, p 210)

To say to build a self-reliant national economy means to develop the economy in many-sided ways and equip it with modern technical provisions so as to make it possible to domestically produce and insure heavy industry and light industry products and agricultural produce needed in enriching and strengthening the country and improving the standard of living for the people, and build its own bases of raw materials and achieve an integrated economic system where all branches are organically linked together.

The thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for building a self-reliant national economy thoroughly embodies the immortal chuche ideology.

Revolution and construction is a task for the sake of the masses of people, a task which the masses of people themselves must carry out. Therefore, the masses of people must observe their stand as the masters of revolution and construction, and must correctly perform their role as the masters.

If, in the struggle for socialism, communism, the masses of working people are to be made to observe their stand as the masters and fully perform their role as the masters, it is imperative to ceaselessly enhance their ideological consciousness level, on the one hand, and firmly underline their position and role in material terms. Put another way, it is imperative of necessity to highly promote the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of working people, energetically launching political work, and free them from any constraint whatever in their material and cultural life, stepping up economic construction. In order to successfully solve this important question, it is imperative of necessity to thoroughly establish chuche in the economic construction area and go forward to positively launch the struggle to build a self-reliant national economy.

Construction of a self-reliant national economy, by making it possible to satisfactorily fill the daily growing material needs of the country and the people with its own production, firmly insures in material terms the position of the masses of working people as the masters of the state and society. Construction of a self-reliant national economy, by making the masses of working people go forward to energetically launch the struggle for laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism with their own strength, also causes their role to be ceaselessly enhanced.

This bespeaks well that the thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for building a self-reliant national economy is indeed a man-centered economic construction thought, the chuche economic construction thought which makes socialist economic construction successfully carried out by the method of enhancing the role of the masses of working people, presenting the basic questions in economic construction in the direction of protecting the rights of the masses of working people and making them fully discharge their responsibilities.

The thought for building a self-reliant national economy also graphically enunciates the methods to firmly insure the politically independent stand and attitude of the country to suit the demands of the chuche ideology.

The immortal chuche ideology calls for thoroughly holding fast to the principle of independent stand and attitude in politics. Politically independent stand and attitude is the first and foremost life of an independent sovereign state.

Politically independent stand and attitude is firmly insured when materially underlined with a self-reliant national economy. Politically independent stand and attitude devoid of economic self-support, politically independent stand and attitude which is not guaranteeed by a self-reliant national economy is no more than one in form only. Economic enslavement spawns political enslavement; economic inequalities bring political inequalities. The people, who have achieved political independence and embarked on the road of building a new society, only if they build

a self-reliant national economy, can firmly insure their country's politically independent stand and attitude and become the genuine masters in command of their destinies, and continuing to move revolution and construction forward, enjoy an independent, creative life to their hearts' content.

Thus, thoroughly embodying the immortal chuche ideology and graphically enunciating the direction of economic construction to firmly insure the independent stand and attitude of the country and the people and provide the masses of working people with a rewarding life befitting them as the masters of the state and society is precisely where the basic characteristic of the thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for building a self-reliant national economy is, where its uniqueness and invincible vitality are.

The thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for building a self-reliant national economy is a unique thought which makes it possible to thoroughly lay the material and technical foundations of socialism and successfully eliminate racial inequalities to suit the demands of our era, an era of independent stand and attitude.

Today ours is the era of independent stand and attitude, a new era in the course of the history of mankind in which the masses of people, who used to be mistreated and oppressed in bygone days, have entered the stage as the masters of history and go forward to work out their destinies with their own hands. All people, as they are into our era, have unanimously launched into the struggle to realize their independent stand and attitude, and are energetically launching revolution and construction on a nation-state unit basis.

The new historical condtions of our era have presented numerous theoretical and practical questions in the economic construciton area too, just as in all other areas. Important here has been to precisely illuminate, for the peoples who have entered the stage as the masters in command of their destinies, the road to thoroughly laying the material and technical foundations of socialism and eliminating racial inequalities.

Unless the material and technical foundations of socialism are thoroughly laid, it is impossible to provide the people with a happy material and cultural life nor is it possible to continue to highly promote the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of people in the struggle to build socialism, communism. If socialism is to be built, it is imperative of necessity to build a powerful heavy industry base with the machine building industry as the nucleus, and based on it, equipping all branches of the people's economy such as the light industry, agriculture, and transportation with modern technical provisions, lay strong material and technical foundations capable of comprehensively promoting the well-being of the working people in accordance with the demands of the law of socialism.

The method to thoroughly lay the material and technical foundations of socialism lies in building a self-reliant national economy. Under today's conditions that revolution and construction are being conducted on a nation-state unit basis and that each country has its own nation's economy to run, unless a self-reliant national economy has been built, it cannot be said that the material and technical foundations of socialism have been thoroughly laid. Only by building a self-reliant

national economy and laying the material and technical foundations of socialism on a nation-state unit basis is it possible to firmly sustain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development, maximally mobilizing and utilizing the natural resources of the country and actively insuring the balance of all branches of the people's economy, and quickly improve the standard of living for the people with its own strength.

Construction of a self-reliant national economy at the same time constitutes a firm guarantee for eliminating racial inequalities and achieving national prosperity.

To eliminate racial inequalities along with class exploitation is the unanimous aim and aspiration of the people of our era. Racial inequalities are not something which disappears as soon as the revolution wins victory in each country nor are they something which comes to disappear spontaneously by a union of nations by this or that method. Racial inequalities can completely disappear only if a self-reliant national economy is built and their basic cause, economic backwardness, is liquidated.

Therefore, the nations who have been liberated from capitalist exploitation and oppression, by positively struggling to build a developed self-reliant national economy which will enable them to achieve their own maximal development and comprehensive blossoming, must brilliantly carry out the historic task to eliminate racial inequalities. Precisely when so doing can all nations enjoy genuine equality and successfully build socialism, communism.

All this positively proves that the thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for building a self-reliant national economy is the most scientific economic construction thought for stepping up revolution and construction to suit the demands of our era, an era of independent stand and attitude, and the most revolutionary economic construction thought which makes it possible to brilliantly attain the historic cause of the working class to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has comprehensively enunciated the strategic guidelines for building a self-reliant national economy.

The basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful weapon which makes it possible to energetically step up the construction of a self-reliant national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party has firmly maintained the basic line of socialist economic construction for simultaneously developing the light industry and agriculture while developing the heavy industry with priority in building a self-reliant national economy." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 266)

To develop the light industry and agriculture simultaneously while developing the heavy industry with priority is the basic line our party invariably maintains in socialist economic construction. Our party's basic line of socialist economic construction is the most correct line which has correctly calculated the demands of the law of socialist economic construction and the specific realities of our

country, and a unique line which makes it possible to firmly sustain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of production development and maximally step up the construction of a self-reliant national economy.

The basic line of socialist economic construction, by quickly developing the light industry and agriculture simultaneously while insuring the priority development of the heavy industry, clearly illuminates the road to admirably, simultaneously realizing the imemdiate demands and prospective demands of both economic construction and people's living standard, and provides a firm guarantee for quickly eliminating the colonial imbalance and technical backwardness of the economy and successfully reaoizing the task of building a socialist self-reliant national economy.

To carry out socialist industrialization and technological revolution is an urgent requirement in building a powerful self-reliant national economy and thoroughly laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism. Only by carrying out socialist industrialization and technological revolution is it possible to eliminate the economic and technological backwardness inherited from the old society and thoroughly lay the foundations of a self-reliant national economy, and ultimatley, win the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by setting forth the unique line of socialist industrialization for building self-reliant modern industries and realizing the comprehensive technical restructuring of the people's economy, has charted a new road to industrialization and enunciated a clear method capable of realizing socialist industrialization in a historically short period in those countries which have inherited backward economies from the old societies. Having enunciated that socialist industrialization must be realized to suit the demands of the construciton of a self-reliant national economy is where the uniqueness and greatness of the industraialization line set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, also setting forth the technological revolution as a lofty political task to realize the independent stand and attitude of the working people, has precisely enunciated the phases and methods for brilliantly carrying it out. The thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for launching the technological revolution in unity with socialist industrialization and the thought concerning the three technological revolutions, are unique thoughts which have given the most precise answer to the question of the technological revolution in the period of socialist construction.

Thus with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song setting forth unique thoughts concerning socialist industrialization and technological revolution and comprehensively systematizing them, has come to be provided a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for quickly developing the economy and technology and building a sound socialist self-reliant national economy.

What has epochal significance in building a self-reliant national economy and thoroughly laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism, is the line for chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy.

This line set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a strategic line of economic construction for thoroughly laying the material and technical foundations

of socialism, communism, to suit the demands of the new higher stage of our developing revolution in which the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front. The line for chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy defines the character and goal of laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism, and enunciates the method for the realization.

By the line for chcucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy has come to be illuminated a straight road to strengthening the self-reliant character of the people's economy and ceaselessly improving its technical provisions and to widely adopting the latest advances in science and technology and insuring an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development. This eloquently shows that the line for chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy is indeed a chuche-oriented economic construction line brilliantly embodying the unique thought for building a self-reliant national economy and that when this line is thoroughly carried through, it will be possible to further strengthen our socialist self-reliant national economy and energetically step up overall national economic construction.

What occupies an important place in the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also is the unique thought and theory concerning socialist economic management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology and the mass line of our party in defining the basics of economic management as work with people and comprehensively establishing a guidance and management system for the socialist economy, has brilliantly solved the question of guidance and management of the people's economy.

The Taean work system and the new agricultural guidance system, the unified and detailed planning system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the new industrial guidance system recently provided by him, all thoroughly embody our party's chuche ideology and revolutionary mass line. Thoroughly embodying the immortal chuche ideology in making the masses positively participate in economic management is where the basic characteristic of the socialist economic management system created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is, where the ground that it constitutes a powerful weapon energetically inspiring the development of the socialist economy is.

As a result of the comprehensive establishment of the chuche economic management system, a method to go forward to ceaselessly improve economic guidance and enterprise management to suit the intrinsic character of the socialist economic system, wherein the masses of working people have become the masters of production and management, has come to be graphically enunciated, and a firm guarantee which makes it possible to energetically step up overall national economic construction, most precisely embodying the demands of the laws of the socialist economy and correctly combining politicomoral incentives and material incentives, centralization and democracy, has come to be provided.

Thus the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by setting forth the unique economic construction thought which embodies the immortal chuche ideology and by comprehensively systematizing it, has provided a powerful theoretical and practical weapon

for economic construction to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. It is precisely here where one of the immortal achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the area of socialist economic construction is.

(2)

The journey of socialist economic construction in our country has been a prideful travel which energetically proves the correctness of the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the sagacity of his leadership.

Our people had to lay the economic cornerstone of an independent sovereign state under very difficult conditions from the first days they set out on the road of building a new society after liberation. The Japanese imperialist colonial rule over nearly half a century left behind only destroyed, insignificant, deformed industries and transportation, a centuries-backward agrarian economy, an utterly impoverished life for our nation.

Positively launching the struggle after liberation to liquidate the aftereffects of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and lay foundations for a self-reliant national economy, our people achieved the development of productive forces to a certain extent but even that was destroyed every bit by the war unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors. The cities and rural villages of our country were literally reduced to ashes by the war, and we had to begin everything anew from zero. Moreover, we had to do economic construction in a tense situation of ceaselessly intensifying machinations to provoke another war by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in occupation of south Korea and their lackeys.

But because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people, always filled to overflowing with firm faith in victory, have been able to dynamically move forward and bring about ceaseless leaps forward in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, already immediately after liberation successfully implementing various democratic reforms such as the land reform and the nationalization of key industries, created favorable sociopolitical conditions for the construction of a self-reliant national economy, and based on having graphically enunciated the economic policy of our party in the first days of the transitional period, sagaciously led the struggle to rehabilitate the national economy and lay the foundations for a self-reliant national economy. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, during the Fatherland Liberation War to oppose the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, energetically organized and led all party, all people toward victory in war, on the one hand, and energetically led the way in conducting the preparatory work foresightedly for postwar economic reconstruction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, particularly in the postwar period with his keen insights into the situation of our country and the demands of the developing revolution, precisely defined the phases of rehabilitation and development of the people's economy and socialist construction, and energetically inspired all party and all people to struggle for the realization of socialist industrailization and the construction of a powerful self-reliant national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also has sagaciously led the whole party and the entire people in positively pushing the three technological revolutions following the realization of socialist industrialization and in energetically launching the struggle to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy and more thoroughly consolidate the socialist self-reliant national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has above all firmly maintained the revolutionary principle of self-reliance in leading the struggle to realize the chuche-oriented economic construction thought.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We have held fast to the principle of developing our national economy, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and mainly relying on our technology and our resources, on the strength of our national cadres and our people." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," 1973 edition, p 192)

Self-reliance is a basic principle which must invariably be maintained in the struggle for socialist economic construction.

Only by practicing self-reliance can one build and develop the economy, effectively mobilizing and utilizing one's own resources and technology, and the strength of one's own people. Devoid of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, it will come to pass that one will not believe one's own strength, will not strive to mobilize internal national resources, will not be able to properly build or quickly develop the national economy.

To practice self-reliance arose as an even more urgent demand under the conditions of our country that we had to energetically step up the construction of a self-reliant national economy, crushing the machinations of internal and external enemies.

The struggle to build a self-reliant national economy in our country was a fierce class struggle to beat back the resistance of internal and external class enemies and at the same time, was a process of an incisive ideological struggle to oppose the flunkeys and dogmatists. The flunkeys and dogmatists, accustomed as they were to looking to others, unable to believe their own strength, persistently plotted to oppose our party's unique economic construction line and guidelines such as the line for building a self-reliant national economy.

Under such conditions, without meting out a resolute counterattack to internal and external class enemies while holding fast to the principle of self-reliance, it was impossible to successfully push the task of building a powerful socialist self-reliant national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sagaciously organized and led the whole party and the entire people in the struggle to thoroughly crush the machinations of the flunkeys and dogmatists who had come out to oppose the party's chuche-oriented economic construction line and guidelines, and practice self-reliance in building self-reliant modern industries with our national resources. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attached priority significance to quickly developing, with our strength and with our resources, key industry branches such as the power industry,

metal industry, chemical industry, and in particular, to building our own powerful base of the machine building industry.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the working people such as our heroic working class, by dynamically moving forward with the revolutionary banner of self-reliance held high, positively sought out and mobilized every inner reserve and possibility, burning down conservatism and passivity, flunkeyism and dogmatism, technological mysticism in all branches, at all units, and ceaselessly made fresh strides and innovations in socialist construction. Precisely through such struggle modern mechanical equipment such as trucks, bulldozers, excavators came to be produced for the first time in our national history, and the prideful achievement of laying sound agricultural production foundations by expanding the irrigated area by as much as 1 million chongbo in one year came to be scored. As a result that in loyal response to the militant appeal of the party all working people dynamically moved forward manufacturing what was nonexistent and seeking out more of what was in short supply, we were able to successfully solve the question of technology and the question of funds, part of the most difficult question in building the socialist economy, and erect in this land self-reliant modern industries, and even when a serious economic crisis and economic unevenness swept the world, the economy in our country came to develop at an unterrupted high rate of speed on a secure basis.

Life eloquently shows that the principle of self-reliance that one believes in the strength of one's own people and goes forward to solve all questions with own strength is indeed the most revolutionary principle which must be invariably adhered to in socialist economic construction, and energetically proves that when one practices self-reliance, one can build a powerful self-reliant natioial economy, overcoming whatever barriers and bottlenecks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also has seen to it that the revolutionary mass line be thoroughly carried through in leading socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Recognizing that the decisive guarantee for stepping up the socialist revolution and socialist construction lies in mobilizing the creativity of the masses of people to the hilt and comprehensively developing their fervor and initiative and talents, our party has invariably held fast to the revolutionary mass line in all its activities." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, pp 224-225)

It is the revolutionary mass line that our party invariably maintains, to faithfully serve for the sake of the people, go in among the masses and indoctrinate and remold and unite them, draw strength and wisdom from the masses, mobilize the broad masses and carry out the revolutionary task.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by always believing in the strength and wisdom of our working class and working people and going in deep among the masses and inspiring them every time barriers and trials are encountered, has led the way in winning ceaseless victory in socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at a time when the internal and external situations were extremely tense and our circumstances were still difficult, convened the historic December 1956 plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee and set forth the militant slogan "Increasing Production and Practicising Conservation, Let Us Overfulfill the Five-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule!" and personally visiting the working class of Kangson after the plenary meeting, energetically inspired them to a greap upswing of socialist construction.

Responding with all their hearts to the call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the working class of Kangson performed the miracle of getting 120,000 tons of steel billet out of the blooming mill which used to produce no more than 60,000 tons, and our heroic constructors scored the prideful achievement of erecting a large-scale modern vinalon plant on empty ground. With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly believing in the strength of the masses and energetically inspiring them to a great upswing of socialist construction, the machine tool-beget-machine tool movement was dynamically launched in our country and in one year, 13,000-plus units of machine tool were produced over and above the state plan, and 1,000-plus local industry factories came to be erected in 3-4 months with local idel materials and idle labor.

As, under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the entire people, solidly united around the party, displayed ever higher revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness on all fronts of socialist construction, a great upswing of socialist construction and the Chollima movement came to happen in our country. Amid the great upswing of socialist construction the machinations of internal and external enemies were blown to smithereens and our economy came to develop at a tremendous speed astounging people. Thus, as a matter of fact, we came to turn a misfortune into a blessing.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, defining the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions as the strategic line which must be invariably adhered to in socialist construction, and energetically inspiring the masses to struggle for the prosecution of the three revolutions, has scored brilliant success in economic construction.

By the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in our country the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--which began with the all-out nation-founding thought mobilization movement, the production increase emulation movement, and the movement to stamp out illiteracy following liberation, have been positively launched, and today these revolutions are being dynamically launched, putting it up front as the goal to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, liquidating once and for all the relics of the old society in all aspects of social life. As, with the three revolutions dynamically launched, the ideological consciousness level and technical and cultural standards of the working people improve, ceaseless leaps forward and innovations are happening in our country's socialist economic construction and the might of the self-reliant national economy is being further strengthened.

Indeed, the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been the source of invincible strength that has made it possible to go forward to brilliantly embody the chuche economic construction thought, and the decisive factor that has made it possible to score prideful victory and success in socialist economic construction.

The chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being more brilliantly embodied by the sagacious leadership of our party today.

Our party, by leading the struggle to brilliantly embody the chuche economic construction thought to suit the demands of the new phase of the developing revolution wherein conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is up front, is bringing about ceaseless leaps foward and innovations in socialist economic construction.

Our party, graphically enunciating the intrinsic nature of partywide guidance for socialist economic construction, has led the way in ceaselessly strengthening partywide guidance for administrative economic work, and defining the speed battle as the basic form of struggle for socialist construction, is energetically leading the way in making it thoroughly embodied on all fronts of socialist construction. It is none other than a brilliant result, too, of the sagacious leadership of our party that it is bringing about a new turnaround in all areas of human remolding work, economic construction, and cultural construction, sagaciously organizing and guiding the task to make all branches, all units energetically launch the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, the movement to learn from the examples of unsung heroes and get them organized and turn them positive.

Today all of our party members and working people with infinite loyalty to the party and the leader are displaying their revolutionary fervor and creative initiative to the hilt amid the practical struggle for socialist construction, and the whole country is vigorously displaying the revolutionary spirit of ceaselessly moving forward and making innovations.

Indeed, all the victories and achievements scored in our country's socialist economic construction are altogether the precious fruition of the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and prideful fruit brought by the tested leadership of our party going forward to brilliantly embody the chuche economic construction thought. Precisely because of this, the victories and achievements scored by our people in socialist economic construction are so great, so solid, and infinitely valuable.

(3)

With the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brilliantly embodied, an epochal advance has been registered in our country's socialist economic construction.

As a result of brilliant embodiment of the chuche economic construction thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a mighty socialist self-reliant national economy has been established and the material and technical foundations of socialism have been thoroughly consolidated, and our country has come to be transformed into a developed socialist power. With ceaseless leaps forward and innovations happening in socialist economic construction, our people have been forever freed from the centuries-old backwardness and poverty, and foundations for the prosperity of ten thousand generations to come have been firmly laid in this land.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The government of the republic set forth the line of building an independent national economy, and has adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. As a result, it has admirably built an independent national economy fed with our own raw materials, run by our own technique and our own cadres, comprehensively developed and equipped with up-to-date technology. Today our economy satisfies all needs of socialist construction and the people's life with its own production and continues to develop at a high rate, unaffected by any worldwide economic upheavals." (Book "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction Under the Banner of Chuche Thought," p 6)

The prideful achievement scored with the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embodied is being clearly manifested above all in that our people's economy is developing at an uninterrupted high rate of speed.

Our industries, which have developed at a high rate of speed from the initial period of socialist eocnomic construction, have developed at a very high rate of speed even under conditions that their scope has grown unprecedentedly big. Not to mention the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction period and the period of paving the groundwork of industrialization, during the period between 1961 and 1970, too, when socialist industrialization was in full swing, industrial production developed at the high rate of 12.8 percent on average every year. Thus we were able to admirably accomplish within the short period of no more than 14 years the difficult and complex task of industrialization which others had taken one century, nay, several centuries to accomplish. Again, by making industrial production grow even at the higher rate of 16.1 percent on average every year between 1970 and 1980, we fulfilled the grand Six-Year Plan 1 year 4 months ahead of schedule in terms of total volume of industrial production, and we are also overfulfilling every year the enormous task of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The high rate of speed of economic development has been firmly sustained not only in the industrial sector but also in the agricultural branch. The height of grain under the Six-Year Plan had been occupied as much as 2 years ahead of schedule and the height of 9 million tons of grain was occupied already in 1979, and today the struggle is dynamically under way to occupy the height of 15 million tons of grain.

At a time when in recent years many countries of the world have been going through an extreme economic crisis and economic unevenness has been sweeping the world, such high developmental speed being achieved in our country's socialist economic construction constitutes energetic proof of the correctness of the chuche economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the sagacity of his leadership.

The achievement scored in the struggle to embody the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is also being clearly manifested in that the self-reliant character and might of our national economy have been incomparably strengthened.

As a result of brilliant embodiment of the chuche economic construction thought, today our industries firmly stand on their own sources of raw materials, and effectively tapping and utilizing the abundant natural resources of our country, are amply insuring with their own production various raw materials and supplies needed in economic construction. As industrial branches, factories and enterprises previously nonexistent in our country have been built for the first time and the weaker branches have been reinforced, our industries have developed in many-sided ways and the internal structures of all branches have been further perfected. Our industries have developed into self-reliant modern heavy industries complete with all branches such as the power industry, extractive industry, metal industry, chemical industry, building materials industry, and in particular, with the rapid development of the machine building industry, are producing the whole range of modern plant facilities, not to mention large mechanical equipment of various and precision machines. As a result of the invariable guidelines of the party carried through for developing the central industries and local industries in parallel, the light industry has also quickly developed and is now producing mass consumption goods of various kinds on its own, as it desires.

As production facilities and technical processes have been remade the modern way in all industrial branches and as the automation of production processes by closed-circuit television and by remote control has been positively pushed in major industrial branches, the standard of technical provisions of the industries has improved very much, and the working people have come to be freed in large measure from heavy labor and harmful labor.

The struggle to lay self-reliant production foundations and energetically push the technological revolution also has been positively launched in the rural economic area, and a great achievement has been scored. As the rural technological revolution consisting of the introduction of irrigation, electrification, mechanization, and chemicalization as its contents has been energetically launched and as the great chuche farming method has been thoroughly carried through, agriculture has been further industrialized and modernized, and all branches of agricultural production such as grain production have come to quickly develop, and our peasants are reaping bumper harvests of all crops every year, even as they enjoyably work by virtue of machines and chemicals.

That thus a powerful self-reliant national economy has been built, quickly developing the economy with our strength, our resources, and our technology constitutes the most valuable achievement scored by our people in the area of socialist economic construction, and a sound material guarantee for the unending prosperity of the country and the people.

The achievement scored through the struggle to brilliantly embody the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is also that the standard of living for the people has been epochally improved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... today our people are enjoying freedoms and rights to their hearts' content as the masters of the state and society and are living well evenly all together without any worry whatever." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 29)

As a result that we have built a strong socialist self-reliant natiional economy, brilliantly embodying the chuche economic construction thought, today we are amply insuring all the conditions necessary for food, clothing, and shelter for the entire people. Our socialist self-reliant national economy is becoming a sound material guarantee for improving the standard of living for the people.

Because of the presence of the strong self-reliant national economy, in our country each and every one has the right to eat insured upon birth into the world, and all working people, holding jobs consistent with their abilities, have safe labor conditions and ample rest conditions insured by the state. In our country, with the abolition of the historically prevailing tax system, the people have been forever liberated from the burdens of taxes, and as the wealth of society increases, the material and cultural life of the people is systematically improving. Our people, thanks to the free medical care system and the free education system, are one and all receiving medical care and are studying to their hearts' content without paying a penny for them. As the introduction of piped water service and bus service to the rural villages and nationwide network of television have been successfully realized and as modern dwellings and modern welfare facilities have been extensively built in the urban and rural areas, the differences in living conditions of urban and rural inhabitants have been further lessened and all working people are living evenly well all together.

Reality energetically shows that the chuche economic construction thought founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is indeed the most correct economic construction thought amply insuring a truly independent and creative life for our people by building a strong socialist self-reliant national economy and that thoroughly embodying the chuche economic construction thought is where a straight road to maximally stepping up socialist, communist construction is.

That, brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have built a strong self-reliant national economy constitutes a historic event having epochal significance indeed in hastening the nationwide victory of our revolution anad going forward to attain the socialist, communist cause.

As we have built a strong socialist self-reliant national economy under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolutionary base has been consolidated into the more invincible. Our socialist self-reliant national economy, which insures a happy life for the people unshaken by any worldwide economic unevenness whatever, gives great hope and faith to the south Korean people and is energetically encouraging them toward the struggle to realize democratization of the society and independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This also constitutes a sound resource for rehabilitating the destroyed south Korean economy after reunification of the fatherland and stabilizing the wretched life of the south Korean people at the earliest possible date.

The powerful chuche industries built in our country and the socialist self-reliant national economy consolidated like bedrock based thereon are becoming a mighty material guarantee for firmly insuring the politically independent stand and attitude of the country and further strengthening the international position of the republic.

Our country, because of possessing a sound self-reliant national economy, is firmly maintaining its politically independent stand and attitude, whatever the environment, and is adding luster to its glory and dignity as an independent sovereign state. Again, because of possessiong a socialist self-reliant national economy, our country has become a member in its own right of the world community of advanced states, and our people have become able to deservedly enter the international arena on an equal footing with all the large and small nations of the world.

By brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented economic construction thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and building a strong self-reliant national economy, our people have become able to set a higher goal in socialist construction and go forward to successfully attain it, and are more brilliantly glorifying the Workers Party era with prideful achievements in economic construction.

Truly, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology and founding a unique economic construction thought and by sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization and establishing a socialist self-reliant national economy in our country, has compiled immortal achievements before the fatherland and the people, before the times and history. Precisely this being so, our people with infinite national pride and self-esteem take pride in the victories and achievements scored in socialist economic construction, and are struggling, giving their all, in order to add luster to them.

Today, our people are energetically launching the struggle to successfully occupy the 10 major prspective targets set forth by the historic Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party and more immediately, to fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

None but victory and glory are promised for our people dynamically moving forward, solidly united around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, toward the new towering height of socialist economic construction.

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THE UNIQUE THOUGHT ENUNCIATED BY THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL-SONG FOR STRENGTHENING THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4 Apr 82 pp 92-102

[Article by Kim Yong-nam]

[Text] Today the revolutionary peoples of the world, together with the entire Korean people, extend best wishes and greetings to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great ideotheoretician, genius of the revolution, on his 70th birthday.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the time he early on set out on the road of revolution has struggled with lifelong dedication solely for the sake of victory of the Korean revolution, for the sake of victory of the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and oppressed peoples.

One of the immortal achievements compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the times and mankind is that, setting forth the matchless thought for strengthening the world revolutionary forces, he has sagaciously led our party and people in the struggle for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by correctly defining the overall goal of the world revolution and comprehensively enunciating the strategic and tactical guidelines for strengthening all the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces, has provided a powerful theoretical and practical weapon for building an independent, peaceful new world free from domination and enslavement in every form.

The unique thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening the world revolutionary forces, because of its correctness and scientific character, is manifesting tremendous traction power and invincible vitality, and is ceaselessly encouraging and inspiring the world revolutionary peoples to struggle and victory.

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It is one of the crucial questions influencing the victory or defeat of the world revolution to correctly compose the world revolutionary forces and ceaselessly strengthen their might. Only by precisely solving this question is it possible to insure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces

over the counterrevolutionary forces, maximally strengthening the revolutionary forces on a worldwide basis, and go forward to hasten the victory of the overall world revolution, organizing and mobilizing the revolutionary forces.

To precisely enunciate the principle of composing the world revolutionary forces and strengthen the revolutionary forces arose as an even more urgent question in our era in which the scope of the world revolution has extraordinarily broadened and the content of the struggle has become very diverse, and moreover, different revolutionary forces are advancing into the struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his scientific analysis of the trends of the world revolution in our era and the prevailing international situation, has given the most correct answer called for by the times, to this crucial question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating for the first time the intrinsic nature of revolution that all revolutionary struggles are a struggle of the masses of people to protect and realize their independent stand and attitude, has put forward a matchless thought for strengthening the world revolutionary forces in order to lead the struggle of the masses of people to brilliant victory.

The world revolution is essentially a sacred struggle to protect the independent stand and attitude of the oppressed, exploited peoples of the whole world and attain the human liberation cause. All the revolutionary struggles under way on the face of the globe are diverse in type and different in developmental stages and struggle tasks, but all of them have the intrinsic common nature of being a struggle to protect independent stand and attitude. Accordingly, the world revolutionary forces encompass all revolutionary forces committed to protecting independent stand and attitude, and depending on how they are strengthened the victory or defeat of the world revolution will be determined.

The thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening the world revolutionary forces is for strengthening the whole of the world revolutionary forces by strengthening the chuche-oriented strength of each force participating in the world revolutionary movement and ceaselessly enhancing its role.

The thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening the world revolutionary forces is a unique thought most precisely embodying the intrinsic nature of the world revolution and the demands of the law of the developing world revolution. This thought constitutes a most precise answer to the question of composing the revolutionary forces in our era, an era of independent stand and attitude, in which all the oppressed, exploited peoples of the world are vigorously launching into the struggle arena under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty.

With the revolutionary thought set forth for strengthening each force joining the world revolution, the world revolutionary peoples have com to have a powerful weapon capable of insuring the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces and hastening the victory of the overall world revolution.

What occupies an important place in the thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening all the revolutionary forces of the world is the strategic and tactical guidelines for strengthening the national liberation forces.

In order to strengthen the revolutionary forces, it is important to precisely enunciate the historical positions and roles of different revolutionary forces. Only by correctly enunciating them is it possible to correctly set the struggle direction and method of strengthening the overall world revolutionary forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is a sacred liberation struggle of hundreds of millions of people who used to be oppressed and mistreated, and at the same time, a great struggle to deprive world imperialism of its lifeline. This struggle constitutes the two great revolutionary forces of our era with the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for socialism, and they are being joined to the one stream of burying imperialism." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 520)

The anti-imperialist national liberation movement, as it is into our era, instead of being a simple reserve unit of the international proletarian movement or a petit bourgeois movement, has been transformed into a great revolutionary struggle to cut off the lifeline of world imperialism, into a powerful revolutionary force in direct confrontation with imperialism.

Asia, Africa, and Latin America, which have been oppressed and plundered by the imperialists, colonialists, over the centuries, have been turned into an arena of fierce struggle of confrontation between the revolutionary forces and reactionary forces, and the peoples in these regions, directly dealing telling blows to imperialism, are greatly contributing to hastening its fall.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, starting from such concrete realities of the revolutionary struggle under way in the international arena, has defined for the first time the position and role of the national liberation movement of our era.

Thus has come to be provided a powerful ideotheoretical, strategic and tactical guarantee which makes it possible to deal a decisive blow to the erroneous attitude of underestimating the revolutionary significance of the national liberation movement and slighting the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, and correctly solve the question of composing the world revolutionary forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating that strengthening the anti-imperialist national liberation forces constitutes precisely one of the basic questions in strengthening the world revolutionary forces, has set forth the revolutionary guidelines for thoroughly organizing the chuche-oriented strength of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement.

For the oppressed nations and peoples to go forward to thoroughly organize their chuche-oriented strength on a firm independent stand is an important factor in winning the victory of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement.

In order to strengthen the national liberation forces, each country must reliably prepare the main force of the revolution, thoroughly organizing the party, general staff of the revolution and uniting the workers and peasants around it, and rally the masses of all strata having interests at stake in the revolution. At the

same time, it is important for the people who have won independence, to thoroughly smash the imperialist colonial ruling apparatuses and deprive the imperialists and domestic reactionaries in collusion with them of their economic base, establish a progressive sociopolitical system and build a self-reliant national economy and national culture.

It has important significance in the strategic and tactical guidelines of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening the national liberation forces on a worldwide basis to strengthen international solidarity between the anti-imperialist national liberation forces.

The national liberation movement is an international movement to smash the world imperialist colonial system and attain the complete freedom and liberation of the people. The peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America have common interests at stake, and their revolutionary struggle is conducted in close mutual relationship. If Asia is not free, Africa and Latin America cannot be at peace; if imperialism is struck down in Africa and Latin America, a situation favorable to the revolutionary struggle of the Asian people will be opened up. When the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America go forward to strenthen their international solidarity, they will be able to successfully launch the revolutionary struggle with a decisively superior force on all fronts of the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by setting forth the matchless thought for strengthening the anti-imperialist national liberation forces, has made tremendous contributions, in theoretical and practical terms, in strategic and tactical terms, to the cause to bury imperialism and successfully accomplish the national liberation revolution, and ultimately, hasten the victory of the overall world revolution.

An important part of the content of the thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening the world revolutionary forces is that he has enunciated the revolutionary guidelines for expanding and developing the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, defining the nonaligned movement as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era, has always directed keen attention to strengthening and developing this movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The nonaligned movement is a progressive movement opposing all manner of domination and enslavement and aiming for independent stand and attitude and is a powerful revolutionary force of our time standing in confrontation with imperialism." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 93)

Ours is an era of independent stand and attitude in which many countries of the world demand independent stand and attitude and take to the road of sovereignty. It is the common aim of the peoples of many countries and an unstoppoable trend of our era that, holding the banner of sovereignty, they are intent on independently working out their destinies. The nonaligned movement is a self-dependent political

force reflecting precisely such basic trend of the era of independent stand and attitude and holding anti-imperialist sovereignty as its lofty idea and objective.

The nonaligned movement today has become an international movement of an immense scope, an organized force with an acknwoledged principle of activity, and dealing a great blow to the aggression and plunder policy of the imperialists, is energetically encouraging and inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples and the peoples of newly emerging countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his scientific analysis of the character of the nonaligned movement and the tremendous influencing power of this movement on the developing world revolution, has comprehensively enunciated the correct methods to strengthen and develop the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the guidelines for all nonaligned nations to thoroughly observe the principle of independent stand and attitude, the principle of complete equality and noninterference in others internal affairs, the principle of strengthening unity and cooperation, and positively struggle to do away with the old international economic order and establish a new international economic order. This most precisely embodies the lofty idea of the nonaligned movement and the realistic demands of this movement, and as such, is matchless guidelines for further strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement on sound foundations.

Independent stand and attitude is the basic idea of the nonaligned movement. The nonaligned nations must observe independent stand and attitude and hold it as the basic principle to move forward independently. Only by so doing can the nonaligned movement preserve its innate characteristics and realize the lofty idea of anti-imperialist sovereignty.

In the nonaligned movement there are large countries and small countries, longtime member states and not so longtime member states, but they are all member states of the nonaligned movement on an equal footing, and are contributing in common to the developing world revolution. In consequence, in no case could the privileged position of any individual member state be tolerated within the nonaligned movement nor will it do to interfere in the internal affairs of other nonaligned member nations.

Not only must the nonaligned nations firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, they must be solidly united based thereon.

Unity is the life and the source of strength of the nonaligned movement. Apart from unity, there could be no such thing as the nonaligned movement, and unless unity is achieved, it is impossible to strengthen and develop the nonaligned movement. The nonaligned nations, instead of being deceived by the division and alienation machinations of the imperialists and viewing each other with enmity and jealousy or fighting each other, must unite and go forward to jointly confront the aggression and intervention machinations of the imperialists.

It is essential that the nonaligned nations must not only solidly unite politically but closely cooperate in economic and technical terms and help each other with a true heart.

Among the nonaligned nations there are countries which have gained good experiences and developed technologies in the course of building a new life and countries which have abundant resources and funds. Therefore, if all nonaligned nations, while firmly maintaining the principle of collective self-reliance, were to briskly conduct exchanges and closely cooperate with each other on the principle of satisfying each other's needs, it would be possible to solve many questions and without relying on the superpowers, build self-reliant national economies and strengthen national might.

The revolutionary guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for smashing the old international economic order and establishing a new one make the nonaligned nations further step up the sacred struggle to weaken the imperialist forces and cut off their lifeline, and at the same time, illuminate the correct road to consolidating national independence and fully exercising complete and permanent sovereign rights over national natural resources and economic activities in general.

All the revolutionary principles set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement, by further increasing the might and influencing power of the nonaligned movement, a great revolutionary force of our era, constitute a reliable guarantee which turns the balance of forces in the international arena decisively favorable to the side of the revolution and makes the victory of the overall world revolution hastened.

It is a crucial question bearing on the future of the world revolution to strengthen the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To comment on the role the international communist movement and labor movement play in the anti-imperialist struggle, the international communist movement and labor movement today are the most powerful revolutionary forces standing in confrontation with all the reactionary forces such as imperialism, and the decisive forces which guarantee the world peace and security, staying the imperialist policy of aggression and war." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 8)

The socialist forces and the international communist movement are the powerful revolutionary forces of our era standing in confrontation with imperialism and all the other reactionary forces, and as such, constitute an important factor determining the course of human history. The presence of the powerful socialist forces and the international communist movement blocks and frustrates the aggression and war policy of the imperialists, and energetically encourages and inspires the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has comprehensively enunciated the principled questions in ehnacing the position and role of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

An important question arising in strengthening the socialist forces and the international communist movement,which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enunciated, is that of thoroughly organizing the national ranks of each socialist country and of the international communist movement.

This is a revolutionary policy precisely reflecting the demands of the new era in which socialism has expanded onto a worldwide basis from the framework of one country and socialist, communist construction is deepening in many countries.

The socialist countries, communist parties and workers parties are closely linked together by class solidarity, and at the same time, they are first of all the self-dependent national ranks of the international communist movement responsible for their country's revolution. They conduct revolution and construction in their respective positions, and with the achievements they score in them, contribute to the world revolution. Under such conditions, to strengthen each socialist country, each communist party and workers party precisely constitutes an important factor which strengthens and develops the entire socialist forces and the international communist movement and enables them to take on a greater role and perform it in the revolutionary struggle of the international working class and oppressed peoples.

When the socialist countries and the national ranks of the communist movement go forward to thoroughly consolidate their chuche-oriented strength, they will become able to greatly contribute to strengthening the overall might of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and turning the world revolutionary forces into the invincible.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also enunciated the most correct guidelines for preventing the division of the socialist forces and strengthneing their unity and solidarity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating that protecting the whole of the socialist forces is an important internationalist duty of the communists, has taught that the socialist countries must oppose imperialism, support the colonial national liberation movement and the labor movement of all countries, continue to move toward socialism, communism, and achieve unity with each other on condition of observing the principle of noninterference in others internal affairs, mutual respect, equality, and reciprocity.

Thus have come to be enunciated a clear direction and method of realizing the unity and solidarity of socialist countries and of enabling the socialist countries to go forward to admirably discharge their lofty duty before the world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, also attaching important significance to the labor movement, the democratic movement and the antiwar peace movement launched in the capitalist countries by different strata and people, has given precise answers to the principled questions arising in strengthening and developing them.

Thus, the matchless thought and revolutionary guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by illuminating the clear road to ceaselessly strengthening all forces joining the world revolution of our era, constitute an ideotheoretical weapon which must be tightly grasped in bringing about a new turnaround in composing the forces of the world revolution and developing the overall world revolution.

(2)

Important in the thought enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening the world revolutionary forces is the thought for strengthening the whole of the world revolutionary forces.

In order to win the victory of the world revolution, it is imperative to precisely enunciate the basic principles which will make it possible to strengthen individual revolutioanry forces and at the same time, ceaselessly strengthen the revolutionary forces on a worldwide basis and launch the revolutionary struggle based on a unified strategy and tactics. Only then will it be possible to insure an overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces on a worldwide basis and maximally isolate the imperialists, and go forward to hasten the victory of the world revolution.

A principled matter enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which must be firmly maintained in strengthening the world revolutionary forces is that of achieving above all the militant unity of all peoples moving forward under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Korean Workers Party, firmly united with the peoples of the socialist countries and the nonaligned nations and all progressive peoples of the world under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty, shall dynamically fight on to build an independent, peaceful new world free from domination and enslavement in any form." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 102)

It is an inevitable demand of the developing world revolution that all anti-imperialist sovereignty forces of the world should unite.

In our era not just the revolutionary forces of any one individual country but the peoples of all regions, all countries of the world in different developmental stages are vigorously launching into the revolutionary struggle to oppose domination and enslavement in every form and protect independent stand and attitude, and are joining the one stream called the world revolution.

The national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples is for completely casting off imperialist enslavement and living freely as people possessing sovereign rights; and the nonaligned movement is for putting an end to imperialist aggression and domination and enslavement and achieving the independent development and social progress of the newly emerging countries. That the people are struggling to build socialism, communism, too, in the final analysis, is for enjoying an independent, creative life to their hearts' content, casting off all kinds of constraints of nature and society.

Because of this common aim and aspiration for opposing all kinds of domination and enslavement and protecting independent stand and attitude, all the revolutionary forces, all the revolutionary currents of the world are capable of being solidly united into one political force.

Unity is the most powerful weapon held in the hands of all the oppressed peoples such as the working class, and the source of their invincible strength. The international working class and oppressed peoples have always won with their united strength in the struggle against the oppressors. It is an invaluable lesson shown by the history of the revolutionary struggle that united, we win; divided, we get destroyed one by one. United, all the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces can display truly great strength.

Unity, particularly in light of the fact that the division and alienation machinations of the imperialists are becoming increasingly blatant with each passing day, arises as an even more important question today.

Today in the international arena a fierce struggle is under way between the revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionary forces, between the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces and the imperialists.

Frightened by the daily growing and strengthening revolutionary struggle of the people for anti-imperialist sovereignty, the imperialists are perpetrating cunning and vicious machinations, resorting to counterrevolutionary two-faced tactics and the strategy of destoying one by one, to gobble up progressive countries one by one and ultimately, wipe out the whole of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces.

The imperialists are further intensifying their scramble in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to enslave the newborn independent states once again and bring them into their sphere of domination. The U.S. imperialists, mouthing "for protection of interests" and "for security," are continuing to extensively build up aggressive armed forces in the regions of major resources and at key military strategic points and expand aggressive military bases, and are going berserk in grasping the countries in these regions politically, economically, militarily.

The overall international situation calls upon the world revolutionary peoples to join forces in coping with the aggression of the imperialists and deal collective blows to the scoundrels with the strategy of unity and crush the allied front of the imperialists and international reactionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reflecting such demands of the times and the developing revolution, has set forth the revolutionary guidelines for all the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces of the world to achieve unity. These are the most correct guidelines firmly guaranteeing the victorious forward movement of the world revolution of our era wherein the broad revolutionary forces are struggling to protect independent stand and attitude, the common objective and aim of the world peoples.

With the revolutionary guidelines set forth for all the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces to unite, it has become possible to insure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces on a worldwide basis, deal blows to the imperialist reactionary forces by the collective counterattacks of the revolutionary forces, isolate and weaken them and energetically step up the overall world revolution.

Most important in strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces is firmly maintaining the principle of independent stand and attitude.

To maintain the principle of independent stand and attitude is a firm guarantee which makes it possible to defend the dignity and right of each country and achieve unity and cooperation based on complete equality and mutual respect.

The unity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces is precisely unity between peoples aiming for independent stand and attitude, and its objective, too, lies in eliminating imperialist domination and enslavement and firmly realizing independent stand and attitude.

If the countries fighting revolution should fail to maintain the principle of independent stand and attitude, not only will they be unable to defend their country's revolution and national interests, they will be unable to beat back the aggression and interference of outside forces, and will come to blindly follow others and in the end, will bring the grave result of messing up the revolution.

Today, the peoples joining the world revolution, even though they have differences in social system, political belief and religious faith, unanimously oppose imperialist enslavement, and want to live independently. They call for developing mutual cooperation in various areas, holding correct diplmatic relations on the principle of independent stand and attitude and equality, regardless of whether the countries and nations are big or small.

Under such conditions, the countries and parties fighting revolution must firmly maintain independent stand and attitude and based thereon, enter into mutual relations; and only when so doing can they turn unity and cooperative relations turly voluntary and solid.

Also important in strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces is thoroughly maintaining the principled stand against imperialism.

The aggressive nature of imperialism bent on violating the indenendent stand and attitude of other ocuntries, other nations and realizing domination and enslavement against them, can never change. Unless the capitalist system itself where monopoly capital prevails is stamped out, the aggressive nature of imperialism absolutely cannot change.

Precisely this being so, only if one looks the danger of imperialist aggression in the eye and always thoroughly maintains the anti-imperialist stand, is it possible to go forward to resolutely fight without vacillation in the ranks struggling for anti-imperialist sovereignty.

All countries moving forward under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty must have no illusions about imperialism, and must always go forward to thoroughly defend the basic interests of the revolution. Only by so doing can they successfully crush the vicious division and alination machinations of the imperialists and turn the unity of anti-imperialist sovereignty forces invincible, and ceaselessly strengthen their might.

At the same time, all the revolutionary countries must thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialist policy of aggression and war, positively support the peoples struggling for their national independence and freedom in opposition to the imperialist machinations of aggression and intervention, and in this connection, must take action in concert. In this way through the practical struggle of the countries taking to the road of anti-imperialist sovereignty, not only must they consolidate unity, they must drive the imperialists into deeper predicament and hasten the victory of the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause on a worldwide basis.

Another important revolutionary principle set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening the world revolutionary forces is the matchless thought for all the revolutionary forces of the world to strengthen mutual support and encouragement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The first victorious revolution, with its experiences and examples, must help the revolutions of those countries which have yet to win victory, and with its political, economic, and military strength, must positively support the liberation struggle of the world peoples; the peoples of those countries which have yet to win victory in their revolutions, more positively struggling, must defend the revolutions of other countries which have won victory against the policy of strangulation of the imperialists, and must hasten the victory of the revolutions of their own countries." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 241)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught above all that the socialist countries, which are the victorious units of the international communist movement, must positively support the revolutionary struggle of all the oppressed peoples such as the national liberation movement and the nonaligned movement.

An important interntionalist duty of the socialist countries for the world revolution is that of positively supporting the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world and the struggle of the peoples of all countries opposing imperialist aggression and intervention.

The socialist countries, with their political, economic, and military strength, must positively support the revolutionary struggle of the exploited, oppressed peoples.

At the same time, it is an important demand for defending and ceaselessly strengthening the world revolutionary forces against imperialist aggression that the oppressed nations and peoples should support the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

The oppressed nations and peoples who struggle aiming for independent stand and attitude, must give support, with their struggle, to the world socialist forces and the international communist movement, and must go forward to ceaselessly strengthen militant solidarity with them.

When all the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces of the world go forwrd to closely cooperate and achieve strong international solidarity, they can tear down any bastion of imperialism and hasten the victory of the world revolution.

Truly, all the principles set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening the world revolutionary forces, because they most precisely reflect the demands of the times, because of their uniqueness and correctness, are vigorously capturing the hearts of hundreds of millions of people of the world protecting independent stand and attitude, and are energetically encouraging their sacred struggle.

(3)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, sagaciously leading the struggle for strengthening the world revolutionary forces, has compiled brilliant achievements.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the past period our party has positively struggled to strengthen the solidarity of the socialist countries and the unity of the international communist movement, support the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and the revolutionary movement of the peoples of all countries, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries friendly approaching our country and other Third World countries, oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and achieve the peace of the world and the progress of mankind." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 285)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his infinite faithfulness to the revolutionary cause of the working class and resolute revolutionary principle, extraordinary revolutionary launching power and noble communist character, has energetically organized and conducted the task of strengthening and developing the world revolutionary forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has first of all directed keen attention to strengthening and developing the national liberation movement constituting one of the two major forces of the world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, defining it as an important principle of our party's external policy to support and encourage the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, has exerted utmost efforts for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, positively supporting the struggle of the Algerian people against imperialism, colonialism, the just struggle of the Arabic peoples such as the Palestinians opposing the Israeli aggressors, the national liberation struggle of African peoples such as the Angolans and Zimbabweans, and the revolutionary struggle of Latin American peoples against the pro-U.S. reactionary dictatorships, has sent unstinted moral and material support to them.

The imperialists such as the U.S. imperialists who have been dealt serious blows by the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, came out in the decade following the 1960's to mount with unprecedented viciousness counterrevolutionary offensives with a view to obliterating the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples on the three continents. The scoundrels waged war of aggression everywhere in the world against the countries fighting for national independence, on the one hand, and further intensified their machinations of threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception with a view to enslaving once again those countries which had already won independence.

Under such conditions, whether or not the national liberation movement could be moved forward became an acute question of whether or not the imperialist policy of aggression and war could be blocked and frustrated and the world revolutionary forces strengthened.

Precisely at such a juncture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, publishing numerous immortal classical works such as "The Present Situation and the Task of Our Party," "Let Us Strengthen the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," "The Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of the Peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America Is Invincible," and "The United Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia Against U.S. Imperialism Shall Be Inevitably Victorious,"

has enunciated the revolutionary struggle guidelines for launching an international solidarity movement resolutely supporting the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the peoples on the three continents and for realizing a broad anti-imperialist united front.

The revolutionary guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, because of precisely reflecting the basic demands of the world revolution and the unanimous aspirations of the oppressed nations and peoples, have vigorously captured the peoples' hearts and have become a revolutionary banner energetically encouraing and inspiring them to the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle.

In order that the peoples of Asian, African, and Latin American countries, who have won political independence and set out on the road of building a new life, may remove the aftereffects of the imperialist colonial rule and achieve complete political independence and national prosperity, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taken positive measures to support and encourage them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent many of our delegations to the Asian, African, and Latin American countries to resolutely support and encourage their independent policies and their struggle to build a new life, on the one hand, and inviting delegations from newly emerging countries, has discussed with them concrete methods to score great achievements in the anti-imperialist struggle and in the struggle to build a new life, and encouraged and inspired them with our achievements and experiences.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, attaching great significance to strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement, which is a great anti-imperialist sovereignty force of our era, has launched energetic activities so as to make this movement go forward to successfully realize its lofty idea and objective.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, comprehensively exposing the reactionary nature and danger of the machinations of the imperialists to split and break up the nonaligned movement, has exerted himself to the utmost to further strengthen, ceaselessly consolidate and develop the unity and cooperation of the nonaligned nations in coping with the division and alienation machinations of the imperialists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, publishing numerous classical works such as "The Nonaligned Movement Is a Powerful Anti-Imperialist Force of Our Era," has given scientific answers to the principled questions arising in strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement, and having information released on several joint sessions of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has enunciated the principled stand of our party to achieve the unity of the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in addition, sending large delegations to the nonaligned nations summit conferences and foreign ministers conferences, has given them concrete guidance to act positively to prevent the danger of division and preserve the unity of the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, particularly at a time when the nonaligned movement was strengthening its united struggle while uniting into its ranks many

countries with differnt social systems, personally made historic visits to countries in Africa and Europe and greatly encouraged the just struggle of the peoples in the regions to realize the lofty idea and objective of the nonaligned movement.

The principled stand of our party enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the external activities personally conducted by the great leader constitute indeed a tremendous service rendered in blocking and frustrating the division and alienation machinations of the imperialists and strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, has invariably maintained the stand of our party to unite with the socialist countries, unite with the communist parties and workers parties, unite with the international working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has exerted great efforts to oppose all acts which could bring the result of splitting the socialist countries and the international communist movement, protect and jointly defend the whole of the socialist countries, and go forward to achieve unity while mutually respecting independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also has always directed keen attention to positively supoorting and encouraging the just struggle of the communist parties and workers parties in the capitalist countries to protect independent stand and attitude, and to the task of strengthening friendship and solidarity with them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with his indefatigable energetic activities has thus made great contributions to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement and strengthening the overall world revolutionary forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the KWP graphically enunciated once again sovereignty, friendship, and peace as the basic idea of the external policy of our party, as the revolutionary line which our party and people must invariably maintain in strengthening the world revolutionary forces.

The idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace is a revolutionary idea most precisely reflecting the basic interests of our revolution, the demands of our era, and the current international situation.

To say that our party holds sovereignty, friendship, and peace as the basic idea of its external policy means to hold fast to independent stand and attitude in the external policy and thoroughly protect the basic interests of our people, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with various countries of the world and strengthen the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces, block and frustrate the imperialist machinations of aggression and war, and positively struggle for the peace and security of the world.

The idea of sovereignty, friendship, and peace set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song constitutes the basic idea of the external policy having universal significance in the developing international relations of our era, an era of independent stand and attitude.

By firmly maintaining the basic idea of the external policy of sovereignty, friendship, and peace our party and people have become able to go forward to further strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the world revolutionary peoples moving forward under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty and energetically step up the struggle to build an independent, peaceful new world free from imperialist aggression and domination and enslavement.

Because of the sagacious leadership and high authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country's external relations have become unprecedentedly brisk, and our revolution's international solidarity has come to be extraordinarily strengthened.

Our country which, in the area of diplomatic relations, was historically unable to get out of narrow confines, has today diplomatic relations established with more than 100 countries of the world, and is ceaselessly developing relations of friendship and cooperaiton in all the political, economic, and cultural areas.

Our revolution's international solidarity is becoming stronger every day and the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our people's revolutionary cause are ceaselessly growing.

Today in many countries of the world there are more than 260 Korean reunification support committees and from all continents of the world is energetically ringing out the voice supporting our people's struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and reality eloquently shows that the ranks of our suppoers and sympathizers are daily growing in the international arena.

As under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our country, holding high authority in the world arena, has come to exert great influence on world politics, an ever growing number of countries of the world are listening to the voice of our party, and many foreign friends are visting our country in a steady stream.

All these facts are great achievements scored in the area of our country's external relations and positively prove that our country is making positive contributions to strengthening and developing the world revolutionary forces.

Indeed, all the achievements scored by our party in strengthening the world revolutionary forces are the brilliant fruit of the unique revolutionary thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the sagacious leadership of the great leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, because of his immortal achievements compiled before the world revolution, commands among the world revolutionary peoples such high authority and prestige that nothing can pull down, and enjoys their deep trust and infinite respect.

Many revolutionaries and progressive peoples of the world, highly praising the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as "the salvation star of human liberation" and "the great leader of the world revolution," are expressing their infinite respect and adortion for the great leader.

Thus the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reflecting the developing trends of our era and the unanimous aim of the peoples and setting forth the unique thought and strategic and tactical guidlines for strengthening the world revolutionary forces, has exerted utmost efforts for the realization, and has compiled great achievements before the times and mankind.

The immortal achievements compiled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song before our revolution and the world revolution are the common heritages of our people and the world revolutionary peoples.

For our party members and working people, it is the highest glory, great pride, and unsurpassed happiness to live and work in the fatherland of chuche, loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who commands high authority and prestige among the progressive peoples of the world because of his immortal achievements compiled before our revolution and the world revolution, before the times and mankind.

We are convinced through the prideful journey shining with victory and glory that when we move forward following the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, there will be the bright future of our people and the unending prosperity of our fatherland, and the ultimate victory of the world anti-imperialist sovereignty cause.

Today our people are faced with the rewarding and glorious task to energetically step up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and win the ultimate victory of the chuche cause in our country, and go forward to hasten the victory of the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause.

The entire party members and working people, by dynamically moving forward under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty held high, solidly united with the peoples of the socialist countries and the nonaligned nations, all peoples of the world protecting independent stand and attitude, shall brilliantly attain the lofty cause to build a new world free of all manner of domination and enslavement.

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THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S ARMY IS THE ARMY OF THE PARTY, THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION PROTECTING AND DEFENDING THE CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 4 Apr 82 pp 103-112

[Text] Today our people and officers and men of the People's Army greet in a meaningful manner with infinite national pride and self-esteem the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed force of our party.

On this day the entire people and officers and men of the People's Army respectfully offer the highest glory and warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist, the ever-victorious iron commander, the Supreme Commander of our revolutionary armed forces who, personally founding the People's Army amid the anti-Japanese flames, has nurtured it into an invincible revolutionary armed force and led it along the one road of victory and glory.

The history of the People's Army over half a century has been a journey of victory and glory in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's chuche military thought, army construction policy, and matchless commanding art have been brilliantly embodied, and prideful chronicles filled to the brim with heroic feats in gloriously carrying out its lofty duty and mission as the army of the party, as the army of the revolution on the sacred road of protecting and defending the chuche cause and with immortal achievements compiled before the times and the revolution, before the fatherland and the people.

Today the People's Army under the leadership of our party is going forward to add even more luster to its history of victory and glory.

Our People's Army officers and men, looking back with deep emotion on the glorious journey of the heroic KPA over half a century, are filled to overflowing with a firm resolve to resolutely protect and defend with their lives the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and guarantee with armed force the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, in the future just as in the part.

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The KPA is the rev olutionary armed force of our party which the great leader Comarade Kim Il-song, personally organizing its first ranks at the time of

charting a bright road ahead for the Korean revolution, has strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary armed force in the course of the long revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our People's Army, too, is an army which has directly inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Our People's Army is the successor to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. The Korean People's Revolutionary Army has developed into the Korean People's Army after liberation." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 468)

It is a basic requirement in winning the victory of the revolution that the working class should have its genuine revolutionary armed force. Only if the working class possesses a powerful revolutionary armed force, can it win victory in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and go forward to independently work out the destinies of the fatherland and the people.

Imperialism desperately attempts to the death, relying on its counterrevolutionary force of violence, to sustain and consolidate its colonial domination. It is imperative to confront an armed enemy with arms and crush the counterrevolutionary force of violence with the revolutionary force of violence. Therefore, in order that the oppressed colonial people may win victory in their anti-imperialist national liberation revolution, they must launch a positive armed struggle, and build a genuine armed force of the working class capable of militarily guaranteeing the realization.

It was an indispensable requirement arising from the historical lessons of our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and communist movement and from the centuries-old aspirations of our people to build a revolutionary armed force of a new type.

Because they did not have their genuine revolutionary army in bygone days, our people were robbed of their national sovereign rights and had to be subjected to the miserable fate of colonial slavery.

A major cause for the obliteration of our country's communist movement in its infancy was in its own inherent weaknesses and at the same time, in the bloody suppression of our people by the counterrevolutionary armed forces of the Japanese imperialists. The experiences and lessons of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and the early communist movement in our country clearly showed that without a genuine revolutionary armed force it was impossible to achieve national independence and open up the road ahead for the revolution.

The urgent demands of the times and the centuries-old aspirations of our people came to be brilliantly realized by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a chuche-oriented revolutionary armed force founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, viewing the question of revolutionary armed force construction as one of the basic questions influencing victory or defeat of the revolution, achieved the historic task of founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on 25 April 1932.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army was the first genuine chuche-oriented revolutionary armed force struggling to attain the chuche cause with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal chuche ideology held as its guiding principle.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was a great victory of the chuche-oriented army construction thought and a historic event which caused an epochal turnaround to be brought about in the revolutionary struggle of our people to chart and move the chuche cause forward.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was the birth of a reliable revolutionary armed force which would resolutely protect, defend, and carry on the chuche cause, whatever the hardships and trials, and our country's national liberation struggle and communist movement, which had long been going through pains, twists and turns, came to develop onto a higher stage vigorously moving forward with the armed struggle as the main stream.

Only by the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army the earnest desires of our people to have their own strong revolutionary army came to be realized and our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle came to move into a new era of the colonial national liberation revolution going forward to achieve fatherland restoration and national independence, striking down the imperialist aggressors with its own revolutionary armed force.

Having created a firm military guarantee enabling our people to resolutely protect and defend their natiional sovereign rights generation after generation, never again suffering the fate of a homeless race, and attain the socialist, communist cause to the end is where the immense significance of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army is.

It is the indispensable requirement of an independent sovereign state that it should have a self-reliant revolutionary force. Only if the party of the working class, which has come to power, possesses a powerful modern standing armed force, can it protect and defend the victorious revolution from imperialist aggression and energetically move revolution and construction forward. From this, it arises as an indispensable requirement that the working class, after coming to power, should build a modern standing armed force which can oppose armed aggression of the imperialists armed to the teeth, thoroughly defend sovereign rights of the nation and gains of the revolution, and firmly guarantee the ultimate victory of the socialist, communist cause.

Again, once the working class becomes the master of the ruling power of the state and the means of production, favorable conditions and possibilities will come to be created for building its own revolutionary armed force under the leadership of the leader into a strong standing army. For the working class which has come to power there will be created favorable conditions which make it possible to systematically realize the training of cadres and complementing of ranks needed in building a standing army and satisfactorily insure modern military equipment and necessary material means for the army.

Therefore, it constitutes the process of the law of revolutionary armed force construction that the working class should strengthen and develop the revolutionary armed force, which was founded in the phase of the anti-imperialist national

liberation revolution, into a modern standing armed force capable of militarily guaranteeing the revolutionary tasks and duties arising for the first time after it came to power.

The great leader Comrade KimIl-song, based on his keen insights into the demands of the laws of the revolutionary struggle and revolutionary armed force construction, set forth the guidelines after liberation for strengthening and developing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Korean People's Army, and brilliantly realized them.

The guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for building a strong armed force were a brilliant embodiment of the chuche-oriented armed force construction line he had earlier enunciated during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and revolutionary guidelines which made it possible to thoroughly defend by armed force and victoriously move our people's revolutionary struggle and construction task under conditions of direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism.

With the Korean People's Revolutionary Army strengthened and developed into a regular armed force, the Korean People's Army, our people came to have a reliable military guarantee enabling them to go forward to attain our revolutionary cause to the end while reliably protecting and defending their fatherland and gains of the revolution from encroachment by the imperialists and all kinds of class enemies.

The Korean People's Army is the army of the party, the army of the revolution, which, forever holding as the unitary guiding principle the great chuche ideology, the immortal banner held aloft by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, has inherited the glorious revolutionary tradition intact which was achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and is struggling under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to attain from generation to generation to the end the chuche revolutionary cause charted in the Paektu forests.

The Korean People's Army founded and is still being led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a genuine revolutionary armed force which has been strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary force under the leadership of our party.

Our party, brilliantly embodying the military thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is going forward to strengthen and develop the People's Army into an invincible revolutionary armed force thoroughly prepared in politicoideological terms, in military technological terms. The leadership of our party is becoming the decisive condition which makes it possible to defend to the end the revolutionary character of the People's Army founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a firm guarantee which makes it possible to strengthen and develop the People's Army into an ever-victorious revolutionary armed force and enable it to acquit itself fully of its lofty historic mission.

Thus the People's Army is the glorious army of the party, the army of the revolution which has been founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being strengthened and developed under the leadership of the party and the leader.

It is an important condition for strengthening and developing the People's Army into the party's army infinitely faithful to the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that it should hold the chuche ideology as the unitary guiding thought.

Essentially, the revolutionary armed force of the working class, only if it holds the leader's revolutionary thought as the guiding principle and thoroughly embodies it, can be strengthened and developed as intended by the party and the leader, and can become the party's revolutionary armed force infinitely faithful to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, is the unitarily correct guiding principle of all tasks and activities of the People's Army.

The People's Army is a chuche-oriented revolutionary army holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as the unitary guiding thought and going forward to thoroughly embody it, and the army of the party, the army of the revolution militarily guaranteeing the struggle for the realization.

It is one of the important conditions for the revolutionary army to become the party's army that it should struggle to attain the revolutionary cause of the working class form generation to generation to the end.

Why the party of the working class organizes, strengthens, and develops a revolutionary army is for thoroughly protecting and defending the revolutionary cause by armed force. The revolutionary army of the working class is essential to militarily insure the revolutionary duty set forth by the party and again, comes to exist for that purpose.

The Korean People's Army is a chuche-oriented revolutionary army which holds it as its lofty mission to protect and defend the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and struggle to attain it from generation to generation to the end.

Precisely because it struggles under the leadership of our party to attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the People's Army becomes the glorious army of the party, the army of the revolution.

The immortal achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in brilliantly realizing the historic task of founding a chuche-oriented revolutionary armed force for the first time in our country and ceaselessly strengthening and developing the Korean People's Army over the long revolutionary struggle into the army of the party, the army of the revolution will shine for ten thousand generations to come.

(2)

The one-half century history of the Korean People's Army has been a journey of glory in which it has been ceaselessly strengthened and developed into

an invincible revolutionary armed force under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean People's Army, under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song possessing uncommon wisdom and matchless commanding art, has grown up into a one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary armed force thoroughly prepared in politicoideological terms, in military technological terms.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, always attaching priority significance to strengthening the People's Army in politicoideological terms, has sagaciously led the way in thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party among the military personnel.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is the basic guarantee for strengthening the companies to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party within the companies, cells of the People's Army." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 511)

It is the basic principle of revolutionary armed force construction to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party within the army. The revolutionary army, only when it thoroughly establishes the unitary ideology system of the party, can defend its inherent character as the army of the party, as the army of the revolution, resolutely protect and defend the party and the revolution, and acquit itself fully of its lofty historic mission to militarily guarantee the revolutionary cause charted by the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, presenting it as a basic question influencing the destiny of revolutionary armed force construciton to establish the unitary ideology system of the party within the People's Army, has directed keen attention to ideological indoctrination work aimed at arming the military personnel with the party's unitary ideology, the immortal chuche ideology, and has sagaciously organized and led the way in making it impossible for any alien ideological element running counter to the chuche ideology to get a foothold within the army.

With indoctrination in the chuche ideology, indoctrination in the policy of the party strengthened and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition energetically launched within the People's Army under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our People's Army has come to grow up into the crystallization of unity and solidarity of ideological will firmly achieved based on the chuche ideology, into a fighting force of loyalty where none but the pure chuche-type blood pulsates.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, energetically leading the task aimed at thoroughly establishing the unitary ideology system of the party within the army, on the one hand, and setting forth the self-reliant military line for strengthening the national defense strength and the revolutionary guidelines for strengthening the might of the People's Army, has sagaciously organized and led the way in making them brilliantly realized.

With the self-reliant military line brilliantly realized and the 5-point guidelines for strengthening the might of the People's Army thoroughly carried through under

the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our People's Army has further grown up and strengthened into an invincible revolutionary armed force. Thus the People's Army, having grown up into a one-a-match-for-100 modernized cadre army flawlessly complete with the ideomental features and combat strength which an army of the party, an army of the revolution must possess, is displaying its commanding appearance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly maintaining the chuche-oriented stand in revolutionary armed construciton, has also sagaciously organized and led the way in independently, creatively solving all the questions arising in army construction, in military activities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly maintaining the chuche-oriented viewpoint that the masters of revolutionary armed force construction are one's own people and the mass of military personnel themselves, has led the way in solving, with the strength of our people and the People's Army itself, all the questions arising in revolutionary armed force construction from organizing the framework of the revolutionary armed force to providing military equipment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, unconstrained by established practices or the experiences of other countries, has determined and solved in our style to suit the specific conditions of our country all the questions arising in army construction such as the organizational form and composition of the revolutionary armed force, military rules and textbooks, the principle of training and guidance, unit command and management, and for military strategy and tactics, too, has created thoroughly our-style chuche strategy and tactics.

Because of the presence of the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our revolutionary armed force has been able to strengthen and develop into the army of a new type, the chuche-oriented revolutionary armed force, and vanquishing the two most ruthless and evil imperialist aggressive armies, has become able to demonstrate its might as a revolutionary armed force resolutely protecting and defending the sovereign rights of the nation and gains of the revolution from the ceaseless machinations of the enemies to perpetrate aggression and provoke war.

The People's Army, which has been growing up and strengthening into an invincible armed force in the journey of struggle for the charting and victorious forward movement of the chuche cause under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sing, is being further strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary armed force under the tested leadership of our party on the historic march route toward stepping up the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The militant journey our People's Army has walked has been a travel of glory in which it has been strengthened and developed under the leadership of the party into a powerful revolutionary armed force capable of thoroughly protecting and defending the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation.

Our party above all is sagaciously leading the People's Army in defending its revolutionary character forever as the chuche-oriented revolutinary army.

If the revolutionary army of the working class class is to qcquit itself fully of its lofty mission and duty before the party and the revolution, it must go forward to thoroughly defend its revolutionary character from generation to generaton.

The revolutionary chuche character of our People's Army lies precisely in that it is the army of the party, the chuche-oriented revolutionary army. The People's Army, only by going forward to forever defend its revolutionary character as the army of the party, as the chuche-oriented revolutionary army, can gloriously carry out its lofty mission and duty to protect and defend the chuche cause by armed force.

Our party, setting forth the army construction guidelines and revolutionary slogan which make it possible for the People's Army to go forward to resolutely defend its revolutionary character from generation to generation, is energetically organizing and leading the the struggle for the realization.

Our party, setting forth the revolutionary guidelines for converting the entire army to the chuche ideology, is leading the struggle aimed at dyeing the People's Army one color with the chuche ideology.

The guidelines enunciated by our party for converting the entire army to the chuche ideology represent the overall task of army construction which makes it possible for the People's Army to flawlessly attain the features as the army of the party, as the army of the revolution by bringing up all personnel of the People's Army as chuche-oriented revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology in all areas of army construction and military activity. By this revolutionary army construction program the character and mission of the People's Army have become ever more clear and its struggle objectives and tasks have come to be precisely enunciated, and the People's Army has become able to forever defend its inherent nature as the chuche-oriented revolutionary armed force holding the immortal chuche ideology as the unitary guiding thought and struggling for the realization.

Our party, setting forth the revolutionary slogan "let us fight offering our lives for the sake of the great leader!" is sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization.

The revolutionary slogan "let us fight offering our lives for the sake of the great leader!" is a revolutionary slogan embodying the lofty intent and revolutionary will of our party to bring up all the officers and men of the People's Army as the respected and beloved leader's genuine revolutionary warriors, as honor guard units, as do-or-die units with an indomitable revolutionary spirit in resolutely protecting and defending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song without vacillation in the slightest, whatever the hardships and trials.

The guidelines for converting the entire army to the chuche ideology and the revolutionary slogan "let us fight offering our lives for the sake of the great leader!" set forth by our party are a great revolutionary banner which the People's Army must perpetually grasp tightly in order to forever defend its chuche character and acquit itself fully of its glorious mission and lofty duty before the party and the revolution.

By our party's correct guidelines and energetic leadership today our People's Army is being further strengthened and developed into an invincible revolutionary armed force filled to the brim with the chuche ideology, into a fighting force of loyalty going forward to fight, giving its all, for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the fatherland and the people.

Our party is also energetically organizing and leading the task aimed at consolidating the might of the People's Army into the invincible.

In order that the revolutionary army may acquit itself fully of its lofty mission to defend the party and the revolution, it is imperative to ceaselessly strengthen its might. Only if the revolutionary army is satisfactorily prepared in politicoideological terms, in military technological terms, can it go forward to beat back whatever enemies and firmly defend the gains of the revolution.

Our party's tested leadership power and able organizational skills, extraordinary revolutionary launching power and bold, daring operational planning constitute the basic factors which make it possible to ceaselessly strengthen the might of the People's Army in politicoideological terms, in military technological terms.

Our party is sagaciously leading the way in bringing about a new turnaround in party political work, politicoideological work within the army to suit the demands of the developing realities wherein the conversion of the entire army to the chuche ideology is up front. With politicoideological indoctrination work with primary emphasis on indoctrination in faithfulness broadly and deeply conducted among the military personnel by the sagacious leadership of the party, a basic turnaround has come to occur in the ideomental features of the personnel of the People's Army and the politicoideological might of the People's Army has come to be incomparably enhanced.

Our party is also sagaciously organizing and leading the task aimed at strengthening the military might of the People's Army.

Our party, graphically enunciating the precise method to more thoroughly carry through the self-reliant military line and the one-a-match-for-100 revolutionary slogan for strengthening the might of the People's Army, has caused great innovations to be brought about in all areas of military work such as the energetic launching of a mass movement within the army, combat and political training, and establishment of military discipline. Thus our People's Army under the sagacious leadership of the party has grown up into an invincible revolutionary armed force thoroughly prepared in politicoideological terms, in military technological terms, and crushing the ceaseless provocation machinations of the enemies at every step of the way, is firmly protecting and defending militarily our people's revolutionary struggle and construction task.

Indeed, the party's leadership constitutes the decisive guarantee for defending and glorifying the revolutionary character of the People's Army as the chuche-oriented revolutionary armed force.

The prideful features of the People's Army, strengthened and developed into a genuine chuche-oriented army, into an invincible revolutionary armed force thoroughly prepared in politicoideological terms, in military technological terms

under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader, give our people an infinite national pride and self-esteem, invincible convictions convictions for the ultimate victory of the chuche cause.

(3)

The Korean People's Army is a glorious revolutionary armed force which has compiled immortal achievements before the times and the revolution, before the fatherland and the people.

For the past one-half century from the time the first shot was fired by the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle our People's Army has walked a prideful road shining with victory and glory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The People's Army with its heroic, sacrificial struggle has gloriously carried out its revolutionary duty before the fatherland and the people, and has written new pages of brilliant achievements in the revolutionary history of our party which will shine for ten thousand generations to come." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 2)

The journey of the People's Army from its founding to the present shines as chronicles of feats in which it has compiled immortal achievements in the glorious struggle history of our party and our people, gloriously carrying out its lofty revolutionary duty before the party and the revolution, before the fatherland and the people.

The greatest achievement compiled by the People's Army lies in having established the brilliant tradition of loyalty of resolutely protecting and defending the party and the leader.

It is the basic demand of the revolutionary struggle and the loftiest mission of the revolutionary army of the working class to protect and defend the party and the leader.

Faithfulness to the party and the leader is the life of our revolutionary armed force and the decisive condition for the People's Army to acquit itself fully of its revolutionary duty.

Our revolutionary armed force was born into the world holding faithfulness to the leader as its first and foremost life, and already in the first days of army construction achieved the brilliant tradition of faithfulness.

The first ranks of our revolutionary armed force as its framework were organized with the young communists who loyally revered, protected a d defended with their lives as the great leader, as the center for unity and solidarity, the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song whom our people had waited for millennia in history to loyally attend.

The young communists, deeply learning by experience the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of practical struggle, and

holding the firm convictions and creed, revolutionary will and indomitable revolutionary spirit that when fighting on following the general, it would be possible to win the victory of the Korean revolution, set the brilliant example of faithfulness in loyally attending and upholding, protecting and defending their leader, their helmsman.

It is because of the presence of such great tradition of faithfulness which struck its roots in the early days of army construction that our revolutionary armed force has been free from the slightest vacillation on the road of upholding, protecting, and defending the party and the leader day in, day out over the long period of half a century, and that its faithfulness is shining as the purest.

The slogan of loyalty which the People's Army has historically inherited bears vivid testimony to how resolute, how genuine has been the faithfulness displayed by our revolutionary armed force in protecting and defending the party and the leader.

Our revolutionary armed force already in the period when its groundwork was being paved held aloft a lofty slogan for solidly uniting around the young general Comrade Kim Il-song. The spirit of this slogan held aloft by the young communists was continued intact into the slogan among members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas for defending the command headquarters of the revolution with their lives. During the fierce Fatherland Liberation War, warriors of the People's Army, shouting the slogan "for the sake of the party and the leader," displayed an incomparable spirit of dedication and sacrifice, and in the postwar period, have protected and defended airtight the party and the leader, holding aloft the slogan "let us defend with our lives to the death the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song!" Today officers and men of the People's Army, holding the slogan of loyalty "let us fight offering our lives for the sake of the great leader!" as their revolutionary will, as their indeflectible creed, are resolutely defending the lifeline of the Korean revolution.

The loyalty to the party and the leader held by our revolutionary army is not only a tradition formed and solidly consolidated in the course of a long history but is one that is forever, whatever the hardships and trials, even as time passes, no matter how long.

Half a century has passed from the time the chuche cause was charted and our revolutionary armed force was founded. In that time our revolution has come a long way through many stages, and change of generations is also taking place.

Along with the forward movement of the revolution and change of generations, the masters of posts within the People's Army are also changing, but not only is the loyalty held by our revolutionary army forever, it is becoming warmer and firmer as time passes.

Today the hearts of the entire officers and men of the People's Army are burning with the resolve of loyalty to protect and defend the party and the leader with their lives, forever engraving in their hearts the oath of the young communists to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the eary days of army founding. The lofty revolutionary spirit filling the entire ranks to overflowing that all

officers and men of the People's Army resolutely protect and defend the party and the leader, whatever the adversities and trials, and unconditionally carry through to the end the orders and directives of the party and the leader, jumping into fire and water--this is precisely the noble revolutionary face of the People's Army today. This firmly proves that the loyalty of the People's Army is indeed genuine loyalty which is carried forward from generation to generation and that the history of our revolutionary armed force will continue to shine forever as a history of loyalty. It is because of the presence of this force of loyalty with chuche thoroughly established and infinitely faithful to the party and the leader that the victory of the revolutionary cause of our party is always being thoroughly guaranteed by armed force.

The immortal achievements compiled by the People's Army in contribution to the chuche cause also lie in that it has added luster to the glory and dignity of our fatherland and nation, firmly defending the sovereign rights of the nation and gains of the revolution.

It is a lofty duty of the revolutionary army to resolutely defend national sovereign rights and gains of the revolution.

Our revolutionary arned force, by defending with blood the sovereign rights of our nation and gains of the revolution through its heroic, sacrificial struggle, has compiled immortal great achievements before the fatherland and the people.

It shines as the greatest achievement scored by our revolutionary army that it took back the sovereign rights of our nation lost to the Japanese imperialists and attained the historic cause of fatherland restoration.

Because the Japanese imperialists had robbed them of their national sovereign rights, our people long suffered unbearable racial contempt and mistreatment. It was the most earnest, long-cherished national desires of our people to drive out the Japanese imperialists and achieve the independence and liberation of the fatherland.

These earnest, long-cherished desires of our people were reserved for realization by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, the anti-Japanese legendary hero, who, founding the chuche revolutionary armed force and leading it, won a brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war and restored the fatherland.

The road of the anti-Japanese revolutionary war our revolutionary army had walked under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in order to attain the historic cause of fatherland restoration was every day a travel of the most formidable struggle. But our revolutionary army, by displaying invincible convictions and indomitable revolutionary spirit in stoutly breaking through multilayer barriers and turning trial-filled corners under the matchless leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, had at last vanquished the Japanese imperialists and brilliantly attained the cause of fatherland restoration. This was a great event which put an end to the long history of suffering and brought about a basic turnaround in the circumstances of our nation, our people, and constitutes the most brilliant achievement scored by our revolutionary armed force before the fatherland and the nation.

It shines as another great achievement scored by the People's Army that it vanquished the U.S. imperialists and gloriously defended the freedom and independence of our fatherland, the priceless gains of the revolution.

The three-year war against the U.S. imperialist armed invasion was a fierce struggle to defend the national sovereign rights which our people had retaken with blood, and gains of the revolution, and was a formidable trial to our fatherland and people.

Under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron commander, the great military strategist, our People's Army courageously broke through this formidable trial with its heroic, sacrificial struggle. Displaying infinite loyalty to the party and the leader, the fatherland and the people, and incomparable mass heroism to the hilt day, day out of the fierce war, officers and men of the People's Army dealt annihilating blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and defended with blood every inch of the fatherland. Thus the People's Army, dealing an ignominious defeat to the U.S. imperialists, the most shameless, barbaric aggressors in the contemporary period, firmly defended the dignity and glory of our fatherland and highly demonstrated the heroic vigor of our people before the whole world.

In the postwar period, too, the People's Army has reliably defended the revolutionary tasks of our party and people for socialist revolution and socialist construction.

The People's Army, tempered amid the flames of war, and growing up into a one-a-match-for-100 force through the struggle to carry through the self-reliant military line, has thoroughly defended the socialist fatherland, crushing the ceaseless enemy machinations of aggressive provocation at every step of the way, and has firmly defended the dignity and glory of chuche Korea, heroic Korea.

The Korean People's Army has set a brilliant example as an army of proletarian internationalism positively contributing to the world revolutionary cause as well.

Our revolutionary army, holding aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle from the first day of its founding, has positively supported and encouraged the struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world to protect independent stand and attitude. Our revolutionary army, joining forces with the revolutionary armed forces of a neighboring state in the arduous period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, had struggled against the common enemy, and positively protected and defended the victorious revolution with armed force. The People's Army, today too, is firmly defending the world revolution at the outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle, and is energetically encouraging and inspiring the struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world who have risen up in opposition to imperialist aggression.

Truly, the Korean People's Army under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has compiled immortal achievements in the struggle to defend the revolution and build the fatherland, which will shine long in history. Because of that, the People's Army enjoys great respect and love among our people and the world revolutionary peoples, and is glorifying its name.

It is a great glory and pride of our party and people to have an invincible revolutionary army which has emblazoned its one-half century long journey with brilliant victories and heroic feats and compiled immortal achievements in the chronicles of the chuche cause.

In the past one-half century long period since the founding of the Korean People's Army our revolution has come a long way, and today has developed onto the new stage to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

In order to brilliantly carry forward and develop the glorious tradition of our revolutionary armed force and thoroughly protect from generation to generation and attain the chuche revolutionary cause, it is imperative to go forward to further strengthen and develop the People's Army as the army of the party, as the army of the revolution.

To acquit itself forever of its loyalty to the party and the leader is the basic requirement of the People's Army in acquitting itself fully of its glorious mission and duty, and a precondition for the raison d'etre of the People's Army and its strengthening and development.

The entire officers and men of the People's Army, loyally upholding the guidelines for conversion of the entire army to the chuche ideology, must thoroughly prepare themselves as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, and go forward to solve all questions arising in army construction and military activity to thoroughly suit the intent and demands of the party.

It is the basic principle our party firmly maintains in revolutionary armed force construction to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party.

Party organizations within the People's Army must substantially launch ideological indoctrination work with primary emphasis on establishing the unitary ideology system of the party among the military personnel and must strive to make them more highly display the politicoideological superiority of our revolutionary armed force.

The tradition and achievement of revolutionary armed force construction established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are an invaluable heritage for strengthening and developing the People's Army forever as the chuche-oriented revolutionary armed force. Officers and men of the People's Army must hold dear this glorious tradition and great achievement, resolutely protect and defend them, whatever the conditions, and carry them forward, the purity intact, and ceaselessly add luster to them.

If the People's Army is to admirably carry out its lofty mission to guarantee the chuche cause by armed force, it must thoroughly carry through the self-reliant military line and the 5-point guidelines for strengthening the People's Army, the ten communist combat moral traits and the 10-point rules for military life, all set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Our People's Army is a revolutionary army and therefore, the basic method to strengthen its might lies in commendably conducting politicoideological work. Party organizations within the People's Army, strengthening politicoideological work, must arm all military personnel with high loyalty to the party and the leader and indomitable revolutionary spirit, and must make the ranks filled to overflowing with the traditional communist virtue of harmony of superiors and subordinates, harmony of the military and the people.

There is no force in this world that can stand in the way of the People's Army which struggles to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, solidly united around the party and the leader, loyally attending, as the Supreme Commander of our revolutionary armed force, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist, the ever-victorious iron commander, the legendary hero; and on the road ahead for the Korean People's Army there will be none but victory and glory.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POSSIBILITY OF PYONGYANG'S INVASION ANALYZED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Summary] The Peace and Security Research Institute of Japan in its annual report published recently has pointed out that the north Korean capabilities to attack the south have grown remarkably. Once again the report has aroused our alertness and vigil against the north. The Institute, reputed for "accurate analysis, judgement, and forecast," has been an advisory board to the Japanese government in defense policy making since its inauguration in 1978.

Seoul is at a distance of only 40 kilometers from the DMZ. This reality suggests a possibility for north Korean armed provocations, such as one hinted by the Institute -- to occupy Seoul within the shortest possible period before U.S. reinforcements arrive (a "three-day war" method) and then to propose political talks. The relative defense buildup of Korea and the strategy to hold the present frontline, however, will never allow the occupation of Seoul.

An attack on Seoul from three dimensions and with the combination of regular and irregular war strategies is what we must be on guard against. It has been evaluated that north Korean special forces can be airlifted to Seoul within 12 to 15 minutes by using low-level flying AN-2 aircraft. At the same time they might launch land and sea attacks. There will always exist the danger of north Korea's launching a surprise attack on Seoul through such three dimensional offensives.

The U.S. military strategy in Seoul, meanwhile, is basically intended to allow a Japanese involvement in the Korea-U.S. defense system, making it into a Korea-U.S.-Japan defense system. The U.S. intention is also to reduce its role and consolidate the Korea-Japan defense system. In this respect, the U.S. has been strongly urging Japan to share in the defense of the region.

Japan -- a country which adroitly avoided an increase in defense spending under the pretext of the provisions in its peace Constitution -- has increased its defense budget sharply, along with moving to revise its Constitution. Now, by distorting and fabricating historical facts about its past in school history textbooks, Japan is openly demonstrating its desire to revive its militarism, hegemonism, imperalism, and neo-colonialism.

Maasamichi INOKI, director of the Institute which pointed to the possible north Korean surprise attack on Seoul, told reporters before publishing the report that "Japan's Self-Defense Forces must be allowed to be dispatched overseas as members of U.N. peace-keeping forces." This apparently seems to express the willingness to rebuild militarism.

Japan considers the security of the Korean peninsula to be secondary or subordinate to its own security. We must ponder a little more deeply and grasp accurately how we can cope with such a militarist trend and the ever-existing possibility of north Korea's invasion into the south.

CSO: 4108/221

BRIEFS

CLASS STRUGGLE--Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho stressed yesterday that Christian influence should be exerted on third world countries to help them establish right objectives rather than "only instigating useless class struggle." "Christianity should motivate conscientious persons in all countries to have a common sense of responsibility for the problems facing us all today," he said. Speaking to 250-odd participants in a meeting of third world theologians at the Hyatt Regency Seoul Hotel yesterday, Minister Yi further said that Christianity should be faithful to the gospel in order to carry out its unique spiritual task. The conference, sponsored by the Korean evangelical fellowship, drew some 90 theologians from 40 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Yi continued that Christianity should help third world countries to link their sociocultural development with their traditions in their pursuit of humanitarian objectives. "By making efforts to bring about love instead of hatred and harmony instead of disruption in these countries, Christianity should contribute to strengthening social integration there," the minister emphasized. "If Christianity only instigates useless class struggle as it has done in some countries of the third world in a situation where no wealth has been accumulated for distribution, it will endanger the social integration that is required to achieve the very difficult task of overcoming stagnation. [Text] [SK290113 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Aug 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/398

BRIEFS

COLLEGE PUNISHES STUDENTS--On 26 August Korea University punished 694 students for poor academic performance whose average academic scores are below 1.75, expelling 34 students from school. Some 341 freshmen, 171 sophomores, 102 juniors and 45 seniors were punished. Some 472 of the students entered school since 1981, when the graduation quota system went into effect. Thirty-five students are sons and daughters of diplomats and overseas compatriots. [Text] [SK270900 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Aug 82 p 11]

CSO: 4120/398

BRIEFS

MINOR EARTHQUAKE--Seoul, 30 August (YONHAP)--An earthquake measuring 3.0 on the Richter scale rolled through central South Korea early Sunday morning, the central meteorological office (CMO) said. The earthquake occurred at 03:18 (KST) and continued for four minutes. Its epicenter was located near Dukchok Island in the Yellow Sea, about 102 km southwest of Seoul, according to the CMO. Residents in most central areas of the country said that their windows rattled but no serious damage was reported. Sunday's earthquake was the fourth felt in South Korea this year. [Text] [SK300110 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 30 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/398

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'YONHAP' VIEWS CHON'S VISIT TO CANADA ECONOMICALLY

SK010225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, 1 Sept (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan's four-day visit to Canada, the first ever by a South Korean leader, is seen as part of Seoul's efforts to diversify its sources of trade, particularly imports, to more industrialized countries.

Politically, Ottawa sides with Seoul as a member of the Western bloc of nations, and Canada fought on behalf of South Korea during the Korean war by sending 26,000 troops as part of the 16-nation United Nations forces.

Chon's visit to Ottawa, which was made less than one year after Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's visit here in September 1981, reinforces Canada's political commitment to support South Korea in the international community.

The two leaders reportedly concurred on the need for a Pacific summit proposed by Chon.

Economically, Canada sees great market potential in South Korea for its sophisticated industrial products, including nuclear reactors. Canadian officials reportedly tried to sell a second Candu reactor to South Korea, but have not received a commitment from Seoul. Other products Canada wishes to sell to South Korea include wheat, communications technology and transportation equipment.

Although South Korea relies entirely on the United States for its wheat imports of 2.6 million tons a year, a Korean official said the Canadian offer to sell wheat to Korea is worthy of consideration in line with Seoul's policy to diversify its import sources.

In turn, Korean officials requested the Canadian Government to ease restrictions on Korean exports of textiles and footwear to Canada, and Canadian officials reportedly promised to give the request "favorable" consideration.

By all indications, President Chon's visit to Canada is expected to give significant momentum to Korean-Canadian trade, which according to official Korean statistics, has increased 15 fold over the last decade to surpass one billion U.S. dollars.

CSO: 4120/398

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'YONHAP' VIEWS TRIP

SK270458 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Dakar, 26 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's 10-day swing through four African nations, the first African tour ever by a Korean head of state, has underscored the growing importance of black Africa for South Korea, both politically and economically.

Chon's visits to Niberia, Kenya, Gabon and Senegal have arrested to the expanding periphery of Korean diplomacy, commensurate to its growing economic stature.

The underlying theme of the Korean leader's African tour was the marriage of South Korea's relatively advanced technical knowhow and trained manpower with Africa's abundant resources. At a time when Korea looks to Africa as an ideal post-Middle East market for South Korea's knowhow and manpower exports, Chon's tour is expected to give significant momentum to the burgeoning ties of cooperation between Korea and African countries.

During his meetings with African leaders, Chon stressed the need for "south-south cooperation," saying that third world nations should now assume an active role as the protagonist of history, and Chon's view was echoed by the leaders of the four nations, which, like Korea, were once subjected to colonialism.

Politically, Africa is of crucial importance to South Korea in its continuing diplomatic contest with North Korea. Africa accounts for nearly half of the membership of the nonaligned movement, which North Korea, as one of its members, has been exploiting and will continue to do so as an instrument of diplomatic offensive against South Korea, which is not a member of the movement.

In recent years, however, a growing number of nonaligned nations discontinued their support for North Korea mainly because of their growing ties of bilateral cooperation with South Korea. The four nations Chon has visited are among the nonaligned supporters of South Korea, although not all of them have been conspicious enough in their support of Seoul.

Chon's African tour has consolidated political cooperation between Seoul and the four nations in the international community, and, hopefully, will have a spill-over effect on those African countries, which have so far sided with Pyongyang.

Seoul's pronounced stand against South Africa's apartheid an its pro-Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), coupled with its economic edge over North Korea, will undoubtedly give momentum to its efforts to seek improved political relations with black Africa, the traditional stronghold of North Korean diplomacy.

Numerous projects were discussed by the official delegations of Korea and the four countries, as they searched for areas of potential economic cooperation. They include rolling stocks, urban planning and road construction in the case of Nigeria, and cross-country railway and port construction, and the exploitation of such resources as uranium in Gabon.

Follow-up actions will be forthcoming on these and other projects in the coming months and years, now that the cornerstone has been laid.

By all indications, the presidential journey to Africa will be remembered as a landmark event in Korean diplomacy.

CSO: 4120/398

BRIEFS

INSTRUCTION ON FULFILLING COMMITMENTS--Seoul, 1 Sept (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan, who has just returned home from a five-nation tour, instructed aides Wednesday to work out follow-up measures to fulfill promises of cooperation and assistance with the countries he visited. Chon visited Kenya, Nigeria, Gabon, Senegal and Canada for 15 days from 17-31 August. The president also reviewed the results of his tour with cabinet members and his senior secretaries who accompanied him during the trip. [Text] [SK011222 Seoul YONHAP in English 1125 GMT 1 Sep 82]

DKP MAY BOYCOTT MEETING--Seoul, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--With the Seoul side of the Korean-Japanese parliamentarians union to determine Tuesday whether to participate in the union's convention in Tokyo next month, South Korea's opposition parties are moving to boycott the meeting. In a key party functionaries' meeting Monday morning, the Democratic Korea Party, the country's leading minority party, reached a tentative agreement to boycott the Tokyo meeting, spokesman Kim Chin-pae told reporters. "We will not participate in the convention in the absence of a firm, specified commitment by the Japanese government to correct the textbook errors," Rep Kim said, "The party caucus tomorrow will finalize our position on the issue." Meanwhile, the Korea National Party convened its caucus and reaffirmed its earlier position to boycott the Tokyo conference. On Thursday, the Japanese Government made a qualified commitment to correct the disputed parts in the textbooks, saying that the correction of the textbooks at issue will actually be made in 1985. The Korean Government endorsed Tokyo's position in principle. [Text] [SK300652 Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 30 Aug 82]

TEXTBOOK REVISION PROTESTED--Seoul, 1 Sept (YONHAP)--A committee formed by South Korea's 20 protestant denominations Wednesday issued a statement condemning the distortion of Korea-related facts in Japanese history textbooks. "Japan is inviting the world's criticism by distorting history. We, Korean Christians, who were the targets of oppression by the Japanese during their colonial rule of Korea, will watch Japan's moves with grave concern," the statement said. The committee consisting of representatives of Korea's protestant denominations has an advisory board composed of former President Yun Po-son, president emeritus of Yonsei University George Paik and other leading Christian figures. It was formed 26 August to address the textbook issue from the standpoint of Korean protestantism. [Text] [SK010742 Seoul YONHAP in English 0724 GMT 1 Sep 82]

ROK-CANADA TRADE--Toronto, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--The globe and mail, Canada's only nationally distributed daily, noting Ottawa's increasing trade protectionism against Korean products, Monday called on the Trudeau government to show some sensitivity to Seoul's trade concerns. In an editorial devoted to Korea-Canada trade relations, the newspaper noted that 48 per cent of all South Korean exports to Canada are impeded by tariffs or quotas, a higher proportion than in any of Korea's other trading partners. Showing unusual sympathy to Korea's concern over Ottawa's trade restrictions, the paper said that Koreans have reason to be disturbed because Ottawa has retreated from its partial liberalization of the footwear quota, and the Canadian clothing industry is pressing for even tougher restraints on garment imports. The paper said the way to sell a second Candu reactor to Korea is to show some sensitivity to Korean trade concerns instead of "trying to promote a deal by greasing the palm of shadowy international sales agents." [Text] [SK310118 Seoul YONHAP in English 0053 GMT 31 Aug 82]

DEVELOP, IMPORT CANADIAN COAL--Seoul, 30 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's Ssangyong Corp. has contacted to develop the Willow Creek Bituminous Coal Mine of Canada in a 50-50 joint venture project with the Canadian company of David Minerals Ltd, an official at Ssangyong said Monday. The official said the proven reserves of the Willow Creek Mine exceed 50 million tons, and the mine will be developed with total capital of 20 million U.S. dollars. Under the contract, Ssangyong will start operations at the mine early next year, producing 300,000 tons during the first year and one million tons annually from 1984 to 1992. The entire amount will be imported by Korea. The Canadian coal mine in British Columbia Province is located between the port cities of Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and the coal is expected ot generate over 7,500 kal per kg, indicating a quality appropriate for power plants as well as industrial use, the official said. Ssangyong becomes the second Kolean company, following the Pohang Iron and Steel Co., to directly participate in overseas energy resources development projects to ensure stable imports of energy for Korea. [Text] [SK300203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 30 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/398

MOVE FOR PARTY CONTROL OF MILITARY, SECURITY FUNCTIONS NOTED

Seoul NAEWOE PRESS in Korean No 279, 14 May 82 pp Chong [Political] 1B-7B

[Text] On 5 April at the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly, the North Korean puppets formed and activated new governing organs to implement overall policy over the next 4 years.

The State Administration Council formed at that time is the equivalent of North Korea's seventh cabinet. If we compare it with the sixth cabinet formed in December 1978, we see that this new cabinet has a lot in common with the previous one. They both can be characterized as economic cabinets and there have been no great changes in either structure or personalities.

In other words, with only 2 or 3 years remaining for the second 7-Year Plan, which the North Korean puppets are now implementing, they are keeping in office the economic cabinet centered, as before, on Premier Yi Chong-ok'. This move is interpreted as an intention to fulfill the goals of the 7-Year Plan.

Their real intention is to use the same techniques they have used before. We can see their secret design in place responsibility for the fulfillment of the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan on the Yi Chong-ok economic team so that if they fail, the blame for that failure can be attributed to the cabinet. If the goals of the 7-Year Plan are fulfilled, the credit will be given to Kim Il-song and his son.

Needless to say, in the formation of the seventh cabinet, while rationally adjusting and reorganizing the Yi Chong-ok economic cabinet to concentrate its efforts on overcoming the economic difficulties confronting them, the North Korean puppets intend carefully to strengthen the Kim Chong-il system.

Something unusual about this most recent restructuring of governing organs is the fact that both the "Ministry of People's Armed Forces" and the "Ministry of Public Security," which from the first cabinet through the sixth cabinet included within the cabinet structure, have been excluded from the current cabinet.

Although these two posts were not mentioned in the announcements on the restructuring of the cabinet, North Korean puppet propaganda organs continue

to report on their activities. It's clear that they have not been abolished or merged with other organizations but continue to exist as before.

In North Korean puppet media, we can find indications that these two posts with the function of defending the regime have been removed from the State Administration Council and have been converted into separate functional posts placed under the direct control of the party.

There have been a series of North Korean puppet reports substantiating that such a change has occurred. In regard to the "Ministry of People's Armed Forces," in the 23 April NODONG SINMUN editorial it was stressed that the army is "the party's army." The editorial also made it clear that both the party and the army have an inseparable relationship saying that "the revolutionary armed forces must be linked to the party by ties of blood and must be as one body and one mind, sharing a common fate."

Of particular interest is the ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the North Korean puppet army. O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, proclaimed: "I offer enthusiastic congratulations to you officers and men in the name of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee." Up to that time the standard phrase had been "in the name of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and of the government of the Republic." The elimination of the phrase "and of the government of the Republic" is an indirect indication that the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces has been separated from the cabinet.

The 13 July NODONG SINMUN editorial also emphasized that "the party center is organizing and leading all works arising from the building, strengthening and developing of the revolutionary armed forces," revealing that Kim Chong-il directly controls the armed forces. There is a great possibility that the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces may have been organizationally separated from the State Administration Council and placed under the direct control of the party organization--the party secretariat--in which Kim Chong-il wields absolute power.

On top of that, when the so-called "band of Revolutionary heroes" was honored at the celebration marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the North Korean puppet party on 25 April, the "Ministry of Public Security" presented its wreaths separately from the State Administration Council, showing that this post, too, has been removed from the jurisdiction of the State Administration Council and placed, along with the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces, directly under the control of the party.

In the recent reorganization of "government agencies," both the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and the Ministry of Public Security were removed from the State Administration Council and placed under the direct control of the party. This shift was motivated by the desire, among other things, to foster the strength of the unstable Kim Chong-il system both in party and government agencies by placing these two posts with the function of defending the regime under the control of the party which he heads.

It was made clear that it is Kim Chong-il who wields real power in the party when the 9 November NODONG SINMUN article stressed last year: "Kim Il-song founded the Korean Workers Party and the party Center is leading it." The 23 March NODONG SINMUN stated "a feature of the Workers Party today is the purity of its breathing and moving in accordance with the ideological will of the party center." The 23 April NODONG SINMUN editorial said: "In the People's Army, the old revolutionary stalwarts are a core supporting the party center." Such a statement shows that unity and solidarity in the party and the loyalty of the military to Kim Chong-il are being pushed harder than at any time in the past.

A series of articles in NODONG SINMUN indicates that Kim Chong-il will likely continue further strengthening his control over an opposition force by assuming overall guidance for the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and the ministry of Public Security--the agencies of defending the regime.

At the same time, the State Inspection Committee was left out of the reorganization of the cabinet. Considering the fact that this State Inspection Committee is an investigative organ responsible for auditing all administrative organs, including the State Administration Council, in fiscal matters and in the management of materials, and for discovering and handling illegal acts by public officials, the committee has been elevated as an organ under the "Central People's Committee," the so-called highest leadership organ of state power.

The elevation of the State Inspection Committee as an organ of the Central People's Committee, a unified body of the party and the government, implies that the North Korean puppets intend to further strengthen guidance by the party for the inspection committee in the future, while, at the same time, elevating that committee above the State Administration Council, thereby further strengthening its auditing functions for administrative and economic organs.

At any rate, the exclusion of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and the Ministry of Public Security, both responsible for defending the regime, from recent reshuffle of the cabinet is regarded as something unusual.

What drew our attention is the fact that all of this substantiates that the Kim Chong-il system has not been stabilized as yet.

That the Kim Chong-il system has not been stabilized as yet reveals that there still exists sizeable resistance among North Korean citizens, not to mention North Korean party and government organs. "Furthermore, even the "senior revolutionaries" have failed to find reasonable justifications for a father-son succession system by the Kims. It is for this reason that they are opposed to the succession system.

One may say that a given condition in the power structure led Kim Chong-il to resort to the organizational expediency of removing the organs responsible for the defense of the regime from the "cabinet" and of placing them under his direct control.

Removing the organs responsible for the defense of the regime from the cabinet organization and placing them under the party indicates that in addition to the functions of "protecting the party and the state" and "preserving public security," they have served thus far, they will also carry out the important function of "protecting a succession system." It is assumed that in the days ahead Kim Chong-il will show a tough attitude in an attempt to eliminate an opposition force throughout society, not to mention the strengthening of his administrative control.

Accordingly, the recent removal of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and the Ministry of Public Security from the State Administration Council is regarded as a red light signaling a trial for the Kim Chong-il system and is making the prospects of a father-son succession system more gloomy.

9953
CSO: 4108/160

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

AUGUST 'KULLOJA' TABLE OF CONTENTS ANNOUNCED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] The August issue of KULLOJA, the political-theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party, has been published. The contents of the journal are as follows:

A HISTORIC CONFERENCE WHICH BROUGHT ABOUT AN EPOCH-MAKING TRANSFORMATION IN IMPROVING PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD--On the Occasion of the 20th Anniversary Marking the Historic Ch'angsong Joint Conference (No writer's name given)

Our Party's Creative Ideas and Vitality Regarding Regional Strongholds in Socialist Rural Construction.....Yi Myong-so

Local Economic Construction and County Party Committees' Organization Guidance Works.....Mun Yong-chin

THE GLORIOUS TRADITION OF THE KOREAN COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENT (No writer's name given)

The Three Great Revolutions and Two Fortresses in Communist Construction.....Ch'oe Sok-man

The History of Mankind Is One of Struggle for Independence of the Masses of People.....Yi Sang-kol

The Guiding Principles of the Chuche Idea Is Basic Principles for Successfully Implementing Both Revolution and Construction...Yi Nung-hun

The Basis of Party Work Is Organization and Political Work With People.....Nam Hak-su

Characteristics of U.S. Imperialist Colonial Subjugation Policy Toward South Korea.....Ch'oe T'ae-chin

Turning the Whole World into Independence and the Non-Aligned Movement.....Son Chin-p'al

CSO: 4108/223

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHONDOIST CONGRESS ADOPTS LETTER TO S. KOREA

SK251234 Phyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Letter of appeal to Chondoists in South Korea and overseas adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Chondist Chongu Party, held in Pyongyang 23 and 24 August]

[Text] Fellow Chondoists in South Korea and overseas, we have held the Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongju Party when, upholding the grand program for building an ideal society of mankind, for reunification and for saving the country set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the heroic savior of the times and the people--all the people in the northern half of the republic have unanimously risen to implement this program and when an anti-U.S. spirit for independence and for the fatherland's reunification has increased among compatriots in South Korea and overseas as never before.

This congress, which was held amid deep interest shown by the people in the northern half of the republic and by fellow countrymen, evaluated the worthwhile course in which, during the period under evaluation, our party, in close cooperation with political parties, including the KWP, and social organizations, positively contributed to the patriotic, sacred cause for building a wealthy, powerful socialist fatherland and for expediting the country's independent and peaceful reunification. The meeting discussed new tasks assigned the party.

The biggest matter of concern for the fellow Chondoists at the congress hall, which was overflowing the whole time with a patriotic spirit, was to accomplish the cause of the country's reunification at an early date and to fulfill on a nation-wide scale the age-old desire for defending the country and for preserving peace for the people. Proceeding from a warm desire to pool efforts and to jointly advance along the road of accomplishing this sacred, pan-national cause, we send this letter of appeal to you.

The ideal of a paradise on earth--which our Chondoists have desired for centuries--has brightly blossomed not in a dream but in reality in the northern half of the republic.

What miserable hardships we Chondoists suffered because of national ruin and because of the lack of sovereignty! Together with all common people in this country, we were forced to suffer oppression and poverty for a long time under

feudal despotism. During the period of Japanese imperialist rule after national disgrace in the year of Chongsul [1910], we were separated in remote mountains and ravines, shivering in cold and starvation.

Under the Chuche socialist system instituted by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song--the great sun of the nation--and operated by the KWP, and magnificently posing as the masters of the country, the Chondists in the northern half of the republic are leading a blessed life free from all worries, including those of food, clothing and shelter, of education for their children and of medical care.

With prospects for a brighter future and full of hope, we are living in a paradise of all the people. The more the life we enjoy becomes worthwhile and happy, the more bitterly we think of South Korea, bound in the shackles of subjugation and oppression, and of the miserable situation, the dismal hell in which our fellow countrymen and brethren are forced to suffer lack of rights and lead a poverty-stricken life.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have created today's cursed situation in which our fellow countrymen have suffered the tragedy of division for nearly 40 years and in which the South Korean compatriots have been deprived of sovereignty and have suffered immeasurable disasters and hardships. After extending aggressive tentacles to our country since the mid-19th century and occupying South Korea with arms after the 15 August liberation, the U.S. imperialists have traversed the atrociously criminal road of imposing unprecedented tragedy and disasters on our people.

Reigning as a new colonial ruler after crawling into South Korea, wearing the mask of a liberator, the U.S. imperialists, while wickedly trampling underfoot the burning desire of the South Korean compatriots for independence, have held on to all political, military, economic and cultural arteries and have reduced South Korea to their complete colony. Because of the U.S. imperialists' illegal, outrageous policy for colonial control, the situation the South Korean compatriots have faced is very humiliating and miserable. Because of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the South Korean fellow countrymen have always been forced to accept not a democratic regime they desire but a treacherous fascist regime. Deprived of the prerogative of military supreme command, they have lost everything, sacrificing it to the aggressors' policy of war.

Under the cruel colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean brethren have daily shed blood and have been humiliated by the arrogant, insolent aggressors. The economic arteries have been seized by foreign monopolist capitalists resembling vampires. No matter how toilsomely the South Korean compatriots may work, they groan under low wages. They have fallen victim of unemployment and starvation. Influenced by yankee culture and life style resembling a poisonous weed, the beautiful national culture and laudable traditional customs have been destroyed. This is the South Korean situation.

To force the South Korean compatriots to suffer the disgraceful and disasterous destiny of colonial slaves, the U.S. imperialists have brutally strangled with bayonets the fighting spirit of independnece, democracy and reunification whenever this spirit has increased in South Korea.

You know better than anyone else the history of the crimes of oppression and holocaust committed by the U.S. imperialists to maintain their cursed colonial rule in South Korea--such as the bestial suppression and murder of the South Korean compatriots who opposed the U.S. military government after the 15 August liberation and who rose to demand freedom and independence, the fabrication of the 16 May military coup and the Yusin system, the 12 December military coup and the bloody, harrowing Kwangju incident.

Without hesitating to force our compatriots to withstand all sacrifices so as to achieve their wicked aim of sitting astride South Korea indefinitely, and not satisfied with the act of imposing the tragedy of division on the Korean people for nearly 40 years, the U.S. imperialists have committed the cursed crimes of forever dividing our people--a homogeneous people--by fabricating two Koreas.

After turning South Korea into their nuclear base and into a powderkeg, the rascals have further heightened tension in our country by continously staging war exercises. They are frantically running amok to once again submerge the 3,000-ri fatherland in the disasters of destruction and holocaust.

Every fact shows that, as long as the U.S. devils nestle in South Korea, our people cannot lead a peaceful life even for a moment or extricate themselves from today's disasters and misfortune, and that they will suffer greater disasters in the future.

Fellow Chondoists in South Korea and overseas: The more urgent the country's reunification becomes, the more urgent is our task of ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea at the earliest possible date. Expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressors from the sacred fatherland is the key to ushering in a new era of self-reliance, independence and democratization--the long-cherished desire of the South Korean compatriots--and is a factor guaranteeing the day of the fatherland's reunification, the ardent desire of all the people.

The flames of the anti-U.S. struggle ablaze throughout South Korea reflect a patriot, righteous uprising meeting the urgent desire of the people, the pent-up rancor and resentment of the South Korean compatriots, who have been suppressed by the U.S. pirates, and their firm will to resolutely reject humiliating subjugation and to surely achieve national sovereignty.

Joining and taking the lead in the glorious fighting ranks of anti-U.S. and national salvation--the ranks which all patriotic fellow countrymen should join--is an attitude assumed by the Chondoists, who have long upheld the patriotic banner for repelling Western foreigner, for defending the country and for preserving peace for the people.

No matter whether they stay in South Korea or overseas and no matter whether they are rich or poor, all those fellow countrymen who truly value the destiny of the country and the people should embark on the road of anti-U.S. and national salvation and should resolutely struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea.

The struggle to overthrow the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military clique--a group of traitors--is part of the struggle to end the colonial rule by the U.S. imperialists. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a vicious human butcher who, becoming the dirty stooge of the U.S. imperialists and while playing a role as an executor for colonial rule, has bloodily suppressed the righteous, patriotic struggle of the South Korean compatriots. He is a ugly traitor who has committed intolerable, grave crimes before the people.

Without eradicating the tyrant and rescuing the people, how can we expect peace for the people in South Korea, where the people are shedding their blood daily because of such wicked fascist murderers as the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique? Ardently patriotic fellow countrymen in the south should wage an undaunted struggle to remove the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique--the rare traitor and fascist maniac--and do away with the fascist laws and suppressive machines. You should fight resolutely for freedom of speech, press, assembly, association, demonstration and religion, for freedom of political activities of all political parties and organizations and for an unconditional and immediate release of all the illegally arrested political prisoners, including Kim Tae-chung.

National reunification should be realized on the basis of the three principles for reunification, independence, great national unity and national reunification, as stated in the 4 July north-south joint communique.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of reunification, fully conforms to the three principles of national reunification and correctly reflects the objective realities of our country and the will and interests of the people of all strata; it is a most fair and reasonable great program of reunification that is acceptable to anyone who desires reunification.

For the establishment of the DCRK, an independent, neutral, democratic and peaceloving reunified fatherland, a great unity of all the political parties, groupings and people of all strata must be achieved, irrespective of differences in ideology, political view and religious belief, under the banner of national reunification and, to this end, you must first of all unite and cooperate with the communists.

History and experiences clearly show that we Chondoists can co-exist with communists and that alliance and collaboration with communists is the only true way to be reunified and to be truly patriotic. In the darkest period of the Japanese colonial rule, the Chondoists were able to follow the rewarding road of patriotism by collaborating with communists, led by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, and were able to proudly contribute to achieving the cause of liberating the fatherland by acting in concert with communists. The Chondoists in the northern half have been able to make a worthy contribution to the building of a new fatherland and realize their old aspirations for an earthly paradise by collaborating with communists.

We earnestly appeal to all our fellow countrymen in South Korea and overseas to take the road of alliance and collaboration with the communists without hesitation and turn out as one man for the formation of a great national unity front in close unity with all political parties, groupings and compatriots of all walks of life.

When all the fellow compatriots, brothers and sisters at home and abroad, unite in one body and staunchly wage the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle with united strength, the U.S. imperialists will certainly be expelled from South Korea and the glorious day will certainly come when our 50 million fellow countrymen will hug each other in the plaza of reunification.

[Signed] The Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party, 24 August 1982, Pyongyang

CSO: 4108/224

SIXTH CHONDOIST CONGRESS HELD 23, 24 AUGUST

SK251215 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party was held in Pyongyang on 23 and 24 August.

Placed in front of the congress hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Hung on the congress hall were slogans reading "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the DPRK!"

Unfolded on the background of the platform were the flag of the republic and the letters reading "the Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party."

Participating in the congress were the representatives and observers selected from each regional district organization of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, made an opening speech.

He said: Today we are holding the sixth congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party under the solemn circumstances in which, upholding the work report to the Central Committee at the sixth KWP Congress and the historic policy speech at the joint session of the KWP Central Committee and of the supreme people's assembly of the DPRK of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the legendary hero, the working masses of the entire country are vigorously waging the all-out march movement to create the speed of the 1980's and in which the spirit of struggle against imperialism and for independence and for the fatherland's reunification has been growing among the South Korean and overseas compatriots with each passing day.

He pointed out: This congress will review the achievements and experiences of the past period and put forth new tasks to the party in conformity with the demands of the changed situation. I believe that this congress, which is being held amid the great interest and expectations of all party members, will greatly contribute to the accomplishment of the noble patriotic cause and that it will fulfill its historic mission before the fatherland and the nation by smoothly carrying out its work with the active participation of the representatives.

As the opening was announced, the "Song of Gen Kim Il-song" was played.

The congress elected the presidium. Elected to the presidium were Chong Sin-Hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Choe Hui-chun and Yi Tuk-yop, vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Kim Chong-ho, Chong Kum-sok and Yim Son-il, department directors; and Chang Hyo-sop, Mun Ung-ki and Paek Yon-uk, deputy department directors.

Invited to the platform were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP; Yo Yon-ku, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland [DFRF]; Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland; Yom Tae-chun and Chong Tu-Hwan, presidium members of the Central Committee of the DFRF; Yom Kuk-yol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; and Kim Song-yol, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation.

The congress appointed the secretariat to the congress. The secretariat to the congress was composed of three persons, including (O Yong-san).

The congress adopted the following agenda:

1. On the review of the work of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

2. On the revision of the program and rules of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

3. On the election of the central leading organizations of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

The congress entered into a discussion of the first item on the agenda.

Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, made a report summing up the work of the Central Committee of the party.

The reporter pointed out: Nearly 10 years have passed since the Fifth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party was held. The Fifth Congress of the Condoist Chongu Party, which was held in August 1973, put forth an important task to construct a welfare society for the masses with the highly developed, self-reliant national economy and Chuche-oriented national culture, in which all members of the society unite with each other in harmony. The fifth congress confirmed, as the common banner of the nation which indicated the road for constructing a welfare society for masses, the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--which was elucidated by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song.

He pointed out: During the period under review, the Chondoist Chongu Party has regarded the immortal Chuche idea created by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song as the only guiding ideology which displays the maximum extent national inepdendence and human worth and as the ideological and spiritual foundation for all members of the society to unite with each other in harmony. On the basis of this, the party has actively struggled to seek unity and harmony.

He continued: The respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, is the center of unity and harmony who harmonizes all members of the society into a large family. He is the great leader [Widaehan Yongdoja] of our people, who gathers our nation's opinions and interests and wisely leads the entire popular masses to the realization of them. With the dear Mr Kim Chong-il, another outstanding leader [Ttohanbunui Takwolhan Yongdoja], held in high esteem as the great successor to the cause of independence, such glory and pride of our people have become more solid and more brilliant.

The reports noted that to establish the welfare society of the people, the Chondoist Chongu Party, during the period under review, has actively participated in the socialist economic construction and the struggle for the cultivation of the Chuche-oriented socialist national culture.

He went on to say: Our party, during the period under review, has won great achievements in the struggle to establish the welfare society of the people and contributed to the prosperity and growth of the fatherland and the nation. This was entirely thanks to the outstanding leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song, who has wisely led the political parties, the public organizations and the people of all strata in rallying the struggle for the fatherland's reunification and democracy and vigorously accelerating socialist construction. Availing myself of this significant opportunity, in the name of this congress and reflecting the boundless admiration of the members and believers of our party, I respectfully extend greatest honor and warmest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, who has wisely led us to freedom, liberation, the construction of a new society and the creation of a new life by creating the immortal Chuche idea and, under its banner, uniting the whole nation as a political force, who has established on this soil an earthly paradise--the long-cherished idealistic desire of the members and believers of our party--and who has bestowed on us all his fatherly love and consideration.

The reporter said that today the Chondoist Chongu Party is facing a heavy and important task to more vigorously accelerate the socialist construction and to establish a complete socialist society in the northern half of the republic.

Saying that, to this end, the historic political speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song must be upheld and the organ of people's power must be further strengthened to enhance its function and role, he stressed that the supreme people's assembly delegates from the Chondoist Chongu Party and its members and believers working for all organs of power must actively participate in the policy-making activities of the state with the proposal of creative policies and exert all their efforts to implement state policies thoroughly and unconditionally.

Saying that the 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's put forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song are a magnificent blueprint for an upsurge toward the welfare society of the people, he stressed the Chondoist Chongu Party's all-out efforts for the attainment of the goals.

Mentioning the question of the fatherland's reunification, he noted that the Chondoist Chongu Party, at its Fifth Congress, declared its adoption of the

respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song's three principles of independence, grand national unity and peaceful reunification as a base of the party's fatherland reunification policy, and has exerted all efforts for its implementation.

In particular, he noted that the Chondoist Chongu Party recognized the respected and beloved Prisident Kim Il-song's proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] as a most fair and just proposal for reunification and national salvation and actively struggled for the accomplishment of the party task which was discussed at the fifth plenum of the fifth party Central Committee.

Saying that the reunification of the fatherland remains the most urgent task facing the Chonsoist Chongu Party, the reporter stressed that the reunification of the country must be achieved based on the three principles of independance, grand national unity and peaceful reunification and, at present, the most rational way for this is the implementation of the great leader President Kim Il-song's proposal for the establishment of the DCRK.

He went on: To this end, we must make the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression and interference must be brought to an end, the South Korean rulers' policy of depending on foreign forces and their fascist suppression of the people must be eliminated and a patriotic regime seeking reunification must be established by over throwing the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military regime.

He said that the Chondoist Chongu Party extends firm solidarity to the South Korean people waging a brave struggle under the anti-U.S. national salvation torch and sends full support and encouragement to their patriotic just struggle.

He stressed that the Chondoist Chongu Party must continue close cooperation with the KWP and other friendly parties and organizations, exert positive efforts to form a united grand national front participated in by the parties, factions and people of all strata of the north and the south and overseas Korean communities and establish the DCRK, and ceaselessly strengthen solidarity with the progressive people of the world.

The reporter pointed out the tasks arising from the activities of the Chongdoist Chongu Party.

At the congress, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, the KWP representative, made a congratulatory speech.

He said that he, authorized by the KWP Central Committee, extends whole-hearted warm congratulations and warmest greetings to the Chonsoist Chongu Party members and delegates who have struggled always shoulder to shoulder with the WKP for the sacred cause of the self-reliant development of the country and the prosperity and growth of the nation.

He said that the Chondoist Chongu Party, since its founding, by displaying patriotism for the welfare of the nation and the people and the anti-Western spirit of self-reliance, has won great achievements on the road of struggle for the complete sovereignty and independence of the fatherland and the prosperity and development of the country.

He went on to say: The Chondoist Chongu Party, in particular, regarding unity and harmony as a credo of the party, waged the vigorous struggle to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the people rallied around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. At the same time, the Chondoist Chongu Party has fully mobilized the patriotic zeal of its members and believers in the struggle for the socialist economic construction and the cultivation of the Chuche-oriented national culture. By so doing, it has greatly contributed to turning our country into an independent, self-reliant socialist industrial power able to defend itself. Considering the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland as its supreme task, the Chondoist Chongu Party has persistently waged the struggle for its accomplishment.

Saying that the achievements which the Chondoist Chongu Party has won during the period under review are clear evidence of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the correctness and invincible vitality of the leader's Chuche-oriented policy of the united front, he went on to add: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the northern half of the republic, the united front of the people of all strata has been formed and developed during the course of the struggle for the accomplishment of the democratic revolutionary task and has been further consolidated on the new political and economic foundation in the socialist construction.

He went on to say: The excellent relations established between the KWP and the Chondoist Chongu Party in the early days thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader have been further strengthened as time passed and, today, when we face the task for the Chuche-orientation of the society, have developed into blood relations which nothing can sever. The history of the alliance and collaboration which the KWP and the Chondoist Chongu Party achieved by implementing the great leader's idea of the united front is a model of the collaboration and unity between the parties with different political views, ideas and assertions.

He noted that the respected and beloved leader's policy of the united front which has an invincible vitality is being more brilliantly implemented by the glorious party center.

He said that the KWP, as it did in the past, will continue to strengthen the unity and cooperation with the Chondoist Chongu Party and pool efforts with all other patriotic forces to take the lead in the consummation of the sacred revolutionary cause of our people.

In conclusion, he said that he sincerely wishes great success in the work of the congress and the future activities of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

At the congress, discussions of the first item on the agenda were held.

At the congress, as a representative, vice chairman of the Korea Socialist Democratic Party Yom Kuk-yol made a congratulatory speech.

At the congress, as a representative, the director of the secretariat of the democratic front for the reunification of the fatherland, Yo Yon-ku, also made a congratulatory speech.

At the congress, the congratulatory messages sent to the Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party were read.

The congress elected the members of the committee for drafting the decision on the summing-up of the work of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

The committee was organized with five members including (Yi Chung-yop).

The congress elected the committee for a draft of the revision of the program and rules of the party.

The committee for a draft of the revision of the program and rules of the party was organized with five members including Choe Hui-chun.

The congress also elected the committee for drafting an appeal to the Chondoists of South Korea and the overseas Korean communities.

The committee for drafting the appeal was organized with five members including Chong Kum-sok.

The congress has adopted a decision on the first item on the agenda: On the summing-up of the work of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

The congress discussed the second item on the agenda: The revision of the program and rules of the party and adopted a decision on this.

The congress adopted the appeal to the Chondoists of South Korea and the overseas Korean communities.

The congress elected the central leading organizations of the party, the third item on the agenda.

The congress, first of all, elected the Central Committee of the party. The voting for the recommended members and candidates of the party Central Committee was conducted and results were announced.

All 35 members and candidate members of the party Central Committee were elected members of the party Central Committee.

At the congress, the auditing committee of the party Central Commiteee, which is composed of three persons, was elected.

At the congress, the results of the first plenary session of the Sixth Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party were announced.

Elected as chairman of the party Central Committee was Chong Sin-hyok; elected as vice chairmen were Choe Hui-chun and Yi Tuk-yop; elected to the standing committee of the party Central Committee were Chong Sin-hyok, Choe Hui-chun, Yi Tuk-yop, Kim Chong-ho and Chong Kum-sok.

At the congress, the results of election of the chairman of the auditing committee of the party Central Committee, which was conducted at the session of the auditing committee of the party Central Committee, were announced.

At the congress, Chairman Chong Sin-hyok made a closing speech. He said: The Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu party successfully discussed all agenda items with the active participation of the representatives. The congress excellently carried out the duty assigned it.

He stressed: The Chondoist Chongu Party, in the future will closely cooperate with the friendly parties including the KWP, upholding the correct line for national reunification of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and the lodestar of the national reunification. (?Seeking unity with comrades) and strengthening in every way the main forces of the nation, the party will make every effort to achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification at an early date.

Concluding that he believed that all representatives and all party members would brilliantly accomplish the lines and policies put forth by the party congress, upholding the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, he announced the closing of the Sixth Congress of the Chondoist Chongu Party.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES NATIONAL DIGNITY, PRIDE

SK301058 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2228 GMT 29 Aug 82

['NODONG SINMUN' 30 August special article: "The Basic Source of the Endless National Dignity and Pride of Our People"--KCNA identifies this as an editorial article]

[Text] Our Korea, the fatherland of Chuche, is shining as a great country. The hearts of our people are filled with infinite national dignity and pride of having been born in and of living in our fatherland, carrying our the revolution. The 5,000-year history of our country has never witnessed such a time as today when our people are proudly struggling and living with great national dignity and pride.

For our people to be able to enjoy such great national dignity and pride is a result of our people's great unity and cohesion, which ensure national prosperity and a brilliant future. The unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the people have been firmly realized in our country. Firmly rallied around the party and the leader, the whole people are vigorously advancing toward one goal. This is the proud reality of our country today.

Such great unity is now arousing greater admiration and envy among many people with each passing day. Because of this unity and cohesion, which could never be witnessed in other countries, the status of our fatherland has been incomparably enhanced and the prestige of the nation is shining infinitely.

1. Whether or not the people can possess national dignity and pride is a factor determining the success or failure of the revolution and the rise and fall of the nation.

The respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song has taught: national dignity and pride are very precious. A nation without national pride and honor is weak, but a nation with national dignity and faith in victory is invincible.

The life and revolutionary sturggle of a people are carried out by the national state. Today when there are national borders divising countries and distinctions in nations and the people are living under the unit of a national state, the people should above all love their country and nation endlessly and possess great pride in their country and nation.

Without national pride that their nation is not inferior to other nations and without having national honor as the people carrying out the revolution, the people cannot live independently and prosperity.

The nation which possesses strong national dignity and pride is invincible, but the nation which lacks them becomes weak.

This a truth which has been proved by the history of struggle for national liberation and by today's realities.

The national dignity and pride of a nation are a noble ideological feeling based on the nation's superiority and greatness. Therefore, the people's national pride is expressed in various forms. In other words, they may have pride in their beautiful fatherland and the rich natural resources of their country. They may have pride in the history of their national struggle and national tradition. They may have pride in their lofty revolutionary gains and achievements in struggle.

However, this pride is not like characterizing the greatness of a nation. Of the pride which various nations possess, the pride which possesses the great unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the people becomes the foundation and nucleus of all pride.

The unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the people are the unity and cohesion formed by the leader who pioneered the road of revolution, the party which implements his ideology and leadership and the people who are loyal to the party and the leader.

The essential characteristic of this unity and cohesion finds expression in the people upholding the great leader in the center of unity and uniting as firm as rock around him ideologically and willingly.

Such unity and cohesion are the highest form of unity and cohesion a nation can achieve.

For various nations in our times who are pioneering their own destinies, there is nothing more important than to achieve such unity and cohesion. There is no greater dignity and pride than to achieve such unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the people is a basic factor producing the greatness and superiority of a nation. This is why achieving unity and cohesion constitutes the greatest dignity of a nation. The greatness of a nation finds expression in brilliantly pioneering its destiny and future with its own strength. The nation which fails to grasp its destiny with its own strength cannot become great.

To correctly fulfill its destiny, a nation should become powerful. The source of might of a nation does not lie in the size of its territory or population but lies in its unity.

Nations can achieve national independence and prosperity only through unity. They can create all superior material and cultural assets and brilliantly bring

national talent and wisdom into blossom only through unity. Therefore, realization of the firm unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the people is an important problem facing nations.

The leader, the party and the people are closely related in the struggle to pioneer national destiny. The leader of the working class is the highest brain of the revolution; the party is the general staff of the revolution; and the people are the persons in charge of the revolution. The leader pioneers the revolutionary cause and elucidates the road for victory in the revolution; the party organizes and mobilizes the masses of people to implement the leader's ideology; and the people struggle, upholding the leadership of the party and the leader.

The nation whose great leader and party wisely lead the people and whose people are firmly rallied around them can fully display all its strength and talents and become a powerful nation that no one can touch. Even if it is a small nation, the nation that has achieved such unity and cohesion can be a dignified and liberated nation that no one can look down on or infringe upon. Indeed, the true way, in which nations can proudly live under any difficult circumstances, without prostrating themselves before others, make their long-term desires and ideals blossom and achieve the fatherland's prosperity and the people's happiness, lies precisely in achieving the unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the people.

The modern history of our nation is a meaningful history testifying to the fact that the height of national pride and honor of the people hinges on the greatness of unity and cohesion. The modern history of our nation is a history of the most miserable ordeal and, on the other hand, is a history marking the great heyday of national prosperity. These two different parts of history can be referred to as one during which our national pride and prestige were infringed upon and as another during which they reached their highest level.

Our people were forced to suffer miserable colonial salvery under the Japanese imperialist aggressors for a long time. During the dismal period when the entire nation was immersed in a sea of blood and the beautiful fatherland, our language and even our names were taken away, our people's national pride and honor were not high. The Korean people were sunk in the depths of despair and sorrow without hope for and confidence in the future of the nation. This was the mental state of the Korean people at that time. Our sagacious and courageous people suffered national ruin and even lost national spirit, because we had no outstanding leader of the nation and failed to achieve unity. The history of our nation's ordeal shows that, when we fail to achieve unity, the nation perishes and national pride cannot exist.

Our people have achieved a great unity and heightened their national pride as they held the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the lodestar of the nation and the leader of the revolution. It was not until the whole nation had united around respected General Kim Il-song that pride in their nation and unshakable confidence in national rebirth sprouted in the hearts of all our people. This pride was heightened still more in the course of the struggle to defeat the ferocious Japanese imperialist aggressors and win the cause of national liberation by the united efforts of the nation, rallied close around the general.

A new history of unity and cohesion of the leader, party and people began in our country with the founding of the KWP, the general staff of the revolution, by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song after liberation. It was because of this unity and cohesion that our people could become a great and proud nation who took the U.S. imperialists, who boast of being the strongest in the world, down a peg and effected such miracles and feats of the century as building a socialist industrial state on the ruins in a matter of 10 years.

Our unity and cohesion has become steadfast in the course of breaking through the tempest of the grim class struggle, gigantic creation and changes under the guidance of the party and the leader and has become more invincible in the period of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea.

The period of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea is the great heyday of national prosperity and development and a period of a worthy struggle in which all the advantages of the nation are brought into full bloom. In this period the might of our unity and cohesion has been given fuller play and self-respect and the pride of our people has been lifted to an incomparably high level.

As far as our people are concerned today, the disgraceful situation in which they looked down upon their own nation and admired other people has become a story of the past.

Because they have great unity and cohesion, our people, who have been mercilessly trampled underfoot and violated by outside aggressors in the past, are enjoying a reputation as the nation with the strongest national spirit of independence and pride. This is really a great change made in the pioneering of our nation's destiny and in its ideological and spiritual spheres. This epoch-making change forcefully corroborates how high the national dignity and pride will become when great unity and cohesion is achieved.

2. Our unity and cohesion gives our people today a higher dignity and pride than any other nation has ever had.

Our unity and cohesion gives to our people, above all, a high dignity as a nation immensely strong in independence. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: In our country in the past, the flunkeyist ideologies have been rampant and people have not had high pride in their nation or in independence. This notwithstanding, they now have high pride in independence and all people are firmly united on the basis of the Chuche idea. We think of this as a large pride.

The present era is that of independence. It is the highest dignity for the nations of our era to have independence. Independence is the life of the country and the nation where there is independence, there are high national honor and dignity, prosperity and happiness.

It is not possible for the nation that is oppressed by others or is dependent on the outside forces to have dignity and pride. Under conditions in which imperialism exists on the earth and the imperialists continue scheming to domin-

ate and subordinate other countries and nations, the question of maintaining independence serves as a matter of life and death for any nation.

If the independence of a country or nation is to be defended, national unity should be firmly achieved. Unity is the source of the nation's indestructible strength. Only when the unity is powerful, can we frustrate any schemes of the imperialists and live an independent and dignified life with conviction and under any circumstances.

No one can violate the dignity and unity of the nation firmly rallied around the leader. Our nation is a great nation, strongest in the sense of independence, because it has the invincible unity and cohesion of the leader, party and people forming an entity. It is the noble national spirit and staunch will of our people to firmly maintain independence and live and struggle in their own way under any circumstances.

Our nation never yeilds to imperialist pressure, threat or blackmail and never permits others to trifle with or insult the right and dignity of the nation. We can say that the imperialists looked down upon our country in the past as a backward and weak nation and regarded it only as one to be invaded and plundered, so our nation today endlessly despises the imperialists and is frustrating their schemes at every stage. This is a stern reality of today.

In the past, with the flunkeyist and submissive ideology, our nation looked down upon its own people but looked up to others. Our nation has, however, become a strong, independent one. This is a forceful substantiation of the might of our unity and cohesion. This unity and cohesion serves as a firm guarantee that enables our nation to prosper as an eternally strong, dignified and independent nation from generation to generation.

Our unity and cohesion also gives the people high dignity and pride as the people who achieved national prosperity. National pride is a concrete ideology and spirit that is kept and glorified in the practical struggle for pioneering the national fate and national prosperity. National pride is heightened when the country is more affluent than others and endlessly prosperous.

The national prosperity is dependent on how to display the creative ability and strength and wisdom to the maximum and organize them for the realization of a single goal lies in achieving unity and cohesion. The consolidated unity and cohesion serves as a mighty means that brings about epoch-making changes in the revolution and construction by making the nation highly organized and disciplined and having the nation entirely display its heroism and its indomitable spirit.

The decisive condition for national prosperity is not favorable natural and geographical conditions or economic potential but the political and ideological might of the nation and its solid unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion which has been achieved today in our country, in reality, gives birth to matchless (? creative might) and heroic exploits in the struggle for the advance of the times and for national prosperity. This is connected with the purity of ideological will of our unity and cohesion and with the solid nature of the unity and cohesion.

Our leader, party and people completely form one integral body. The idea and purpose of the leader means the conviction of the party and people, and the will and desire of the popular masses is consistent with the plan of the party and leader. Thus, the whole of the country turns out as one man and struggles through fire and water in response to the call of the party and the leader. Therefore, the plan of the party and leader is turned into a great reality and one marvelous miracle succeeds another in production and construction.

The great monuments of the Chuche era, which make people endlessly marval, are the proud creations erected by the high-level skills for organization and mobilization which can be displayed only by the nation that is united as one.

As a result of the achievement of solid and pure unity and the cohesion of ideological will, an unprecedentedly golden age of national prosperity is being unfolded in our fatherland.

At a time when many countries suffer from economic recession and crisis, our country's economy is endlessly growing, the brilliant heyday of socialist civilization is in bloom and all that is superior in the nation is in full bloom and is developing. This reality gives our people higher pride in the nation, which has achieved great unity.

With great unity and cohesion, our people can do everything they set out to do; and there can be no fortress that cannot be seized.

The pride and conviction of our people, who are creating the speed of the 1980's, upholding the party's militant call, and are resplendently accomplishing the grand programs put forth by the party's Sixth Congress, are becoming unprecedently high.

Our unity and cohesion also gives people the pride of a people with a bright future. National pride lies in having bright prospects, in the past and today.

There can be no national pride without a future. The future of the nation is directly linked to the future of the revolution. Thus, the struggle to pioneer the future destiny of the nation is directly connected with the work to advance and consummate the revolution. This struggle is a very difficult and complicated work because of its arduous and protracted nature. The mighty driving force to push ahead with this cause lies in the unity and cohesion of the nation.

The unity and cohesion among the leader, the party and the people is a very precious gain for the future, as well as for the present, of the nation. This is because this unity and cohesion, in essence, are a unity and cohesion rallied around the leader and the party which are consummating the leader's cause.

The future fate, prosperity and happiness of the nation are totally dependent on the solid and invincible nature of this unity and cohesion.

Today, a bright future for the nation is firmly guaranteed in our country because the people have a solid unity and cohesion with an eternal future. Because the great leader--who pioneered the destiny of the nation--the great party--which

leads people only along the road of accomplishing the leader's cause--and the people--who are loyal to the party and the leader--are closley rallied, we can carry forward the traditions of our nation and open up a promising future, however long a time may pass and generations may change. Therefore, today our country's people are living with hope and struggling with the optimistic view of an endlessly bright future and with conviction in the victory of the revolution.

There is no people so proud as ours, who believe in the bright future of their fatherland.

Many people of the world especially envy the future of Korea. This is a clear evidence of the boundless potential and eternal vitality of our promising unity and cohesion.

The unity and cohesion among the leader, the party and the people are the basis for our people always overflowing with high national dignity and pride. This is the most precious asset enhancing to an unprecedented heights the (?worth) of our fatherland--which had lost even hope in the past--and putting national pride at the highest level.

As long as there is such unity and cohesion, our nation will live a dignified life and endlessly prosper with the high sense of national superiority generation after generation.

3. The question of endlessly enhancing the national dignity and pride is important work in order for our people to triumphantly advance forever.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: We should further enhance national pride and the sense of independence among the workers, thus having them more doggedly struggle for the complete reunification and independence of the fatherland and for the future prosperity of our nation.

National pride is the driving force enabling the brilliant pioneering of the nation's destiny, and it is a firm guarantee for national prosperity.

Because they had high national dignity and pride, our people could, in the past, resolutely break through the arduous road of revolution and achieve proud victory.

For national prosperity and the happiness for the generations in the ages to come, we should enhance national dignity and pride generation after generation.

Our people's national cause is not yet finished.

We are assigned the historic task of forcing foreign aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, of achieving national sovereignty on a pan-national scale and of building a paradise of the people in which all the people can lead a happy life together. The key to brilliantly accomplishing this historic, national cause is to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the three parts

and to help all the people live and strenuously struggle with the lofty spirit of independence and pride.

To struggle with lofty national and revolutionary pride, our people should continuously uphold the banner of the great Chuche idea. The Chuche idea is an immortal banner which has helped our people become a most powerful, dignified and great people. Without this idea, we could not imagine the greatness, invincible might, dignity and honor of people. The Chuche idea is the ideological basis of our unity and solidarity. The history of the achievement of our unity and solidarity and of the promotion of the people's pride is that of the achievement of the victory of the Chuche idea.

The Chuche idea--The idea of the people's independence--helps the people courageously pioneer the future path of the country through their firmly trusting and their rallying around the party and the leader. Thanks to this idea, toadyism and national Nihilism have been overcome in our country, and firm unity and solidarity have been achieved based on a single idea and will. Toadyism and national Nihilism have done great harm to the development of the people. Because of the toadyist idea of relying on foreign forces, the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and the early stages of the communist movement in our country failed to achieve unity and were divided.

Thanks to the great Chuche idea, todadyism, dogmatism and national Nihilism, which hindered the advance of the revolution and the development of the people, were overcome.

In the course of marterializing the Chuche idea and of achieving its comprehensive victory, the people were liberated from the ideological yoke of toadyism and came to possess lofty national pride and the spirit of independence, and the revolution greatly developed.

It is a valuable lesson of the Korean revolution that, without the Chuche idea, we cannot achieve victory in the revolution and national prosperity and that the people cannot proudly lead a worthwhile life. To firmly protect the destiny and future of our country and to achieve the boundless prosperity of the fatherland, we should traverse the single road of Chuche by holding aloft the banner of the Chuche idea.

The reactionary ideological trend of counterrevolution still remains on earth. The imperialists are continuously maneuvering to make corrupt reactionary ideas prevail among us. This being the case, there is no factor absolutely and automatically guaranteeing the pure nature of the Chuche idea. We should value the Chuche idea just as we do our lives. No matter what storm we may face, we should firmly protect and safeguard this idea.

Another important thing for which our people should live and struggle forever with lofty national pride is resolutely protecting and defending the leader of the revolution--the center of unity. The greatness of a people is that of their leader. When a people hold in high esteem a great leader, they become a great people and achieve great unity and solidarity.

The leader--the supreme leader of the revolution--is the center of unity and solidarity. The greatness and firmness of this center influence the firmness of this unity and solidarity. Only unity and solidarity with a great leader at the center can become a most solid, vital and invincible unity and solidarity, providing the people with endless national pride.

Our unity and solidarity have become great because the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is the central figure as far as this unity ans solidarity is concerned. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song invented the great guiding ideology of the revolution in the early days, ushered in the Chuche era--a new historic era. He basically changed the status of the people and opened a bright future for them.

Because of the respected and beloved leader's high authority, our people lead a dignified life with pride and a sense of superiority, displaying wisdom and talent.

The center of our unity and solidarity has become more firm thanks to the presence of the glorious party center. With endless loyalty and with outstanding and tested leadership, our party has resolutely protected and glorified the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas and achievements, thus attaining immortal achievements before the fatherland and the people. Because of the presence of this great party, our people are prosperous today, and a brighter future is firmly guaranteed.

While overcoming the grim trials of the revolution under the leadership of the party and the leader, our people ahve absolutely trusted their party and leader and entirely entrusted them with their destiny. Protecting and safeguarding the respected and beloved leader, who enjoys high authority and absolute trust as the sun of the nation and the center of unity, and the party center is a sacred struggle to defend our people and pioneer their future. There is no greater duty and honor for our people than to successfully carry out this task.

The course of the glorious struggle and victory traversed by our people is embellished with the proud history of holding in high esteem and resolutely defending the leader of the revolution and the people, devoting everything to this cause. We should follow the example set by the passionate young communists who, proceeding from the revolutionary creed and fidelity, held in high esteem General Kim Il-song as a leader of the revolution and as the sun of the nation and defended and safeguarded the general, devoting their youthful lives to this cause.

On the road of holding in high esteem the party center, we should brilliantly inherit the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by them. When all party members and workers guarantee the authority of the party and the leader in various ways and when they resolutely defend the party Central Committee, led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, politically and ideologically and at the cost of their lives, we can glorify forever the honor and pride of the people.

Great, invincible unity and solidarity among the leader, the party and the people is a most precious gain of the Korean revolution and is the greatest pride of the people. This unity and solidarity is the source of the endless pride and confidence of our people and of the brilliant present and brighter future of the people.

No force can block the future path of our people vigorously advancing with firm unity among the great leader, the party and the loyal people.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK'S YIM CHUN-CHU MARKS KYCL FOUNDING

SK300840 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Report by Yim Chun-chu, member of the political bureau of the KWP Central Committee and general secretary of the Central People's Committee, at central report meeting held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 27 August to mark the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young Communist League by DPRK President Kim Il-song--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, we greet the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Korean Young Communist League [KYCL] when, responding to the party's militant call, all workers throughout the country have enacted a great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction after unanimously rising in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's--a new speed. The formation of the KYCL 55 years ago by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic, epochal and significant event in developing the communist movement and the struggle to liberate the people in our country.

With the formation of the KYCL, our people came to possess a truly self-defending organization capable of accelerating the Chuche revolutionary cause. The communist movement in our country has advanced on a more solid foundation. It is the great honor and pride of our people to greet this historic anniversary, holding in high esteem as a leading figure in leading the party and the revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who, by forming the down-with-imperialism league, laid the foundation of our party in the dismal period when the dark cloud of national ruin hung low. It was he who ushered in a new revolutionary era victoriously advancing based on the principle of independence and who has demonstrated the dignity of the Chuche idea by building an endlessly prosperous, powerful socialist country.

Proudly recalling the glorious course of over half a century in which the future path of the Korean revolution began to be pioneered under the banner of the great Chuche idea, our people are firmly determined to more strenuously struggle to accomplish the Chuche revolutionary cause, following the leadership of the party and the leader.

Comrades, a decisive guarantee for victory in the revolutionary struggle of the working class is to possess a revolutionary vanguard organization under an outstanding leader. Although our people, harboring bitter resentment caused

by national ruin in the dismal period of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule, steadily struggled to achieve national liberation and independence, they failed in this struggle. This was because they failed to follow the leadership of an outstanding leader and they failed to possess a powerful revolutionary organization led by a leader.

Since the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song--a patriot of the century and a legendary hero--took the lead in the revolution when our people longed for the emergence of an outstanding leader after drawing a bloody lesson while suffering bitter hardships, the Korean people came to greet a victorious revolutionary era.

Having insight into the weak points and limitations of the previous national liberation movement and the early stage of the communist movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pioneered a new revolutionary road which completely differed from the roads traversed by the nationalist activists and early-stage communist activists, brought up many fresh communists from the new generation who were not stained by the filth of factions and by the old idea, and vigorously struggled to organize a chuche-type revolutionary organization.

Through the great efforts and energetic activities of the great leader, the down-with-imperialism league--the first communist revolutionary organization in our country--was formed in October 1926. With the formation of the down-with-imperialism league, the communist and national liberation movements entered a new developmental stage under the banner of independence. With this as a momentum, our party began to strike its glorious roots. In addition, the great leader organized the Saenal Juvenile League, the Korean Jinlin Juvenile Association and the Korean 1 June study group, reorganized and expanded the down-with-imperialism league into an anti-imperialist youth league--an outlawed mass youth revolutionary organization.

Such a new condition urgently required the formation of a vanguard organization capable of leading in unison all the revolutionary organizations. With deep insight into such a demand of the revolutionary development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the KYCL, on the basis of the anti-imperialist youth league, on 28 August 1928.

As an illegal revolutionary organization, the DYCL was a revolutionary organization which, assuming the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea as its leading ideology, struggled to implement it. It was also a most militant and vanguard organization guaranteeing unitary guidance to all mass anti-Japanese organizations.

The foundation of the KYCL was a historic declaration heralding the birth of a genuine revolutionary vanguard organization in our country and a great event significant in our country's communist movement and in the national liberation struggle.

With the founding of the KYCL, all the legal and illegal revolutionary organizations and overall revolutionary struggles were guaranteed with the great leader's monolithic leadership of the great leader. It enabled us to make vigorous efforts to accelerate the historic cause of imbuing the revolutionary ranks with the Chuche idea.

With the formation of the KYCL, our people came to have a mighty revolutionary organization which guarantees unitary guidance for all the mass organizations and which plays the advanced role to drive overall revolutionary struggles even without the party organizations. At the same time, our people were able to accelerate the work of training a new generation of young communists who will shoulder the Korean revolution en masse and preparing the formation of a Chuche-type party.

Because our people came to have a mighty vanguard organization at a time when the revolutionary dawn was breaking through the dark clouds that had gathered over Korea, they were confident and energetic and rushed to the front of the anti-Japanese revolution as one. Our revolution thus greeted a new turning point from which it could advance with the aid of the Chuche forces.

After founding the KYCL, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically began the work of expanding the organization, strengthening the political and ideological unity of the revolutionary ranks and consolidating the KYCL as a militant revolutionary organization with strong organizational traits and discipline.

While correctly establishing an organizational and guidance system of the KYCL to guarantee unitary guidance over the revolutionary organizations such as the anti-imperialist youth league suitable to the conditions for underground activities, the great leader permitted young core elements aspiring revolution to join the KYCL organization and trained them to be young communists by training them in practical struggles.

Under the leadership of the great leader, the KYCL members actively indoctrinated the people and summoned them to the anti-Japanese struggle by waging mass political movements and entertainment activities, while consolidating the revolutionary base by revolutionizing vast areas of the rural community.

They also achieved class consciousness and were organizationally trained through such activities as combat training, scouting behind the enemies, cleaning away the enemy stooges and fulfilling communications duties. Thus, the KYCL has grown into a mighty combat unit over a short period of time to play the vanguard role of leading the Korean revolution to victory. The net of the organization rapidly expanded to vast areas surrounding the Tumen River and areas in eastern China.

Indeed, thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who trained a vast number of young communists by organizing various mass anti-Japanese organizations such as the KYCL, a new generation of communist core elements capable of leading our revolution to a new stage were organized and a foundation enabling us to expand and develop the revolutionary struggle on the basis of a firm mass movement was provided.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: When we first joined the revolutionary movement, we also began the student movement. Then we expanded the movement to include the workers and peasants. When we were able to awaken them and summon them to the revolutionary struggle, we gained faith in our victory and the struggle made progress.

Having revolutionarily educated the students and broad masses, the great leader rallied them around the revolutionary organizations centering on the KYCL, then summoned the organized forces to the struggle waged against the Japanese imperialists and reactionary elements who colluded with the Japanese imperialists.

Under the guidance of the great leader, the young communists dealt a great blow at the enemies by staging a series of strikes at schools, a struggle against construction of the (?Kirae) railway line by the Japanese imperialists and a large-scale anti-Japanese struggle rejecting Japanese goods.

The struggle organized and led by the great leader ended the history of our people's anti-Japanese struggles, which had repeatedly undergone bitter defeats in the past. This struggle achieved the first brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese struggle waged by our country.

Students, youths and working people such as workers and peasants were awakened and tested revolutionarily. The combat capability of the KYCL was enhanced during serious struggles. By vigorously organizing and mobilizing the KYCL members and popular masses not only in the struggles against the Japanese imperialists but also in the struggles to crush splittist and subversive maneuvers of the nationalists and factionalists, the great leader crushed all kinds of opportunism and firmly guaranteed the purity of the communist movement. During the days of languishing in prison cells after being arrested by the reactionary military faction, he, suffering more from thoughts of the enslaved fatherland and the situation of the Korean people than from his own pain, directed great attention to the activities of revolutionary organizations such as the KYCL, cherishing in his heart the ardent aspiration for national liberation and the salvation of the people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song found the truth of the Chuche idea while engaged in the struggle to pioneer a new path for the revolution. Eventually, he set forth the principles of the Chuche idea at the historic Chialun conference in June 1930. Based on this, he elucidated the Chuche-oriented lines for the Korean revolution.

This was a historic event which heralded the birth of the Chuche idea and the Chuche-oriented revolutionary lines. These unique lines and strategic and tactical guidelines set forth by the great leader were the Chuche-oriented revolutionary programs which elucidated and generalized the most scientific and revolutionary lines and strategy and tactics based on the immortal Chuche idea for the first time in history. These were also the just leading guidelines that should be firmly adhered to by our country's communists and people in consummating the revolutionary cause of anti-imperialist national salvation and in achieving national independence.

In a bid to implement the guidelines he had elucidated at the historic Chialun conference, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded, in the period immediately following the conference, a Chuche-type party organization, the first of its kind, which consisted of the new generation of the young communist core elements he himself had trained in arduous revolutionary training.

This was a noble fruition of the hard-fought struggles of the great leader who, ever since he embarked on the revolutionary road, had conducted activities, such as founding the down-with-imperialism and the KYCL, to form a revolutionary vanguard organization to lead the Korean revolution.

The first party organizations founded under the leadership of the great leader and the basic party organizations founded on the basis of this made the party's leadership over the communist movement of our country and the overall struggles waged to liberate the nation successful, and the preparation work for the founding of the party was also carried out under the guidance of the party organizations.

The formation of the first party organizations was a historic event which created a turning point for our revolution and for the preparatory work for the party founding. A new history began to unfold in building party organizations for our country's revolutionary party and Chuche-type party of the working class.

Indeed, the KYCL has many immortal exploits and precious experiences in guaranteeing the unique leadership of the leader for the overall revolutionary struggles, providing the foundation for building party organizations and strengthening and developing the communist movement and struggles to liberate the nation.

The exploits and experiences gained by the KYCL served as a precious basis for founding the party--the staff office of the Korean revolution. They are brilliantly embroidered in the glorious history of struggle of our party and people to achieve victory in the cause of the Chuche revolution.

Comrades: The course the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has traversed since he embarked on the revolutionary road while forming the KYCL and victoriously exploring the path for the cause of the Chuche revolution were glorious days in which he made our revolution, which was undergoing difficulties and ordeals, progress vigorously by raising and leading the invincible revolutionary ranks.

These were days of rewarding struggle infused with the noble revolutionary sense of obligation of the young communists, who explored the initial stage of the revolution upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the revolution and as the center of the unity, and with the great epic of endless loyalty.

After having formed the down-with-imperialism league and the KYCL, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has exerted every effort possible to organize a core force of the revolution mainly consisting of the new generation of fresh young communists.

At a grave time when our people's anti-Japanese struggles were repeatedly experiencing bitter failures because of the lack of an outstanding leader capable of rallying the masses and leading them and when our fatherland was at the crossroads of survival or ruin, the great leader illuminated the path of the Korean revolution. Thanks to him, our people were able to rise resolutely in the revolutionary struggle with hopes of survival.

In the middle of the political stage which confused the people with various old-fashioned ideas, the great leader was exploring the new path for the Korean revolution with the loftily raised banner of independence and unity. His image, growing at home and abroad with each passing day, emitted into every heart of our people the ray of national liberation and made the people burn with revolutionary zeal and finally encouraged them to join the struggle.

Thus, the ardent youths who were looking for an outstanding leader came to his bosom, upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song. The leader, in turn, embraced them to his warm heart and put them on the rewarding revolutionary path.

With numerous youths and students rallied around the anti-imperialist youth league and KYCL thanks to the energetic activities of the great leader, the vanguard rank of our revolution has been firmly organized. The Korean revolution continued the vigorous march under the banner of independence, ending its history of suffering after repeated failures and ups and downs.

In the days of such rewarding struggles, the new generations of young communists and people, out of their sincerity upheld the respected and beloved leader as the center of unity and as a lodestar of guidance and continued a tenancious struggle for the cause of the Chuche revolution by rallying around the leader out of the noblest revolutionary sense of obligation and belief.

The young communists such as Cha Kwang-su and Kim Hyok, who were emanating brilliant rays as the proud stars of loyalty in the combat course of the Korean communist movement and youth movement, regarded it as the most glorious and holy mission to defend the Korean revolution and as the prime duty of the revolutionary warriors to defend and safeguard the great leader. Upholding him, they struggled to implement the revolutionary lines put forth by the great leader, sacrificing their youthfulness and lives.

In honoring and upholding the leader of the working class, the young communists acted like true examples of the Chuche-type communist revolutionary and established a brilliant tradition of loyalty to the leader and the revolutionary cause. Under the leadership of the great leader, the young communists joined the first ranks of the struggle to develop the anti-Japanese struggles of our country to a new higher stage, becoming the reliable core element of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In the darkest period of the Japanese imperialist rule, the young Korean communists and young vanguard unit members organized the revolutionary youth--educated youths of all strata--and summoned them to the anti-Japanese struggle. Then they themselves fought bravely with arms in their hands by joining the anti-Japanese armed ranks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the anti-Japanese guerrilla unit with the young communists whom he trained one after another under the grave conditions of the underground struggle in which a fascist whirlwind was blowing and murderous blatant terrorism was in pursuit of him and in which he risked

his life. While endlessly expanding this glorious rank, he reared the organizational core for founding the party and engaged in the great work of uniting all the people in a single political force under the anti-Japanese banner.

Elucidating his outstanding idea of leading the bloody struggle waged against the thoroughly armed Japanese imperialists to victory only through ceaselessly expanding the number of the awakened and organized masses, the great leader formed various kinds of revolutionary organizations such as party and KYCL organizations in areas dominated by the anti-Japanese guerrillas, places where the guerrillas based and in areas ruled by the enemy, giving careful guidance on the work and activities of the revolutionary organizations.

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed sturggle, a Chuche ideological system was firmly established in the communist movement, many communists were brought up, the ideological, volitional unity of the revolutionary ranks around the respected and beloved leader was achieved and a Chuche-type revolutionary force developed to take responsibility for building a new society and for achieving the cause of socialism and communism.

Thanks to an immortal revolutionary tradition and a powerful core of revolutionary forces developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during a long period of over 20 years when he led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory after organizing the down-with-imperialism league and the young Korean communist league, our people, while guaranteeing the decisive supremacy of the revolutionary forces over the antirevolutionary forces under the difficult circumstances after liberation in which the country was divided into the north and south and in which they directly confronted the U.S. imperialists--the boss of the world's reactionaries--vigorously forged ahead with the struggle to build a new fatherland and society.

After accomplishing the cause of the liberation of the fatherland and having scientific insight into the situation at home and abroad, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a unique line for laying a democratic, revolutionary base in the northern half of the republic, founded the party--a decisive key to victoriously advancing the revolution--and wisely organized and led the work of rallying the broad strata of the people around it.

While helping form primary party organizations by sending to the home country functionaries who had been hardened and trained in the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, the great leader strenuously struggled to smash the U.S. imperialists and their stooges opposing the work of founding the party, by brilliantly achieving the historic cause of founding our party in the fierce struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song consolidated the organizational vanguard of our revolution--a guiding force.

The founding of our party was a precious fruition of the energetic, day and night struggle of the great leader, who, while bringing up communists from the new generation through many revolutionary organizations, including the young Korean communist league, and after laying a cornerstore for founding a Chuche-type party under the banner of the down-with-imperialism league, dedicated

immense energy to founding the revolutionary party of the working class. This signalled the emergence of a new type Chuche revolutionary party--the glorious party of Comrade Kim Il-song--that inherited the great revolutionary tradition with the immortal Chuche idea as a guideline.

With the founding of the KWP, our people came to possess their revolutionary staff headquarters--a powerful militant vanguar unit--and to more vigorously wage a sacred revolutionary sturggle to accomplish the Chuche cause under the leadership of the party and the leader.

After accomplishing the cause of founding the party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while organizing mass organizations to inherit the tradition of the anti-Japanese struggle, firmly rallied the broad strata of the working people around the party by forming a united democratic, national front and converted in a short time the northern half of the republic into a cradle of the Korean revolution and into a reliable fortress for the fatherland's revolution by successfully achieving the democratic revolutionary task.

Thanks to the presence of a powerful Chuche-type revolutionary force and a democratic revolutionary base provided by the great leader, our people won a historic victory in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion and continuously and victoriously carried out their revolution.

Under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and people, while uniquely pioneering a strange, untrodden road, victoriously carried out the socialist revolution, continuously enacted an upsurge in socialist construction and built a self-reliant, independent, endlessly prosperous and powerful socialist country capable of self-defense and free from exploitation and oppression by eliminating the vestige of unprecedented destruction and backwardness.

Through a protracted, grim struggle to achieve the cause for national liberation and against imperialists under the banner of the great Chuche idea and to carry out the antifeudalistic, democratic and socialist revolution and socialist construction, our party and people have hardened themselves, and our revolutionary ranks have been consolidated as solid as a rock.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has firmly consolidated the party--the political staff headquarters of our revolution--organizationally and ideologically and because he has firmly rallied all the people around the party, the first rank of the Chuche cause, which emerged half a century ago, has developed into an immeasurably vast force and into a victorious, invincible revolutionary rank advancing by overcoming all difficulties and trials. Our revolutionary ranks consist of old revolutionaries who have strenuously struggled since the period of the anti-Japanese struggle, overcoming all difficulties and trials and following the great leader, of old party members who, since the founding of our party, have advanced upholding the flag of the party and of the reliable new generation that has been brought up in the worthwhile struggle for the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

This invincible revolutionary rank, which has firmly inherited the blood lineage of Chuche under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a

matchlessly precious treasure of our revolution. Our party and people are proud to possess this rank. This is a guarantee for achieving victory in our revolution.

The political and ideological solidarity and revolutionary unity of our people around the party and the leader with a single idea and will is a most solid and vital one that no force can destroy. The future path of our revolution supported by this ironclad revolutionary rank is brighter and endlessly promising.

The victorious development of the Korean communist movement and the victories and the changes of the century won and brought about in the revolution and construction of our country are all a fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

By creating the immortal Chuche idea in the early days when he set out on the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delineated the basic principle of the revolution and the future of our revolution and, with outstanding and tested leadership, led the Korean revolution along the single road of victory.

With extraordinary wisdom and scientific insight, the respected and beloved leader fully grasped the desire of the people and the demands of living at every stage of the revolution and swiftly put forth the correct lines and slogans of struggle. By so doing, he saw to it that our people have had clear goals at all times and have vigorously carried out the revolution with teeming faith and courage.

To solve the problems arising from the revolution and construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always depended on the strength and wisdom of the people and has lived with the people, including workers and farmers, to fully mobilize their endless strength and wisdom. By doing so, he has seen to it that the ceaseless upsurges and leaps are brought about on all fronts of the revolution and construction.

Thanks to the revolutionary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who completely mobilizes the revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom of the people with his outstanding organizational capabilities and carries out all his decisions to the bitter end under all circumstances with outstanding revolutionary driving force and iron will, the Korean revolution has been able to advance, through thick and thin, along the single road of victory without any failure or problem, and our people have been able to create unprecedented miracles in the revolution and construction and have been able to bring about a great upsurge toward progress and civilization.

The cause of the Korean revolution that the great leader pioneered by leading the young communists is faithfully inheriting the Chuche blood line under the leadership of the KWP, which wins 100 victories in 100 battles, and it is constantly and vigorously advancing along the single road of victory and glory.

With tested leadership, our party is vigorously organizing and mobilizing the party members and the people in the sacred struggle for the consummation of

the Chuche revolutionary cause, embroidering the glorious chronicle of the Korean revolution. Under the outstanding and tested leadership of our party, the cause of our revolution has reached a high stage of permeating the entire society with the Chuche idea, the noble and pure loyalty that the young communists had in the early days of the Korean revolution is today being deeply planted in the hearts of our people and youths, and our new generations are being firmly prepared as the trustworthy inheritors of the Chuche revolutionary cause and as the youth vanguards.

Indeed, the 55-year course we have traversed since the formation of the league of the communist youth of Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a period of glory during which our revolutionary line has grown and strengthened as an invincible combat unit under the banner of the Chuche idea and in the storms of severe trials and arduous struggle, and is a proud course along which the Chuche cause, which was pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu, has persistently developed, vigorously displaying its everlasting truth and vitality.

Availing myself of this significant opportunity of celebrating the 55th anniversary of the formation of the league of the communist youth of Korea, reflecting the boundless admiration and loyalty of our people, I extend the greatest honor and the warmest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who created the historic root of our party and revolution, strengthened it as an invincible Chuche revolutionary unit and provided the endless honor and happiness of our people by leading our revolution along the single road of victory.

Comrades, during the period of more than 50 years since the young communists of Korea started to pioneer the path of the Korean revolution under the banner of the Chuche idea and under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, indeed, our revolution has advanced far. Nevertheless, the cause of our revolution has not been completed yet and we have not achieved the reunification of the fatherland nor won the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our party and people are facing an important task for more vigorously accelerating the revolutionary struggle and the construction work and completing the imbuing of society with the Chuche idea.

Imbuing society with the Chuche idea is a general task for the final consummation of the Chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader and a new task of the sturggle that has been put forth based on the sum of the Korean revolution's more than 50-year history.

Constantly under the banner of the Chuche idea, we must more persistently struggle for the reunification of the fatherland and the victory of the socialist and communist cause. The party members and the working people must more firmly arm themselves with the Chuche idea and implement the party lines and policies unconditionally and thoroughly. By so doing, they must successfully carry out the cause of imbuing society with the Chuche idea.

By inheriting the unyielding revolutionary spirit of the young communists of the 1920's, we must make ourselves the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's.

By so doing, we must maintain our loyalty to the party and the leader as an everlasting revolutionary faith and, under all circumstances, protect and defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically and at the expense of our lives.

Consolidating the ideological unity and the revolutionary cohesion of the revolutionary unit, both based on the Chuche idea, is a decisive guarantee for the victory of our revolution. The party members and working people must defend as the apple of their eye and consolidate by all means the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary unit that were formed in the sea of blood and flames of the anti-Japanese struggle and have been hardened as invincible during the course of the prolonged and arduous revolutionary struggle.

The youths are the inheritors of our revolutionary cause and the masters of the future. Only when the youths have been firmly prepared as the trustworthy inheritors of the revolution, can the Chuche revolutionary cause be brilliantly carried out from generation to generation to its completion. The youths must fully realize that they are the inheritors of the Chuche revolutionary cause and the masters of the future and prepare themselves as Chuche-type revolutionaries. By doing so, they must accomplish their noble mission for the fatherland and the people.

It is our most important revolutionary task to accelerate socialist economic construction. Upholding the great program of socialist construction that the great leader put forth at the Sixth KWP Congress, we must vigorously march forward to attain the 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction.

With the spirit and will of the time of the great Chillima upsurge, the party members and the working people must exert all their efforts, energies and wisdom in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, while upholding the party's militant call for another great upsurge in the socialist economic construction.

We must continue the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unheralded heroes. By doing so, we must create and bring about new miracles and innovations on all fronts and further reinforce our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily.

The reunification of the divided fatherland is a most urgent task for the entire Korean people. We must exert all our efforts to smash the divisive schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland by ending the 37-year long tragedy of national division at an early date.

To counter the maneuvers of aggression and war that the enemies are intensifying with each passing day, the party members and the working people must maintain an alert and mobilized posture at all times and make lofty ideological preparedness and full preparations for a brave counterattack and annihilation, if the enemies make a reckless challenge.

It is an invariable revolutionary line of our party to strengthen the solidarity with the international revolutionary force. As we have always done in the past, under the anti-imperialism banner for independence, we will unite with the

world's revolutionary people defending independence and more vigorously struggle to build a new independent, peaceful world without imperialism, domination and subjugation and to achieve the independence of the entire world.

Comrades, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, during the period of more than 50 years, our people have constantly upheld the banner of the Chuche idea and traversed the course of the glorious revolution that has been embroidered with victory and honor, and have won immortal achievements.

Today, a bright future awaits our fatherland and people and the future of our party and revolution is endlessly bright. With the firm conviction in victory, the party members and the working people must wage a persistent struggle to consummate the Chuche revolutionary cause.

Only victory and honor await our people, who are, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and under the banner of the party, bravely moving forward with the firm faith in the correctness of the socialist cause.

Let us all, by firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, more vigorously move forward for the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the reunification of the fatherland and for the final consummation of the Chuche revolutionary cause.

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song!

Long live the glorious KWP--the organizer and promotor of all victories of the Korean people!

CSO: 4108/224

BRIEFS

BURMESE DANCE TROUPE--Pyongyang, 27 August (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki on 26 August met and had a friendly talk with leading members and principal actors and actresses of the Burmese dance troupe headed by Thein Sein, director of the fine arts department of the Ministry of Culture of Burma. Present on the occasion were Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son and personages concerned. Also present were the members of the government cultural delegation of Burma headed by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and concurrently minister of culture, staying in our country. [Text] [SK270410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 27 Aug 82]

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END

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No. 241

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN FIGURES SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK301524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--Many personages spoke at the seminar on the question of Korean reunification which was held at the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World in Mexico.

Dr Jose Ruiz Cesena, director of the Economic Institute of the Mexico Autonomous National University, said: The reunification of Korea is an important question in world politics. It is not a question confined to the Korean people but a question related to the world people, too.

The main responsibility for the 37-year long division of Korea rests with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction. The reunification of Korea is a serious class and national question of liberating the South Korean people from the U.S. rule. It must be achieved on the principle of great national unity.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the respected leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song is a most correct and reasonable one for the reunification of Korea. I consider this proposal to be a realistic, just proposal for the genuine reunification of Korea at the present juncture. It is very important to lift up the voice of international support and solidarity for the reunification of Korea.

Carlos Morales, vice-chairman of the Radical Party of Chile, said: Korea was divided into North and South by the United States. More than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea today. But there can be no pretext for them to stay on there.

If the United States had not interfered in the internal affairs of Korea and had withdrawn its troops from South Korea, the question of Korea would have been solved already long ago.

The United States and the South Korean puppet clique are viciously trying to keep Korea divided into two.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward over 200 reasonable proposals for the country's reunification. The cardinal point of the DPRK proposals for reunification is to solve the question of national reunification independently by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

Though the South Korean reactionaries are loud-mouthed about "dialogue," "negotiation" and so forth today, they do not mean what they say, but attempt to flout world public opinion. If they want to have a dialogue truly from the stand on reunification, they should force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and democratize the South Korean society.

The task of the Latin American people for the reunification of Korea is to extend international support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle.

At the same time they should fight against the U.S. interventionist policy.

CSO: 4120/340

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN FIGURES SUPPORT REUNIFICATION LINE

SK301544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--Many personages spoke at the seminar on the question of Korean reunification held at the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World in Mexico.

Mexican parliamentarian Antonio Becerra said: The question of Korean reunification is a very complicated question directly linked with the interference of outside forces, namely, the United States.

Immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes are forced upon the dignified Korean people by the manoeuvres of the United States. The division of Korea has entirely resulted from the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

The reunification of Korea, as respected President Kim Il-song declared, must be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference. For an independent reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated, first of all.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is supported not only by the Korean people, but also by all the people of the world. Korea must be reunified in accordance with this proposal under all circumstances.

Dr Jaime Estevez, chief of a room of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World, said: President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, put forward the proposal for founding the DCRK to achieve the reunification of the country. This proposal calls for achieving the reunification of the country on the principle of great national unity, pushing national commonness to the foreground. Herein lie the significance and truth of this proposal.

The Korean people regard the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea as the prerequisite to the solution of the question of Korean reunification. Having experienced the U.S. policy of interference through our own life, we express solidarity with the Korean people in their efforts to have the U.S. troops withdrawn.

Alfredo Romero Castilla, professor at Mexico Autonomous National University and researcher of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World, said: If Korea is to be reunified, the democratisation of South Korean society must be realised. The South Korean people toppled the Syngman Rhee and Pak Chong-hui dictatorial "regimes" by their struggle. The Chon Tu-hwan "regime," too, will certainly be overthrown by the struggle of the people. This is beyond all doubt.

Kim Tae-chung must be released in South Korea and he be guaranteed the freedom of political activities.

Teresa Bengolea, researcher of the Socio-Economic Study Centre of the Third World, said: The United States is the very one responsible for the division of Korea and the chief force obstructing her reunification still today.

Louder voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea should be lifted on the international scale so that the brazen-faced Americans cannot stay there any longer.

Statements, protests and resolutions should be adopted not only at international meetings, but by political parties and public organisations of each country demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

At the same time, the scholars should logically prove that there is no ground or excuse for the U.S. troops to stay on in South Korea, and expose its injustice.

The reunification of Korea is not others' affairs, but our own. If the U.S. troops are withdrawn and their interference is terminated, the Korean people will reunify the country by their own efforts.

CSO: 4120/340

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS DENOUNCE JAPANESE TEXTBOOKS

SK310831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--The 19 August issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in the United States, in an editorial titled "Japanese Textbooks Distortion and Winning of Nation's Chajusong (Independence)" says: A sincere attitude we should take in the Japanese textbooks distortion is the frustration of the wild ambition of Japanese militarism, withdrawal of foreign forces, overthrow of the puppet "regime" and establishment of national independence and dignity.

The editorial further says: The Japanese authorities distortion and forgery of historical facts in the textbooks are preparations for laying an ideological base to realize the wild ambition for overseas aggression and reinvasion of South Korea, by instilling the militarist idea of aggression, that is, the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" of the past, into the minds of children and young people to justify their policy of militarism.

Colonial servility implanted in the pro-Japanese flunkeyists of South Korea withered the spirit of the nation and, as a result, subjugated South Korea to the United States and Japan, the editorial notes, and remarks: To reinvade South Korea Japan started the revision of the constitution and large-scale arms buildup.

But history always brings truth to light and watches everything. Our consciousness of national identity will not remain indi-ferent to the schemes of Japan.

As the 37 year history following 15 August 1945, the situation after the Kwangju uprising in particular, shows, the United States is the very one bringing the greatest misfortunes and sufferings to our nation. Therefore, Chon Tu-hwan cannot conceal the truth of the national history that as long as the domination of South Korea by the United States is tolerated, we cannot frustrate the Japanese militarists wild ambition for reinvasion.

CSO: 4120/340

'NODONG SINMUN' COMMEMORATES S. KOREAN AUGUST STRUGGLE

SK251519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Today is the 17th anniversary of the patriotic August struggle of the South Korean students and people. Dailies dedicate articles to this anniversary.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN titled "Let Us Terminate the U.S. Imperialists Aggression and Interference Under the Banner of Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence" says: The massive struggle of the South Korean students and people in August 1965 was a struggle against fascism and for democracy to smash the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese flunkeyist and treacherous acts of the puppet clique and its fascist suppression and realise democracy in society; it was an anti-outside struggle to defend the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, opposing and rejecting the aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

Through the August struggle the South Korean students and people dealt a heavy blow at the treacherous schemes and fascist terror rule of the puppet clique and the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and powerfully demonstrated the heroic stamina and indomitable fighting will of our people determined not to tolerate any interference and aggression by outside forces.

Though 17 years have passed since then, none of independence, democracy and national reunification so ardently cried for by the South Korean students and people, while shedding blood, has been realised, the article notes, and says: The U.S. imperialists have seized all the actual powers in political, economic, military and cultural domains of South Korea, lording it over there and further stepping up the policy of colonial subjugation and war policy. While persistently pursuing the "two Koreas" policy, they are continuously shipping into South Korea various types of destructive weapons and military equipment for arms buildup and frantically staging war exercises against us.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, openly pursuing the "policy of strength," are zealously using the Japanese reactionaries of late in the execution of their aggressive policy.

It is due to the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists that these days the Japanese reactionaries are following the road of militarisation and overseas expansion, prettifying and whitewashing the Japanese imperialists blood-stained dirty history of aggression and running hogwild to realise their reinvasion of South Korea.

Facts tell that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea and their colonial rule is maintained there, the South Korean people and students cannot be freed from the miserable position of today nor can the lofty desire for independence, democracy and reunification called for by the august fighters be realised.

Today the sovereignty of the nation has been ruthlessly trampled underfoot in South Korea and the whole of South Korea has been turned into a dark land where the outside forces are strutting around. This is due to the treacherous acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

Pointing out that now the flames of the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle are flaring up in different parts of South Korea, the article stresses: The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the raging flames of the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea and renounce the policy of South Korean occupation and withdraw from there at once, taking along the destructive weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries must also act with discretion, clearly mindful of the lesson of history and squarely facing the trend of the times.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, the executor of the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial subjugation, must apologize to the country and the nation for its crimes and step down from power without delay as demanded by the people.

CSO: 4120/340

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN AS RARE MURDERER

SK311556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--It is well known to the world that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of the most ferocious fascist fanatics bereft of human reason and murderers rare to be seen.

The Chon Tu-hwan military gangster clique drenched the whole land of South Korea with the blood of people, viciously challenging their ever growing desire for democratisation.

The slaughter of fellow countrymen in Kwangju, a peaceful town, was a shocking bloodbath that reached the height of brutality. Chon Tu-hwan the murderer issued a brutal order to "kill all the young people," crying that "you may kill 70 percent of Kwangju citizens," and committed a hair-raising massacre of Kwangju citizens by letting loose a heavily armed force more than 78,000 strong.

They drove tanks and armoured cars over people who were crying for democracy and reunification and fired machineguns and rifles at random at them, burned them dead with flame-throwers and beat them dead with clubs. They killed defenceless citizens and youths and students by most barbarous methods--ripping up the abdomen of an expectant mother and picking out the unborn baby, cutting off the breasts of women students, cutting human bodies to pieces, dismembering people and hanging them, burying and burning groups of people alive.

In such fascist rampage of the thugs more than 5,000 people, men and women, young and old, were murdered in cold blood and over 14,000 citizens sustained serious and light wounds in a few days.

The massacre of fellow countrymen by the Chon Tu-hwan clique far surpasses the atrocities of all other fascist dictators in the world in its brutality, ferocity and viciousness. History does not know any other butcher of the nation who slaughtered thousands of, tens of thousands of, fellow countrymen at a time.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique threw into prison more than 20,000 people who survived the bloodbath in Kwangju and murdered them in cold blood or crippled

them for life by brutal tortures that defy description. They imposed harsh penalties upon Kim Tae-chung and many other democratic figures and patriotic people and scheme to make them wither away in jails including "special prisons" in solitary islands.

Some time ago the ferocious thugs gouged out the eyeballs and cut off the kidneys of prisoners under death sentence in Seoul and sold them off.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, a band of human butchers who are always as ferocious as a pack of wolves against fellow countrymen, is now hell bent on suppressing the forces for independence against U.S. imperialism.

After the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, the Chon Tu-hwan clique inflicted capital and heavy penalties upon those involved in it.

Facts indict the Chon Tu-hwan clique to the world as a group of human butchers and traitors who make no scruple of putting fellow countrymen on the altar of the U.S. imperialist master on his instructions.

It is an intolerable insult to and mockery of the people who oppose imperialism and demand independence, democracy and justice for such gang to disguise itself as a "friend" of someone and talk about "friendship."

CSO: 4120/340

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY FLAYS CHON TU-HWAN'S AFRICAN TRIP

SK311530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--The African tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan was a trickery in which he pursued the sinister aim of improving, if only a little, his position as an international orphan denounced and rejected by the people at home and abroad and winning the favor of African countries for delivering himself from the ever worsening international isolation.

So says MINJU CHOSON today in a commentary on puppet Chon Tu-hwan's African tour.

Noting that during his junket the puppet had the cheek to talk about "the idea of anti-colonialism" and "freedom," "peace" and "unification" and went the length of styling himself "a companion" of the developing African countries, the author of the commentary says: In his utterances, traitor Chon Tu-hwan merely read the script put in his hand by his American patron. They were run through with the sinister intention to conceal his treacherous nature as a colonial puppet and a fascist murderer, disguise South Korea as "an independent state" and thus drum up "support" of African countries.

It is an outrageous act and an insult to the anti-colonialist idea for traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is barely prolonging his days, begging for the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of South Korea and their colonial domination, to talk stupidly about "anti-colonialist idea."

During his tour traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a mangy colonial puppet, raised outcries over someone's "unification by force of arms" and "arms buildup," hurling mud at us, in a bid to keep off the influence abroad of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most realistic proposal for national reunification.

Either the "democratic unification" ballad chanted by him with a dagger under his cloak or the prayer of "peace" muttered by him with the cannon levelled at us can never deceive people.

The trickery of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip was made all the clearer when he styled himself "a companion" of African countries and uttered words of "support" to the liberation cause of African peoples with a profusion of rubbish about "mutual cooperation" and "promotion of friendship."

The world people know only too well that traitor Chon Tu-hwan has acted as an enemy of the people of the new-emerging forces including the Arab peoples, being an imperialist stooge executing in the van the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

It is an intolerable insult and mockery of the people struggling against imperialism and for independence and for democracy and justice for such a heinous enemy of the people to advertise himself as someone's "companion" and cry for "friendship and cooperation."

It is useless of the despicable stooge of U.S. imperialism, who is utterly isolated, to try to worm himself into the ranks of the countries of the new-emerging forces by raising the price of his body that has nosedived with a crafty "diplomatic" stunt.

CSO: 4120/340

KOREANS' PAPER IN CANADA RAPS INVITATION OF CHON

SK020410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a Koreans' newspaper published in Canada, carried an editorial protesting with the Canadian Government against its invitation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Lodging a protest with the Canadian Government against its invitation of Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor to the nation and criminal, who has no support of the South Korean people and usurped power with the backing of the United States, the editorial explains the reasons.

It says: To seize "power," traitor Chon Tu-hwan arrested many guiltless politicians, passed heavy penalties including death sentence upon them and massacred fellow countrymen in Kwnagju by means without precedent in the world history.

After his assumption of office, traitor Chon Tu-hwan established a dictatorial system, pursued a policy of repression and intelligence to put guiltless people behind bars and tortured them to death, encouraged secret information to create an atmosphere of distrust among the people and suppressed the press to stuff the ears, gag the mouths and blindfold the eyes of the South Korean people and make them live in darkness.

While enforcing an unprecedented power policy, he has had a hand in many scandals to line his pocket, leading the South Korean economy to bankruptcy.

He is not entitled to be a ruler in view of his knowledge and capacity. He is maintaining his "regime" only with military and economic "aid" of foreign forces.

To "invite" Chon Tu-hwan the murderer and traitor cursed by the South Korean people is an insult to them, stresses the editorial.

CSO: 4120/340

OVERSEAS KOREANS PROTEST U.S. PRESENCE

SK310729 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of overseas Koreans published in the United States, in an editorial titled "Nuclear Weapons, Withdrawal of U.S. Troops From South Korea and National Security" demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

It said: The United States has justified the stockpiling of nuclear weapons under the name of "protection under nuclear umbrella" as if it were doing a favour. This talk about "protection" under a nuclear umbrella, having turned others land into a nuclear base which may be scorched by nuclear weapons is like administering a medicine after giving a disease.

How can it "protect" this land from nuclear war? South Korea is in danger of being plunged into nuclear holocaust as it offered a military base not for our interests but for the interests of the United States.

Here we can understand that the "security" of South Korea is not the security of our nation and our land but that of the United States under its global strategy and South Korea is used by the United States.

The U.S. troops are the source of constant danger of leading our country to nuclear war. To maintain their military presence in South Korea, they have supported overtly and covertly the existence of a pro-U.S. military dictatorial "regime" there. They have long resorted to interference and pressure to check the growth of the national, democratic and progressive forces.

The editorial stressed: The nuclear weapons and U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea. A lasting peace in the Korean Peninsula is possible only when national unity and unification are achieved.

To realise peace and achieve national unification, the Korean Peninsula should be turned into a nuclear-free neutral zone. The struggle against dictatorship and for democracy in South Korea should be waged in close combination with the movement against war and nuclear weapons and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

CSO: 4120/340

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO OBLITERATE KOREAN LANGUAGE

SK311035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)—From the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have persistently pursued a policy of obliterating our national language, stepping up ideological and cultural infiltration to justify their colonial subjugation policy and make the South Korean people slaves obedient to them.

In the first period of their occupation the U.S. imperialist aggressors enforced a military rule, declared in a "proclamation" that "for all purposes English will be the official language" and even made companies, shops and restaurants put up their signboards in English.

They spread reactionary ideas corroding the consciousness of national independence, such as U.S.-worshipping flunkeyism and national nihilism. At the same time, they mobilised reactionary linguists to circulate various reactionary theories, saying that the Korean people have to discard national language and use developed English. The successive South Korean puppets have zealously executed the U.S. imperialists' policy of obliterating our national language.

The puppet clique's fabrication of a "plan to simplify the Korean letters" at the instructions of U.S. imperialism is aimed at negating the superiority of the Korean language.

Due to the puppets' policy of obliterating our national language, words mixed with English, Japanese and other foreign words are widely used in South Korea. It is said that a daily average of 800 foreign words which are easy to be transposed into Korean are found in each of eight dailies in Seoul and over 1,000 mixed words which are hardly understandable in weeklies. Mixed words are widely used also in radio and television broadcasting, more than 40 percent of titles are used in foreign languages and vulgar English songs are disseminated by radio. Signboards written in foreign languages account for 77.7 percent of the total and trade marks 55 percent in South Korea; labels of cake, bread, chewing gum and so forth written in English or other mixed words account for over 99 percent. The proportion between Korean and foreign words in spoken language in South Korea is 40:60.

Even hotch-potch of Korean, English and French words is used there. As a result, nearly 70 percent of the primary school children take mixed words prevalent in South Korea for original Korean words. This fact shows well what a serious danger the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its stooges to destroy our national language pose to the future of the Korean nation.

CSO: 4120/340

BULGARIAN PAPERS DENOUNCE COURT TRIALS IN S. KOREA

SK011722 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Bulgarian papers recently carried commentaries denouncing the South Korean puppet clique for trying to tone down their sordid scandal and divert the attention of the people elsewhere by staging "trials" of the loan scandal case and the case of arson at the "American Cultural Centre," according to a report.

In a commentary titled "What Decides the Verdict in South Korea?," the paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique passed very light "penalties" upon those involved in the loan scandal in view of their crimes, for the reason that they are Chon Tu-hwan's relatives.

In an attempt to allay the resentment of the people at the Kwangju massacre, the paper says, traitor Chon Tu-hwan went to great pains to style himself "a fighter against bribery." The "trial" of the loan scandal case was aimed at propping up his dictatorial rule, it adds.

The paper says that the South Korean puppet clique harshly dealt with the "criminals" involved in the fire at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan by imposing death sentences and life imprisonment upon them.

Stripping bare the absurdity of these two "trials," the paper says: The Seoul "court" is a tool for "defending" the dictatorial rule shaking to its very foundation and the Pusan "court," too, is no more than an apparatus to defend the interests of those playing the masters in South Korea today.

Another Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT ran a commentary titled "Court Dance." It says that traitor Chon Tu-hwan danced the "court dance," carrying out "cabinet reshuffles" several times, to conceal the background of the banking scandal in which his relatives played the leading part. But he could deceive no one, it adds.

Noting that the "trial" of Chang Yong-cha, Yi Chol-hui and others, the leading characters in the loan scandal, staged in Seoul was the first "trial" where the South Korean puppets could not impose false charges upon "communists," the paper says: Though the Chon Tu-hwan clique showed to reporters handcuffed Chang Yong-cha, it is clear that they will not be unkind to this real criminal.

CSO: 4120/340

'KCNA' CITES FOREIGN REPORTS ON SOUTH'S LOAN SCANDAL

SK020402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Publications of various countries recently carried articles exposing the loan scandal of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to reports.

The Jordanian journal SHUUN AL-SAA in an article titled "Big Scandal of Chon Tu-hwan Clan Threatens Existence of South Korean Regime" says: The loan scandal is an unprecedentedly large one in recent years in the world. Today the case attracts the attention of people because traitor Chon Tu-hwan is directly involved in it and it is a crime committed by his wife's relatives.

In an attempt to put down the anti-"government" sentiments mounting high among the South Korean people of all walks of life due to this case traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly published "results of investigation" and replaced some leading personnel of the "Democratic Justice Party" with others and even staged a "cabinet reshuffle," it notes, and says: This is a crafty trick to keep in the dark the direct involvement of traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the scandal and to prevent its development into a more serious problem.

The case is a logical result of the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and anti-popular policy of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, it notes.

The Bangladesh paper NAYAJUG in an article headlined "Loan Scandal in South Korea Shakes Chon Tu-hwan 'Regime'" says: The prime mover of the case is none other than traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself. He is foolishly trying hard to hush up the case. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the paper notes, must bear full responsibility for this case and immediately step down from power.

The Mozambican paper NOTICIAS, the paper of Democratic Yemen ARBATTASHARA OUKTOOBUR and the French journal HUMANITE DIMANCHE also exposed the truth of the loan scandal in South Korea under the respective titles "Case of Illicit Money-Hoarding in South Korea," "The Opposition Forces of South Korea Demand Chon Tu-hwan to Step Down From Power" and "Loan Scandal Uncovered in South Korea."

CSO: 4120/340

BRIEFS

PUSAN STUDENTS' ANTI-CHON RALLY--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--A group of students in Pusan put traitor Chon Tu-hwan on a "mock trial" and burned him in effigy at a time when the South Korean fascist gang was staging a trial of the persons involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in the city at the puppet Pusan District court on 2 August, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification." Those students, who are members of an underground circle of a university in Pusan, proclaimed puppet Chon Tu-hwan a special-class traitor without parallel in the world scheming to penalise and murder patriotic students and people who had raised the torch of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, sentenced him to burning at the stake and burned him in effigy then and there. Then they sent the traitor a notice reading: "You have already been punished in the name of the people. Admit your grave crimes against the nation and go to hell quickly." [Text] [SK270014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 26 Aug 82]

AUTHORITIES SENTENCE LEAFLET SCATTERER--Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on 25 August staged a fascist trial at the puppet Pusan District court and passed a 5-year prison term on Yi Man-chae, a resident in Yongho-dong No 1, South District, Pusan, who had made and scattered anti-"government" leaflets, on charges of "the violation of the law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. In the period from August last year to March this year, he made 1,250 leaflets exposing the treacherous crimes of the puppet clique and agitating rallies and demonstrations and distributed them to personages of various circles or scattered them in the city. [Text] [SK280807 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 28 Aug 82]

MANY COLLEGE STUDENTS 'PUNISHED'--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Over 800 students were expelled from Seoul University from 1 March last year to the end of June this year, according to a report. More than 600 of them were removed from the campus registers for failing to pay the impositions and over 180 others under the pretext of "bad records." Koryo University in Seoul on 26 August served "disciplinary warnings" to 659 students on charges of "bad records" and expelled 34 of them. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique had already disciplined or expelled over 2,500 students from different universities in Seoul in a "disciplinary step." The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique raised the registration fees by an average of 25 percent at South Korean universities

with the opening of the new academic year last year and are expelling students who cannot pay them and driving out progressive students under the pretext of "bad records." [Text] [SK011635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Sep 82]

SOUTH'S RESERVE FORCES' EXERCISES FLAYED--Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique are staging war exercises called "surprise mobilisation training" by dragging into it the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" allegedly for taking "a posture against" someone's "invasion," according to a report. These provocative exercises, expected to continue a whole week, are taking place in a number of areas of South Korea along with the "annual commanding post training of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" code-named "Ulji-Focusland-82" which is under way with Seoul as the main theatre. Openly provoking us, they are making quite a noise, blaring that the current exercises are aimed at "examining the war-time mobilisation system" and "testing the real war capacity." [Text] [SK261022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 26 Aug 82]

MILITARY EXERCISE 'ULCHI-FOCUS LENS'--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today, commenting on the "Ulchi-Focusland-82" exercise now being held by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, says that the current military rehearsal is one for further perfecting the coordinated operation command system of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army. The author of the commentary says: Entering this year, the U.S. imperialists staged the "Team Spirit 82," the largest war exercise ever in history, and the puppets, on the orders of their master, are frantically holding war exercises reminiscent of actual fighting, such as "civilian defence training" and "blackout training." The current "Ulchi-Focusland-82" exercise of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is part of the war exercises staged by them almost every day. Facts clearly prove that the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets against us have reached a more serious stage. The danger of war in Korea comes from the South, not from the North. An "incident," "detente" and "peaceful unification" clamoured about by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are nothing but slogans for veiling their war manoeuvres and deceiving public opinion. The U.S. imperialists must give up at once their policy of South Korean occupation and war manoeuvres and withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression forces and destructive weapons and the Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop acting disgracefully as an executor of the master's policy of aggression and war. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Aug 82]

ANTI-CHON FEELINGS REPORTED--Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--The August issue of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI, reporting about a prayer meeting of religionists held on 18 May in Kwangju in memory of the victims of the Kwangju popular uprising on the occasion of its second anniversary, said that hidden in Kwangju, a city of eternal youth, is the strength of the popular masses which will smash the terrorist "regime." The prayer meeting openly called for saving the whole nation from the terrorists and shouted that a new sky and a new land should be born from the blood shed in Kwangju to make the people the master of this land, the magazine wrote. According to the magazine, a pastor said at the meeting, denouncing the

Chon Tu-hwan fascist bandits: Who has kindled in Kwangju the flame of this horrible oppression? Why has there not been a single peaceful day but have terrible cases taken place without letup, frightening the people since the appearance of the "regime" captained by Chon Tu-hwan? Noting that Chon Tu-hwan is shamelessly twaddling about "national concord," having turned South Korea into an unrivaled sphere of activity of his clan, the pastor said: As a big loan scandal was brought to light recently and it became a target of public hatred, this group which had been swaggering around is now struggling to crawl out from under the skirt of Chang Yong-cha. [Text] [SK310810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 31 Aug 82]

CHON AFRICAN TOUR DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--The Ghanaian paper THE GHANAIAN TIMES 20 August carried an article exposing fascist repression of people by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and denouncing his African trip, according to a report. Noting that South Korea has turned into a slaughterhouse where the blood of the people flows, the paper cites concrete facts laying bare the brutal suppression of people by traitor Chon Tu-hwan typified by the Kwangju bloodbath. The paper continues: The Chon Tu-hwan clique who have established a heinous military fascist rule are utterly isolated at home and abroad and are facing their doom. Even if traitor Chon Tu-hwan makes an African tour, he can never be a friendof the African people nor can he get rid of international isolation. His trip will only bring into salient relief his true colour as the enemy of the African people and lash the progressive governments and peoples of Africa into towering anger and fury at him. Because the progressive governments and peoples of Africa know well that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a faithful vassal of the imperialists resorting to vicious schemes against the national liberation struggle in Africa and the just struggle of the Palestinian people, hand in glove with the South African racists and the Israeli Zionists, and a criminal who committed mass destruction at the battlefields of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Vietnam already long ago. [Text] [SK272233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 27 Aug 82]

PAPER HITS CHON'S CANADIAN TOUR--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, recently carried statements issued by the Society for the Study of Democracy and National Unification in Canada and the Toronto Society for Promotion of Commemoration of the Kwangju Righteous Uprising in denunciation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of Canada. The statement of the Society for the Study of Democracy and National Unification in Canada opposes the tour of Canada by Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor to the nation, who put down the uprising of patriotic citizens of Kwangju and slaughtered thousands of fellow countrymen with U.S.-made destructive weapons under the manipulation of the United States and calls for overthrowing Chon Tu-hwan, the stooge of the United States and prime mover of the Chang Yong-cha loan scandal. In its statement the Toronto Society for Promotion of Commemoration of the Kwangju Righteous Uprising lodges a strong protest with the Canadian Government for its "invitation" of the chieftain of the military hooligans who slaughtered fellow countrymen. It says: We denounce brazen-faced act of Chon Tu-hwan in visiting Canada styling himself "president" elected in a democratic way, while feigning ignorance of his thrice-cursed crimes and keeping many guiltless people in prison. Recalling the cries of the Kwangju citizens "tear Chon Tu-hwan to death," we pledge ourselves to

the spirits of those who were killed in Kwangju to overthrow him, seeing that his doomsday is drawing near. [Text] [SK312344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 31 Aug 82]

CHON'S FEAR OF SHOOTING--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of HAEOE HANMINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents published in the United States, said that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is seized with uneasiness and fear by frequent shooting incidents. The paper noted that traitor Chon Tu-hwan failed in his attempt to raise 700,000 million won through his hirelings including Yi Chol-hui and Chang Yong-cha involved in the loan scandal and form a private organization throughout South Korea with his younger brother Chon Kyong-hwan as the central figure. Pointing out that during his "inspection" of the frontline Chon Tu-hwan was in a bullet-proof glass box, the paper said: His personal guard was too strict and this was not because of a vague sense of uneasiness but was based on real danger. The paper reported about a shooting incident which happened in his office room of Chongwadae on 25 January this year, and two abortive attempts on the life of Chon Tu-hwan in December last year. There was an incident in which dissension and discord between the pro-Chon Tu-hwan forces and the anti-Chon Tu-hwan forces in the military developed into a shooting battle, the paper noted, and said: To meet Chon Tu-hwan, even those who were in the same class with him at the army academy have to wait in Chongwadae, moving rooms twice or thrice and have their bodies thoroughly searched. [Text] [SK010004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 31 Aug 82]

OVERSEAS KOREANS ON U.S. ROLE--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a Koreans' newspaper published in Canada, carried a statement released by the "U.S.-Resident Koreans Society for Unification," an overseas Koreans organisation. The statement says: After the 15 August 1945 liberation, a new dominator under the guise of "liberator" and "savior" seated himself in the ruling position in place of Japanese imperialism in South Korea. Today there flows in South Korea the anti-national, anti-democratic stream in which flunkeyism punishes independence, treachery beats patriotism and dictatorship and torture strangle the popular masses. Unless the rosy mask is taken off the United States and the cause of diseases removed, this counter-stream is inevitable. Pointing out that the successive rulers of South Korea since liberation have been selected by the United States and they pursued fascist dictatorship under U.S. manipulation, the statement demands: The United States must no longer obstruct the democratisation of South Korea and reunification. [Text] [SK012246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Sep 82]

WORKERS CALL FOR PRISONERS' RELEASE--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--The Italian Federation of Transport Workers recently adopted a resolution supporting the just cause of national reunification of the Korean people, according to a report. The res-lution says: The Italian Federation of Transport Workers, in the name of its 250,000 members, reaffirms its solidarity with and support to the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. Our federation demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the

prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. Considering that the reunification of Korea in accordance with the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will be a great contribution to defence of peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and the whole world, our federation demands a stop to the repression of democratic freedom and immediate release of the trade union leaders, political figures and democrats under arrest in South Korea. [Text] [SK011408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/340

'NODONG SINMUN' EMPHASIZES NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

SK251042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN on 24 August carried an article headlined "To Maintain Chajusong (Independence) Is Important Way to Make the Whole World Independent."

The article says: In his historic work "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded a new unique idea and policy on making the whole world independent. Comprehensively expounded in it are theoretical and practical questions arising in building a new independent society from the essence of the work of making the whole world independent to its course and the way for its realization.

The great leader taught that an important way to make the whole world independent is for all countries and nations to maintain chajusong. This idea is an outstanding idea indicating the most straight way of successfully carrying out the work of making the whole world independent and a programmatic guideline to be firmly adhered to in the struggle of the world people to build a free, prosperous new world freed from all manner of domination and subjugation.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an independent world means a world where dominationism and colonialism of all forms have been completely wiped out and the sovereignty of all countries and nations has been fully realized. To realize the chajusong of a country and a nation it is necessary, first of all, to achieve national independence and establish an independent government. An independent government is a political organisation representing the interests of the country and the nation and a powerful political weapon for the building of a new society.

It is the first and foremost criterion of an independent and sovereign state to maintain chajusong in state activities. If a country with power loses chajusong and acts under other's baton, such a country cannot be called, in fact, an independent and sovereign state. What is important in maintaining chajusong of a country and a nation is to strictly exercise the sovereignty in external relations.

All countries and nations must develop friendly and cooperative relations on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect; they must neither infringe upon the sovereignty of others nor allow their own sovereignty to be violated.

When all the countries and nations exercise their sovereignty, there will be no commanding or obeying countries, no dominating and dominated nations in the world and complete equality and freedom will be ensured to the countries and nations.

If a victory is to be won in the sacred struggle for defending chajusong, countries and nations must firmly unite on the basis of chajusong. Only internationalist unity based on chajusong can display invincible might as truly voluntary, equal and solid one.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounding the unique idea of making the whole world independent and laying down the principle of all countries and nations maintaining chajusong, the world people have come in possession of a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for destroying for good the old world that recorded a history of domination and subjugation, aggression and plunder, and building a new bright world.

Invincible is the cause of making the whole world independent, the common desire and hope of mankind.

CSO: 4120/399

KWP PUBLICATION ON INHERITANCE OF CHUCHE CAUSE

SK281547 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--The publishing house of the Workers' Party of Korea recently brought out a book titled "Brilliant Inheritance of Cause of Chuche." The book writes about the unbounded pride and glory of our people who hold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the successor to the revolutionary cause started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and about the dear leader's extraordinary intelligence, outstanding art of leadership, noble sense of revolutionary obligation and warm love for the people and the bright future of the Korean revolution.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is the cause of a leader and a protracted undertaking to be carried on generation after generation.

A successor to a leader plays a decisive role in inheriting and bringing to completion the revolutionary cause of the leader.

By holding dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the leader who will carry forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader, our party and our people have brilliantly solved the problem of the inheritance of the revolutionary cause.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a great genius of revolution who is bringing the new morning of communism, accelerating the victory of the cause of chuche.

Already in his early age he stood in the van of the struggle of the Korean people for embodying the chuche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction, and in this course he performed imperishable exploits for the country and the people, perfectly acquiring all the qualities and traits to be possessed of by the successor to the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The most brilliant exploit of the dear leader is that he has developed and enriched the immortal chuche idea of the respected leader and his chuche-based revolutionary theory.

The dear leader formulated the revolutionary idea of the respected leader as the great guiding idea of revolution representing the times and propounded many new and unique ideas and policies, such as the chuche-based theory on

party construction, theory on revolution in literature and arts and the policy of energetically pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and is thus brilliantly inheriting and developing all domains of the idea, theory and method of chuche according to the idea and intentions of the respected leader.

The core of the ideological and theoretical intelligence of the dear leader is thorough consciousness of chuche. The dear leader always maintains a man-centered ideological view and way of thinking that attach the greatest importance to the working masses in studying and judging all matters and phenomena in nature and society, evolves and expounds theories in all realms of social sciences including philosophy and political economy and in all domains of revolution and construction including the party construction, state construction and economic and cultural construction from the viewpoint of defending and realising the chajusong (independence) of the working masses.

The ideological and theoretical intelligence of the dear leader is firmly based on his profound and rich revolutionary idea and revolutionary theory and many-sided and deep knowledge of nature and society. He has mastered theories covering all realms and domains of revolution and construction and very widely and deeply acquired scientific knowledge attained by mankind up to this day.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a possessor of outstanding and tested leadership. The basic feature of his leadership is the tested organising capacity in rallying the popular masses as a powerful political force guaranteeing the realization of the revolutionary cause of the leader and his experienced mobilizing capacity in leading them to victory. He solves all problems arising in the leadership of the popular masses from the principle of making them maintain the stand of master in the revolution and construction and fully play their role as master.

In each period and each stage of the developing revolution, the dear leader puts up a proper fighting slogan and indicates a correct way for its materialisation and unites the popular masses as a single political force, leading them to continued leap and innovation.

The dear leader is a genuine leader of the people possessed of noble communist virtues--unboundedly broad magnanimity and lofty personality in treating people. He looks after the working people with a paternal affection. With warm revolutionary comradeship and communist sense of obligation he infinitely cares for and loves comrades struggling on the same road of the revolution. He has simple popular character--always finding himself among ordinary people and leading a modest life, keeping himself close to them.

Today our people hold the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem, absolutely trust and ardently revere him and wholly entrust the destiny of the country and their own to him.

The book says that the glory of Korea and the unbounded pride of our people lie in advancing, holding in high esteem respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the revolution, as the great leader and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the lodestar in the van of the revolution.

SO: 4120/399

DAILY ON CHUCHE'S REVOLUTIONARY OUTLOOK

SK301024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--Our party, basing itself on a profound exposition of the philosophical principle of chuche, clearly expounded that the chuche idea is a most scientific and revolutionary world outlook of our era, an era of chuche, notes NODONG SINMUN 29 August in an article titled "The Chuche Idea Is Most Scientific and Revolutionary World Outlook."

The article says in part: The first reason why the chuche idea becomes a most scientific and revolutionary world outlook of our era is that it is based on a correct philosophical principle.

The chuche idea is the first in history to propound the basic problem of philosophy, attaching the greatest importance to man, and indicate the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. This is a man-centered philosophical principle expounding the position and role of man in the world.

This principle is based on a new exposition of man. The chuche idea scientifically elucidates the essential nature of man in social relations. Man is a social being with chajusong (independence), creativeness and consciousness.

For his chajusong, creativeness and consciousness, man becomes the most superior and powerful being in the world, approaches the world in a revolutionary and positive way, not in a fatalistic and passive way, and remakes it in a purposeful way, not in a blind way.

The clarification of the philosophical principle by the chuche idea based on the scientific exposition of a social human being marks a radical turn in the development of world outlook.

The chuche idea also expounds a man-centered, new world outlook. This is an important reason why the chuche idea becomes a revolutionary world outlook of our era. The chuche idea values man as the master dominating the world, not as a mere part of it, and thereby gives a new outlook on the world and its changes and development with the greatest importance attached to man, master of the world.

Placing man in the centre in approaching the world means proceeding from the interests of man, the master of the world, and attaching basic importance to the activities of man, the remaker of the world, in approaching the world and its changes and development.

The next reason why the chuche idea becomes a most scientific and revolutionary world outlook is that it renewed a view on social history.

The chuche outlook on social history gave a new exposition of the basic principle of the social movement, revolutionary movement of the popular masses, considering them the subject of history and the social movement. The subject of history is the masses of the people, a socio-historic movement is their independent and creative movement and their independent ideology plays a decisive role in a revolutionary struggle. This socio-historic principle forms the basic content of the chuche-based outlook on history. This is a new scientific exposition of the essence, nature and motive force of the socio-historic movement, a movement of the subject.

The chuche outlook on social history correctly defines the essence of the socio-historic movement waged by the working masses for chajusong, and gives a scientific elucidation of its source and motive and a profound exposition of the orientation of social development and its law. Herein lie the essential nature of the chuche outlook on social history and the source of great force with which the chuche idea inspires the popular masses to the revolutionary struggle.

The chuche idea is a most scientific and revolutionary world outlook--this original definition by our party carries weighty theoretical and practical significance in the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class and in the realisation of the cause of chajusong.

The clear exposition of the reasons why the chuche idea becomes a most scientific and revolutionary world outlook helped realise the greatness and originality of the chuche idea and enabled the popular masses to more thoroughly apply the chuche idea in cognizance and practice. This is a historic contribution of our party to the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class and to the realisation of the cause of chajusong.

CSO: 4120/399

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL CARE FOR FORMER OFFICIAL NOTED

SK311145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN dedicated one whole page to an article titled "Lofty Benevolence Associated With the Growth of the Working Class."

The article tells an emotional story that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brought up Kim Pyong-sik, an ordinary worker who barely finished the primary school course before liberation, to be a leading functionary in charge of construction work of the country.

Kim Pyong-sik worked at the Hungnam fertilizer factory in the period of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It was only when he was taken in the warm bosom of the great leader after liberation that he came to follow the road of a worthy life.

He met the great leader in April 1946, one year after the country was liberated, for the first time, while working as a finishing worker at the electrolytic shop of the Hungnam fertilizer factory.

Saying that in order to make our people lead an affluent life as early as possible, it was necessary above all to do farming well and, to this end, large quantities of fertilizers should be sent to the countryside, the great leader asked workers of the factory if they could rehabilitate with their own efforts the factory destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and produce much more fertilizers.

Answering the great leader, Kim Pyong-sik said that he would make utmost efforts to rehabilitate the factory without fail and produce more fertilizers.

Looking at him trustingly, the great leader warmly shook his hand and said: Thank you very much. I believe you.

Under the warm care of the great leader, he became a chief, vice-director and director of the large factory.

The great leader showed deep trust in him, appointing him as minister of construction and building materials industry in 1958 when the country's

construction was in rapid progress and later making him work at responsible posts in the Ministry of Urban and Industrial Construction, the Pyongyang Municipal General Bureau of Construction and other construction organs.

The great leader frequently called Kim Pyong-sik to his office to teach him one by one so that he might creditably discharge his heavy duty. The great leader always took him along during on-the-spot guidance to teach him and frequently sent him to the construction of grand monumental edifices.

In 1978 when Kim Pyong-sik was in charge of the construction of the international friendship exhibition, an unexpected accident happened and he was in a critical condition. Hearing this, the great leader warmly said that he performed many feats in the construction of Pyongyang and must be saved at any cost.

Upholding this lofty intention of the great leader, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a helicopter and a group of competent doctors for his medical treatment.

When Kim Pyong-sik died in 1978, the great leader and the dear leader sent wreaths in their name and saw to it that he was buried in the martyrs cemetery.

CSO: 4120/399

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'KCNA' ON KIM CHONG-IL'S GUIDANCE TO CONSTRUCTION

SK271530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)—Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, has today turned into a magnificent and gradiose, modern city. The history of the construction of Pyongyang is associated with undying exploits of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The dear leader clarified with lucidity all problems arising in the construction of the capital including the problem of correctly laying out its central part, of improving the general looks of the city and of building streets and erecting monumental structures, and gave detailed teachings on the ways of city construction.

He said that the central part of Pyongyang, the capital of people, should always be crowded with people and therefore be laid out to this end.

He said that the Grand People's Study House should be constructed on Namsan Hill overlooking the Kim Il-song Square and the heart of the capital be built up with it as the architectural axis and that the study house should be built in a grand style in national form so that it may not be overshadowed by big structures to be built in the future in its neighbourhood but stand in bold relief as the axis. He instructed that the spacious area surrounding the house should be boldly cleared of other buildings and arranged into a fountain park and small square.

He repeatedly examined the design and model of the house and organised a powerful construction force to wind up the construction project in a brief period.

The Grand People's Study House with a total floor space of some 100,000 square metres is standing imposingly in excellent harmony with the Kim Il-song Square and such monumental structures as the Mansudae Art Theatre, Pyongyang Student's and Children's Palace and Pyongyang Department Store No 1, adding to the grandeur and beauty of the heart of the capital prospering day by day.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il also guided the work for forming new modern residential quarters to completely change the general looks of the capital.

With a far-reaching plan to effect a new change in the city construction, he set forth concrete ways to build a new street lined with modern multi-storied flats by completely doing away with the old Yonhwanson (circular) street built after the war.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said that if the "sea of blood"-style revolutionary opera in the early 1970's was the starting point of a great turn in the development of arts, the construction of the Yonhwanson Street (now Changgwang Street) should be made the starting point of a new change in our construction domain entering the first year of the 1980's.

He organised a powerful construction force for the building of the Changgwang Street and solved all problems one by one, grasping overall work from the plan for the street, its model and construction.

The constructors completed the project of building high-rise apartment houses with a total floor space of hundreds of thousands of square metres in a matter of 10 months.

The new street lined with apartment houses of different stories shows well the light straight and curved lineal beauty and solid beauty and is varied in architectural structure thanks to the excellent harmony of different styles of houses, square, tower, and saw-toothed.

The flats have been built and appointed well to suit the sentiments and national character of the people.

The Changgwang Street forming an excellent ensemble with the Pyongyang indoor stadium, the People's Palace of Culture, the Changgwang health complex and other monumental edifices give a new big change to the general looks of the capital.

While solving immediate problems with his unique architectural aesthetic idea and outstanding intelligence, superb leadership ability and extraordinary revolutionary sweep, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il always plans work to be undertaken at the next stage and organises construction operations and, after the work is carried out, conceives a task to be fulfilled at the higher stage and directwork to finish it at one sweep.

Having directed work for the construction of the Changgwang health complex, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwang Street one after another, he saw to it that efforts were concentrated on the construction of the Munsu Street in 1981. At the same time, he energetically guided the construction of the tower of chuche idea, Arch of Triumph, ice rink, Chongnyu Restaurant and Pyongyang Department Store No 1 to complete them before the 70th birthday of the great leader.

In the last few years many grand monumental structures have been erected in the central part of the capital, the Kim Il-song Stadium and the Arch of

Triumph in the Moranbong District and the Tower of Chuche Idea along the Taedong River in the east Pyongyang District to further improve the general looks of the capital under the wise guidance of the dear leader.

Many foreign visitors to our country, unable to repress their amazement at the changed looks of Pyongyang, call the city with high praise "a city of paradise," "a city of hope."

CSO: 4120/399

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM CHONG-IL GUIDES TECHNICAL INNOVATION TEAMS

SK311022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--Meetings of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" were recently held in all provinces. The meetings summed up the activities of the shock brigades over the past 1 year or more and discussed problems of more vigorously waging the technical innovation movement to contribute to the creation of "the speed of the 80's."

After the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held in October 1980, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il saw to it the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" were formed at all factories and enterprises with workers, technicians, inventors and masters of invention and rationalization.

He established a well-regulated commanding system from the centre to factories and enterprises and has wisely guided them to work in a bold and big way, regularly acquainting himself with the work of the shock brigades and solving knotty problems in time.

As a result, the members of the shock brigades, upholding the party's policy of technical revolution, have registered big successes in solving immediate scientific and technical problems in production and construction and in accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy.

They have incorporated more than 78,000 technical innovation proposals in production and construction for the last 1 year or more throughout the country. In particular, 6,840 technical innovation proposals were introduced into production in Pyongyang.

The "November 6 shock brigades of railway scientists and technicians" formed by the dear leader have also achieved proud successes. In the last 2 years or more they have introduced over 6,000 technical innovation proposals.

Besides, the "February 17 shock brigades of scientists" are playing an important role in various fields of the national economy.

CSO: 4120/399

'KCNA' ON DEVELOPMENT OF SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

SK261520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--The shipbuilding industry has made rapid development in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The shipbuilding industry of Korea is greatly contributing to the development of the fishing industry and marine transport by building ships of tens of thousands of tons.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a unique policy of building an independent and modern shipbuilding industry and wisely guided the struggle for its implementation. Under the wise guidance of the great leader our country laid the bases of shipbuilding industry at various favourable places of the east and west coasts in the period of the great chollima upsurge after the war and went over from the building of wooden ships to that of iron-clad ships.

Later the state, while increasing the production capacity of the existing shipyards, laid new bases and trained a large number of technicians and specialists in this domain.

The 1970's witnessed the leaping development of Korea's shipbuilding industry. The shipyards were newly built or expanded on a large scale and their technical equipment was replaced with large, modern and automatic one and the production processes were streamlined. The production bases of the 2,500 hp medium-speed engines, 3,000 hp high-speed engines and ship equipment and modern ship repair bases were solidly built up.

Korea's shipbuilding industry came to build large cargo ships of tens of thousands of ton class and 15,000 ton processing mother ships, 5,000 ton refrigerator transports, 3,750 ton stern-trawlers and other fishing ships and technical ships.

In 1974 the Chongjin shipyard built and launched the 14,000 ton cargo ship "Wangjaesan," the first one of its kind in our country, on its own design and with its own technique. And in 1975 the Nampo shipyard built 20,000 ton cargo ship "Taedonggang."

During the 6-year plan period (1971-1976) the building of ships increased more than four times.

Entering the second 7-year plan (1978-1984), the Chongjin and Nampo shipyards built "Tumangang," "Taehongdan," "Kwanmobong" and other 14,000 ton cargo ships and "Yonpung," "Ammokgang" and other 20,000 ton cargo ships.

During the present second 7-year plan Korea will build many 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 ton cargo ships and 20,000 ton processing mother ships, 5,000 ton refrigerator transports and other fishing boats, and self-propelled dredgers and various other technical ships.

CSO: 4120/399

BRIEFS

SARDINE CATCH INCREASES--Pyongyang, 28 Aug--The Korea's sardine catch entering this year is 27,000 tons more than that in last year's same period. Big hauls of sardine have been made in recent years in Korea. And its catch is notably high this year. Anchovy and cuttlefish are also caught in large quantities in the East Sea. In the summer season 16,000 more tons of anchovy had been hauled by a recent date than the comparable period of last year. The small sardine hauling season has come to the West Sea. Its catch there is 11,000 tons more than in the like time last year. The fishermen on the East and West Sea in July registered a 30 percent rise in their fisheries output above the same month last year and are boosting it in August in the flames of the movement for creating "the speed of the 80's." [Text] [SK300523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 28 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/399

NEW TEACHING MATERIALS AID SCIENCE, INDUSTRY

SK281024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--Thousands of textbooks for universities and colleges and higher specialised schools and for common education have been rewritten to suit the demands of the developing realities in Korea.

Functionaries of the Education Commission, teachers of a number of universities and colleges and higher specialized schools, researchers of institutes and those at work sites all over the country carried out qualitatively in a short time the authoring of the vast quantities of teaching materials by pooling their creative wisdom and energy. All the students and school children will study with these textbooks from the new school year which begins on 1 September.

The systems and contents of those rewritten teaching materials are suited to the requirements of the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for thoroughly establishing chuche in education and carrying out the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy. Their contents conform with the developing realities and the trend of the development of modern science and technology.

The teaching materials on mining industry give deep-going descriptions of scientific and technical knowledge needed for introducing large-size, modern and high-speed mining equipment, carrying out comprehensive mechanisation and automation at the coal and ore mines and scientific prospecting, excavating and ore dressing methods conforming to the geological conditions and characteristics of minerals of our country.

The teaching materials on the machine building industry fully expound theoretical and practical problems arising in designing and manufacturing more efficient and economic machines and introducing precision, large-size and high-speed machines, and scientific and technical problems particularly in actively introducing press and stamp forging.

The teaching materials of agricultural biology give full accounts of the principles of the chuche-based farming method founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and sufficient scientific and technical knowledge necessary for their strict application.

The work of rewriting the teaching materials on an overall scale to suit the demand of the developing realities has been successfully carried out with the approach of the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (5 September).

CSO: 4120/399

'KCNA' HAILS FOUNDING OF COLLEGE ON TELEVISION

SK290955 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0944 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The college on TV has been founded amid the keen interest of the entire working people. Its educational telecast will begin from 1 September, the first day of the new school year. Students embraced in the correspondence courses of colleges under the study-while-working educational system will benefit by it.

The college on TV came into being when the whole country is covered with TV networks and everyone has attained culture and knowledge above the level of middle school graduation, in response to the developing reality which faces us with the task to gradually enforce compulsory higher education.

Now the students of the correspondence courses and working people who are active in various domains of socialist construction have become able to receive higher education in their localities through telecast, without leaving their posts.

The founding of the college on TV is a signal step of weighty significance in attaining the strategic goal of our party, the intellectualisation of all the members of society.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il had clearly indicated the direction and ways for the founding of the college on TV and all problems arising in its management and operation and taken concrete measures for the purpose. Under his wise guidance and solicitude, preparations had been successfully carried out for instituting the college. Five 20-member study teams had been organized at many units including factories, enterprises and cooperative farms throughout the country with students of correspondence courses, lecture rooms furnished with TV sets had been arranged and the students had been supplied with necessary textbooks and reference books.

The college teaches the students mathematics, physics, foreign languages and other higher basic subjects and conducts educational telecast three times a week from 1730 to 1900.

The lectures will be undertaken by professional teachers of the college and competent men of education and science including teachers of Kim Il-song University.

CSO: 4120/399

KIM CHONG-IL GUIDES IN ICE RINK

SK311543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--The ice rink located on the bank of the Potong River in Pyongyang is animated these days with professional and amateur skaters. This ice rink completed at the end of last year has been normally operating all through its first summer. The temperature on the surface of the ice is 3-5 degrees below zero and that of the auditorium 18-20 degrees centigrade. The air is always clean.

Now hockey players are undergoing an intense training on the threshold of an international junior friendship ice hockey tournament of socialist countries here.

Figurers are also absorbed in training. Fascinating is the rhythmic movement of young figurers sliding on the spacious ice ground under the bright rays of hundreds of lamps projected from the vault.

During breaks an ice-planing car smooths the surface of the ice in 15 minutes.

With this ice rink built, the physical exercise and technical skill of the skaters have improved noticeably through their uninterrupted training in all seasons, said the general secretary of the Korean Ice Hockey Association. So happy, he said, are our sportsmen who are testing their skill to their hearts content in this excellent, modern ice rink provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The great leader said that our skaters could not do themselves justice at international competitions by practising on roller skates during summer and training themselves on Lake Pujon in short winter. He taught that a modern ice rink should be built so that they might normally train in winter and summer.

The dear leader elaborated upon a plan to build a most modern ice rink for the use in every season, upholding the lofty intention of the great leader, and indicated a concrete direction of designing from the style and scale of the ice rink to its detailed contents. Afterwards, he saw the blueprints and models of the rink several times and wisely guided its construction, correcting defects one by one.

Under the energetic guidance of the dear leader the ice rink took shape as a large-scale, modern sports edifice with a total building space of more than 25,000 square metres and above 6,000 seats.

CSO: 4120/399

BRIEFS

NEW COLLEGES ESTABLISHED--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Five new colleges have made their appearance on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" in Korea (5 September). The Sinuiju Light Industrial College, one of them, will train able technicians for the domains of food, textile, chemistry of daily necessities and light industrial machines. The Taegwan Industrial College, the Chongjin Shipbuilding College, the Chonnae Industrial College and the Yongsong Food Industrial College will train technicians and factory management workers for various industrial domains by receiving young people active at work sites after finishing the 11-year universal compulsory education. Higher specialized factory schools have been established in Pyongyang and Chagang Province. Lectures of the new school year began from 1 September in the new colleges and schools. [Text] [SK011640 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 1 Sep 82]

GUIDANCE IN BUILDING WONSAN STREET--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--A new modern street is taking shape at fast pace in Wonsan, a beauty city of the east coast. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who had matured a grand plan for better building up Wonsan to cater to the aesthetic taste of the coastal city, saw the sand table of city construction several times and spread a new prospect of its construction. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il solved one by one all the problems arising in the construction to realise the plan of the great leader at an early date. This Pokmansan Street which stretches long to southwest on the mid-slope of the mountain overlooking the sea will fully embody the chuche-based aesthetic idea of architecture in its scale, style and content. Modern high-rise flats of 10, 15, 24 and 30 stories will spring up there. The shape of the buildings will be varied and their style be peculiar to harmonize with the scenic beauty of the coastal city. The broad road is stretching and houses are rising up at amazing speed at the construction site in the raging flames of the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80's." [Text] [SK011715 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/399

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON SCORES JAPANESE TEXTBOOK REVISION POLICY

SK300826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) held a press conference at the Korean Hall in Tokyo on 26 August and made public a statement denouncing a talk issued by the director of the cabinet secretariat of the Japanese Government that day in connection with the revision of Japanese textbooks on history.

Saying that the Japanese Government's view on the revision of textbooks bitterly denounced at home and abroad is an insincere excuse which convinces no one, the statement stresses:

The Japanese Government must take prompt rectifying measures. But it said that it would take measures several years after, making this or that excuse. This cannot be construed otherwise than an attempt to delude public opinion, dragging on time, and make no correct revision in the end.

What is all the graver in this view is that it made no word of apology to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine fatherland of the entire Korean people. The Japanese authorities must apologize to the entire Korean people for the distorted description of the history of aggression on Korea in the textbooks and promise an immediate correction.

The essence of the question of Japanese textbooks lies in that the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are scheming to conceal the aggressive crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past, embellish them and make ideological preparations to reinvade Korea and Asia.

We strongly demand once again that the Japanese authorities sincerely reflect on the crimes of the Japanese imperialists against the Korean people and correct the distorted description in the Japanese textbooks and correctly describe historical facts as demanded by the Korean people and the Asian people.

CSO: 4120/399

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON GROUP ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--A congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang on 31 August by air to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A large number of working people in the city, carrying bunches of flowers, turned out to the airport to meet the congratulatory group. Set up among the welcomers was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. The congratulatory group was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Yo Yon-ku, Chang Pong-chun, Kim Yong-nam, Choe Yong-hae, Sok Ung-chin, An Chae-yun and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK010418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/399

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM U.S. JOURNALIST

SK271600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received solidarity messages or letters from organisations supporting Korea's reunification and organisations for friendship with the Korean people during the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

A solidarity message from William Ryan, chairman of the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and editor of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN, says: South Korea occupiedby 40,000 U.S. troops armed with nuclear weapons has now become a hotbed of danger of war in the world.

The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea is also a basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people, and constitutes active support to the ill-famed fascist dictator of South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan, who is widely known for his brutal suppression of the people, the Kwangju massacre in particular.

Considering all these facts, the progressive people of the United States regard it as their particular duty to set a month of joint struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and wage a support movement.

The GUARDIAN newspaper office and the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification express firm solidarity with your people's struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of the Korean Peninsula.

We demand the United States to stop supporting the South Korean dictatorial "regime" and completely withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

In his solidarity letter Luis Perez Rara, chairman of the Spanish Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, on behalf of the attendants of a solidarity meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held in Madrid, says:

Believing that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song is a most realistic and reasonable way for the independent reunification of Korea, we express full support to the patriotic struggle of the Korean people for democracy in South Korean society and the reunification of the country.

We express indignation at the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and the South Korean authorities treacherous acts and resolutely protest against and denounce the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascists.

The reunification of Korea is the unanimous demand of the world's peace-loving people advocating chajusong (independence).

We will energetically conduct various activities for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea at an early date and exposing the South Korean authorities policy of dependence upon outside forces.

We are convinced that under the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader the Korean people will realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and build an independent and prosperous, reunified Korea.

The solidarity message and letter sincerely wished good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/399

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM FOREIGNERS

SK301623 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from various countries on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the great fatherland liberation war.

The messages came to him from:

Francois Smire, chief of the Luxemburg group for the study of the ever-victorious chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song;
U Hla Aung, chief of the Society for the Study of Kimilsongism in Southeast Asia;
U Po Da Pay, secretary general of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association;
Daw Khin Lun Khin, chief of the group for the study of Kimilsongism in Southeast Asia;
Agnes Bend, chairman of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and president of the study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Guyanese Women;
P. Johnson, chairman of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Anns Grov Region, Fourth Province, Guyana;
Bishnu Sundar Pradhan, secretary general of the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification;
Zuer Al Midani, general secretary of the Arab Lawyers Union; and
Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy.

The messages extend warm congratulations and militant greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the day when the Korean people won a great victory in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Agnes Bend, chairman of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and president of the study group of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Guyanese women, says: The great victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war was a shining victory of the military idea of self-reliant defence, chuche-based tactics and outstanding art of leadership put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander.

The precious exploits and experiences achieved by the great leader in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists have become a torch-light indicating the road of the peoples fighting for national independence and liberation.

U Po Da Pay, secretary general of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association, says: The 29 years have passed since the fire ceased and armistice was achieved in Korea. But, owing to the war policy and nation-splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, peace is under constant threat and the danger of permanent division is growing.

The U.S. imperialists, not forgetting the bloody lesson of the Korean war, must give up the new war manoeuvres and scheme of permanent division of the nation in Korea, and withdraw at once from South Korea, taking along their troops and all the lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

Zuer Al Midani, general secretary of the Arab Lawyers Union, says: The victory of the friendly Korean people over the U.S. imperialist aggressors inspires the Arab people with the conviction of certain victory in their struggle against the U.S.-led imperialist forces and Zionism.

Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, says: Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we pay highest regards to Your Excellency Kim Chong-il who, personifying the noble virtues of the great leader, devotes all your energy to strengthening the political and ideological education among the soldiers and people and guiding them to give full scope to their political and ideological superiority, combining military technique with it.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, under the wise leadership of your excellency, have grown to be invincible forces prepared to smash any aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The messages wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/399

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY OBSERVES HONECKER'S BIRTHDAY

SK250534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Today is the 70th birthday of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic. On this day NODONG SINMUN carries, together with his photograph, an article titled "70th Birthday of Comrade Erich Honecker."

The article says in part:

Comrade Erich Honecker has been devoting his all to the victory of the cause of socialism in the German Democratic Republic.

Born in the family of a miner in Neunkirchen, Saar, on 25 August 1912, he joined the German Communist Party in 1929. He led the illegal youth work against fascism in Ruhu area, southwestern part of Germany and Berlin and joined in organising the anti-fascist resistance movement.

For these activities Comrade Erich Honecker was repeatedly arrested by the fascists and sentenced to 10 years in prison in 1937. After his release from prison he conducted the youth work as secretary in charge of youth work of the Central Committee of the German Communist Party and chairman of the Central Anti-Fascist Youth Committee.

After the war Comrade Erich Honecker made positive efforts to advance the revolution and construction in the German Democratic Republic, holding important posts of the party and the state.

He was elected to the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in April 1946. From 1946 to 1955 he worked as chairman of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth Union.

In July 1950 he was elected alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the same in 1958.

He was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at the 16th plenary meeting of the party in 1971 and again first secretary of the Central Committee of the party at its 8th congress.

Comrade Erich Honecker was elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at its 9th congress held in May 1976 and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic in October that year. He was reelected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at its 10th congress.

Through many years of revolutionary activities Comrade Erich Honecker has performed great exploits.

The GDR people are a courageous and industrious people and have glorious fighting traditions. The German communists and people valiantly fought against fascism and imperialism for a long period and finally established the German Democratic Republic, the first worker-peasant state in the land of Germany, in October 1949.

The founding of the German Democratic Republic was the realisation of the age-old desire of the German people to have a genuine power of people and a great event which opened up a new epoch in the history of the German people.

The people of the GDR who became the genuine masters of the country have made big successes in socialist construction over the past 30 odd years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Today the fraternal working people of the GDR under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Comrade Erich Honecker are vigorously striving to carry out the decisions of the 10th congress of their party. Thanks to their creative endeavours, the present 5-year plan is being successfully carried on and the people's living standards are rising day by day in the German Democratic Republic.

The GDR has registered many successes in external relations, too.

The Korean people warmly hail all the successes achieved by the fraternal GDR people and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the GDR Government and people to defend European peace and security.

The Korean and GDR peoples forged the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation and have constantly consolidated and developed them through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

The meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker in Pyongyang in 1977 was an epochal event in bringing to a higher stage the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and GDR peoples.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples are developing extensively in political, economic, cultural and various other fields.

The GDR people actively supported and encouraged the just cause of our people in the past and today, too, express firm solidarity with the struggle of our people to build socialism, force the U.S. imperialist aggression army to withdraw from South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The GDR party and Government fully support the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and resolutely denounce the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. This is a great encouragement to our people.

The Korean people will as ever firmly join hands with the GDR people in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Our people greet the 70th birthday of Comrade Erich Honecker and heartily wish the GDR people greater success in the struggle for building a developed socialist society.

Meanwhile, MINJU CHOSON prints a profile of Comrade Erich Honecker.

CSO: 4120/399

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO GDR'S HONECKER

SK250445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 24 August to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on the latter's 70th birthday.

The message reads:

Respected Comrade Chairman,

On the occasion of your 70th birthday I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm congratulations and cordial fraternal greetings to you.

You participated in the anti-fascist resistance movement in the early period and have since devotedly struggled for the cause of the German working class, the cause of Marxism-Leninism.

After you assumed the important posts of general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, you have made a great contribution to consolidating and developing the German Democratic Republic, the first worker-peasant state on the soil of Germany, and defending peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

You enjoy deep respect among your people for the shining feats you have performed for the country and the people.

The Korean people remember and feel grateful that you have made big efforts to expand and develop the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and actively supported our people's cause of national reunification.

We believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation formed between our two parties, governments and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will grow stronger and develop in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for socialism and peace.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish you health and happiness and your people greater successes in the efforts to carry out the new 5-year national economic plan put forward by the 10th congress of the party and achieve the prosperity and development of the country under the guidance of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by you.

With comradely greetings.

CSO: 4120/399

BURMESE INFORMATION MINISTER HOSTS FAREWELL PARTY

Farewell Party Held

SK280431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and concurrently minister of culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who is heading a government cultural delegation of Burma, hosted a party on the evening of 27 August at the Chongyu Restaurant upon the conclusion of his delegation's Korean visit.

Invited to the party were Yi Chang-son, minister, and Chang Chol, vice-minister, of culture and arts; Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and other personages concerned. The members of the Burmese Government cultural delegation were present there.

Addressing the party first, head of the delegation U Aung Kyaw Myint said that his delegation was returning home with a wealth of experiences it had learned during its stay in Korea.

We have seen with joy the Korean people making energetic efforts in unity for the development and prosperity of the country and achieving great successes in all domains under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed.

Saying that his delegation had seen with keen interest, among other things, the culture and arts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he expressed the belief that the cooperation in the domain of culture and arts between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed in the future.

Speaking next, Minister Yi Chang-son said: From your visit and the performance of the Burmese dance troupe our people and men of letters and arts have got better knowledge of the worthy life and endeavours of the Burmese people and men of letters and arts in making a great progress in the building of a new, independent society under the correct guidance of respected His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win.

We sincerely wish the Burmese people and men of letters and arts greater successes in the struggle for building their national culture and a new prosperous society, he said.

We, he declared, will make every possible effort to expand and develop the friendly relations between the peoples and men of letters and arts of the two countries, always cherishing them.

The attendants of the party drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Burmese peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win, the respected leader of the Burmese people, and His Excellency President U San Yu.

Delegation Departs

SK281607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--The government cultural delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and concurrently minister of culture, left for home today by train.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Minister Yi Chang-son and Vice-Minister Chang Chol of culture and art; Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and other personages concerned.

CSO: 4120/399

BURMESE MEDIA PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL SPEED CAMPAIGN

SK010427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign mass media introduced economic development of Korea, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Guinean paper HOROYA carried, together with a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an article titled "Korea." Pointing out that the Korean people have dynamically advanced along the road indicated by respected President Kim Il-song and thereby scored big successes in social and economic construction, the article introduces the daily improvement of the Korean people's living standards.

The 10 August issues of GUARDIAN, WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY, ROKTA PITU NESING and other Burmese papers printed articles on the successful economic construction in Korea.

In an article titled "Great Potential of Independent National Economy" the paper GUARDIAN says: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the line of building an independent national economy and has wisely led the people to its implementation. As a result, the potential of the independent national economy has markedly increased.

The departmental structure of the industry has been further perfected and the policy of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modernised and scientised is being successfully carried out.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward a policy of waging the speed campaign in all domains of the socialist economic construction to ensure a fast tempo in economic growth and is brilliantly carrying it into practice.

A similar content was reported by the Burmese News Agency.

In an article titled "Developing Textile Industry of Korea," a recent issue of the Bangladesh paper NEW NATION says: Today Korea has a powerful and modern, independent textile industry. Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, the Government of the DPRK has built a comprehensive textile industry based on domestic raw materials and modern technique. The textile industry of Korea is not affected by a world-wide economic fluctuation, because it is relying on domestic raw materials.

CSO: 4120/399

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS UPPER VOLTAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 26 August to Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta, on the latter's 50th birthday. The message reads: On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own I extend warm congratulations to you on your 50th birthday. The people of Upper Volta under your correct leadership have made big advance in the struggle for building a new society along the road of national progress and independence. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you greater success in your work for the prosperity of the country and the complete liberation of Africa. [Text] [SK261528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 26 Aug 82]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS EQUATORIAL GUINEAN--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 27 August to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo upon his assumption of office as president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. The message reads: I extend warm congratulations to you upon your assumption of office as president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. In the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples, I heartily wish you greater success in your responsible work. [Text] [SK271625 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 27 Aug 82]

MESSAGE FROM KING HUSAYN--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Husayn the First, king of the Hashemite kingdom of Jordan, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the National Day of Jordan. The reply message dated 21 August reads: I have received the kind message which you have sent me on the occasion of the anniversary of my accession to the throne. I welcome the opportunity to thank you and to reciprocate with deepest appreciation and friendship the best wishes for the wellbeing of your excellency and the continued prosperity of your country and people. [Text] [SK271014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 27 Aug 82]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 26 August to Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on his 40th birthday. The message reads: On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to you on your 40th birthday. I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the Angolan people greater success in the struggle for firmly defending the national sovereignty and the gains of the revolution from the aggression of the South African racists and the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the domestic reactionaries and achieving the socialist development of the country as well as your good health and happiness. [Text] [SK271616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 27 Aug 82]

MESSAGE FROM IRANIAN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Behzad Nabavi, minister of heavy industry of the Islamic Republic of Iran, upon leaving our country. The message dated 21 August says: Upon leaving your country today after having friendly talks during my visit to your country for a few days, I express thanks to personnel and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the cordial hospitality and kindness accorded me and our delegation members. I highly praise the active struggle of your people to maintain an independent policy. In particular, I express deep thanks to your excellency for the kind care shown for our delegation during its stay in your country. The successful conclusion of our delegation's visit to your country and the signing of an agreement are an unprecedented event in the development of the relations of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries and mean bringing the relations between the two countries to a new stage. Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and your people prosperity and development under the leadership of your excellency. We also sincerely wish your excellency good health and a long life. I hope I will have an opportunity to revisit your country. [Text] [SK290838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0829 GMT 29 Aug 82]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS KING OF MALAYSIA--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 30 August sent a message of greetings to King of Malaysia Tuanku Haji Ahmad Shah al-Mustain Billah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar Ri-Ayatuddin al-Muadzam Shah on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia. The message reads: I warmly congratulate your majesty and the government and people of Malaysia on the 25th anniversary of independence of Malaysia, auspicious holiday of your people. I take this opportunity to wish your government and people greater successes in the struggle to prosper and develop the country under your leadership. [Text] [SK301641 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1617 GMT 30 Aug 82]

REPLY FROM NICARAGUAN LEADERS--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, in reply to his message of greetings sent to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator, and Sergio Ramrez Mercado and Rafael Cordova Rivas, members, of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Nicaragua. The reply message dated 21 August reads: Respected Comrade, On behalf of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction and the people of the Republic of Nicaragua, I extend thanks to you for the fraternal congratulations extended by you on behalf of the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and on your own on the occasion of the third anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people in the revolution. We are grateful to the solidarity expressed with us by the fraternal and friendly countries of the world so that we may achieve success in the struggle for defending the gains of the revolution and building a new life. We will do everything possible in the future in the struggle against imperialism and for independence and peace to further develop and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Extending fraternal greetings. [Text] [SK010414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 1 Sep 82]

O CHIN-U GREETS TANZANIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message to Lieutenant General A. Twalipo, minister of defence and national service of Tanzania, greeting the 18th anniversary of the founding of the People's Defence Army of Tanzania. The message says that in the past the Tanzanian People's Defence Army has reliably defended the creative endeavours of the Tanzanian people for the building of a new society. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of the two countries will develop more favourably, it sincerely wishes the Tanzanian minister of defence and national service greater success in his responsible work for strengthening the defence capacity of the country. [Text] [SK011400 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 1 Sep 82]

OUTGOING IRANIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol on 26 August met and had a talk with A. Nahavandian, Iranian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Cho Kyu-il, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [SK262350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 26 Aug 82]

MESSAGE TO SRV PREMIER--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Premier Pham Van Dong on the occasion of the National Day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The message wishes the Vietnamese premier and people success in their efforts for the fulfillment of the third 5-year plan. [Text] [SK012300 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 1 Sep 82]

YI CHONG-OK CABLES MALAYSIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad, prime minister of Malaysia, on the 25th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia. The message wishes the prime minister great success in his resonsible work for the country's prosperity and people's happiness. [Text] [SK310554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0326 GMT 31 Aug 82]

HO TAM CABLES MALAYSIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, on the 25th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia. The message expresses the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will continue to grow in scope and strength in the idea of independence, friendship and peace. [Text] [SK310822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 31 Aug 82]

MESSAGE TO TRINIDAD, TOBAGO PREMIER--Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to George Chambers, prime minister of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Trinidad and Tobago. The message wishes the people of Trinidad and Tobago greater success in the struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new life and the prime minister success in his work. [Text] [SK302350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 30 Aug 82]

HO TAM CABLES TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Basil Ince, minister of external affairs of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, on the 20th anniversary of the independence of Trinidad and Tobago. The message expresses the conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries will develop in the interests of the two peoples. [Text] [SK310825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 31 Aug 82]

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--Messages of greetings were exchanged between Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Cuban counterpart Isidoro Malmierca on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba. In his message of greetings the Cuban foreign minister wished the Korean people success in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and for socialist construction. In his message of greetings the Korean foreign minister expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the common struggle for realising the idea of independence against imperialism and nonaligned movement and wished the fraternal Cuban people greater success in their work for defending the gains of the revolution and accelerating socialist construction. [Text] [SK290842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 29 Aug 82]

CPC JILIN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on 26 August met and had a friendly talk with the Jilin provincial delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Song Jiehan, secretary of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the CPC. [Text] [SK270004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 26 Aug 82]

BURMESE DANCE TROUPE PERFORMANCE--Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--The Burmese dance troupe gave a performance for honoured guests at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on the evening of 26 August. Invited to appreciate the performance were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister Yi Chang-son and Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Kim Sang-chun, Vice-Chairman of the C.C., the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa and other personages concerned. Working people and artists in the city were also in the audience. Also seeing the performance were the members of the visiting government cultural delegation of Burma headed by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and concurrently minister of culture. The Burmese artists won the acclamation of the audience by putting on stage a colourful program of dance pieces. They also delighted the audience by singing well in Korean inwoman's solos the Korean songs "The Love Flows Into Our Hearts" and "Mother Kim Chong-suk, Our Mother." At the end of the performance, a floral basket was presented to the artists in congratulations of their successful performance. [Text] [SK270419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 27 Aug 82]

JSP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 Aug--A delegation of the Saga Prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Sadamu Kabashima, vice-chairman of the headquarters, arrived in Pyongyang on 10 August by air. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a party for the delegation in the evening. [Text] [SK110709 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 Aug 82] Pyongyang, 11 Aug--The delegation of the Hyogo Prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Tetsu Sugita, chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of the Japan-Korea Friendship Movement of the headquarters, left here for home on 10 August by plane. The delegation hosted a party at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of 9 August upon the conclusion of its Korean visit. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 11 Aug 82]

AVIATION DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 11 Aug--The civil aviation delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yo-ung, director of the Civil Aviation Bureau, returned home on 10 August after attending the 18th Asian-Pacific regional meeting of directors of Civil Aviation Bureau of the International Civil Aviation Organisation held in Singapore. Deputy Director-General of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea Shuhachi Inoue, the delegation of the Japanese Society for the Study of Kimilsongism headed by Takatoshi Mukuruma, member of the Chushikoku District Committee of the society, a delegation of mayors of Chiba Prefecture for the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship headed by Mitsuo Miyama, mayor of Matsuto, Chiba Prefecture of Japan, and associate professor at Chittagong University, Bangladesh, Hayat Hossain arrived in Pyongyang. The delegation of Japan societies for the study of the chuche idea headed by Susumu Izuka, chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Teachers Union, Japan, and the Guangdong provincial men's basketball team and the Jilin provincial women's basketball team of China which had been visiting Korea and the Indian table tennis team which had attended the second Pyongyang international invitational table tennis tournament left here for home on 10 August. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 11 Aug 82]

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 Aug--A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union returned home on 21 August by air after visiting Czechoslovakia. [Text] [SK230518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 21 Aug 82]

JAPANESE KIMILSONGISM DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Japanese Society for the Study of Kimilsongism headed by Takatoshi Muguruma, member of Chushikoku District of the society, left Womsan Port for home on 21 August. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited Mangyongdae and went round cooperative farms, cultural and health organs and various other places. [Text] [SK230518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0903 GMT 22 Aug 82]

BURMESE DANCE TROUPE ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 21 Aug--A Burmese dance troupe headed by Thein Sein, director of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived here on 20 August by train. It was met at Pyongyang railway station by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and arts, personages concerned and artists in the city. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 20 Aug 82]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS DEPART--Pyongyang, 22 Aug--The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kang Yun-kyong, vice-director of the Organisational Department of its Central Standing Committee, the delegation of educationists of Chongnyon headed by Han Myong-su, section chief of the Educational Department of its Central Standing Committee, the delegation of the press printing and distributing workers of Chongnyon headed by Chong Yon-hwan, deputy section chief of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, the delegation of adult education workers of Chongnyon headed by Choe Sung-ni, instructor of the Propaganda Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and the 99th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan headed by Sin Hak-pom, adviser to the Educational Society of the Amagasaki Korean primary and middle school, left Pyongyang on 20 August after visiting the socialist homeland. They left Wonsan on board "Samjiyon" on 21 August. The delegation of Korean students studying at Japanese high schools headed by Chin Chong-sik, department director of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and the 41st short-term home-visiting group of Korean compatriots in Japan headed by Kim Ye-hyong, chairman of the Ikuno East branch, Osaka Prefecture, of Chongnyon left Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 22 Aug 82]

SOCIALIST COUNTRY SPORTS TEAMS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--Hungarian and Soviet teams arrived in Pyongyang on 23 August to participate in the second international boxing contests to be held in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A Czechoslovak swimming team arrived here on the same day. [Text] [SK232238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 23 Aug 82]

'NODONG SINMUN' DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--A delegation of NODONG SINMUN left Pyongyang today by train for a visit to Hungary. [Text] [SK281600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 28 Aug 82]

KOREAN FROM JAPAN LEAVES--Pyongyang, 18 Aug--Kim Su-yong, director of the Kanagawa Korean Credit Association in Japan, and his party left Pyongyang on 17 August by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK200614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 17 Aug 82]

ECONOMIC TECHNICAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 19 Aug--The Korean economic technical delegation headed by Yi Chong-in, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, returned home on 18 August by air from its visit to Algeria. [Text] [SK200614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 18 Aug 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN LEAVES--Pyongyang, 19 Aug--U.S.-resident Korean Kim Sun-kyong left Pyongyang on 18 August by train after concluding his visit to the homeland. [Text] [SK200614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 18 Aug 82]

WHO DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 18 Aug--A health delegation of Southeast Asian countries of the World Health Organisation headed by M.A. Rahman, director of the Programme Management Department of the Southeast Asia region office of the WHO, arrived in Pyongyangon 17 August by air. [Text] [SK200614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 17 Aug 82]

FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang, 20 Aug--Kabral Blay-Amihere, director of the Ghana Institute of Journalism, left here for home on 19 August by plane. While staying here, the guest visited Mangyongdae and inspected a factory, cooperative farm, etc. The Czechoslovak and Soviet teams which had participated in the international radio-homing competitions of socialist countries "for friendship and fraternity" held in Pyongyang left here yesterday. [Text] [SK200614 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 19 Aug 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN LEAVES--Pyongyang, 28 Aug--Han Tal-hong, a U.S.-resident Korean, left Pyongyang on 27 August by plane, concluding his visit to the homeland. [Text] [SK300523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 27 Aug 82]

BURMESE MINING DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 28 Aug--A government mining delegation of Burma headed by U Win Htain, deputy minister of mining of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived here on 27 August by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Ho Hang-chan and other personages concerned and an official of the Burmese Embassy in Pyongyang. The Ministry of External Economic Affairs feted the delegation in the evening at the People's Palace of Culture. [Text] [SK300523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 27 Aug 82]

INDIAN FILM SHOW--Pyongyang, 27 Aug--A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture on 26 August on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the independence of India. Present there were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the committee and vice-chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association, and other personages concerned as well as working people in Pyongyang. S.S. Pradhan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang were invited to the show. The attendants appreciated Indian documentary films. [Text] [SK300523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 27 Aug 82]

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 28 Aug--A delegation of the Industrial Research Centre of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by its General Director Muhamed Abu-Rakhes, a delegation of the Hyogo, Japan, prefectural solidarity organisation supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea headed by Kishio Umabe, representative member of the Hyogo, Japan, prefectural people's council for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and a Yamagata prefectural delegation for Japan-Korea friendship and solidarity headed by Noboru Endo, director of the Yamagata Prefectural Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and chairman of the Yamagata Prefectural Farmers Association, arrived here on 27 August for a visit to our country. A Yugoslav team arrived here on the same day to participate in the second international boxing contests scheduled in Korea. The delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) headed by Richard Pestalozzi, its vice-chairman, the health delegation of Southeast Asian countries of the World Health Organisation headed by M.A. Rahman, director of the Programme Management Department of the Southeast Asia region office of the WHO, and Hajime Fukata, member of the Central Executive committee and director of the Youth and Children's Department of the Japan Socialist Party, left here for home yesterday after visiting our country. [Text] [SK300523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 28 Aug 82]

SOCCER TEAM RETURNS--Pyongyang, 28 Aug (KCNA)--The Korean youth football team which had demonstrated the might of the chuche-based sports in the preliminary matches (group B) of the Asian youth soccer championships held in Singapore returned home on 27 August by train. Our boys beat the South Korean team 5:3 and defeated the Japanese, Thai, Indonesian and Philippine teams, giving themselves good accounts in the championships. Thus our youth football team was qualified for the finals of the Asian youth soccer championships. [Text] [SK272256 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 27 Aug 82]

JILIN PROVINCE DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 30 Aug (KCNA)--The Jilin provincial delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Song Jiehan, secretary of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the CPC, left here for home on 29 August after its visit to Chagang Province on the invitation of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. It was seen off by Kang Myong San, secretary of the Chagang Provincial Committee of the KWP, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK292233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 29 Aug 82]

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S UPRISING MARKED--Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 38th anniversary of the Slovak people's uprising. Noting that the massive armed uprising of the Slovak people on 29 August 1944 was an eruption of resistance against the fascist occupationists, the article says: The armed uprising of the Slovak people recorded a glorious page in the history of the liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people. The desire of the uprisers was realized with the liberation of the country on 9 May 1945. Since the liberation the Czechoslovak people, firmly seizing power in their hands, have registered big successes by hastening socialist construction, frustrating the counterrevolutionary manoeuvres of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries. The Czechoslovak Government and people are making positive efforts against the imperialists' war policy and

for the defence of peace and security in Europe. The international position of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is being consolidated. The Korean people warmly hail all the successes made by the Czechoslovak people. The two peoples established the friendly and cooperative relations in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and are supporting and cooperating with each other. The historic meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Gustav Husak were an epochal event in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples on to a new higher plane. Believing that these relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, our people wish the Czechoslovak people greater successes in their endeavours to build a comprehensively developed socialist society. [Text] [SK290850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 29 Aug 82]

MALAYSIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 31 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON here today dedicate articles to the 25th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia. The NODONG SINMUN article says that the Malaysian people waged a staunch struggle for freedom and liberation finally to expel the colonialists and establish an independent state. It refers to their successes in the struggle for the country's independent development and prosperity after independence. It goes on: Our people are rejoiced over the successes registered by the Malaysian people in the endeavours for the building of a new life. The bonds of friendship between the two countries are growing stronger day by day. Notably the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries on 30 June 1973 marked an important milestone in deepening the understanding between the two peoples and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between them. The Korean people will make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Malaysian people in the future, too, in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace. Our people extend warm felicitations to the friendly Malaysian people on the independence day and wish them greater success in their efforts for the prosperity and development of the country. [Text] [SK311054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 31 Aug 82]

SIERRA LEONEAN LETTER--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--A letter came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from the attendants of a Sierra Leonean solidarity meeting which was held in Freetown on the occasion of the day of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war. The letter says: The Korean people owe the great victory in the past fatherland liberation war to the wise guidance of the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the united might of the people closely rallied as one around him. We have always expressed support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent reunification of the country and consider that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a most realistic and reasonable proposal for the reunification of Korea. The U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea and Korea be reunified at an early date. The letter wholeheartedly wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the victory of the great chuche idea. [Text] [SK010405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/399

U.S. RESOLUTION AGAINST LATIN AMERICA ATTACKED

SK260423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary headlined "Dangerous Plot to Cause New Clashes in Western Hemisphere" in connection with the recent adoption at the U.S. Senate of a resolution containing a new aggressive plan against Cuba, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries.

The author of the commentary says: The adoption of this document openly disclosed the brigandish intention of the U.S. imperialists to start direct armed intervention for barring the victorious advance of the revolution in Cuba and Nicaragua and suppressing the desire of the Latin American people to achieve independence against U.S. imperialism.

This is an outright threat to the peoples of Central American and Caribbean countries advancing along the road of independence and a dangerous signal to cause new clashes in the western hemisphere.

The Korean people bitterly denounce the military threat and aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Latin American people and express firm militant solidarity with the Cuban, Nicaraguan and other Latin American peoples who are valiantly struggling to defend their national dignity and sovereignty.

The U.S. imperialists' clamouring about "aggression" of Cuba and Nicaragua reminds one of a thief calling others thief. It is a shameless sophism for justifying their aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres. Nothing can deny that the threat of aggression to Central America and Caribbean region comes precisely from the United States.

The U.S. imperialists try to play again with the destiny of the people in Latin America and lord it over there. This is an anachronistic daydream. With no aggressive machinations can the U.S. imperialists bring the Latin American people to their knees. The Latin American people today are not the people of yesterday who had been oppressed and ruled in the "hereditary estate" of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce the anachronistic "policy of strength" and take their hands of aggression and intervention off Latin America.

CSO: 4120/399

DAILY HITS U.S. 'SCHEMES' IN CENTRAL AMERICA

SK271032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Aug (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today in a signed commentary flays the military interventionist schemes of the U.S. imperialists against the Central American and Caribbean peoples.

The commentary says: Some time ago, the U.S. Senate adopted a resolution containing a plan against the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries. The adoption of this resolution at the U.S. Senate is a heinous criminal move to put down the desire of the Central American and Caribbean peoples to achieve independence against imperialism and stamp out the ever mounting struggle against U.S. imperialism and dictatorship. This is an extremely provocative scheme to cause new clashes in the western hemisphere and gravely jeopardizes peace and security in this region.

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists to intensify their military intervention against the Central American and Caribbean countries is an outright challenge to the Latin American people who call for peace and security in this region.

Many countries of Latin America are resolutely opposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialists adoption of the aggressive resolution.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the U.S. imperialists' military interventionist scheme against the Latin American people and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the people in this region to defend their national sovereignty.

The U.S. imperialists' adoption of the so-called resolution opposing the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and other Latin American countries is part of the systematic and premeditated aggressive manoeuvres against the countries of this region.

The U.S. imperialists must give up the anachronistic attempt to dominate the Latin American countries again and immediately discontinue military threat to and interventionist schemes against them.

CSO: 4120/399

'KCNA' CITES XINHUA ON HU YAOBANG'S INSPECTION TOUR

SK270424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 26 Aug (KCNA)--Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, inspected Qiqihar City, Harbin City and Kasan County in Heilongjiang Province, Baicheng City in Jilin Province and Hulunbeier League and Zhelimu League in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region from 13 to 21 August, according to a XINHUA report on 24 August.

Making an inspection tour of factories, coal mines, pastoral areas, scientific and research units and production brigades, he met and conversed with workers, cadres, scientific and technical personnel, and peoples commune members and heard reports from leading cadres of provinces, cities, prefectures (leagues) and counties.

In the Daqing oilfield he inspected oil wells and the worksite of a construction project and visited well-drilling teams, and made a speech before cadres of the oilfield. He said in his speech that the cadres and workers in Daqing had produced great quantities of crude oil to make the Daqing oilfield the enterprise which had made the biggest contributions to the state in the country and put forward future militant tasks.

He said that the Daqing oilfield should continue making high quality contributions to the country, build well Daqing into a comprehensive industrial area with agriculture and light industry, focusing on the petro-chemical industry, carry on Daqing's fine tradition, and attain a higher ideological level and scientific and technological level and better organization and discipline than in the 1960's and the 1970's. He also said that the Daqing oilfield should explore diversed production domains for itself and develop production to raise the income of its workers and staff.

Inspecting different areas, he stressed that big attention should be directed to developing forestry, livestock breeding, secondary exploration, fisheries and processing industry with a tight grasp on grain production.

CSO: 4120/399

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PRC PEOPLE GREET CPC CONGRESS WITH SUCCESS

SK290945 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0934 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Aug (KCNA)--Chinese working people of broad strata are effecting innovations every day in different domains of the national economy to greet the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of China with shining successes.

With the publication of an information on the convention of the party congress, the members of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League and working people of China turned out as one man in an increased production drive to promote the nation's four modernisations, overflowing with joy.

The Chinese working people in the industrial domain are registering fresh successes by displaying political enthusiasm and strengthening the increased production drive.

Production assignments are being overfulfilled in the metallurgical industry.

On the evening of 6 August, upon hearing the news of the forthcoming convention of the party congress, the workers of the second-shift work team of the heavy rolling mill of the steel company in the capital carried out their quotas at 126.6 percent and the workers of the third-shift work team produced 220 more tons of rolled steel than their commitment per shift through a vigorous drive for increased production with elated enthusiasm. Many workshops of the rolling mill No one are also topping their daily targets of rolled steel production.

The metallurgical workers in Shanghai are also boosting steel production on the threshold of the party congress. The average daily steel output is now more than 13,600 tons.

The Shanghai silicon steel plate mill, the Shanghai second steel works and other metallurgical works have lifted the rolled steel output by between 8 and 20 percent above the plans.

The coal mines in different parts of China are making great contributions to meeting the nation's demand for power by increasing coal output.

The workers of the state-run coal mines boosted the average daily output of coal 4 percent in the second 10 days of August above that in the first 10 days, breaking through difficulties with the display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, despite the high temperature and heavy rainfall that created obstacles to production.

The Huainan Mining Bureau, Anhui Province, had turned out 3,200 tons of coal outside the plan by 15 August by organizing and mobilizing the miners to an increased production drive.

The workers of the Qixing coal mine in Shuangyashan, Heilongjiang Province, lifted the goal of coal production for August from 180,000 to 200,000 tons after the publication of the information on the convocation of the party congress and are now pulling their full weight on its attainment.

The textile workers and technicians are also greeting the party congress by an increased output of fabrics of high quality.

The workers of the Qinghua woolen mill in Beijing set the record for this year by upping the daily output by 11 percent in the 7-14 August period above the daily average in July. While increasing production, they have registered good success in improving the quality of products and expanding their variety.

Now the proportion of the first-rate products is more than 97 percent and the trial production of four kinds of new products which had been expected to be completed in September was successfully carried out in a matter of a few days.

The Shijiazhuang second cotton mill in Hebei Province is chalking up a new record every day. Its average daily output of cotton thread and textiles has jumped 1.3 percent since 10 August as against early August.

CSO: 4120/399

BRIEFS

REPORT ON CPC CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China opened on 1 September in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing with splendor, according to a XINHUA report. Attending the congress are 1,545 delegates and 145 alternate delegates. Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the presiding chairman, declared the congress open and made an opening address. Declaring that this congress will be a most important one since the Seventh National Congress, he said: The Seventh National Congress of the party held in 1945 with Comrade Mao Zedong in the chair was a most important congress of the Communist Party of China in the period of the democratic revolution after party founding. He said that with the accomplishment of the tasks of this congress, the Communist Party of China will have a more clear-cut guiding ideology for socialist modernization, the party construction will be strengthened in a way more suited to the needs of the new historical period, and in the highest leading organs of the party there will be a more vigorous militant headquarters. Comrade Hu Yaobang made a report of the party Central Committee entitled "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization" at the opening session of the congress. [Text] [SK020451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 2 Sep 82]

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT VIEWS ASSISTANCE--Dar es Salaam, 26 Aug (KCNA)--Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania, recently inspected the Butiama village in Mara Province where Korean technicians were working. At the thrashing ground the president expressed deep satisfaction, watching the operation of the maizre thrasher "Butiama No 2" made by the Korean technicians and extended his warm thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Pointing to the very high efficiency of the maize thrasher, he said that a signal turn has taken place in the Butiama socialist village and its development has begun on a new track. Now the village can make advance by its own efforts, he said. This year the Butiama village expects a maize harvest 10 times that of last year. [Text] [SK272251 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 27 Aug 82]

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END

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'VRPR' COMMENTS ON U.S. SOLDIER IN NORTH KOREA

SK080735 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] How are you? Today, I am going to talk to you in connection with the fact that PFC White of the 3d Squad, 3d Platoon, A Company, 1st Battalion of the 31st Infantry, 2d Division of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, sought political asylum in the North on 28 August.

As has already been reported, it is said that PFC White of the 3d Squad, 3d Platoon, A Company, 1st Battalion of the 31st Infantry, 2d Division of the U.S. Forces in South Korea, asked for political refuge after crossing over into the North and that he met with home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang on 4 September.

At the press conference, PFC White said that his crossing into the North was not by anyone's instigation, not by passing emotion but his his deep conviction. In explaining his reason for crossing into the North, he said that because he had thought it unjustifiable for the U.S. administration to send U.S. troops to South Korea, he asked for political asylum in the North.

According to his remarks at the press conference, when he left the United States for South Korea in March this year, his superiors told him that U.S. troops are in South Korea to protect it from the so-called threat of the North's southward invasion. However, while serving in South Korea, PFC White came to have doubts about the mission of the U.S. troops in South Korea and he keenly felt that the U.S. administration sent U.S. troops to South Korea in order to protect its colonial and puppet regime from the resistance of the South Korean patriotic masses and in order to hold onto South Korea forever as a military colony of the United States.

PFC White also said that, while performing his duty at the ceasefire line since last July, he came to fully realize that the threat of the southward aggression is a sheer lie. He said that he has come to gradually feel it is shameful and disgraceful for him to be at the demarcation line dividing another's country and that, because he has come to deeply feel that it is very criminal for the U.S. administration to force him to do so, he made a resolute decision to defect.

PFC White also said at the press conference that he sought asylum in the North to enjoy a genuinely human life. According to him, he was brought up in a poor family and had to leave college because of the burden of school expenses. He could have no hope after his discharge from the army.

Reading publications in his middle school days, he came to know about the episodes concerning the great leader Gen Kim Il-song, the great man of the 20th century. Last month, he was greatly impressed by the U.S. magazine LIFE, in which pictures showed the celebrations making the 70th birthday of the great Gen Kim Il-song.

By the way, seeing with his own eyes the realities of the North along the Demarcation Line, he was convinced that the North, in which the great President Kim Il-song enforces popular policies, is the very society in which he could enjoy real human freedom and happiness. Making up his mind to end his shameful fate and to seek political asylum in the North, he crossed over into the North at last on 28 August, while taking advantage of being on duty at daybreak.

As can be seen in his reason for defection, the act of PFC White is a very just one against the U.S. administration, which is running wild to pursue aggression and prepare for a new war, and is a very righteous one meeting the demands of the times.

As PFC White has revealed, in reality, the U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea not to protect the South Korean people but to protect their colonial rule, not to seek the reunification or peace in the Korean peninsula but to eternally occupy South Korea--their colony and military base--and further complete the preparations for a new war against the North. Therefore, the stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea is unanimously denounced at home and abroad.

In conformity with the unanimous demands of our masses and the world's people and with the decision of the 30th United Nations General Assembly, the United States should withdraw all aggression forces from South Korea. This notwithstanding, while further reinforcing the aggression forces in South Korea, the Reagan administration of the United States is running wild to prepare for a new war by kicking up rackets of war games on the continuing policy of northward aggression. In the Korean peninsula today, a touch-and-go tension in which a war can break out at any time is being formed.

The participation of the U.S. soldiers in South Korea in the Reagan administration's schemes of aggression and a new war is a criminal act that is not profitable to the United States itself or to the South Korean masses. Thus, the conscientious officers and men within the U.S. forces in South Korea wish to return home at an early date, taking along all nuclear weapons, and they oppose the warlike Reagan administration's policy of aggression. PFC White's request for political asylum in the North reflects, we can say, the desires and opinions of such conscientious officers and men of the U.S. forces.

The Reagan administration of the United States should not adhere to the policy of aggression and a new war and should withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking U.S. forces and all lethal weapons including nuclear arms in conformity with the trend of the times and the unanimous demands of the masses at home and abroad.

CSO: 4108/226

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'KCNA' REVILES CHON AS STOOGE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

SK201048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a special-class stooge raised by the U.S. imperialists for over 20 years.

At a time when he faithfully served the defunct dictator, he visited the United States repeatedly to receive "military education" and was registered on the list of faithful running dogs of the U.S. imperialists.

This traitor brutally slaughtered a large number of South Korean people who demanded the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country and took the lead in going to the shambles of the Vietnamese War unleashed by the U.S. imperialists and killed indiscriminately guiltless inhabitants there, thus winning the "trust" of his master.

Because of his treacherous nature and heinous character as a fascist murderer the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was picked up as a colonial watchdog of the U.S. imperialists as soon as the former dictator was shot dead.

Right after he grabbed power, he called on his master across the ocean and signed without hesitation a criminal document on offering South Korea forever to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military base, babbling that even if he dies he would not forget the benevolence of the United States. His dirty color as a faithful running dog of the U.S. imperialists is seen most graphically in such words and action.

He has reduced South Korea to a powder-magazine, given more and more destructive weapons from the U.S. imperialists, and frequently staged provocative war exercises together with them against the DPRK, extremely aggravating the situation of the country.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running wild as a shock force in executing the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists.

It is based on the script of the U.S. imperialists seeking "two Koreas" that he is working hard to perpetuate the national division under the mask of

"unification" clamouring about "entry into the United Nations" and "proposals."

Facts bring to light the dirty nature of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists now advertise South Korea as an "independent state" and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime as a "power with independence."

This is a crafty ruse to keep hold on South Korea as their colony and military base forever by concealing the stark fact that South Korea is their colony and the puppet clique is a colonial servant.

But the South Korean people will not remain an onlooker to the crafty moves of the U.S. imperialists and the flunkeyist and treacherous acts of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at once, discarding the anachronistic design to keep hold on South Korea as their colony by means of ruling it through their stooges.

CSO: 4120/394

'KCNA' CALLS S. KOREA COLONY OF UNITED STATES

SK210408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--South Korea is a colony of the United States and the South Korean "regime" is a camouflage for covering up the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST gave a frank appraisal when it said that the South Korean "regime" is a deceptive virtual image for giving a semblance of independence under the U.S. domination.

The South Korean "regime" was rigged up by the U.S. imperialists and has been used all along as a tool for enforcing their colonial rule.

Though a "regime" was framed up in South Korea, it was a mere change of the ruling method of the U.S. imperialists from their open "military government" to a neo-colonialist rule through the puppet regime. Therefore, there was no change in the position of South Korea as a colony of the U.S. imperialists.

Each time they were faced with a crisis in their colonial rule over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists changed the "governments" to cope with it.

They engineered a military coup through the traitor Pak Chong-hui in the early 1960's, when the Syngman Rhee "regime" was toppled and their colonial ruling system shaken by the April 19 popular uprising.

This was fully exposed by Allen Dulles, the then director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, when he said: The biggest success in the overseas activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency during my term of office was a military revolution in South Korea.

When the Pak Chong-hui "regime" was undergoing a crisis, the U.S. imperialists wrote a script for the change of the "government" in Washington by their habitual method and produced it on the spot through Wickham, ex-commander of the U.S. Armed Forces occuping South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists picked up the traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a new colonial puppet and transferred to him three divisions and scores of tanks and armoured cars under the commander of the U.S. Armed Forces occupying South Korea at the time of the "December 12 Army Purge Coup" in order to place him in power.

On the eve of the election of the puppet president in South Korea the U.S. imperialists staged such a shameful drama as calling the traitor Chon Tu-hwan stained with blood of people to the White House to improve his public image.

Facts prove that the U.S. imperialists are the very one who established the most ferocious military fascist "regime" in South Korea.

This notwithstanding they are advertizing that there are an "independent state" and independent "regime" in South Korea.

This is a sheer deceptive propaganda for concealing their aggressive nature as the colonial ruler over South Korea.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists cover up their nature as an aggressor and colonial ruler over South Korea.

CSO: 4120/394

U.S. COMPLETELY CONTROLS S. KOREA

SK231107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--South Korea is an out-and-out colony of the United States and the South Korean "regime" is a tool for executing the colonial policy of the United States.

It is the U.S. imperialist aggressors, not the South Korean "National Assembly," "government" or "political parties," that actually wield power in South Korea, with a tight hold on politics, economy, military and all other domains.

In South Korea the U.S. imperialists freely appoint and dismiss puppets and indicate the direction of all foreign policies.

The South Korean puppet regime cannot shape a "policy" or draft a "budget" without the "approval" and "ratification" of the White House. Its "policies" meet the aggressive demands of the United States from A to Z.

Today traitor Chon Tu-hwan receives detailed orders from the U.S. imperialists, his masters, through the U.S. ambassador to South Korea and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea, the local executors of the U.S. Korean strategy, and the working out and execution of his "policies" are constantly manipulated by the U.S. advisors.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself admitted this when he twaddled that "The South Korean politics has been controlled by the United States" and his clique is acting "at the bidding of the U.S. advisors."

Everything from the fabrication and collapse of the successive South Korean "regimes" to their policy of fascism and war, treachery and division is a concrete form of the U.S. imperialists Korean policy.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists are resorting to a crafty artifice, harping on the "independence" of the South Korean "regime." This is intended to stamp out the just struggle of the South Korean people who have risen up to destroy the U.S. imperialists colonial rule under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and conceal their true color as an anachronistic colonial ruler.

But, the U.S. imperialists are committing a mistake. Steadfast is the will of the South Korean people in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must act with discretion, looking straight at the trend of the time.

CSO: 4120/394

U.S. CONTROLS S. KOREAN MILITARY

SK241034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists totally hold even the prerogative of the military command in South Korea, to say nothing of its political and economic power.

From the very day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have militarized South Korea and turned it into barracks in an attempt to maintain the colonial rule by force of arms and realize their aggressive designs on the northern half of the republic and, at the same time, seized the prerogative of the military command of the puppet army by forcing shackling military "agreements" and "treaties" upon the puppets.

And they have exercised this prerogative by such material means as "military aid."

By seizing the right to the supply of munitions to the South Korean puppet army and to their use, they gained a tight control on the puppet army so that it cannot lift a finger without their approval or order.

The commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea who is "commander of the South Korea-U.S. combined forces" works out military operational plans on orders from the U.S. Defence Department, in South Korea and decides everything from the mobilization of military personnel to the reorganization of the puppet army and personnel administration, with a tight control on them.

Having seized the prerogative of the military command of the puppet army, the bosses of the U.S. imperialists goad the puppet army into crimes, openly declaring that they can use the South Korean puppet army anywhere they think necessary.

The U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression in Korea and drove the puppet army into crimes against the fellow countrymen and took it to the battlefields of aggression in Vietnam.

Each time their colonial rule faced a crisis, they have used the puppet army as a means of protecting their colonial rule in South Korea.

While holding even the prerogative of the military command of the South Korean puppet army and maintaining the colonial military fascist rule, the U.S. imperialists advertise South Korea as an "independent state."

This is a shameless drama for concealing their criminal nature as the colonial ruler over South Korea.

With nothing can the U.S. imperialists cover up their criminal nature as the colonial ruler.

CSO: 4120/394

S. KOREA WHOLLY DEPENDENT ON U.S. ECONOMICALLY

SK251028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--South Korea is wholly dependent on the U.S. imperialists not only politically and militarily, but also economically.

Describing the colonial dependence of the South Korean economy in plain language, the South Korean Press calls it an economy which produces others commodities at others factories with others raw materials bought with others money.

By including in the puppets "budget" the fund obtained from the sale of "aid" materials labelled "counterpart fund," the U.S. imperialists established their control over the economy with it as a lever.

The U.S. imperialists deepened the South Korean economic dependence upon them mainly by "credit" in the 1960s and by "credit" and direct investment in the 1970s.

Now they are establishing their control over the South Korean enterprises by directly taking a hand in the management of enterprises through increased direct investment.

In recent years, U.S. monopolies made massive inroads upon South Korea in the form of joint investment to penetrate deep into all domains of the economy such as power, fertiliser, oil refinery, petro-chemistry, and banking. The U.S. monopolies reap high-rate profits, enjoying various "privileges" such as "tax exemption" and "banking privilege," benefiting by the criminal "special favors" granted by the puppets to foreign investors. Moreover, they are maintaining their control on the appropriate economic domains.

The U.S. imperialists have legalised their control over the South Korean economy through aggressive economic agreements such as the "agreement on economic and technical aid" they faked up with the puppets.

On the strength of these unequal "agreements" the U.S. imperialists have wrested the right to freely grab and utilize South Korean resources and, furthermore, infiltrate U.S. monopoly capital into South Korea as they please.

Through such permanent institutions as the "South Korea-U.S. Joint Investment Committee" and the "South Korea-U.S. Economic Cooperation Committee," the U.S. imperialists snatched the right to take a direct part in economic "planning" and economic "policy"-making of South Korea and supervise and control their execution.

The colonial dependence of the South Korean economy is well illustrated by the structural contradictions of it which is called "export-oriented" economy.

The U.S. imperialists predatory colonial economic policy and the puppets treacherous "foreign capital inducement" policy have thoroughly reduced the South Korean industry to a colonial contract industry for export serving U.S. imperialism.

All the key industrial enterprises operating in South Korea are those brought from outside by U.S. and other foreign monopoly capital. None of them belongs to South Korea.

The South Korean industry does not rely on its own resources, technique and capital, but depends entirely on foreign countries for funds, equipment, raw materials and other materials, technique, etc.

The South Korean economy is aimed at export itself, alien to home market, and it mainly serves for making up for the defects of the U.S. economy in industrial structure.

This indicates that the South Korean economy is a typical colonial dependent economy as regards structure.

South Korea which was known to be a granary in the past has now turned into a zone of chronic famine which has to import millions of tons of food every year. This is a result that the United States has reduced South Korea to a market for its surplus agricultural produce, making the latters agriculture dependent on it.

CSO: 4120/394

FOREIGN MEDIA DEMAND U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH

SK230421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT, No 7, journal of the World Federation of Trade Unions, in an article titled "Month of Solidarity With Korea" says that the world progressive forces should actively support the Korean workers and people in the struggle for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expresses full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, according to a report.

The Nepalese paper ASTITO carried an article captioned "Practical Road to Reunification" together with a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It says:

The great President Kim Il-song put forward the three principles of national reunification, that is, independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and a large number of proposals for reunification.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced in October 1980 is a practical one for the reunification of Korea and world peace.

Korea must be reunified at an early date in accordance with the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The Afghan paper HEWAT in an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Are the Starter of Korean War" notes that the U.S. imperialists sustained a shameful defeat in the war of aggression they provoked against the Korean people and demands the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their nuclear weapons.

The Lao paper SIANG PASASONG in an article headlined "Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea Is Essential Requisite to Guarantee of World Peace" denounces the new was provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

The Indonesian paper SWADESI under the heading "Korean War As We Know" carries materials exposing the U.S. imperialists provocation of the war of aggression against the Korean people in 1950.

The Malagasy paper TULUM-VAUAKA in an article says that it is entirely due to such fascist splittists as Chon Tu-hwan and the imperialists encouraging them that the question of Korean reunification has not yet been solved.

The U.S. administration must immediately take its troops out of South Korea, stresses the paper.

CSO: 4120/394

U.S. REMAINS RINGLEADER OF WORLD REACTION

SK240854 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--Ahmed Hamrushi, deputy secretary general of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, published a talk recently on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

Noting that in the work the great leader President Kim Il-song indicated a clear-cut fighting strategy to the world revolutionary people and set forth tasks to the peoples of the newly independent countries freed from the imperialist yoke, he said:

The stark reality today when the imperialists aggression and plunder are becoming more undisguised all over the world shows that the nature of imperialism will never change and one should not harbour any illusion as to imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

The respected president taught us that, to struggle against imperialism, it is important to concentrate the attack, above all, on U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism.

U.S. imperialism still remains the ringleader of world reaction and international gendarme.

It is getting more feverish to expand their sphere of influence particularly in the Middle East and Africa.

The U.S. imperialists have neither ground nor pretext to stay on in South Korea. They must immediately withdraw their aggression forces from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly and accept the proposal of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

In the work the great leader put forward a strategy of forming a broad anti-U.S. united front to thoroughly isolate U.S. imperialism with the concerted efforts of the world people.

Historic experiences show that, when the fighting people are united for one cause, their strength is invincible.

It is thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song who indicated a correct fighting strategy to the world people in his immortal classic work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" that the world revolution is triumphantly advancing on its track today.

CSO: 4120/394

U.S. PROFESSOR FORSEES COUP IN S. KOREA

SK230827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of the U.S. paper THE NEW YORK TIMES carried an article contributed by a professor of Washington University exposing the serious political and economic crisis of the South Korean puppets.

The author says that South Korea has been in the grip of a serious crisis in the recent years, which led to the fall of Pak Chong-hui in October 1979 and is now threatening Chon Tu-hwan, his successor.

He remarks that the crisis that toppled Pak Chong-hui three years ago began with a series of incidents and the recent incidents in South Korea are symbolic of such crisis.

He notes that strong anti-U.S. sentiments are felt in South Korea these days. Declaring that the South Korea-U.S. relations are in a crisis, he says that this is because successive U.S. presidents ignored or supported the suppression of the democratic dissidents in South Korea.

He says that the Kwangju uprising occupies the main position in brewing the anti-U.S. sentiments in South Korea.

He recalls that the U.S. ambassador and military commanders in Seoul, utterly insensitive to the democratic demands in South Korea, uttered words only recently rousing the South Korean dissidents to anger.

The author writes that in South Korea economy is getting worse and the chance of the sprouting of democracy is crushed more savagely.

He stresses that observers including experienced Americans who were active in Seoul for scores of years presume that Chon Tu-hwan will not be able to pass the autumn and that they foresee a "palace coup" for removing Chon Tu-hwan.

CSO: 4120/394

'TASS' SAYS S. KOREAN ECONOMY DETERIORATING

SK241025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The Soviet News Agency TASS on 19 August noted that the South Korean economic situation is going from bad to worse, consequent upon the anti-popular policy and war provocation manoeuvres of the South Korean puppet clique.

It said:

The policy of militarizing economy pursued by the South Korean authorities is worsening the South Korean economic situation which is already in a seriously bad shape. According to figures released in Seoul, the South Korean foreign trade deficit over the last 16 years added up to more than 24,000 million dollars. A large part of this gap resulted from trade with Japan which has turned the southern half of the Korean Peninsula into her commodity market. Prices are jumping beyond control in South Korea. They recorded a rise of more than 20 percent last year alone. The problem of unemployment is assuming evermore serious dimensions.

The Seoul rulers are trying to bridge over the crisis with foreign credit and loans. They received a large amount of dollars from U.S., Japanese and West European banks from 1959 to 1981. But this money proved little help to the South Korean economy. Because, the greater part of it was squandered for the maintenance of the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. forces present in South Korea more than 40,000 strong and for the purchase of the U.S. weapons and combat equipment. According to data published in the Japanese press, more than one-third of the South Korean budgetary outlay goes to military purposes.

South Korea heavily weighed down with foreign debts, many creditors are reluctant to give more loans to its "administration." Only Washington does not spare money in feeding the South Korean dictatorial "regime." It allotted 167.5 million dollars to the puppet regime this year for the purchase of U.S. tanks, war planes and other weapons, in order to further strengthen their strategic positions in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula. At the same time, Washington puts pressure upon Tokyo to goad Japan to increase her financial support to South Korea.

CSO: 4120/394

'MINJU CHOSON' CALLS CHON 'RARE TRUCULENT TRAITOR'

SK221110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0920 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Commenting on the "Decoration" of units of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea which had participated in the military exercises "Team Spirit 82" by the Chon Tu-hwan clique on 18 August, MINJU CHOSON Sunday says:

This was a treacherous act which can be committed only by such pro-American stooge as traitor Chon Tu-hwan and a despicable burlesque once again bringing into a salient relief the traitorous nature of the puppets.

The signed commentary captioned "Traitors Despicable Burlesque" declares:

It is, indeed, a political cartoon of special sort for the colonial puppets who do not hold the supreme command of the army to "Decorate" their masters who lead them by the nose.

This vividly shows how disgracefully the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, who are prolonging their days with the support of the U.S. imperialists bayonet, behave to curry favor with the U.S. imperialists, their masters.

As for the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea whom the puppets "decorated" with much talk about their "merits", they are the heinous enemy who has committed indelible crimes against our nation.

The U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of our nation.

While falling upon the patriots like a hungry wolf, with a dagger in his hand, those people who rose up in the righteous anti-U.S., national salvation struggle, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, after all flattery, even "decorated" U.S. imperialist aggressors who commit murder and pillage everywhere in South Korea. He is a rare truculent traitor who has dicarded even the mask of a Korean.

With such mean flattery as "decoration" the traitor sought to win the favor of the U.S. imperialist masters and gratify his desire for long-term office under their aegis, but this will only hasten his own destruction.

The puppets will have to pay dearly for the treacheries they have committed.

CSO: 4120/394

CHON CLIQUE TO USE YOUTHS AS CANNON FODDER

SK231036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascists noisily talk about "peaceful reunification" and some "proposals" to make it appear that they are interested in national reunification. But, this is nothing but a crafty ruse to conceal their splitting crime. They are, in fact, desperately persisting in new war preparations and military provocations against the northern half of the republic, zealously following the U.S. imperialists policies of aggression and war.

It is part of these criminal moves that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique are resorting to more vicious schemings to use all man-power resources such as the youth and middle-aged and students, together with the huge puppet armed forces, as cannon fodder.

The military fascist clique are getting overheated, first of all, in expanding the "Civilian Defence Corps" organized in all areas and workshops and strengthening its training.

The military fascist clique have lengthened the eligible age for the "education and training in the civilian defence corps" from 45 to 50, extended the period of training 1.7 to 2.5 times according to areas and conditions and doubled the frequency of the "emergency call" training.

The fascist clique is also scheming to reinforce the military commanding system of the "homeland defence reserve force" and its training along with the "civilian defence corps."

To cite one or two instances, they replaced the company commanders of the "homeland defence reserve force" with officers on the reserved lists of the puppet army from 1 April and impose a military training called "summoning to colors for service" upon the youth and middle-aged pressganged into the "homeland defence reserve force."

Entering this year they formed a new military organisation called "Reservist Transport Association" for an emergency mobilization "in case of emergency," and force collective training in barracks upon university students and even high school students drafted into the "student homeland defence corps," a

school military organization, and drive officers and men on the reserve list of the puppet army into "summoning to colors for service" with a cry for the establishment of a "wartime mobilization posture" in a desperate attempt to use all man-power resources as cannon fodder.

The military fascists decided to stage any time "civilian defence training" which they had regularly conducted every month with the "civilian defence corps" as the main force and frequently stage large-scale war exercises against someones imaginary "infiltration" by mobilizing here even the puppet regular armed forces, to say nothing of such civilian military organisations as the "civilian defence corps" and "homeland defence reserve force."

All the facts show how indiscreetly the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are running to use the South Korean youth and middle-aged as cannon fodder, stepping up war preparations at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4120/394

PYONGYANG CENSURES S. KOREAN 'PUNISHMENT' OF STUDENTS

SK230509 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] With the new semester ahead in South Korea, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is continuously perpetrating the punishment rackets against college students.

According to a report, Yonsei University in Seoul punished some 780 students on the pretext of poor academic performance at the directive of the puppet clique and expelled 41 students from school. It has been learned that this figure is some 320 more than last year. Seoul University took similar fascist measures against some 960 students, expelling 56 of them from school.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, implementing the reactionary graduation quota system, wages student punishment rackets every time the new semester begins. Thus, it is scheming to block the anti-U.S. and anti-government advance of the students by threatening them.

CSO: 4108/218

S. KOREAN STUDENTS STAGE ANTI-JAPANESE DEMONSTRATION

SK210736 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] In connection with the issue of the distorted Japanese textbooks, university students staged an anti-Japanese and antigovernment demonstration in front of the Japanese Embassy in Korea on 18 August.

At a bookstore in Seoul, a student of Korea University appealed to students there to march toward the Japanese Embassy. Following his appeal, about 50 students rushed to the Japanese Embassy.

The students staged a demonstration in front of the Japanese Embassy, shouting slogans denouncing the Japanese authorities for distorting the facts about the Japanese imperialists' invasion of our country and the Chon Tu-hwan regime for adhering to a humiliating diplomacy toward the Japanese reactionaries.

CSO: 4108/218

BENIN GROUP CONDEMNS CHON'S AFRICAN TOUR

SK221041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently issued a statement denouncing traitor Chon Tu-hwan's tour of African countries, according to a report.

The statement says that traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the murderer, betrayer of the country's reunification, warmaniac and nation-splittist, is the chieftain of corruption who misappropriated hundreds of thousands of million won after being seated in "power" in reward for turning South Korea into a military base of the U.S. imperialists.

Chon Tu-hwan, it notes, formed close "intimacy" with the South African racial clique long ago and has supported and defended their sanguinary suppression.

Now he is scheming to stifle the national-liberation struggle of the Palestinian people in league with the Israeli Zionists.

This fascist bandit intends to deceive the African peoples, touring African countries under the guise of a "friend" of Africa.

Chon Tu-hwan is making a desperate effort to extricate himself from his isolation within and without through his tour of some African countries.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a faithful stooge of the U.S. imperialists, disturber of peace, warmaniac and fascist hangman, is not only the truculent enemy of the Korean people but also a common enemy of the African people and world peace-loving people, the statement declares, and continued:

Chon Tu-hwan, the human-butcher who massacred in cold blood thousands of Kwangju citizens when they demanded the country's reunification and democratization of society, is not worth being dealt with by the peoples of our African independent states who have risen up in the building of a new life after casting off the imperialist colonial yoke.

The Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which loves justice, peace and democracy bitterly denounces

the African tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the guide of aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The committee will never allow murderer Chon Tu-hwan, the common enemy of the Korean people, African people and the world people, to set his blood-stained foot on Africa.

We appeal to the African peoples to strongly denounce his junket of African countries.

CSO: 4120/394

GHANAIANS CONDEMN CHON'S AFRICAN TOUR

SK222228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Ghana-The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Friendship Society recently published statements denouncing the African trip of Chon Tu-hwan, according to reports.

The statement of the Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea notes that the African tour of Chon Tu-hwan, a stooge of the U.S. imperialists, is a part of the imperialists moves against the struggle and revolution of the African people who have risen up to liberate the continent from imperialism, racism, colonialism and Zionism and condemns the Chon Tu-hwan clique as a traitor, military fasicst and warmaniac.

The statement says:

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is the common enemy of the progressive peoples of Africa and the rest of the world; it is a gang tied up with South Africa and the Israeli Zionists.

Chon Tu-hwan's African junket is nothing but a desperate effort to extricate himself from his difficult position and isolation at home and abroad.

The Ghana Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea bitterly denounces the African trip of Chon Tu-hwan defiling the soil of Africa.

It is a shame to Africa to allow Chon Tu-hwan's trip.

We appeal to the progressive forces of Africa to condemn Chon Tu-hwan's African tour.

At the same time, we appeal to all the progressive countries of Africa which love peace not to have economic and political relations with the South Korean puppet government.

The statement of the Ghana-The DPRK Friendship Society says: The African trip of Chon Tu-hwan will not save the traitor from his doom; his destruction will only be further hastened in face of the strong protest and denunciation of the progressive peoples of Africa.

To allow Chon Tu-hwan's African trip, the statement says, is a shame to Africa and it will lay a grave obstacle to the unity of Africa and the national liberation struggle there.

The statement calls for a struggle to check and frustrate the African trip of Chon Tu-hwan the gangster.

CSO: 4120/394

DPRK PAPER SCORES CHON'S 15 AUGUST ADDRESS

SK181554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today comments on the shameless jargon of traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his "Liberation Day Address" on 15 August.

Saying that South Korea was "liberated" from national oppression with the defeat of Japanese imperialism, he cried that "vigilance" must be maintained against "aggressionism" and "colonialism" lest the past "tragedy should be repeated." But this was a twaddle for concealing his treacheries to the nation, declares the commentary.

The author of the commentary further says:

South Korea is not only a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists but also a field of free action for the Japanese aggressive forces.

How can the traitor to the nation who leaves a half of the nation's territory to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and sells off the interests of the nation to foreign forces dare talk about "national liberation" and "vigilance"?

In letting out such mishmash without hesitation, the traitor sought to conceal his treacheries in reducing South Korea more thoroughly to a colony of the U.S. imperialists and selling the interests of the nation.

He also sought in this to advertise South Korea as an "independent state" and create the impression that his clique is not a tool for the execution of the U.S. imperialists policies of aggression and war, today when it is known to the whole world that South Korea is a colony of the United States and they are a puppet of the U.S. imperialists.

In his "address," traitor Chon Tu-hwan described himself as a champion for "democratic policy."

The "democratic policy" advertised by him is a deceptive slogan for concealing the military fascist-terror rule and brutal suppression in South Korea.

He also came out with a "theory of opening the society" for disguising the bayonet-supported fascist-terror rule. But it was nothing but a ruse for making a mockery of overseas compatriots and appeasing and deceiving them.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan also shamelessly reeled off the trite rubbish about "national harmony" through "dialogue" and "contact" and "talks between supreme chiefs" that had already been refuted.

"Proposal of dialogue" and "tentative work" trumpeted by him are nothing but a political claptrap for lulling the sentiments for national reunification daily growing among the South Korean people and misleading public opinion.

Being a traitor to the nation and warmaniac who pursues fascism and treachery, war and division, upholding the U.S. imperialists colonial enslavement policy, he is not entitled to talk about important matters concerning the destiny of the nation and cannot be a party to a dialogue for reunification.

All the silly things uttered by the traitor in his "address" were intended to improve at any cost his position in which he has been driven to the wall, isolated and rejected within and without for his never-to-be condoned crimes against the nation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should look straight at the reality and give up his foolish ruse and step down from "power" as demanded by the people.

CSO: 4120/394

DPRK DAILY HITS CHON'S PACIFIC SUMMIT PLAN

SK210412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 20 August, commenting on the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's clamouring about "summit talks" of Pacific Basin nations, brands it as an unpardonable criminal jargon to curry favour with the U.S. and Japanese masters at the expense of developing countries in the Pacific region and realise his political ambition under the wings of the masters.

The "summit talks", it notes, is not an invention of the puppets but a signboard already put up by the Japanese reactionaries talking about the establishment of the "Pacific community" at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The author of the commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists scheme to keep hold on the countries in this region by using the economic power of Japan and convert the "Pacific community" with ease into a military alliance under their thumb in the future.

It is not without reason that the peoples of this region including Southeast Asian countries who directly experienced the brutal aggression and plunder by the Japanese and U.S. imperialists in the past are expressing deep apprehension about the creation of the "Pacific community" aimed at Japan's economic domination and the U.S. imperialists military and political rule.

But, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running wild to inveigle the developing countries in the Pacific region into knocking into shape the "Pacific community" under the baton of the U.S. and Japanese masters, babbling about "summit talks". This is an unpardonable criminal act.

It is brazenfaced that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a colonial stooge who is barely subsisting on bread crumbs falling from the table of the U.S. imperialists should talk about "summit talks."

None of the South Korean people recognises him as "president", and voices denouncing him are ringing out ever louder from all parts of the world.

This is why the puppets are making all desperate efforts to extricate themselves from the miserable isolation within and without.

The traitors shameless clamouring about "summit talks" is also aimed to make it appear as if South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, were an "independent state", conceal his true color as a marionette being turned around the finger of the master and raise his fallen prestige. But this is futile.

CSO: 4120/394

CHON MUST NOT BE ALLOWED IN RANKS OF NONALIGNED

SK241016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The Malagasy paper ATRIKA on 18 August carried a commentary headlined "Chon Tu-hwan Must Not Be Allowed in Ranks of Non-Alignment" denouncing the African trip of the South Korean puppet.

Wherever puppet Chon Tu-hwan may gad about, says the paper, he can never conceal his past crimes against the Korean nation and the Third World people and the aim he is seeking in his current tour.

Chon Tu-hwan is a military dictator who is ruling the people at the point of the bayonet, following the defunct dictator Pak Chong-hui, whose trusted lackey he was.

He is the gangster who massacred thousands of people, men and women, old and young, in Kwangju. South Korea has turned into a complete colony and military base of the United States. He opposes the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and even claims that the U.S. troops are not the outside force interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, with the mobilisation of the puppet army, stage a series of war exercises every year, including the massive military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit" together with the U.S. forces. Inciting war fever everywhere he goes, he issues "orders" to take "full combat readiness" under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

The price of Chon Tu-hwan's body fell on the ground for a sordid big-scale financial scandal in South Korea. It is a scandal of biggest scale in which Chon Tu-hwan himself and his running dogs misappropriated money by swindle.

Facts tell us that Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist dictator, a splittist estranged from the people and a warmaniac who is fond of fire.

Branding the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique as a war criminal isolated in the international arena, the paper says: In the past the puppet clique murdered a great many Vietnamese in the Vietnam War and, in the Middle East issue, even sent "airmen" to Israel, "praising" the aggressive act of Israel as "heroic".

The paper exposes that the Chon Tu-hwan clique struck up "friendship" with the South African racists and even sent "military advisors" to them for putting down the national liberation struggle of the southern African peoples, and rendered all forms of assistance to the Somoza clique and even sent them "military advisory group" to crush the liberation struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

The paper continues:

Crying for "total diplomacy," traitor Chon Tu-hwan is today making trips under the disguise of a "friend" of the Third World peoples. Hateful, indeed, is the tour of him isolated from and rejected by his own people and spurned by the Third World people. His wild design to worm his way into the ranks of non-alignment through overseas trips must never be tolerated.

The Third World countries must not be deceived by the disguising tactics of the Chon Tu-hwan clique but must distinguish true friends from the common enemy under the mask of "friend."

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique cannot conceal its true colour as a faithful servant of the imperialists and as the common enemy of the Korean people and the Third World peoples and can never be allowed in the ranks of non-alignment.

CSO: 4120/394

'CHON CUTTHROATS' MURDER DEMOCRATIC FIGURE

SK260845 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan cutthroats illegally arrested Ki Tae-u, a South Korean democratic figure, who had participated in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and murdered him in cold blood by putting him to harsh tortures, according to a report of a recent issue of the U.S. paper LOS ANGELES TIMES.

He is said to have been a political supporter of Kim Tae-chung. Together with three colleagues he intended to form the "Hoebul (Torch) Society" and distributed Korean newspapers published in Los Angeles and Canada. For this he was detained by the puppet South Cholla Provincial Police Bureau on 23 March this year on charge of "violation of the national security law."

After his arrest the puppet police subjected him to shocking tortures for 53 days. It even refused him medical treatment when he fell into a critical condition, losing all strength to move.

He was carried home on 15 May, more dead than alive, and breathed his last in Kwangju on 31 May.

CSO: 4120/394

BRIEFS

S. KOREA AMENDS LAW--Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet ministry of defence on 17 August made public the socalled "Bill on partial amendment to the law on the establishment of the homeland defence reserve force", according to a report. The "bill" provides for more than trebling the amount of fine to be imposed upon those young and middle-aged people who boycott the forcible mobilisation into the "homeland defence reserve force" or fail to "apply for the enlistment in the reserve force" and for inflicting a fine of 500,000-1,000,000 won upon those who are disobedient to the order or those who lose weapons, ammunitions, equipment, etc. [Text] [SK201022 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 20 Aug 82]

SOUTH'S FOREIGN CAPITAL INDUCTION--Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique recently raised the amount of foreign capital induction subject to "deliberation" from over 200,000 dollars to over one million dollars, according to a report. To all intents and purposes, this is a criminal scheme to induce foreign capital at random, dispensing with or drastically loosening even the formal "deliberation." In this connection the puppets plan to cook up new "laws" on the induction and management of foreign capital for backing up by "law" the induction of foreign capital on a large scale. [Text] [SK200835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 20 Aug 82]

PUBLICATIONS ON DANGER TO CHON--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of KOKUSEI TSUSHIN, organ of the Japan board of investigation into the state of national affairs, reported that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is in imminent danger of being shot dead any time by the opposition group in the puppet military. It says that the "direct blow" to traitor Chon Tu-hwan is "not only such scandal" as the loan scandal, "but real bullets threatening him, and most shocking is an exchange of fire in the army," it says. Quoting an intelligence publication of South Korea, it says: Kim Pok-tong, principal of the "Army Military Academy Academy," a fellow student of Chon Tu-hwan at the "academy," was transferred to the reserve list. In this connection officers following Kim Pok-tong got together at a place in Seoul to discuss their future action. At that moment the unit of the "army security command" fell upon them, causing a fierce exchange of fire. [Text] [SK232237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 23 Aug 82]

U.S. PROFESSOR ON ANTI-AMERICANISM--24 Aug (KCNA)--A university professor of the United States in his recent article contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES referred to the strong anti-U.S. tendency among the South Korean students,

according to a report. He quoted professors in Seoul declaring that today most of the studnets are inclined to anti-U.S. and many students are interested in radical theories. He said some professors were compelled to break with Americans in the fear of the protest of students. He exposed that, in an attempt to lull the students' anti-U.S. sentiments, the South Korean puppet government puts pressure upon professors to preach to the students that the economic relations between the United States and South Korea do not lead to dependence. [Text] [SK241057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 24 Aug 82]

UPPER VOLTA GROUP ON CHON TRIP--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The Upper Volta Committee for Solidarity and Peace issued a statement on 20 August in denunciation of Chon Tu-hwan's African tour, according to a report. The statement says: Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a fascist who seated himself in the "presidential" chair at the point of the bayonet, a heinous criminal who massacred a great many South Korean people and students demanding the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a tool of the imperialists. And this traitor is a harasser of peace who has framed vicious plots against the African and Third World peoples. We strongly denounce the African trip of Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean puppet. We will as in the past, so in the future, too, actively support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader of the Korean people His Excellency President Kim Il-song and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [SK232241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 23 Aug 82]

BURUNDI ATTACKS CHON TRIP--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--M. Nua, general director of the Burundi Broadcasting Bureau, recently called a press conference in Bujumbra in connection with the African trip of Chon Tu-hwan, a dyed-in-the-wool stooge of the U.S. imperialists and heinous fascist, according to a report. He said: The party of National Unity and Progress and Government in Burundi hold that the reunification of Korea must be achieved independently and peacefully by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference. We resolutely oppose the African tour of puppet Chon Tu-hwan, the splittist and murderer. This is because the South Korean puppet is a stooge of the imperialists and a common enemy of the African people. We African people will not be taken in, however desperately the Chon Tu-hwan clique may try. The Chon Tu-hwan clique will not be able to escape the curse and denunciation of the African people. [Text] [SK232233 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 23 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/394

FINANCE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES VARIOUS ISSUES

SK230318 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Aug 82 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] A finance committee session of the National Assembly was opened at 1000 on 20 August to interpellate the government on the pending economic issues such as the 28 June and 3 July economic measures. With two morning adjournments and three in the afternoon, the session lasted until midnight.

At the session, lawmakers concentrated their interpellations on the supplementary steps for the 3 July measure. However, because Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik avoided bearing the brunt of the lawmakers questions by saying that the system of having people deposit their money in banks in real names has not been nullified, the session continued in a desultory atmosphere, digressing from the main topic to a hot debate on the Kim Sang-ki fraud case, the Myongsong Business Group issue and the issue of opening the Hyundai Construction and Engineering Co.

In particular, opposition party lawmakers, including Rep Kim Chae-yong of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], pertinaciously called the government to account on the issue of opening the Hyundai Construction and Engineering Co. by reminding the session that, during last year's regular National Assembly sitting, the finance committee, with the unanimous approval of the ruling and opposition parties, adopted a resolution urging business enterprises to go public.

In this connection, because Minister Kang answered in an extremely roundabout fashion by saying that he would continue to persuade enterprises to go public voluntarily, DKP lawmakers Reps Kim Tae-sik and Yi Yong-chun and an independent lawmaker Rep Yi Su-chong pointed out that last year then Finance Minister Yi Sun-yun said he would have the business enterprises open by the latter half of 1982. The lawmakers pressed the minister saying: Please make your attitude clear right now as to what measures you will take, as a minister, if the Hyundai Construction and Engineering Co. does not offer its shares of stock for public subscription.

DKP lawmaker Rep Ko Chae-chong also threatened by noting: The minister seems to push other matters ahead with conviction. Nonetheless, why do you shrink from only this issue? I will charge you with dereliction of duty.

With the conference room getting confused, Finance Committee Chairman Pak Tae-chun interceded for peace between the two sides by saying: Because he became minister not long ago, he does not seem to be well informed on the decree urging business enterprises to go public. Let's have Minister Kang answer this question after he studies the decree.

Finally, the discussion of the issue of opening the Hyundai Construction and Engineering Co. came to an end. At the last session, which began at 2300, Minister Kang answered by saying: I will try to bear in mind the committee's resolution.

In the meantime asked by DKP lawmaker Rep Kim Sung-mok to reveal the source of operational funds of the Myongsong Business Group, An My-hyok, director of the National Tax Administration [NAT], explained the debt of that business group in a considerably detailed fashion and said: It is outside the authority of the NAT to find out why the private moneylenders have lent money to that business group.

Lawmakers called his attitude a straightforward one.

CSO: 4108/219

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP URGES TRACING HUGE BANK DEPOSIT SOURCES

SK210302 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The lawmakers of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] on the National Assembly Finance Committee urged the government yesterday to trace thoroughly the monetary sources of the huge anonymous bank accounts to levy due taxes on them, although their owners' real names are to be reported to the banks by the end of June next year.

The DKP members on the panel claimed that the revised plan of the government and the majority Democratic Justice Party [DJP] to exempt such bank deposits from investigation of their origins involved a great risk of encouraging legal evasion of inheritance and donation taxes by the depositors.

Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik said that the government was determined to prevent possible inflation in the wake of the latest sharp increase in money supply by controlling the amount of currency in circulation with flexibility.

Testifying before house panel, he also said that his ministry was considering tracking the monetary sources of bank deposits of more than 8 million won which were made in the names of minors.

The house committee was called into session to handle the economic measures announced on 28 June and 3 July and their supplementary steps.

The government economic policies featured the drastic lowering of bank interest rates and the compulsory use of real names in all financial dealings.

Especially, Rep. Yi Song-su of the Korea National Party (KNP) demanded that the implementation of the "real names system" be reserved totally because it was feared to affect the national economy and society adversely.

Answering questions by lawmakers, Minister Kang said that the government would improve the projected system scheduled to be put into force from 1 July next year step by step in such a way as to minimize its impact.

He revealed that the commercial banks were expected to announce its sale of securities in the initial step to transport themselves into private ones around 9 September.

"Both an individual and a corporate body will not be allowed to purchase more than five percent of a bank's stock," he said.

He told the panel that the anonymous bank accounts amounted to 252 billion won or 0.03 percent of the total deposits as of the end of 1981.

The house committee continued until midnight as the DKP members and the finance ministry were in a bitter tug-of-war over the delayed opening of the Hyundai group to the public.

The first minority party lawmakers claimed that one of the largest businesses in the nation should go public immediately in accordance with a parliamentary resolution calling for its opening last year.

Minister Kang said that the government would induce the business tycoon to go public voluntarily by the end of this year.

CSO: 4120/393

OFFICIALS TO REGISTER PROPERTIES BEGINNING 1 JAN

SK230352 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 23 Aug (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will complete its plan to register the personal property of ranking government officials beginning 1 January 1983, as originally scheduled, the government administration ministry said Monday.

A highly placed ministry official said that his ministry has never considered postponing the enforcement of the projected "property registration system."

He was commenting on recent press reports that said the government would delay the enforcement of the system because of the implementation of a "real name system" in all financial dealings with banking institutions beginning 1 July next year, which will ban all anonymous transactions.

He said the property registration system will go into effect 1 January next year at the same time as a law governing the ethics of public servants.

However, the official did not rule out the possibility that the government might reduce the number of officials who would be obliged to register their personal property, in order to prevent unnecessary problems in the enforcement of the registration system.

He said that the number of officials will expand gradually based on the results of the first phase of the system, adding that the government has not yet decided on the final scope.

CSO: 4120/393

ROK DAILY REPORTS ON CONTINUED ECONOMIC SLUMP

SK280232 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] Two months ago, it came as a surprise, painted in rosy colors for businessmen.

Drastic cutbacks in interest rates and increased financial aid looked like an oasis for the fund-hungry enterprises.

The welcome rain package, namely the 28 Jun economy-invigorative measures, however, has lost its limelight day by day.

Lingering economic slump has dogged the semi-revolutionary measures.

Exports, the locomotive of the Korean economy, have slid back. Industrial output, despite the expected seasonal upturn, has been at snail-paced growth.

The real estate business twinkled at first but slowed to another standstill.

To make matters worse, enterprises face stiffer financial pinch as the government is maneuvering to withhold money supply, fearful of inflation.

In a word, the "money shower" scenario could not end the scorching troubles of local industries.

Occasioned by the 60 days passage after the 28 June measures, the TIMES reviews the presetn state of some economic sectors as follows:

The financial situation: after the 28 June measures, bank lendings increased by 1,114.7 billion won as of 23 August.

The figure represents a nine-fold increase over 128.8 billion won, the lending increase marked in May.

The dishonored check issuance rate, helped by the swollen money supply, declined to 0.03-0.06 percent in August from 0.09 percent in June.

Saving-type deposits, according to an available tally, have increased by 200 billion won per month since the 28 June economy boosting package, lowering the annual bank interest rate by 4 percentage points on average.

The increase mirrored the Korean business climate in that enterprises draw bank loans to pay off their old loans.

Meanwhile, the interest rates on company bonds soared to 14.5-15.28 percent this week from 13.8 percent in June.

Industrial output: According to a tally by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), the output index in July inched up by 0.1 percentage points from the previous month.

In August, the index is expected to gain 0.2 percentage points over the preceding month over the preceding month.

But the federation noted they still lagged behind the levels at last year-end.

The tally shows that summer goods producers, riding on seasonal demand increases, chalked up enhanced operation rates.

Electric fans and room air conditioner sold well this summer, but color television sets showed sluggish sales.

Exports and LC arrivals: As of 25 August overseas shipments had increased by a meager 1.8 percent compared with the same date last year.

As of 30 June, the increase rate was 3.4 percent. The decrease in LC arrivals, the related statistics show, moved up to 8.3 percent as of 25 August from 7.7 percent on 30 June.

The LC arrival drop dims the prospects for achieving the yearly export target of $24.5-$25 billion.

Wholesale and retail business: Distribution business circles expect a slight but steady upturn in their business performance.

Department stores marked 30-40 percent increases in sales in the past month, helped by seasonal demand increases.

Market areas including Nam (south) Gate also pulled in more sales this year against previous years.

They are now counting on boosted sales this fall, culminating with Chusok (Korean thanksgiving day), next month.

Real estate market: Brokers point to growing enthusiasm for buying houses on the part of end-users. But there is no clear sign of a pick-up in the property market.

"It looks quite natural that investors turn their eyes to the real estate market due to the drastic cutbacks in interest rates. But they still show little dynamism because of uncertain factors clouding the national economy," a specialist says.

End-users' buying interest lies in housing units valued at less than 25 million won.

Houses with rentable stores and rent-purpose buildings are blue chips in the property markets.

Stock market: Generally, a weak market tone has dominated the securities markets with investors finding no targets. Equities prices have remained bearish, undergoing a few ups and downs.

Following the 28 June measures, the 3 July steps, featuring a government drive to bring the underground economy to the surface prompted sizable declines in stock prices.

However, they bounced back later for a while, helped by the government decision to supplement the daredevil measures.

And prices have again tumbled since last week, when the lackluster performance of listed firms was disclosed.

CSO: 4120/404

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK DAILY SEES LESSON IN ARSON CASE

SK191020 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korea 11 Aug 82 p 10

[Article by reporter Ko Chong-ung]

[Excerpts] Because it was a rare case of arson at one of the facilities of an allied nation in our country and, especially, because a priest was involved, the case of arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan has attracted our attention. Now, with a total of 16 accused declared guilty, the case has come to an end.

It is unknown whether any new legal decision will be made in the process of the future trials at the appelate court and final and conclusive judgments at the supreme court. Judging from the court's decision in the first trial, however, it can be said that the court has punished the accused for their indiscreet consciousness-raising study activities that in the long run have done damage to national security and for their use of brute force which, in spite of what their original intention might have been, resulted in a death.

In a law-governed country, no matter how sublime the purpose may be, expression through violence or subversion cannot be tolerated. In particular, in view of the situation in foreign countries that are harassed by the subversive activities of ultra-leftist terrorist organizations such as "Meinhoff" of West Germany, "Red Army" of Japan and "Red Brigade" of Italy, there arises an interpretation of this case that claims we should take precautionary action by means of judicial prescription, to prevent the urban guerrillas from emerging in our country.

As to Father Choe Ki-sik harboring criminals, which has caused controversy in the court during the trial over whether harboring fugitives is a conscientious act based on religious faith or if it is a harboring of criminals from the viewpoint of positive law, the court only took the religious aspect into consideration in deciding his prison terms but not in deciding his guilt, thereby declaring that the court does not accept the right of sanctuary stipulated in church law.

This is the first time in our country's history that a priest ever faced a court trial on charges of harboring criminals; likewise, the court's decision on the conflict between the misprison of criminals in the positive law and the

right of protecting criminals in the church law is a first. Therefore, we can say that this case has served as a turning-point in our country's history of religion and jurisprudence.

Before assessing a specific case like this, however, because both the state and church share the goal of pursuing human dignity and worth, many people hope that the state should be careful so that the priests and belivers can be open-minded and that the church should lead its flock the right way, keeping in mind the profound meaning of Jesus' refusal of the worldly throne.

The arson at the U.S. Cultural Center was an unfortunate incident that took place on the centennial of the establishment of relations between the ROK and the United States, a time when the two countries had been working to promote further understanding and to solidify their unity as two countries in a blood alliance. The incident was a warning, illustrating national pride stirred by insulting remarks against the Korean people made by a U.S. military commander and ambassador--though the remarks were a point of contention by the accused. And it is worth deeply considering, regardless of the case itself, the court statements made by the accused that they have wanted genuine, friendly relations between the U.S. and Korean citizens on an equal footing.

The lesson of the court decision is that we should pool the national will to not allow the recurrence of any anti-state and anti-social chaos, which directly affects our survival.

CSO: 4108/219

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY URGES FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS FOR CHON'S TRIP

SK040952 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 1 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Expect Follow-Up Actions by Working-Level Officials"]

[Text] President Chon Tu-Hwan returned home after having made great achievements in expanding our diplomatic foundation by visiting Africa and Canada for 17 days. As we have repeatedly pointed out, President Chon's African tour has clearly opened a new era for cooperative relations between Korea and Africa.

President Chon also visited Canada and had summit talks with Prime Minister Trudeau, thus enlivening and stimulating the existing close Korea-Canada friendship and cooperative relations. In particular, we estimate that a foundation essential to realizing the plan for the Pacific summit proposed by us has been consolidated.

The leaders of Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal and Gabon, whom President Chon met, exercise influence over the political arena in Africa and the Third World. Therefore, those leaders' understanding of Korea's position and their nations' expanded cooperation with Korea will affect not only Africa but also the Third World countries.

We expect that the diplomatic successes of President Chon's tour will appear in the shape of restraint on the part of the North Korean puppets in the nonaligned summit talks to be held in Baghdad in the near future.

We hope to see an increase in the communication between our peoples and the exchange of goods and technology between Korea and the African states in the spirit of economic cooperation. Each of the nations is reviewing the issue of establishing a system of cooperation and is preparing the items to be exchanged. All this shows our firm resolution not to spoil the cooperative mood created by our leaders.

President Chon, in particular, put forward a highly persuasive cause called the "development front" in the relationship between Korea and Africa, thereby opening the way for long-range, reciprocal cooperation.

The economic relations between the advanced European nations and the African countries have been neo-colonial relations decisively disadvantageous to the latter. In view of this, the idea of a "development front" stressing the systematic promotion of mutual cooperation and strength between the slowly developing poor countries is a task of the 80's that can be assigned to the Third World.

We shared with the friends in Africa the bitter experience as the objects of exploitation by the imperialists. Such a common past now serves as our asset.

We think that the significance of President Chon's African tour is that he enabled us to launch the work of developing the potentials of Korea-Africa cooperation in a substantive way.

We would like to assume that the strengthening of relations with Canada is an occasion for eliminating our excessive dependency on the United States. There cannot be any political "label" in the relations between Korea and Canada. Thus, the relations between the two countries can be pushed ahead based on pure, mutual interests. For example, we import 2.6 million tons of wheat from the United States every year. An agreement was made between Korea and the United States not to import wheat from other countries, such as Canada and Australia even if their conditions are more favorable to us. If we begin buying Canada-produced wheat as a part of economic cooperation and trade to be expanded by President Chon's visit to Canada, its symbolic significance will be very great.

Canada agreed in principle to the idea of the Pacific Summit Conference. Canada is maintaining traditionally good relations with the countries in the Pacific rim including Communist China. Thus, the role of Canada in realizing our idea is noteworthy. This is one of the reasons why we attach great significance to the Chon-Trudeau talks.

North Korea was uneasy and irritated with the summit diplomacy carried out by President Chon. North Korea politically abused to the Third World block the fact that South Korea was founded under the patronage of the United States, checked North Korea's aggression with the participation of the UN forces under the leadership of the United States and that South Korea depends on the United States for its security.

North Korea, spreading a distorted image of South Korea, succeeded in having diplomatic superiority in Africa by isolating South Korea through abuse of the temporary anti-U.S. sentiment among the African countries. However, North Korea's "height" collapsed today and the African people renewed their recognition of South Korea and our reunification policy.

Our world has, therefore, suddenly extended. Accordingly, we should also strengthen our efforts. In order to bring about the fruition of the diplomacy President Chon achieved through his tour, we should direct more sincerity and efforts toward the working-level follow-up actions.

CSO: 4108/226

'KOREA TIMES' SUMMARIZES CHON'S VISIT TO NIGERIA

SK220222 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Cho Pyung-pil, KOREA TIMES correspondent]

[Text] Lagos, Nigeria--President Chon Tu-hwan will leave here for Gabon Sunday (22 Aug) for summit talks with his Gabonese counterpart El Hadj Omar Bongo scheduled for Monday. In the summit, the two heads of state are likely to discuss the promotion of cooperative ties in political and economic fields between the two states.

A joint communique between Korea and Nigeria will be issued by President Chon and his Nigerian counterpart Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Shagari shortly before President Chon's departure for Libreville.

During his four-day state visit here, President Chon held summit meetings with Shagari twice in which they discussed concrete measures to expand substantial cooperation on such development projects as construction, heavy industry, and manufacturing.

In particular, the second summit was said to have been centered on Korea's participation in the construction of roads and piped-water facilities in connection with the construction of a new city in Abuja in the oil-rich country.

They were learned to have agreed on the need to further strengthen cooperative ties in the supply of Korea's technical knowhow in the sectors of agriculture and fisheries to Africa's richest state.

Other topics taken up in the final summit meeting included exports of such Korean-made projects as automobiles and railroad equipment, training of construction technicians, and the promotion of exchanges in the private sector between the two states.

Construction projects in the African country which Korea is likely to participate within the framework of the binational agreements concluded in the summit may reach over $1.5 billion.

President Shagari was said to have assured President Chon of his government's positive support for Seoul's latest peace formula for democratic unification of divided Korea through national reconciliation.

Saturday, President Chon had a busy schedule here, making an inspection tour of a city and attending a dinner hosted in his honor.

In the morning, President Chon made an observation tour of Makurdi City in Benue State, during which he was briefed on the outline of the local administration of the city.

There, he inspected the condition of the farming industry and attended the opening ceremony of the Lobi Bank, which was established in a joint venture with the Korea Foreign Exchange Bank.

In an address during a luncheon hosted by Benue State Gov. Aper Aku, President Chon said he was sure that the balanced and harmonious development of Benue State would greatly accelerate the achievement of a self-reliant economy in Nigeria.

In the evening, President Chon attended a state banquet which his Nigerian counterpart Shagari gave in his honor at the National Art Theater. He said in a speech that the existing ties of friendship and cooperation between the two states would be further strengthened in the years to come.

Chon continued: "The unparalleled growth may be attributed to many things." He went on:

"First, the foreign policy of the Republic of Korea, like that of Nigeria, is based on the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

"We hope we can contribute to the opening of an era of Afro-Asian relations by advancing friendship and cooperation with all African nations regardless of political systems or ideology."

President Shagari said that Korea problems can be solved by the initiation of peaceful dialogue between the people of Korea themselves without any external interference.

CSO: 4120/393

JAPAN'S APOLOGETIC, REFORMATIVE ATTITUDE URGED

SK260058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Matching Action to Worlds"]

[Text] The statement of Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki vowing to respond as soon as possible to the furor over the revision of Japanese history textbooks is construed as an expression of Tokyo's official intention to straighten out the inaccuracies and distortions in accounts of its militaristic and aggressive past in relations with its Asian neighbors.

However, it sounded a little short of a firm commitment. He might well have not minced his words in committing the Tokyo Government to immediate action in view of the gravity and urgency of the matter that has adversely affected Japanese foreign relations with a number of Asian nations. Perhaps, he needed some more time to bring his political colleagues and bureaucrats into a line.

Suzuki told the press early this week that he would take final responsibility to see that the issue is resolved; Japan's text-books should reflect its strong remorse for its past errors (military actions) and every effort will be made to settle the dispute in a way acceptable to Korea and China.

A similar assurance of Japanese interest in correcting the misrepresentation of Japan's imperialistic and wartime record with regard to Korea and China was also conveyed to Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho by two visiting Japanese Dietmen. The parliamentary mission of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party said the Japanese Government regrets the warped descriptions in the textbooks and will certainly correct them.

By the end of this week the finalized version of Japan's official response to our protest is expected to be made public. It is earnestly hoped that Tokyo will initiate steps to remedy the untoward situation that has developed between Japan and its neighbors, thus closing the case. This challenges the conscience and responsiveness of the Suzuki administration.

It is the desire of all government and peoples concerned to put an early end to such hectic controversies over the immutable events of history. There is no disowning them by Japan. To assume the blame for its old transgressions is the only and best way for Japan to bury the hatchet and start afresh with a clean slate to ward international understanding and friendship.

The entire world as well as those former victims of Japanese colonialism and aggression in Northeast Asia is wary of the possible reemergence of its militarism and chauvinism. Signs have been reported of turning the block back in Japan. Talk of a Yasukuni Shrine service, shoring up the status of the emperor and erecting a monument for the puppet Manchukuo is bound to fall on sensitive and hostile ears.

Carving out a bright future begins with correct stock-taking of the dark past, making atonement for a wrongdoing, if any. Keeping history from whitewashing or fabrication is the responsibility of all honest and knowledgeable men. The current feud goes far beyond the question of national sentiment. History demands that it be written and taught as it is, no matter what or no matter who is involved. Japan mustn't lose any more time in taking concrete action to match its apologetic and reformative words.

CSO: 4120/393

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES SUZUKI REMARKS ON TEXTBOOKS

SK250954 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Japanese Premier's Views on the Textbook Issue -- Action Should Be Taken for Sincere and Specific Rectification"]

[Text] Japanese Premier Suzuki, disclosing his principled views on the issue for the rectification of the distortions in the history textbooks on 23 August, has reportedly mentioned nothing about what will be corrected, how or when. At the press conference which was arranged after the closing of the Japanese Diet session, he made no specific remarks on the correction of the distortions of the historical facts, which is the main concern of the Koreans, even if his official views on the issue have been disclosed 2 months after the start of the textbook dispute between the ROK and Japan. This is very regrettable.

The Koreans are still seething with burning indignation over the textbook issue, and nearly a month has passed since the ROK Government conveyed to the Japanese Government a memorandum calling for early and specific rectification. It is in these circumstances that he hesitates to make a decision for the correction of the distortions. It is difficult for us to understand this. As for the acts of prewar Japanese aggression, on this too, he was ambiguous. He said that, "we have no choice but to leave it to everyone's judgment," still trying to avoid describing Japan's past occupation of the Korean Peninsula and its invasion of China as acts of aggression. This indeed draws our attention. Premier Suzuki said that "I will certainly resolve the textbook issue prior to my visit to China in September," that, "considering the ROK situation which can be grasped through the channel of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union..." And that "at present, there are many other pending issues between us and the ROK." These remarks make us think that he is trying to resolve the textbook issue between the ROK and Japan with emphasis on communist China and, through the channel of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union, is seeking political negotiations with the ROK, linking the issue with other pending issue between us and Japan. We cannot but be concerned over this.

From the beginning, we have worried about these kinds of things and, on many occasions, pointed out the unjustness of Japan's way of handling the issue. We still feel that Japan continues to persist in its abnormal and unfair stand. This is very unfortunate. Clearly, such a stand by Japan is not good for the fundamental friendship and cooperation between the ROK and Japan, which was mentioned by Premier Suzuki.

The diplomatic dispute created between the ROK and Japan must be settled through correction of the distortions of the historical facts. It must not be linked with other pending issues between the ROK and Japan. As we pointed out earlier, describing the 1 March independence movement as a riot is an act thoroughly defaming and denying the foundation of the ROK and the prestige of the nation. In this regard, we once again make it clear that nothing but correction of the distortions will settle the issue.

In speaking about the channel of the ROK-Japan Parliamentary Union, Premier Suzuki seems to be seeking a political solution with the ROK side. However, as far as the textbook issue is concerned, the matter should be settled in a way to make all ROK citizens fully understood. And, if Japan, in connection with Premier Suzuki's visit to communist China, tries to settle the issue with emphasis on communist China and by including the ROK in a package deal with communist China, the ROK-Japan textbook dispute will never be settled.

A key to the solution of the issue is Japan's recognition of its past aggression and its honest descriptions in the textbooks. No rhetoric will settle the issue. We feel deep regret over Premier Suzuki's vague opinions over the correction of the distortions and, at the same time, expect, from the unified opinion of Japan's education and foreign ministries, a clear and specific intention to correct the distortions. We once again call for the Japanese Government's sincere and early action correcting distortions.

CSO: 4108/219

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'YONHAP' CITES FOREIGN REPORTS ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE

SK250540 Seoul YONHAP in English 0329 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, 25 Aug (YONHAP)--Anger and interest in the revision of Japanese history textbooks have not been limited to Korea and China, a report submitted Tuesday to the South Korean National Assembly by the foreign ministry revealed.

The countries which have expressed interest in the revisions are the United States, South East Asian nations, Britain, Switzerland, Australia, Greece and other Middle East and South American nations, according to the report for the Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

The report said the Hong Kong press and college students spearheaded anti-Japanese movements there in relation to the revisions while Singapore and Indonesia, which both experienced a Japanese invasion during World War II, expressed their deep interest in the revision through press reports.

The report also said U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressed his concern over the issue in a news conference by saying that he does not like to see anything that will revive feelings between the United States and Japan that occurred during World War II.

The British press was more critical about the Japanese revisions. It said fundamental solutions by the Japanese Government are needed along with detailed reports on the "distorted" historical accounts in the textbooks, the report said.

The report noted that THE STRAIGHT TIMES of Singapore frequently filed reports on the issue, including the recent Korean visit by a Japanese Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) delegation, and a Japanese textbook cooperatives official's claim that the Japanese textbook screening system has a connection with the LDP's militaristic line.

In Thailand, the Chinese-language Journalists Association sent an open letter to Japanese authorities demanding corrections of the textbook on 10 August when its representatives visited the Japanese Embassy in Bangkok, the report said.

Factual reports on the revisions were filed by THE NEW YORK TIMES, THE WASHINGTON POST and THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, while THE LOS ANGELES TIMES said

in an editorial that the Japanese revisions heightened tensions between Japan and other Asian countries.

Other American newspapers which carried articles on the revisions were THE OREGONIAN, THE SEATTLE TIMES and THE HOUSTON TIMES, according to the report.

THE ECONOMIST in Britain said the controversy will damage Japanese foreign trade and will weaken Zenko Suzuki's administration, while THE GUARDIAN pointed out that the controversy coincides with a weakened anti-war mood and a military power increase in Japan.

LA SWISS of Switzerland filed reports on Korean taxi drivers and restaurant owners who refuse to serve Japanese customers, saying that anti-Japanese sentiment is growing in Korea. ATHENS NEWS in Greece also carried reports on the controversy four times in August, the foreign ministry report said.

Among Australian newspapers, virtually all of which are filing reports on the issue, THE CANBERRA TIMES carried a direct quotation of a Korean newspaper's editorial.

Other countries where the report said newspapers are filing factual reports or editorials on the textbook controversy are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qater and Oman in Middle East region, and Brazil, Jamaica and Argentina in the Latin American region.

CSO: 4120/393

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TEXTBOOK ISSUE BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA

SK220813 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 22 Aug 82 p 2

[From the Column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] The Democratic Korea Party [DKP], at its executive members' meeting Saturday morning, defined the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union as an "outsider" in dealing with the textbook issue between Korea and Japan. Such a definition was unanimous at the DKP meeting called to discuss the party's strategy for the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly which will be convened soon to deal with distortions of history in Japanese textbooks.

After the meeting, DKP spokesman Rep. Kim Chin-pae said, "We agreed at the meeting that the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union should not directly involve itself in the settlement of the historical distortions in Japanese textbooks. We will oppose settlement through the union."

Kim added that those present at the meeting showed a cool response to the planned visit to Korea by Mitsuoka, chairman of Textbook Subcommittee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, in connection with the issue, saying "in what capacity is the Liberal Democratic Party representative coming to Korea? Is he coming to really convey the will of the Liberal Democratic Party to sincerely rectify the textbooks, or simply to test the atmosphere in Korea?"

CSO: 4108/219

YMCA RALLY URGES EARLY CORRECTION OF DISTORTION

SK080139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] Representatives of the YMCA (Young Men's Christian Association) called upon the government and the people yesterday to make further efforts to have the Japanese government correct its wrongly revised history textbooks at an earliest possible date.

They also warned against the possible resurgence of militarism in Japan in an emergency meeting sponsored by the National Council of YMCA's of Korea.

The emergency meeting was held at the YMCA Building in Seoul where an 82-year-old man, Kang Sok-chon, collapsed and died last Wednesday while speaking before an audience on the Japanese atrocities committed against Koreans in the aftermath of the great earthquake in the Kanto District, Japan, 59 years ago.

The representatives said in a five point resolution adopted at the meeting that they oppose the government's acceptance of the Japanese government's ambiguous 26 August announcement that it will take responsibility for correcting the distorted historical description by 1985.

The Christians charged that the Japanese government's attempt to prettify its wrongdoings before and during World War II is a revival of militarism in that country.

Saying that Korea should heed the ominous change in Japan, the YMCA representatives urged the government and the people to depart from economic dependence on Japan.

They also asked that wrong cultural and historic consciousness formed during the colonial period be rooted out from among Koreans.

The participants at the meeting pledged to take necessary measures for providing correct history education to the young generation which will shoulder the responsibility for running the country in the future. The YMCA representatives called on the YMCA's in the Asian countries including Japan to join in the movement to correct history distortions which are detrimental to promoting peace and friendly relations in the region.

CSO: 4120/404

BRIEFS

ROK DELEGATION CANCELS JAPANESE VISIT--Seoul, 26 Aug, KYODO--A six-member South Korean municipal delegation from Kyongju Thursday canceled its planned goodwill visit to Nara, its Japanese sister city for the past 12 years, due to the current textbook dispute. The delegation to be led by Hwang Yun-ki, mayor of the Korean ancient capital, was scheduled to visit its Japanese counterpart from next Monday. [Text] [OW260345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 26 Aug 82]

JAPANESE DIETMEN ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE--Seoul, 23 Aug, KYODO--Two visiting Japanese Dietmen discussed the textbook dispute with South Korean parliamentarians here Monday and asked for a settlement without referring to concrete ways for the proposed correction of revised Japanese history textbooks. Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Paryt's subcommittee on the textbook issue, and Yoshiro Mori, former chairman of the LDP education department, exchanged views with Korean members of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union in a bid to break the diplomatic deadlock. The Japanese expressed Japan's intention to correct the revised textbooks accounts but proposed a settlement without referring to concrete ways or timing for the correction. The Koreans said they had no intention of interfering in Japan's textbook-screening system but called for Japan's concrete measures to satisfy the Korean people. [Text] [OW231315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 23 Aug 82]

KOREANS SERIOUS ON TEXTBOOKS--Seoul, 24 Aug (YONHAP)--Two leading parliamentarians from Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) visited Rep. Yi Chai-hyung, Korean-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union, for a second time Tuesday afternoon to discuss the "textbook" issue. Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of a special LDP panel on the school textbook problem, and Yoshiro Mori, former vice chairman of the LDP policy affairs research council's educational affairs division, were quoted as telling Rep. Yi they "fully understand" that the concern of the Korean people about the issue is more serious than imagined in Japan, adding they would make every effort to help solve it as soon as possible. Yi said Koreans are determined to see the textbooks corrected. Yi noted that if the current situation does not improve, it may adversely affect the 1982 General Assembly Conference of the Binational Lawmakers' Organization 7-8 September in Tokyo. The Japanese envoys arrived in Seoul Sunday to have separate talks with Korean Government officials and leading National Assemblymen. [Text] [SK241131 Seoul YONHAP in English 1100 GMT 24 Aug 82]

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION ON TEXTBOOK ISSUE--Seoul, 26 Aug (YONHAP)--Korean women independence fighters during the Japanese colonial rule of Korea held a rally in Seoul Wednesday and urged the Japanese government to correct "distorted" historical accounts in revised Japanese high school textbooks. About 250 members of the March 1 Women's Association denounced the Japanese government for insulting the Korean people by distorting and denying the atrocities which the Japanese committed in Korea during colonial rule. Chairman Chon Chang-sin of the group, organized by participants of the March 1, 1919, uprising for Korean independence, said the Korean people should stage a second March 1 movement against Japan. The demonstrators adopted a resolution warning the Japanese government and recommending the Korean government call for an early correction of the textbook errors. [Text] [SK260220 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 26 Aug 82]

ROK LAWMAKERS BOYCOTT LDP VISITORS--Seoul, 21 Aug (YONHAP)--The Seoul-side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union has let it be known that it would not meet with the two Japanese lawmakers who reportedly plan to visit Seoul to discuss the textbook controversy, according to union sources here. The sources said Rep. Yi Tae-sun, chairman of an eight-member select panel on the textbook issue of the union's Seoul side, emphasized during a recent visit to Tokyo that it would boycott any visit by Japanese lawmakers in connection with the controversy until there is a commitment by the Japanese government to correct the distortion of Korea-related facts in the textbooks. The sources made the comments when asked about a published report that two leading parliamentarians of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party, Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Yoshiro Mori, would visit Seoul shortly to discuss the textbook question with Korean lawmakers. The sources added that it is their understanding that the planned visit was cancelled because of opposition from the Korean side. [Text] [SK211105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0923 GMT 21 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/393

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO CREATE BODY TO PROMOTE MANPOWER EXPORT

SK080231 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The government plans to create an "overseas advance support body" soon to promote the export of skilled manpower following President Chon Tu-hwan's recent tour of four African countries and Canada.

Deputy Prime Minister-Minister of Economic Planning Kim Chon-song disclosed the plan when he attended a meeting of senior officers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) yesterday.

Briefing senior DJP officers on ways of materializing productive result from Chon's tour, Kim said consultations are under way to create the support body.

The proposed body will deal with matters connected with the export of skilled manpower, and financial support will be given to small businesses which are seeking to advance to foreign countries, he said.

Korean embassies and businesses overseas will be fully utilized to get information needed for advance by Korean businesses and skilled persons to foreign countries, the deputy premier said.

CSO: 4120/404

MINISTER OPTIMISTIC IN ECONOMIC TIES WITH AFRICA

SK010212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0155 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Ottawa, 31 Aug (YONHAP)--South Korea's Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song said Tuesday the possibility of economic cooperation between Korea and the five nations President Tu-hwan has just toured is greater than originally expected.

In an interview with Korean reporters here before returning to Seoul, Kim emphasized that Korea should promote exports of commodities and technology to African countries while assisting in their economic development.

Kim, concurrently economic planning minister, said the four African countries Chon visited need Korean experience in economic development more urgently than he had thought.

He also said there are many sectors in which Korea can provide aid to those countries, stressing that Korean experience in economic development is an invaluable asset in its diplomacy toward Third World countries.

Citing agricultural production, the development of water resources, light industries and the development of social overhead facilities, including construction, as possible areas of economic cooperation with the African countries, Kim emphasized the need to train middle-level officials who will work out policies on the development of manpower and technology.

Each of the four African nations, he said, requested that Korean enterprises participate in their major economic development projects.

For example, he mentioned Nigeria's construction of railroads, roads and power-generating plants, and Gabon's construction of a cross-country railway and port facilities.

Kim said Gabonese President Omar Bongo made it clear that Gabon will revise pertinent laws and streamline the country's economic structure to pave the way for the advancement of Korean construction industries into the country.

Indicating that Korean investment in those countries through small and medium-sized joint ventures would be another means to promote mutual benefit, Kim said Korea would send a contingent of small and medium-sized businessmen to the countries in the near future to explore investment opportunities.

Nothing that suitable fields of Korean participation are assembling and manufacturing factories in African countries, he proposed the training of local employees either in Africa or in Korea.

Kim suggested that graduates of two-year technical colleges in Korea run repair centers in African countries in cooperation with those countries' governments and Korean embassies there.

He also committed financial support to Korean technicians and experts emigrating to those countries.

Commenting on the Canadian visit, Kim said the two countries agreed to cooperate through joint projects in third countries.

Korea has requested more favorable fishing rights in the Pacific and Atlantic waters of Canada, while Canada wants to promote the sales of its communications technology to Korea, he added.

CSO: 4120/404

CONSTRUCTION FIRMS URGED TO SEEK AFRICAN MARKETS

SK070247 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, 7 Sep (YONHAP)--The government plans to give administrative and financial support, including tax favors, to Korean construction firms seeking new markets in Africa.

The construction ministry said Tuesday that companies which obtain construction orders in Africa will have their taxes exempted for two percent of the contract amount and be paid special allowances for developing a new market.

The ministry hopes that more than one billion U.S. dollars in construction orders will be received from the African region in 1983.

A ministry official said that the one billion dollar target will not be difficult to achieve as five Korean contractors, including the Hanyang Corp., are currently negotiating construction projects worth more than two billion dollars. Orders received from Africa have totaled 229 million dollars since Korean construction companies signed their first contract in Africa in 1974.

In other action, the ministry will invite some 50 government officials and leading businessmen from Nigeria, Senegal, Gabon and Kenya, where President Chon Tu-hwan made official visits recently, to Korea this year.

The ministry will also train 50 African construction technicians for about three months in Korea free of charge next year.

To stimulate Korean firms' activities in Africa, the ministry has abolished restrictions concerning Korean companies' entry into any African country except Nigeria.

To avoid excessive competition by Korean firms in Nigeria, the ministry will limit to seven the number of companies which have already been authorized to operate there.

The seven are Daewoo Development Co., Samwhan Corp., Hanyang Corp., Daelim Ind. Co., Dong Ah Construction Ind. Co., Jung Woo Development Co. and Sam Bu Construction Co.

CSO: 4120/404

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

POSCO BEGINS COAL MINING WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA

SK080211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Tanoma Coal Mine, Penn., 8 Sep (YONHAP)--Pohang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) has completed a development project at the Tanoma Coal Mine in Pennsylvania and began full-time coal mining work after a ceremony held here Wednesday.

The ceremony was attended by Pak Tae-chung, chairman of POSCO's board of directors, Kim Pok-tong, president of the Korea Mining Promotion Corp, Minister Pak Chong-sang of the Korean Embassy in Washington, U.S. Rep. John P. Murthan, Penn. State Sen. Patric Stapleton, Carl Bagge, chairman of the U.S. Coal Mining Association and other Korean and U.S. businessmen.

Tanoma Mine, the first 100 percent direct investment project by a Korean firm for the development of overseas resources, finished its mine development work which started in July 1980. POSCO will produce and import high-quality bituminous coal from Tanoma, which has estimated reserves of 24 million tons in refined coal. Bituminous coal is necessary for iron-work and Korea relies on imports for all of its domestic needs.

POSCO plans to invest a total of 71 million U.S. dollars for the development of the Tanoma Mine during a 5-year period ending in 1983. POSCO has already developed the Mt. Thorley Coal Mine in Australia and plans to finalize a joint invements agreement for the development of the Green Hills Coal Mine in Canada this month.

CSO: 4120/404

ROK DAILY REVIEWS U.S.-COMMUNIST CHINESE COMMUNIQUE

SK200926 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Readjustment of U.S.-Communist Chinese Relations -- Our Interest in Watching a Second Shanghai Communique"]

[Text] The issue of selling U.S. made arms to Taiwan has developed into a matter that weakens U.S.-Communist Chinese relations and weakens the voices once raised to demand a readjustment of relations between the two countries. Producing a success in the mutual efforts to ease such inconvenient relations between the two countries, the United States and Communist China on 17 August adopted a joint communique on U.S. sales of arms to Taiwan. The joint communique is based on the reaffirmation of the spirit and purpose of the Shanghai communique issued on 28 February 1972.

In the past, the United States has maintained unofficial relations with Taiwan on the grounds that the legislation of the U.S.-Taiwan Relations Act was passed on the basis of Communist China's understanding that sales of weapons to Taiwan would continue as long as they were weapons for defense. What is more, the United States felt that maintaining defenseive power on a certain level in Taiwan was contributing to the preservation of peace in northeast Asia. Communist China, however, has asserted that the sales of potentially offensive U.S. weapons to Taiwan, apart from the U.S. maintaining unofficial relations with Taiwan, poses a direct threat to Communist China and eventually will make two Chinas a fait accompli. This interpretation has led Communist China to denounce the sales of U.S. weapons to Taiwan as an act of breaching the mutual respect for sovereignty and as an interference in the internal affairs of Communist China.

In this regard, negotiations began in October last year between President Reagan and communist Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and between former U.S. Secretary of State Haig and his communist Chinese counterpart Huang Hua. These efforts to eradicate the causes generating friction between the two countries have been successful and now the second Shanghai communique is the evidence of such a success.

What attracts our keen attention in the joint communique is that the United States and Communist China reaffirmed the principle of "One China" in the joint communique. On this basis, the United States pledged that it will gradually terminate arms sales to Taiwan, not exceeding, either in quantitative or

in qualitative terms, the level of those supplied in recent years. At the same time, Communist China expressed its intention to peacefully solve the question of Taiwan while stressing that it is an internal affair. The United States and Communist China appear to have agreed that the United States will reduce arms sales to Taiwan and that Communist China will seek a solution to the question of Communist China and Taiwan, i.e., the question of reunifying China, by peaceful means, not through the use of force. Yet the two countries have failed in finding a way to eradicate completely the causes generating friction in the relations between them.

In regard to arms sales, the two countries reached an understanding that they will work for a final settlement over a period of time. This is why Communist China calls the issuance of the joint communique a first step of settlement.

Up to a point the two countries have been successful in easing the U.S.-Communist Chinese relations that once reached the dangerous point, and the two countries have agreed that they will continue to negotiate for a settlement. They seem to have overcome a first wave of difficulties.

It is needless to say that normalization of U.S.-Communist Chinese relations is very desirable in view of the unsettled situation in Northeast Asia. As indicated in the joint communique, the sound development of U.S.-Communist Chinese relations would be beneficial to maintaining peace and opposing aggression and expansion in the midst of violent winds likely to be brought by a Soviet advance into Northeast Asia.

In addition, in view of the continued state of confrontation between the north and south on the Korean Peninsula and because movements on the part of neighboring powers are likely to cause sensitive reactions in this region, many changes in the U.S.-Communist Chinese relations are likely to effect us, whether they are desirable or undesirable. In view of this situation, we are paying keen attention to the U.S.-Communist Chinese joint communique and, at the same time, we hope the United States and Communist China, taking advantage of the joint communique, will continue to contribute to the preservation of peace and stability in Northeast Asia.

CSO: 4108/219

'NODONG SINMUN' ON NEW ANSWERS TO DEVELOPMENT

SK211602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Saturday runs an article headlined "New Answers As to Development of Communist Society," an abridged version of which reads:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic work "Tasks of the Peoples Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," evolves the theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, rendering it greater depth, to newly expound what the communist society develops through.

He says that even after communism has been built, it is necessary to continue with the work of [word indistinct] people, improving social relations and conquering nature and, therefore, the struggle will go on to discard the old and create the new in the ideological, technical and cultural spheres, and through this struggle society will continue to develop.

The new proposition on the development of the communist society put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is based on a scientific penetration into the basic content of the struggle for the chajusong (independence) of the popular masses which will continue after the building of communism.

Even after the building of communism, the desire and demand of the popular masses for chajusong will steadily grow and, accordingly, the struggle for achieving it will continue and the society will develop through this struggle.

The main content of this struggle that will continue in communist society will be the struggle for discarding the old and creating the new in the ideological, technical and cultural fields.

Only when the work for replacing what is old with what is new and advanced is kept on in those fields in the communist society can the growing independent aspirations and requirements of the popular masses be satisfactorily met.

The new answers as to the development of the communist society given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song furnish a scientific exposition of the whole picture of the social development after the building of communism.

The struggle for discarding the old and creating the new in the ideological, technical and cultural fields, operates as a factor of the development of the members of society, the development of social relations and the development of social production in the socialist society, too. After the establishment of the socialist system, the transformation of man, society and nature is carried out through the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. Such action of the struggle for discarding the old and creating the new in the ideological, technical and cultural fields to all aspects of social development remains after the building of communism.

After all, the development of the members of society is achieved through this struggle in the communist society.

In that society the development of the social relations is also attained through the struggle for discarding the old and creating the new in the ideological, technical and cultural fields.

There, nature-remaking also is accelerated through this struggle.

Thus, even after communism has been built, the development of the members of society, development of the social relations and the development of social production, which are the content of social sdevelopment, are all achieved through the struggle for discarding the old and creating the new in the ideological, technical and cultural fields. This exposition is a powerful proof of the rare wisdom and scientific penetration of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song who looks into the distant future of communism.

CSO: 4120/392

KWP SENDS LETTER OF THANKS TO FURNITURE WORKERS

SK230212 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 22 Aug 82

[Text] The KWP Central Committee sent a letter of thanks to the workers, technicians and office employees of the 19 August Plant. In the letter, the party Central Committee expressed appreciation to all workers, technicians and office employees of the 19 August Plant for their contribution to promoting the nation's lumber processing industry and for effecting renovation in producing furniture, on the 10th anniversary of the founding of this plant.

The party Central Committee noted that the great leader personally founded the 19 August Plant ten years ago based on the furniture producing facility donated by the Korean residents returning from Japan, and in doing so elucidated the road along which the plant should move ahead.

The party Central Committee pointed out that for the last ten years the workers, technicians and office employees of this plant excellently carried out the mission assigned by the party by registering ceaseless innovation in producing furniture with lofty revolutionary awareness and ardent patriotic enthusiasm. They overfulfilled the targets of the national economy every year.

In the letter, the party Central Committee noted that the 19 August Plant has grown through their devoted struggle. The party Central Committee pointed out that it highly appraises their boundless loyalty and labor exploits attained by fulfilling the tasks assigned by the party for producing furniture and household goods, cherishing the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionally for the party's policy.

Stressing the tasks facing the workers, technicians and office employees of the 19 August Plant, the party Central Committee said in the letter that they should be in the van of the struggle to create the speed of the 80's by registering greater innovation in furniture production.

The party Central Committee expressed its firm belief in the letter of thanks that the workers, technicians and office employees of this plant will meet the party's lofty expectations and trust by excellently fulfilling the revolutionary mission assigned them, upholding the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

On 22 August, a meeting for conveying the letter of thanks from the party Central Committee was held on the site. Respectfully placed in the front of the meeting hall was the portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. The slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were hung in the meeting site.

Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with the workers, technicians and office employees. The meeting began with the playing of "The Song of Marshal Kim Il-song".

In the meeting, Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki conveyed the letter of thanks from the KWP Central Committee. Discussions followed. Noting their gratitude for receiving the party Central Committee's letter on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the plant, those who participated in discussions said that they extend the greatest honor and warmest thanks to the glorious party center, which bestowed the pleasure on them.

They pointed out that they will effect a greater innovation in producing furniture and furnishings by vigorously waging the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, upholding the militant tasks put forward by the letter of thanks from the party Central Committee.

Those who participated in discussions stressed that they will vigorously carry out the movement to win the Red banner of the three revolutions, firmly arming themselves with our party's chuche, idea, and the movement to follow and learn the examples of unheralded heroes, thus, creating innovations in all fields of production and technical development, study and daily life.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4108/218

PYONGYANG RENEWS LOYALTY CAMPAIGN

Pyongyang KOREA TODAY in English Aug 82 pp 39-40

[Article: "We Will For Ever Follow the Same Road"]

[Text]

Recently a number of excellent musics written in our country and soon they are popular among the people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is characteristic of masterpieces of literature and art that they have profound ideological content and high artistic value, which conform with the requirements of the times and aspirations of the people."

The song "We Will For Ever Follow the Same Road" is one of the songs loved by our people. With a superb artistic expression it profoundly reflects our people's infinite reverence for and trust in the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

The first stanza of the song forcefully depicts the firm trust of our people in the Party.

How far we walked
Across those steep ridges.
We covered the long revolutionary road
To attain one and the same goal.
We will for ever follow the Party centre along the same road

However smooth
However thorny
It may be.

Our people did not traverse a royal road. It was fraught with great ordeals and difficulties. But thanks to the invincible might and seasoned leadership of the Party, they rushed with vigour along the revolutionary road, knowing not a moment of standstill and scaling any rugged mountain in a breath. This convinced them firmly that only victories and glories would be in store for them in the future, too, if they followed the glorious Party, entrusting their destiny entirely to its care.

The first stanza of the song unfolds our people's feeling with a vivid poetical expression.

The second stanza impressively dwells on the profound trust of the glorious Party in revolutionary warriors and our people's fiery loyalty to it.

It deeply trusts us
And calls us revolutionary comrades.
Our hearts long for it even in our dreams.
We will for ever follow the Party centre along the same road

Even if we live for a moment
Even if we are born again.

"Revolutionary comrade" is an honourable and precious title used among revolutionaries, it is a manifestation of trust and love for a revolutionary comrade-in-arms.

Our glorious Party calls all of us revolutionary comrades and looks after us with utmost trust and care, so that we may always shine like stars in the sky. This love and trust brought home to our people that revolutionaries cannot live without revolutionary comrades even a moment though they can without parents. Therefore, they always uphold our Party out of pure and flawless conscience, their hearts burning with the determination to remain loyal to it through all generations.

The song chants in a condensed way of the loftiest sense of obligation revolutionary comrades have.

The flowers that stand frost and snow
Keep their scent for ever.
Our minds that blossom out in the sun
Always follow its bright rays.
We will for ever follow the Party centre along the same road

However many the ridges we may cross
However violent the waves we may sail over.

Our faith will remain in full flower for ages to come.

We will for ever follow the Party centre along the same road.

The song admirably represents its profound ideological content with rich and emotional rhythms. It starts with a meditative yet affectionate tone and crescendoes to the acme of emotion, through which it gives deep portrayal of our people's boundless reverence for and trust in the Party.

The emotions accumulated by degree in the first half of each stanza culminate in the second half, giving a rhythmical presentation of our people's noble decision to keep to their revolutionary faith and obligation for ever and push ahead with the cause of Juche, invariably following the Party.

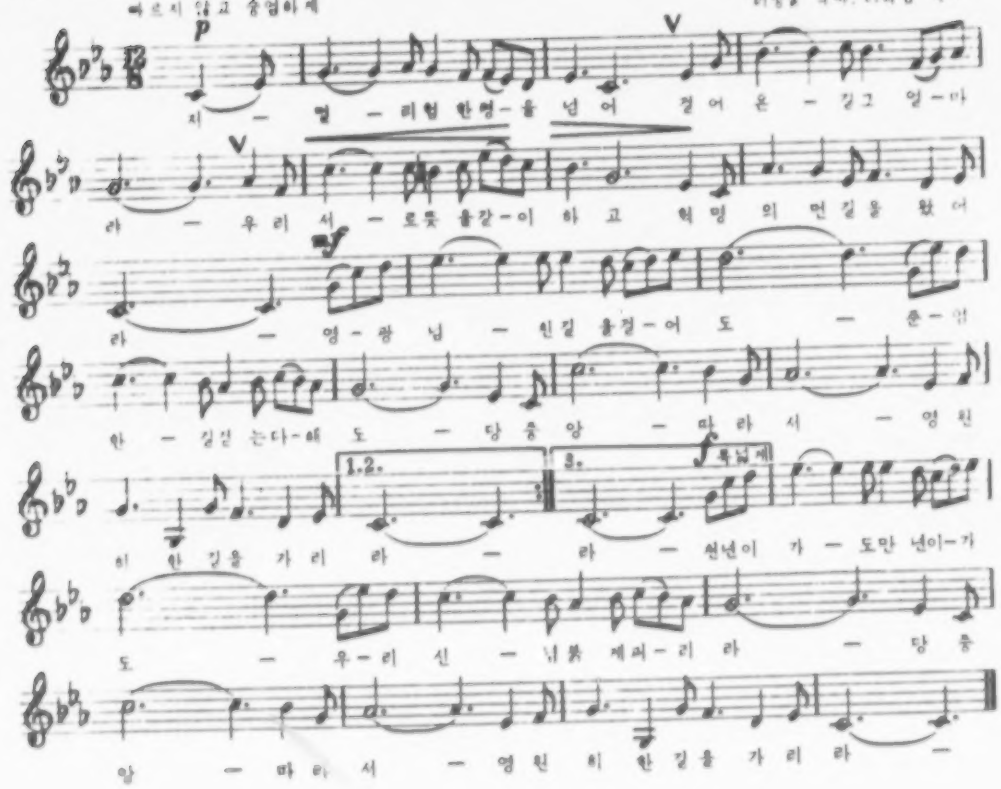
The content of the song is brought into relief by repeating and developing a medley of sounds through chorus, solo and orchestral music.

The song is a precious fruit of our Party's Juche-motivated literary and art theory applied to the creation of popular music.

As is seen, the third stanza and the last part of the song stress the unshakable fidelity of our people who are resolved to follow the Party at whatever adversity.

빠르지 않고 중엄하게

리성훈 작사, 리학범 작곡



CSO: 4120/401

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES TECHNICAL INNOVATION

SK231148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 22 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 August Editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With the Struggle to Create the Speed of the 80's by Waging a Technical Renovation Movement"]

[Text] Today the struggle to create the speed of the 80's is being vigorously waged everywhere in accord with the party's political appeal for effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction. One of the important matters facing us today is to wage a technical renovation movement on a large-scale on all fronts of the national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: This year, we should normalize production at a high level by vigorously waging the mass technical renovation movement in all domains and units of the national economy and by properly organizing economic work. We should fulfill, without fail, the state plans in accord with daily and monthly schedules and indices.

Vigorously waging a technical renovation movement is an important demand for successfully accomplishing the 10 prospective targets in socialist economic construction by creating the speed of the 80's--at a new advancing speed.

The speed of the 80's is the speed of adding the speed battle to chollima. It is a great speed of upsurge which newly creates and innovates in all things, freed from the existing formula and outdated standards.

Thus, this speed can be created only when it is supported materially and technically. Waging the technical renovation movement is one of the important material and technical prerequisites for vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to create the speed of the 80's.

Technical innovation means to improve the methods of production based on modern science and technology and to further modernize machine facilities and production process. It is a decisive factor for solving the scientific and technical questions concerning effective utilization of the existing economic foundation and for enhancing the level of the technical equipment of the national economy.

Only when the technical innovation movement is vigorously waged, can we more properly achieve the party's demand for producing more and constructing more with our own strength, material and resources and can we work out reasonable measures for effectively using the existing manpower, material and raw materials.

In innovating technology on a large scale lies an important economic and technical guarantee for decisively promoting labor productivity, for attaining the speedy development of production and for accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of national economy.

To make the labor of workers, who have turned out to a fierce struggle to create the speed of the 80's, efficient, easy and interesting, we should vigorously stage the movement for technical renovation. The technical revolution is sacred work to ensure workers an independent and creative life by extricating them from a hard and arduous labor and is a vigorous encouragement leading them to labor exploits.

When we make the labor of workers easier and more interesting by renovating technology on a large scale, they will more passionately turn out to the struggle to create the speed of the 80's and will create new norms and records in production and construction everyday and every moment.

Now is the time when we should further stage technical renovation on a larger scale than ever before, upholding grand programs for socialist construction laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Party Congress and in the historic policy speech, and we should advance all out, creating the speed of the 80's under the leadership of the party.

By vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to create the speed of the 80's by firmly adhering to and vigorously staging technical renovation work, workers in all sectors and at all units should effect an epochal turn in carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 prospective goals set forth by the party.

More important in vigorously staging technical innovation is that workers and functionaries have a correct standpoint on this work. Apart from technology, we cannot think of modern production. Renovating and developing technology is the way to increase production and accelerate construction.

The higher and bigger production targets are, and the more complicated work for assigned production is, the more important technical renovation work becomes. Only when we advance, regarding technical renovation work as more important work, can we smoothly guarantee production and open up bright prospects for economic development.

In all domains and at all units of the people's economy, functionaries and workers who are responsible for implementing the party's economic policy should take due interest in the development of technology as well as in production. And they should vigorously push ahead with technical innovation work, adhering to this as important work to speedily increase production and to improve the quality of products. Economic guidance functionaries, in particular, should attach importance to technical renovation work as much as to

work for assigned production. They should organize and lead this work, taking responsibility for prospects for the development of their sectors and plants.

The attitude of workers as masters should be shown in planning and coordinating organizational work. Various domains of the people's economy are facing countless scientific and technical problems which should be resolved in increasing production and making work easier. If, under the circumstances in which we have solid economic and technical foundations, a large component of reliable scientists and technicians and rich experience, functionaries who organize and lead production plan and coordinate with even a little attention, they can resolve such problems with ease.

Based on their tangible calculations of reality and the prospects for their units, all leading functionaries should scientifically decide the tasks and contents of technical development step by step, set goals high and vigorously give guidance to the process of implementing these goals.

Giving first priority to the demand of the party's policy, functionaries should go down to producers and technicians, decide the objects of technical innovation and correctly establish methods for their realization. Along with this, functionaries should find the crux of implementing the grand task of technical innovation, concentrate their efforts on finding the crux and responsibly carry out supply work to apply technical innovation devices to production. By thoroughly conducting summing-up and evaluation work on the performance of tasks of technical innovation together with production critiques, functionaries should lead every plan to be implemented without fail.

Converting technical innovation work into work of the masses is a principle to which our party has consistently adhered in implementing the technical revolution. When we mobilize the wisdom and creativity of the broad range of the masses and correctly combine science with experience, we can attain greater successes in technical development.

All the leading functionaries should positively assist in putting into practical use the workers creations, though minor and incomplete, if they help to increase production, make work easier and create the speed of the 80's.

If a device is created to resolve urgent problems in increasing production with what we have, functionaries, scientists and technicians should make it bear fruit by positively offering assistance.

Increasing the role of scientists, technicians and three revolutions team members is important. Like unheralded heroes, all scientists and technicians should energetically perform the scientific, technical research tasks assigned to them with a high spirit to devotedly serve the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Moreover, they should positively struggle to apply the successes of research tasks to production.

Along with this, scientists, technicians, 15 April technical innovation shock brigade members and three revolutions team members should be conceited over

past successes, but make efforts to develop science and technology of our own type by firmly adhering to the chuche-orientated position and greatly display their revolutionary spirit of boldly conceiving plans in conformity with the demand of the creation of the speed of the 80's and of implementing it to the end without interruption.

Scientists, technicians and workers should be well versed in the party's policy and their major fields by thoroughly establishing an atmosphere for a revolutionary study. They should greatly display their loyalty to the party by presenting more creations and devices for rationalization and by applying them to production.

Increasing the role of the party's organizations is an important guarantee for staging the movement for technical innovation on a large scale. The party's organizations in all domains and at all units should continuously explain and make permeate deeply into the masses the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings given to the movement for technical innovation, thus arousing their revolutionary passion. Furthermore, by closely combining the movement for winning the Red flag of three revolutions and the movement for following the examples of the unheralded heroes with the movement for technical innovation, they should make technical renovation work become the work of the masses.

In particular, the party's planning and coordinating work with scientists and technicians and by ensuring them good conditions to successfully implement tasks assigned to them, should make scientists and technicians reward the party with loyalty for its trust in and expectations for them.

Let all of us create the speed of the 80's and enact continuous renovations and advances in production and construction by vigorously staging the movement for techaical innovation.

CSO: 4108/218

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES DEVELOPING ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

SK201707 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1553 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here Friday dedicate articles to the Fifth Anniversary of the publication of "On Further Developing the Engineering Industry," a historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the work once again clarified the position of the engineering industry in the development of the national economy and set forth tasks for developing it to a higher stage in conformity with the demand of the reality in which the technical revolution was making headway vigorously and socialist economic construction was progressing at a very fast rate.

He summed up the great successes already made in the development of engineering industry and indicated concrete ways for radically developing it.

He said that it largely depended on how work is done in the domain of the engineering industry whether the vast tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grand program of socialist construction, would be successfully carried out, or not, and taught that all the leading functionaries and workers in this domain should give full scope to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

He also taught that great efforts should be continuously directed to the production of machine tools, more machines be produced for the development of the mining industry and transport and the production of ordered equipment and trucks and tractors be increased.

He also taught that the quality of machines manufactured be improved, material production bases be built up and production processes be automated and modernised and the discipline of cooperative production be strengthened.

The historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is, indeed, a programmatic work indicating ways for developing the engineering industry to a higher stage and effecting a constant revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

NODONG SINMUN says in its article that, under the wise leadership of our party, great successes have been made in developing the engineering industry and it

has made a big contribution to the consolidation of the foundation of the socialist independent national economy and increase of the nation's economic potential since the publication of the work.

Our engineering industry is today massively producing modern power generating and mining equipment; it has reached a high level where it successfully produces complete sets of metal works, cement factories and all other factories, declares the article.

CSO: 4120/392

DPRK DAILY ON CREATION OF SPEED OF 80'S

SK060725 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2238 GMT 5 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 September special article: "The Creation of the Speed of the 1980's and the Movement to Follow the Examples Set by Unheralded Heroes"--KCNA identifies this item as an "article"]

[Text] The slogan of the party center calling for the creation of the speed of the 80's with the spirit of the time of the great Chollima upsurge is a revolutionary and militant slogan suitable to the aspiration and demand of our people, who like revolution and struggle. This is why our people support the slogan with all their heart.

In the militant slogan of the party, today, our people foresee our fatherland's brilliant future of a wealthier and happier paradise and they are turning out in unison in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's.

One of the important questions arising from rapidly pushing ahead with the socialist construction through the implementation of the party's militant slogan calling for the creation of the speed of the 80's with the spirit of the time of the great Chollima upsurge is to properly mesh the struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the movement to follow the examples set by unheralded heroes, which has been initiated and is led by our party.

Settling questions through the movement of the people is a firm principle that our party maintains in the revolution and construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In our country, the work of the revolutionary struggle and construction have all been carried out through the movements of the people. By depending on the lofty revolutionary zeal and creative positivity of the people, we have been able to successfully carry out all the difficult and huge tasks of the revolution and construction. It is the working people who are in charge of the revolution and construction and their strength and wisdom is boundless.

A key to the acceleration of the revolution and construction and the successful accomplishment of the heavy revolutionary tasks lies in the revolutionization and working classification of the people and the active mobilization of their revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom. In essence, this is the work with the people to mobilize the people's ideas.

The work to create the speed of the 80's is the struggle to fulfill the plan of this year and the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and to attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction by bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, just as we brought about the great revolutionary upsurge at the time of the plenum of the Party Central Committee held in December of 1956.

Only when the people are ideologically cultivated and struggle actively, can this struggle be carried out successfully. Therefore, the work with the people to mobilize the people's ideas must be considered as a key to the creation of the speed of the 80's.

By saying that the work with the people is a key to the creation of the speed of the 80's, we mean that we must enhance the political consciousness and zeal of the people and turn the work into a work of the people. The best way to do this is to mesh the struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the movement to follow the examples set by the unheralded heroes--our party's policy for the movement of the people. Only when we mesh the struggle for the creation of the speed of the 80's with the movement to follow the examples set by the unheralded heroes, can we brilliantly achieve the noble aim of the struggle and the revolutionary program of the party.

Meshing the struggle for the creation of the speed of the 80's with the movement to follow the examples set by the unheralded heroes is important for revolutionizing the members of the society in the struggle for the great revolutionary upsurge and preparing them as ardent chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The revolutionary practice is a powerful means of human reform. It is through the practical struggle that people nourish their abilities for remaking and changing nature and society and that they are ceaselessly disciplined and grow as revolutionaries. Therefore, as the revolutionary practice becomes heavier and greater, the ideological reform of the people is further accelerated.

What is important in implementing our revolution today is the struggle to create the speed of the 80's. It is a gigantic struggle covering all fields of socialist economic construction, including metallurgical industry and mining industry, power industry and transportation. It is also an unprecedented struggle to effect a miraculous upsurge in production and construction.

The struggle for a new great upsurge serves as a smelting furnace enabling our party members and workers to highly display their loyalty to the party and the leader and to more firmly discipline themselves ideologically and mentally.

Making all members of society communistic men while implementing the revolution means fostering their lofty loyalty to the party and the leader amid the struggle to effect a great upsurge of the 80's. The movement to follow and

learn the examples of unheralded heroes is a driving force enabling the party members and workers to more loftily display their loyalty to the party and the leader.

The unheralded heroes are the model of the communistic men fostered by our party. The nucleus of the ideological and mental traits of unheralded heroes is the boundless loyalty to the party and the leader. Today the lofty example of the unheralded heroes is vigorously inspiring and encouraging our people to heroic exploits with a great power to influence. This is because they devotedly struggled to implement the party's lines and policy with a lofty sense of loyalty to the party and the leader whether they were watched or not.

The struggle to create the speed of the 80's can be successfully carried out only when all the party members and workers loftily display revolutionary spirit to fulfill unconditionally the party's lines and policy to the end accepting them as absolute truth, just as the unheralded heroes did.

This is the very important reason why we should combine the struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the movement to follow and learn from the example of the unheralded heroes and should push ahead with them together. The genuine value of mass movement can be displayed only when it is being implemented. Therefore, the vitality of the mass movement can be extensively displayed in implementing the revolution.

When we properly combine the movement to create the speed of the 80's, the whole nation overflows with the spirit to live and carry out tasks just as the unheralded heroes did and all members of society become the ardent chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

The significance of combining the struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the movement to follow and learn the example of the unheralded heroes lies in the fact that this enables us to successfully carry out the difficult and complex tasks in socialist economic construction. The socialist economic construction is an important task to attain the nation's wealth and development and to upgrade the people's living standard by conquering nature. New economic tasks and various difficult and complicated problems may be constantly raised in the course of economic construction. Success in development of the socialist economy and in production and construction largely depends on how we resolve such problems.

The struggle to create the speed of the 80's is an unprecedentedly gigantic struggle in its high ambitions and its enormous scale. The metallurgical industry, for example, embraces the task of reaching as high as 15 million tons of steel, as outlined in the 10-point prospective targets of the socialist economic construction, by rapidly increasing the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel. The most important demand for the successful completion of such gigantic tasks is for all fields and all units to produce more and construct more with our own strength, technology and money, highly displaying the spirit of self-reliance for arduous struggle.

The speed of the 80's is the speed that can be created by the spirit of self-reliance. Self-reliance is, as elucidated by our party, a communist revolutionary spirit to carry out the revolution to the end with ones' own strength and is a principle of struggle. We should depend on ourselves and on our own strength for economic construction, as well as for all other tasks in revolution and construction.

The revolutionary spirit for self-reliance will be more highly displayed while actively following and learning the traits and spirit of the unheralded heroes. The unheralded heroes greatly contributed to the nation's technical development by firmly establishing chuche in scientific research work and through prominent scientific and technological inventions. The most important factor in their devoted struggle was their arduous struggle for self-reliance, using their own technology and raw material, overcoming all difficulties in order to resolve scientific and technical problems raised in the nation's economic development and upgrading the people's living standard.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the unheralded heroes is a powerful prime mover enabling our party members and workers--who have risen in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's--to display fighting zeal and creative positiveness in bringing about a great revolutionary upsurge by searching out shortages and producing the goods in short supply. Only by combining the struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the movement to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes can all sectors of the people's economy bring about a continuous upsurge by positively exploiting and mobilizing potential and by placing production on a high level. Thus, they can achieve ahead of schedule all goals envisaged in the second 7-year plan and in the 10-point prospective plan for socialist economic construction.

Indeed, combining the struggle to create the speed of the 80's with the movement to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes is a powerful factor for further strengthening the might of the self-reliant socialist national economy, for epochally improving the living standard of the people and for making the dignity and honor of the chuche fatherland shine by encouraging all party members and workers to display endless loyalty for the party and the leader and a strong fighting spirit in the struggle to bring about a great revolutionary upsurge.

One of the important things in combining the movement to create the speed of the 80's and the movement to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes is for all party organizations to more closely organize and positively carry out these movements making the flames of a great revolutionary upsurge continuously burn.

The movement to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes reflects an important policy consistently pursued by our party to vigorously accelerate the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea. The might of this movement comes from our endeavor to develop all members of society into chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are loyal to the party and the leader by

influencing them with an affirmative example and to bring about a great upsurge in socialist construction by promoting their revolutionary zeal.

By developing the movement to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes to meet the development of the situation and by more closely organizing organizational and guidance work, party organizations should help everyone perform labor exploits in creating the speed of the 80's by learning from the noble spiritual aspect and fighting spirit of the unheralded heroes.

Helping the people surely accomplish their assigned revolutionary tasks with an attitude worthy of the masters of the revolution is important in combining the struggle to create the speed of the 80's and the movement to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes.

The struggle to create the speed of the 80's is the manifestation of the lofty loyalty of our people, including the working class. This struggle reflects the ardent and loyal will of our party members and workers to brilliantly implement the party's plan and intent by surely accomplishing in their sectors and units the tasks assigned by the party.

By strengthening work with men--the political work of helping party members and workers closely understand the example of loyalty displayed by the unheralded heroes--all party organizations and functionaries should encourage them to surely accomplish the militant task assigned them on daily, monthly and quarterly bases. Thus, they should help everyone become the hero of our era in today's great endeavor to create the speed of the 1980's.

CSO: 4108/225

BRIEFS

BUMPER CROP EXPECTED--Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--A bumper crop of wheat and barley has visited the Taehongdan County combined farm situated in the Puakdu Samcholli Plain, the plateau 1,200 metres above sea level in the northern region of the country. Their average per-hectare harvest is expected to surpass last year's by 800 kg. An increased harvest of 1-1.5 tons per hectare is foreseen at the July 5 Branch Farm and the Nonsadong Branch Farm. The farm made its appearance as a state farm in July 1952 when the fatherland liberaton war was at its height. Under the wise leadership and constant care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it has turned into one of the major grain producing centres of the country. The farm has now hundreds of trucks and tractors and more than 1,000 modern farm macines. Each of the agricultural working people of the farm can operate one or more farm machines. Tens of farming processes from tillage to thrashing are all mechanised. Now each work hand of the farm tends 30 hectares of dry fields. The agricultural working people there have further heightened the standard of mechanisation of farm work this year. And they distributed the strains of crops according to the principles of right crop to right soil and right crop to right season and did farming in a scientific and technical way as required by the chuche method of farming to bring the rich crop. Now the combined farm is harvesting wheat and barley in time by raising the operation rate of the tractors, trucks and harvester combines. [Text] [SK231042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/392

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED FOR DECORATING SUBWAY

SK251532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Aug (KCNA)--Today the Pyongyang Metro is not only an important means of transport in the capital but also an underground edifice of art for giving ideological and aesthetic education to the people.

It was entirely thanks to the extraordinary intelligence, wise leadership and tireless, energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il that the Pyongyang Metro has been built up as such a wonderful edifice of art.

Saying that as the Pyongyang Metro is a great monumental structure of eternal value, architectural decoration should be done well to commensurate with it, the dear leader clearly indicated down to the basic orientation and ways of creating artistic works for the metro stations.

When the artists were racking their brains, unable to correctly choose themes of their works conforming to the characteristic features of the metro stations, the dear leader gave to the stations significant names, such as "Ponghwa (Torch)", "Sungni (Victory)", "Tongil (Reunification)" and "Kaeson (Triumphal Return)" to be conveyed down to the generations to come and correctly chose the themes of mural paintings of each station. He guided the work so that the thematic content might be well reflected in the paintings.

As the artists had not a clear-cut view on their works, the dear leader taught them that the traditional art of Korean painting should be thoroughly applied in doing the mural paintings of metro stations.

As a result, huge mural paintings were being completed at many stations in a brief period of time.

At that time the dear leader visited there again and gave precious teachings.

Two big beautiful mosaic mural paintings were taking shape on the spacious floor of the studio at Kaeson Station.

The paintings showed a great many people of all walks of life who, carrying bunches of flowers in their two hands, are listening with intense reverence and great joy at the Kaeson Square bathed in sunshine at the foot of the

sublime Moran Hill topped with the Ulmil Pavilion to the historic triumphal speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the struggle of our people who have risen as one man for the building of a new country, wholeheartedly upholding the policy of the general ideological mobilisation movement for national construction put forward by the leader. They were 30 by 30 metre mosaic mural paintings.

While seeing the paintings close at hand and a little off, the dear leader said that colouring was somewhat dull and dim.

Not freed completely from the old view that the mural painting was a component part of architectural art, it should be subordinated to the structure on all accounts, the artists failed to give sufficient light and brilliance to the paintings.

Saying that there is no use of drawing mural paintings if they are not to be brought into relief, obscured by the structure, the dear leader taught that the mural paintings should not be subordinated to the structure but their coloring should be made bright and clear to add to its beauty.

Saying that those who produce masterpieces should work in a big way and, at the same time, display all their talent in artistic representation so that the mural painting may look as delicate as an embroidery work, he stressed that glass rod should be used in delineating delicate parts.

Thus, the work was made brighter and glass rod was widely used in the depiction of delicate parts to further raise the level of artistic representation.

The flames of the speed campaign rose high day by day at the studio and construction site.

The dear leader put forward a higher demand that the metro stations be made artistic works in an allround way on the basis of the success and experience already gained and continuously guided the creative work.

In this course the art of decoration with sculptures and statues and the lighting method suited to the specific features of the underground structures was perfected.

Mural paintings and other artistic decorations were introduced not only at underground stations but also surface stations.

Examining one by one hundreds of pieces of designs and works of decorative art done by the creative staff, the dear leader gave teachings and directed the creative work frequently on the spit in the whole period of the first stage project of the metro construction to its third stage.

Thanks to the energetic guidance and deep care of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dazzling underground edifices of art decorated with beautiful and clear mural paintings and various other art works suited to the ideological sentiments of our people have been built in Pyongyang.

'NODONG SINMUN' ON KOREAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION IN JAPAN

SK211615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate editorial articles to the fifth anniversary of the formation of the Korean Medical Association in Japan, a reliable organisation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The people in the homeland extend warm felicitations and greetings to the members of the association, the entire Korean medical scientists and compatriots in Japan on this occasion, says an article of NODONG SINMUN.

Noting that over the last five years the association has built its organisation into one thoroughly armed with the ideological system of chuche, firmly prepared its members into overseas medical scientists of the DPRK boundlessly faithful to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and powerfully inspired the compatriots in the struggle for defending their democratic national rights and accelerating the reunification of the country.

It goes on:

All the successes made by the association in the past five years are a fruition of the wise leadership and care of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

The great leader formed the association for the Korean medical scientists in Japan and indicated the road ahead of Chongnyon and the association by his repeated programmatic teachings, and enabled them to bring into full bloom their talent to their hearts content as proud medical scientists of the DPRK.

He took care that they visit the homeland and showed deep solicitude so they might be honored with high state decorations and academic degrees and professorship in recognition of their successes.

The people in the homeland sincerely wish the association greater success in its work of organising and mobilizing the Korean medical scientists in Japan for the prosperity and development of the socialist homeland and for the patriotic work of Chongnyon, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader.

MINDAN-LINING PAPER DEMANDS RELEASE OF ARSONISTS

SK241511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), printed an editorial titled "Immediately Set Free All the Detainees" in connection with the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique passed capital punishment and heavy penalties upon those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

It vehemently denounces the Chon Tu-hwan groups passing of unjust sentences upon those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan as adding one more crime to the treacherous crimes committed by it in massacring fellow countrymen, putting down the trend toward freedom, democracy, national independence and unification in South Korea and barring the advance of history.

The cause of the arson by South Korean youth, students and religionists was the massacre of Kwangju citizens, the editorial says: With the arson as an occasion, the struggle for democracy in South Korea has decidedly developed on to a new stage of national independence against outside forces and the peoples awakening to the United States has been heightened.

The brutal intention of the military fascist clique to murder young students burning with patriotism on groundless "charges" by applying the "national security law" can never be tolerated, the editorial notes, and stresses:

The Chon Tu-hwan group must stop immediately the premeditated trial and set free all the detainees at once.

The United States must promptly renounce its wrong policy toward South Korea.

CSO: 4120/392

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES SOLIDARITY MESSAGES

SK191058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received messages of solidarity from Dimitri Edwin Stefan, chairman of the I.T. Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism in the United States and the attendants of a meeting of representatives of political parties and public organisations of India supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea.

The messages extend revolutionary greetings and firm solidarity to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The message from the chairman of the I.T. Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism in the United States says:

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is a main obstacle to the reunification of Korea and a basic factor aggravating the situation in Korea.

We denounce the aggressive manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean military fascist clique and strongly hold that the U.S. troops must completely withdraw from South Korea, taking along all weapons including nuclear weapons.

We express full support to the Korean people's struggle for achieving the reunification of the country by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The message from the attendants of the meeting of representatives of political parties and public organisations of India supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea says:

The U.S. troops occupation of South Korea and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea are the root cause of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the Korean people and a main hurdle to peace in Korea and her independent reunification.

You the dear leader are wisely leading the struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. aggression troops to withdraw from South Korea.

To realise the reunification of Korea is now the greatest national desire of the Korean people and their most urgent task and, at the same time, a common cause of the world's progressive people.

The Indian people and the world people fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by His Excellency President Kim Il-song, the greater leader, which is the only way for the reunification of Korea.

We are convinced that under the leadership of you the dear leader of the Korean people, Korea will certainly be unified and converted into a more powerful modern socialist country.

The solidarity messages sincerely wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/392

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGES

SK201608 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received messages of greetings from public organisations of Guyana and Benin and the Jordanian Organisation for the Study of the Chuche Philosophy on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory in the fatherland liberation war.

The messages extend warmest felicitations and greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Joseph Wachon, chairman of the Union of Public Service and General Workers of Guyana, says in his message:

The Korean people won a great victory in the past fatherland liberation war against the foreign aggressors, thus smashing the dirty aggressive ambition of the U.S. imperialists who dreamt of dominating the world and reliably safeguarding the security of the socialist countries and world peace.

Today the courageous Korean people under the wise leadership of your excellency have set a worldwide example in the socialist construction, smashing the new war provocation manoevres of the U.S. imperialists at every step and thus greatly encouraged our Third World people who have embarked upon the road of building a new life.

I express firm solidarity with the Korean people in the just struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea and achieving the independent reunification of the country under the wise leadership of your excellency.

A message from Patonou Jean Mari, chairman of the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, says:

We take this opportunity to highly appraise your struggle for world peace and the freedom and independence of the oppressed people.

Our committee fully supports the struggle of the Korean people against the aggressive war and oppression of the White House administration for a bright

future of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and the peaceful people of the United States under your wise leadership.

The Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea supports your firm determination to realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A message from Mustafa Jaber, director of the Board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and chief of the Jordanian Group for the Study of the Chuche Philosophy, says:

Today the world people who love liberty and peace recall with pride that under the wise leadership of His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song, a brilliant military strategist, the Korean people were the first in history to defeat the U.S. imperialists, the "formidable enemy", in the past fatherland liberation war and open up a new era of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

This great miracle helped all of us confirm the justness of the precious truth that a people wisely guided by an outstanding leader are able to defeat any enemy.

I have no doubt that under the wise leadership of respected your excellency a brilliant victory will be won without fail in the struggle of your people to realise the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most fair and aboveboard reunification proposal put forward by His Excellency respected President Kim Il-song.

The messages sincerely wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/392

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER ON TREATISE

SK211010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was held recently by the group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song of the South West Africa People's Organization in Tanzania, according to a report.

The seminar adopted a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The letter says:

The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il,

Today the entire members of the group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Tanzania held a seminar on "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. We have learned many new things in the course of making a deep study of the part on the "socio-historical principle of the chuche idea" in particular.

This document of you the dear leader is a classic one which consummates and systematizes in an allround way the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

You are indeed a great thinker and outstanding theoretician.

In the course of deeply studying your document today we have clearly understood the genuine truth that the popular masses are the subject of history and the social movement cannot exist without the popular masses and that human history is a history of struggle of the popular masses for chajusong (independence). At the same time, we have deeply realized that the sociohistorical movement is a creative movement of the popular masses and their independent ideology plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle. All these ideas and theories propounded by you are the revolutionary principles to be taken by all the revolutionaries of the world as a guiding compass.

We have the honour of highly appraising the immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and your classic documents as great documents, perfect scientifically and theoretically.

The members of the group for the study of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song of the South West Africa People's Organisation in Tanzania take this opportunity to wholeheartedly wish greater successes in work and good health and a long life to you, the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche of the great leader.

CSO: 4120/392

THAI PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL, DPRK STATE CIRCUS

SK231057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The state Pyongyang Circus visiting Thailand performed at an indoor stadium, Bangkok, from 25 June to 4 August, according to a report.

In the whole course of the performances, the capital city was pervaded with a festive atmosphere, the stadium packed to overflowing with spectators in the capital and from local cities, the United States, Britain, Australia and other countries.

The performances were watched by more than 600,000 people, including the prime minister and deputy prime ministers, cabinet ministers, leaders of political parties, leading members of public organizations, army commanders, businessmen, men of the press and people of all walks of life of Thailand. The show was met with enthusiastic acclamation and lively response for its high ideological and artistic plane.

Thai papers came out with photo-illustrated special write-ups under the titles "Miraculous Circus Surpassing Imagination," "Mysterious and Completely New Original Circus" and so forth and radio and television widely introduced the show under the titles "The Rare Chance You Will Never Meet Again in Your life," "You Will Regret Long if You Miss the Show of Pyongyang Circus," etc.

All the people who watched the show were unstinting in their praises of our chuche-based acrobatics which has brilliantly effloresced and developed.

The chairman of the Thai Musicians Association said:

The acrobatic show was a perfect hit. Korea has created amazing miracles striking the world people with admiration in all fields, political, economic, cultural and educational, under the outstanding leadership and utmost care of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. Korea is notably a land of art and education.

The paper THAI RAT said in a comment titled "After Seeing the World's Top-Grade Circus":

The Korean acrobats are well-disciplined, orderly and well-organised. They carry through to the end what they decided to do.

The prime minister said that the show was very wonderful after seeing it. He was right. Only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea can create such most refined and flawless acrobatic.

A secretary of the Swedish Embassy in Bangkok said:

The show of the Pyongyang Circus today is most splendid among the performances I have ever seen.

It is a show of the highest grade which no one can imagine.

The show of the Korean acrobats gives to people hope and aspiration, joy and happiness.

S. Chiratvat, vice-director of the Central Commercial Company of Thailand, said:

It is really glorious for the Korean people to attend the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il as the successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader with deep reverence.

The great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il enjoy so deep respect and undisputed trust as they devote their all to the Korean people.

A teacher of the Chulalongkorn University said:

The socalled "art" which I had seen was all yellow and thrill-hunting one. [sentence as received]

But the Korean Circus is a true art which gives to people boundless hope of confidence, courage and joy. The performance of the acrobats is the show of highest class which represents on the grand artistic canvas the great philosophical idea of chuche of the respected leader President Kim Il-song that man is the most powerful being in this world.

CSO: 4120/392

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER FROM RWANDAN GROUP

SK231048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the political bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received a letter from Karemuka Venerang, chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Rwandans in Africa. On behalf of the members of the group, on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

The letter says that, on the occasion of the historic day of the great victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war, the members of the study group have the great pleasure of extending a letter of felicitations to respected Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people.

It notes:

Thanks to the brilliant strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and legendary hero, and under his wise guidance, the Korean people become the first in history to inflict an ignominious defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors and start U.S. imperialism on the downhill.

Taking into consideration that the division of Korea and the heightened tension in Korea may give rise to a new war, we think that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a prerequisite to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Therefore, we strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist [words indistinct] biggest hurdle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along the nuclear weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must promptly give up the war policy whereby they seek the provocation of a new war, entreating the U.S. imperialist aggression troops to stay permanently in South Korea.

We firmly believe that the Korean people, rallied close under the banner of the chuche idea, will surely accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal

Republic of Koryo advanced by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great thinker and theoretician, a ter driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea.

Lastly, we wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, ardent Kimilsongist, for the reunification of Korea and the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

CSO: 4120/392

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ROMANIA'S NATIONAL DAY

SK231517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial article to the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania.

The article captioned "Significant Day in the History of the Romanian People" says:

After the liberation of the country, the Romanian people pushed forward the revolution and construction, firmly seizing power in their hands to open up a new era in the building of a new life and national prosperity in the land of Romania.

Romania which has been backward in the past has turned into an independent socialist state with a modern industry and developed agriculture.

Such changes in Romania are the brilliant fruition of devoted labour of the Romanian people who are closely rallied around the Romanian Communist Party.

Today the Romanian people are vigorously striving to carry out the new five-year plan for economic and social development set forth at the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and fulfill the tasks put forward in the report of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Firmly adhering to chajusong (independence), Romania is making positive efforts for peace and security in Europe.

The international position of the Romanian Socialist Republic is rising day by day.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over all the successes achieved by the fraternal Romanian people in socialist construction.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Romania are developing on the principles of chajusong and mutual respect as exemplary relations between the socialist countries.

In particular, the historic meetings and talks between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the respected leader of the Romanian people Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu marked important occasions in further strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation and militant solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Korean people will as ever make every effort for the friendship and solidarity between Korea and Romania whose solidness and might have been proved in life.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Romanian people greater success in their future struggle to build a multilaterally developed socialist society.

CSO: 4120/392

'NODONG SINMUN' DENOUNCES JAPAN'S FORGERY OF HISTORY

SK231534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 22 August in an article says that the Japanese authorities distortion of history is entirely part of preparations for aggressive war to attain the wild ambition for militarisation and overseas expansion and a scheme to realise the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The author of the article titled "Japanese Reactionaries Forgery of History is Part of Preparations for Aggressive War" says:

It is entirely just that today the broad segments of the people of Asia and the world including the Korean, Chinese and Japanese peoples and public opinion vehemently denounce and reject the Japanese authorities distortion and forgery of the aggressive history and criminal acts.

The aggressive crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in our country and other parts of Asia are a stark historical fact which no one can deny. The broad segments of the Asian and world people remember the crimes of the Japanese imperialists.

Today the Japanese reactionaries revision of textbooks has given rise to public indignation and denunciation at home and abroad. This is because it prettified the aggressive crimes of the Japanese imperialists in disregard of historical facts, but more chiefly because the aim pursued by them through the distortion of history is very dangerous.

In singing praise to the past aggressive history of the Japanese imperialists, the Japanese authorities try to imbue the children and youth with militarist consciousness and aggressive ideas and thereby lead them along the road of aggressive war, justify their line of militarisation and expansionist policy and, further, realise the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The dangerous nature of the Japanese reactionaries revision of textbooks can be seen clearly in the fact that it is timed to coincide with working out of a new five-year arms buildup plan for rearming the "self-defence forces" with latest attack weapons and equipment, intensification of provocative war

exercises against the Korean and other Asian peoples and the stepped-up scheme for "emergency legislation" for overseas aggression.

Facts make it incumbent upon the peaceloving people of Asia and the world to heighten vigilance against the new aggressive war preparations of the Japanese reactionaries.

If the Japanese reactionaries, oblivious of the lesson of history, again follow the road of aggression and war against the Asian people in an attempt to realise the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere", they will be unable to escape the miserable doom of their predecessors.

CSO: 4120/392

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG THANKED BY ECUADOR UNIVERSITY GROUP

SK260412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 24 August received a message of thanks from the delegation of Central University of Ecuador leaving Pyongyang after visiting Korea.

The message sent in joint name by the members of the delegation headed by Carlos Oquendo Cepeda, president of Central University of Ecuador, reads:

The great leader Your Excellency President Kim Il-song,

The delegation of Central University of Ecuador, leaving beautiful Korea, pays regards to your excellency president, the founder of the great juche idea, and express warm thanks for your goodness in receiving us.

To the wise leadership of your excellency president the Korean people owe their correct approach to mankind and history and their great victory.

The U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression against the great Korean people only to suffer an ignominious defeat in face of the superb tactics of your excellency president, the great military strategist.

Korea can never be divided into two. Because she is one nation and one Korea forming one body either in view of history or culture or customs.

The U.S. imperialists reduced Korea to ruins by beastly method. But her popular masses have built a wonderful socialism under the banner of the juche idea.

Your excellency the great president have spread before the younger generation a future in which all the members of society will have been intellectualised, the future in which the technical revolution for a rational use of natural resources will have been completed, a bright future in which the popular masses will be made as the powerful subject of social transformation.

In the feats accomplished by Your Excellency President Kim Il-song we could see the realities of Korea which has been turned into a republic independent, free and self-sustaining, through the successful application of the chuche idea.

Your excellency president, as we know well that the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a common cause of whole mankind, we extend full support to the reunification of Korea and plege ourselves to be the standard-bearer in accomplishing this great cause.

The liberation of the oppressed and exploited people of the world will be made possible only by chuche-orientation with the application of the principle indicated by your excellency president.

We wholeheartedly wish your excellency president a long life in good health for your people and whole mankind.

CSO: 4120/392

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI AT INDONESIAN RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 18 Aug (KCNA)--Indonesian Ambassador to Korea R. Junjunan Kusumaharja gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 17 August on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia. Invited to the reception were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Choe Chong-kun, Kim Man-kum, Kim Yong-taek, Cho Kyu-il, Yi Yong-un, Chang Se-kuk, Kim Kuk-sam, Han Chong-sop and other personages concerned. Ambassador R. Junjunan Kusumaharja made a speech at the reception. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke next. The participants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Indonesia, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency respected President Suharto. [Text] [SK180442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 18 Aug 82]

HO TAM MEETS PRC AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, met and had a talk with Zong Kewen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him on 20 August. Present there were a personage concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK220847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 22 Aug 82]

HO TAM GREETS ROMANIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 23 Aug (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socio-national liberation revolution against imperialism and fascism in Romania. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished the Romanian foreign minister new success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK231112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 23 Aug 82]

NABAVI MEETS DPRK ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 20 Aug (IRNA)--Iranian Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi, currently in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea leading a technical-economic delegation, today met and conferred with the vice-chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly of the DPRK. In this meeting, also attended by three Iranian Majlis deputies, Nabavi conveyed a

friendly message from the Iranian Majlis speaker, Hojat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani, to the People's Supreme Assembly of Korea and said he hoped that relations between the two countries would be further expanded. Foad Karimi, Iranian Majlis deputy and the head of economic committee of the Majlis, also spoke in the meeting and expressed hope that the Iranian delegation would achieve positive consequences in the interest of the two nations. Export groups from both sides are continuing talks. Nabavi also visited today residential areas and other parts of the city of Pyongyang. Meanwhile, the director general of the Central Bank of Iran and member of the Iranian delegation here, Dr. Nurbakhsh left Pyongyang today for Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Before his departure, Dr. Nurbakhsh said Iran was interested in seeing the volume of commercial exchanges between Third World countries increased in order to reduce the dependence of these countries on the Western capitalist powers. Nurbakhsh added that he would review his proposals with the heads of the Central Banks of Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. [Text] [LD202024 Tehran IRNA in English 1922 GMT 20 Aug 82]

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 21 Aug (KCNA)--Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes met DPRk ambassador to his country Chon Yong-chin on 16 August, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. The president said he was rejoiced over the big progress made by the Korean people in the work for the development of prosperity of the country under the wide leadership of President Kim Il-song. Expressing satisfaction with the favourable development of friendly relations between Portugal and Korea, the president hoped for the early reunification of the country in conformity with the will and interests of the entire Korean people. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK202214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 20 Aug 82]

ALGERIAN VETERANS' DAY--Pyongyang, 20 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to "Day of Veterans" of the Algerian people. In a signed article headlined "Algeria Where Veterans Desire Is in Bloom" NODONG SINMUN says that the Algerian people won the independence of the country through their heroic armed struggle and have since made big successes in the struggle for defending the revolutionary gains they had achieved at the cost of blood and building an independent and prosperous new society. Noting that today the Algerian people, under the correct leadership of the National Liberation Front Party headed by President Chadly Bendjedid, are energetically stepping up the construction of a new society based on socialist principles, the article continues: Unswervingly maintaining the non-aligned policy in its external relations, the Algerian Government actively supports the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples. Calling for a comprehensive and fair solution of the Middle East problem, the Algerian Government and people strongly denounce the brigandish armed invasion of Lebanon by the Israel Zionists and express full support to the Palestine people's cause. The Korean people hail all the successes made by the friendly Algerian people in their efforts for building a new society and extend firm support to their just cause. The Korean people wish the Algerian people greater successes in their future struggle for building an independent and prosperous new Algeria by inheriting the revolutionary spirit of the veterans. [Text] [SK201635 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 20 Aug 82]

GATHERING MARKS INDIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--A friendship gathering was held at the Korea-India Friendship Kalchon Cooperative Farm on 21 August on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the independence of India. Present there were Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-India Friendship Association, personages concerned and management workers of the farm. Invited there were S.S. Pradhan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the gathering which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK220858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 22 Aug 82]

SOLIDARITY DAY WITH NAMIBIAN PEOPLE--Pyongyang, 26 Aug (KCNA)--Papers here today carry articles marking the day of international solidarity with the Namibian people. In a signed article headlined "Cause of Namibian People Will Be Crowned With Victory" NODONG SINMUN says: On this day the Korean people extend militant greetings to and firm solidarity with the Namibian people in the struggle for national sovereignty and independence. Now a fierce struggle is going on in Namibia between the people aspiring after independence and liberation and the South African racists persisting in the colonialist, racist policy. In this struggle the just cause of the Namibian people is emerging victorious, whereas the racists are sinking deeper into the quicksands. For an early solution of the Namibian problem, the South African racists must first of all withdraw from Namibia and the Namibian peoples right to self-determination and independence be ensured. Our people pungently denounce the racial discrimination and colonial rule of the South African racists against Namibia and firmly support the just struggle of the Namibian people for independence and sovereignty. The struggle of the Namibian people against colonial oppression and racial discrimination and for freedom and liberation will certainly emerge victorious. [Text] [SK260848 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 26 Aug 82]

BURMESE DANCE TROUPE FETED--Pyongyang, 22 Aug (KCNA)--The Ministry of Culture and Arts arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 21 August in honour of the Burmese dance troupe visiting Korea. Invited there were the members of the dance troupe headed by Thein Sein, director of the fine arts department of the ministry of culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Present there were Yi Chang-son, minister, and Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and arts, Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned and artists. Vice-minister Chang Chol and head of the troupe Thein Sein spoke at the banquet. The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and men of literature and arts of Korea and Burma, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of the respected leader of the Burmese people His Excellency Chairman U Ne Win and His Excellency President U San-yu. [Text] [SK220910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 22 Aug 82]

BURMESE DANCE TROUPE PREMIERE--Pyongyang, 24 Aug (KCNA)--The visiting Burmese dance troupe gave its premiere at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre on 23 August. Appreciating the performance were Yi Chang-son, minister, and Chang Chol, vice-minister, of culture and arts, Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned, and working people and artists in the city. Also seeing the performance were the members of the government cultural delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and concurrently minister of culture, visiting Korea. The performers won the acclamation of the audience by well representing in the rhythm and tune of the dances rich in national flavor the warm love of the industrious and talented Burmese people for the motherland and their desire to consolidate the independence of the country and achieve prosperity and progress by their own efforts. A basket of flowers was presented to the Burmese artists at the end of the performance in congratulation of their successful show. [Text] [SK240415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 24 Aug 82]

DPRK TECHNICAL DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 16 Aug--The Korean Economic-Technical delegation headed by Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs, returned home on 15 August by air after visiting Cape Verde and Ghana. [Text] [SK170529 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 16 Aug 82 SK]

IRANIAN BANK DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 17 Aug--A delegation of the Central Bank of Iran headed by its governor Dr Mohsen Noorbakhsh arrived in Pyongyang on 16 August by air. It was met at the airport by Pang Ki-yong, president of the Trade Bank, personages concerned and Iranian ambassador to our country A. Nahavandian and officials of his embassy here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 16 Aug 82 SK]

DPRK CULTURAL DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 16 Aug--The government cultural delegation of our country headed by Yi Sang-tae, vice-minister of culture and arts, flew back home on 15 August after attending the UNESCO's World Culture Conference held in Mexico. It was met at the airport by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and arts, and Wilfredo Rodriguez Cardenas, Cuban ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 15 Aug 82 SK]

SOCIALIST FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT--Pyongyang, 15 Aug--The International Junior Friendship Football Tournament of Socialist Countries opened on 14 August at the Kim Il-song Stadium. The tournament is participated in by the teams of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Soviet Union and Korea (A.B.). The tournament will be played in Pyongyang and Hamhung through group league matches, divided into two groups. An opening ceremony was followed by a match between the Korean (A) and Romanian teams belonging to the group A at the Kim Il-song Stadium. The match ended 1:0 in favour of the Romanian team. A match held yesterday between the Korean team (B) and the Czechoslovak team belonging to the Group B at the Hamhung Stadium ended in a draw without score. The tournament continues. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 15 Aug 82 SK]

CSO: 4120/392

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUA CAMPAIGN

SK190554 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Aug (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Thursday comes out with a commentary captioned "Anti-Nicaragua Campaign Must Be Stopped At Once" in connection with the ever-more undisguised anti-Nicaragua campaign of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The author of the commentary says:

A grave situation is being created in Central America by the anti-Nicaragua campaign of the U.S. imperialists and the Honduran reactionary regime which is becoming wanton.

The military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in the Nicaraguan and Central American region are heinous criminal acts for crushing the Nicaraguan revolution and arresting the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle daily growing in the Latin American countries. This is a grave threat to peace and security of Nicaragua and an open challenge to the world progressive people demanding peace and decolonisation in this region.

Our people join the world progressive people in bitterly denouncing the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the Honduran reactionaries against Nicaragua.

The current military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and the Honduran reactionary regime against the Nicaraguan people are part of the premeditated and systematic anti-Nicaragua campaign of the U.S. imperialists.

In face of the obtaining situation, the Nicaraguan Government of national reconstruction hs taken a series of steps for repulsing the armed intervention and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and defending independence and the revolutionary gains and the people of the country have risen up in a courageous struggle against the enemy.

The righteous struggle of the Nicaraguan people to firmly defend the independence and revolutionary gains against the imperialists interference and plunder enjoys the unanimous support of the world peaceloving people including the Korean people who cherish justice and peace.

The U.S. imperialists and the Honduran reactionary regime must act with discretion, looking straight at the changed situation today.

No force on earth can undermine the Nicaraguan peoples cause of justice.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must discontinue anti-Nicaraguan campaign and give up at once their armed intervention scheme against Nicaragua.

CSO: 4120/392 END

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24 September 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 243

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JOSEPH WHITE GIVES PYONGYANG PRESS CONFERENCE

White Press Conference

OW041630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1618 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Joseph T. White, a soldier of the U.S. Army occupying South Korea, who crossed over to the northern half of the republic some time ago in search of a political asylum was interviewed by home and foreign reporters in Pyongyang today. Speaking on the occasion, he said: Nobody instigated me to come over to North Korea. I sought a political refuge not by any passing emotion but by my deep conviction.

Joseph T. White hailing from Missouri in the United States served as Pfc in the third squad, third platoon, A Company, first battalion, 31st regiment, second division of the U.S. Army stationed in South Korea. Explaining why he sought a political refuge, he said: The first reason is that I thought it unjustifiable for the U.S. administration to send U.S. troops to South Korea.

High ranking officers told us when we were sent to South Korea in March this year that the U.S. troops were being sent to South Korea to "protect" South Korea from "aggression" from the North. But, I had some doubt of the mission of the U.S. forces in South Korea while serving in the army there.

I have come to think of this more firmly as days go by and thought of freeing myself from such a disgraceful life as early as possible. In short, I did not want to dedicate my youth to the wrong the U.S. administration forced upon me.

I am opposed to the unwarrantable policy pursued by the U.S. administration. I also wanted to show the world the corruptness, criminality, immorality, weakness, and hedonism of the U.S. society and government. My coming over to the North was a demonstration of my outrage against the corrupt domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. Government.

The second reason is that I wished for a life of worth to be enjoyed by all men. People like me can have no hope in the United States after being discharged from the army. I have always thought of the fair society where people can lead a happy life free from exploitation and oppression.

Last month I happened to see pictures carried in the U.S. magazine LIFE, July issue, showing the 70th birthday celebrations of Marshal Kim Il-song. I was greatly impressed by the pictures. The pictures and other information I collected made me firmly believe that the North Koreans are leading a happy and stable life under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il. I was convinced that North Korea where the great leader President Kim Il-song is effecting policy for the people is the land where I would be able to enjoy a free and happy life. This firm belief made me take a brave and determined action.

He said that at midnight on 28 August when he was on duty in the demilitarized zone, he ran for the KPA post, following the way which he had tried to get himself acquainted with before his coming over and succeeded in coming over to the North in search of a political asylum.

Noting that the South Korean people regard the United States not as their "friend" but as the main cause preventing Korea's reunification and as the main source of all their misfortunes, he stressed: The U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea as early as possible as the Korean people demand.

Speaking of what he felt after coming over to the northern half of the republic in search of a political asylum, White said: I could feel that people in North Korea are free and happy. I could sense no war atmosphere in the streets where peaceful construction is in full swing. Only after I came to peaceful North Korea, I came to further clearly understand that it is not justifiable for the United States to occupy South Korea and to make preparations for a nuclear warfare.

He stressed: The U.S. Government should not prevent Korea's reunification but withdraw the U.S. aggression forces from South Korea. I want to say this to the U.S. GIs in South Korea. U.S. GIs have no reason whatsoever to be against North Korea. It is a criminal act to prevent Korea's reunification. I think U.S. GIs should demand troop withdrawal from South Korea.

Further On White's Press Remarks

OW041710 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1627 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Joseph T. White, a soldier of the U.S. Army occupying South Korea, who crossed over to the northern half of the republic some time ago in search of a political asylum was interviewed by home and foreign reporters on 4 September at the People's Palace of Culture. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the wall of the press conference room. Present there were reporters of NODONG SINMUN, the Korean Central News Agency, the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and other press organs and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

Joseph T. White spoke first at the press conference.

Joseph T. White:

I served as Pfc in the 3rd Sq, 3rd Pt, A Co, 1st Bn, 31st Reg, 2nd Div of the U.S. Army stationed in South Korea. I am from Missouri in the United States. I have my parent [as received], two brothers and two sisters in my home. I finished 8-year school, 4-year high school and left a college when I was in the first grade.

I joined in the army on 27 October 1981, and was sent to South Korea in March 1982. I came over to North Korea crossing the military demarcation line, seeking a political asylum on 28 August last.

Nobody instigated me to come over to North Korea. I sought a political refuge not by any passing emotion but by my deep conviction. Now allow me to tell you the reason why I have sought a political asylum.

The first reason is that I thought it unjustifiable for the U.S. administration to send U.S. troops to South Korea. High ranking officers told us when we were sent to South Korea in March this year that the U.S. troops were being sent to South Korea to "protect" South Korea from "aggression" from the North.

But, I had some doubt of the mission of the U.S. forces in South Korea while serving in the army there.

When I was in the United States, I happened to see the Kwangju incident which took place in South Korea through television in some awful feeling. I saw armed police and armymen killing lots of inhabitants right and left and thought that they were very brutal.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" in South Korea is corrupted and barbarous.

The stupendous check loan scandal directly linked to Chon Tu-hwan which was disclosed not long ago is a good proof of this.

People say that Chon Tu-hwan's days are also numbered. However, the United States is giving this corrupted South Korean "regime" lots of U.S.-made weapons and dollars, deploying even nuclear weapons in South Korea. The United States is the mastermind of all wrong doings of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" in South Korea, her actual colony. Now I think it completely disagreeable that the United States sent us to South Korea.

Performing duty at the military demarcation line since last July, I came to realize that what they call "threat of aggression from the North" was a sheer lie. I could see a peaceful life in the North through telescopes. What I saw were farmers and tractors farming in broad fields and beautiful farm villages. I thought to myself, why should we American soldiers be at the demarcation line dividing others country into two? This made me feel shameful and disgraceful to be there.

I could notice sharp eyes of South Koreans focused on me walking along a street in South Korea. But, I could fully understand their feeling toward us.

It is fully unjustifiable for the U.S. troops to be in South Korea. I have come to think of this more firmly as days go by and thought of freeing myself from such a disgraceful life as early as possible.

In short, I did not want to dedicate my youth to the wrong the U.S. administration forced upon me. I am opposed to the unwarrantable policy pursued by the U.S. administration. I also wanted to show the world the corruptness, criminality, immorality, weakness, and hedonism of the U.S. society and government.

My coming over to the North was a demonstration of my outrage against the corrupt domestic and foreign policies of the U.S. Government.

The second reason is that I wished for a life of worth to be enjoyed by all men.

My family in the United States is a working-class family. My father works at a factory and my two brothers can find no employment. I had to leave the college because college is a burden too great for the common people.

I keenly felt through my personal experience that the United States was a "paradise" for the rich and powerful men, but a hell where the poor people had to suffer from starvation and poverty.

People like me can have no hope in the United States after being discharged from the army. I have always thought of the fair society where people can lead a happy life free from exploitation and oppression. While working in the demilitarized zone, I came to know there is a way leading me to a truly worthy life. I cast my eye on North Korea.

As early as in my school days, I had a chance to read about Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and the hero of the 20th century. Marshal Kim Il-song is a well-known commander who fought against Japanese imperialism and led the heroic armed struggle to a victory and defeated U.S. imperialism.

In addition, Marshal Kim Il-song has built a mighty industrial state in North Korea which had been reduced to ashes by U.S. bombing. He has built a new society where every people can lead a happy life being freed from any worry about food, clothing and shelter.

Last month I happened to see pictures carried on the U.S. magazine LIFE, July issue, showing the 70th birthday celebrations of Marshal Kim Il-song. I was greatly impressed by the pictures. The pictures and other information I collected made me firmly believe that the North Koreans are leading a happy and stable life under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Kim Chong-il. I was convinced that

North Korea where the great leader President Kim Il-song is effecting policy for the people is the land where I would be able to enjoy a free and happy life. This firm belief made me take a brave and determined action. I took the chance when I was on duty at midnight on 28 August to leave the post for the North.

It was a risky way. But, it couldn't prevent me from coming to North Korea in search of real freedom and happiness. I succeeded in coming over to the North at last. It was a significant day for me to come over to the bright new society. I will not forget the day. This is what brought me here to North Korea.

Then he answered questions raised by reporters.

NODONG SINMUN reporter:

I would like to hear a detailed explanation of Joseph T. White about his motive for coming over to the northern half of the republic to seek a political refuge.

Joseph T. White:

Since July 1982, I have performed guard duty at a GP [as received] in the demilitarized zone in the forward area. Since that time on I have longed for coming over to North Korea and have thought of seeking a political refuge in the northern half of the republic.

On the night of 27 August I was on duty together with a Negro GI at the gate of the GP. Our guard post is surrounded by wire entanglement and the door is locked. We had to perform guard duty at three points at night. Each point had two men posted.

The duty on the night at the gate, I thought, was a good chance to come over to North Korea. And, so I made the Negro fellow sleep in a trench where other GIs take rest. After he fell asleep, I took the magazine out of his rifle thinking the worst case.

And then I destroyed the lock of the gate with my "M-16 rifle," came out of the wire entanglement and headed for the North. It was about half past one in the morning. I ran and ran with the rifle and gear. When I covered about 2 km, I unexpectedly saw a lake in my way. I came to realize that I was coming not to the North but to the South. The lake is located just in the rear of our GP.

I changed my course to the North. It was nearly 5 o'clock when the day was going to break. I did my best not to be observed by those who kicked up a fuss all the night by firing at random. Therefore, I crossed the demarcation line at the point far from the GP not to be discovered.

I ran and ran toward KPA guard post following the way which I tried to get myself acquainted with before my coming over. I shouted toward a KPA post

when I came near the post. In this way I succeeded in coming over to the North in search of a political asylum.

DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee reporter:

I would like to know the sentiment of the South Korean people toward the U.S.

Joseph T. White: I think the feeling of the Korean people toward the United States is not good. Now, South Koreans have increasing complaints toward the United States.

They say students in Kangwon Province held a U.S. flag burning. South Korean students have been waging anti-"government," anti-U.S. demonstrations in succession. In March this year, they burnt the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. All of this proves that anti-U.S. sentiment is growing among the South Koreans.

High ranking officers of the U.S. Army in South Korea worry about this. The U.S. support to Chon Tu-hwan "regime" adds to the anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Koreans.

When I was in the United States, I witnessed on television the student revolt in Kwangju. I saw army helicopters flying overhead, soldiers patrolling the streets, and students and police battling. The revolt was brutally suppressed.

And, I learned through newspapers and television many times of the struggles waged by South Korean students for democracy in society and of the atrocious acts of police and soldiers suppressing them. Thus, I came to know that South Korea has no democracy and that people did not support South Korean rulers such as Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan.

It is not so long since I arrived in South Korea. But I personally witnessed the reality in South Korea.

As I have told you, the U.S. administration sent us U.S. GIs to South Korea, saying that we had to protect South Korea from "the threat of southward aggression." But, I think the real purpose of the U.S. administration in sending the U.S. troops to South Korea is to protect the South Korean "regime" from the people's resistance and to hold South Korea as its colony forever. In fact the U.S. is an actual ruler over South Korea. South Korea is a colony of the U.S.; the Chon Tu-hwan regime has no right whatsoever. The South Korean "ROK Army" is completely under the command of the U.S. forces command.

Today, the South Korean people have come to gradually know of this and regard the United States not as their friend but as the main cause preventing Korea's reunification and as the main source of all of their misfortunes.

As long as the U.S. forces occupy South Korea, Korea cannot be unified. The U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea as early as possible as the Korean people demand.

Korean Central News Agency reporter:

I would like to hear what you have felt after your coming over to the DPRK.

Joseph T. White: What impressed me deeply is the kindness of North Koreans. This is what I felt as soon as I came over to North Korea.

When I crossed the demarcation line, I had a little worry about how North Koreans would treat me. But, I was soon freed from the worry when I met kind and modest North Korean soldiers. This made me glad and feel that I am in a land where a man can enjoy a truly worthy life.

During the time, I had a chance to look around Pyongyang. This gave me another impression. At a sight of the streets, I could feel that people in North Korea are free and happy. Unlike the United States and South Korea no beggers can be seen in the streets and no jobless men sitting in the streets for lack of employment. People in the streets looked very happy. They all seemed smiling filled with pleasure.

In short, Pyongyang looks like a park and people there looked lively. Many new modern houses have been constructed everywhere. I could sense no war atmosphere in the streets where peaceful construction is in full swing.

And I visited Mangyongdae a few days ago. I felt a deep impression there. I will keep it in my mind for a long time.

An ordinary thatch-roofed house I could see there, Mangyongdae. In the obsolescent thatch-roofed house the president of the country was born. Looking around the house at Mangyongdae, the native place of President Kim Il-song, the brilliant commander of anti-Japanese armed forces and great leader in building a new society, I felt in my heart that he is really a great leader of the people.

MINJU CHOSON reporter:

Do you have anything to tell to the U.S. Government and to your fellow GIs?

Joseph T. White: Only after I came to peaceful North Korea, I came to further clearly understand that it is not justifiable for the United States to occupy South Korea and to make preparations for a nuclear warfare. I think the U.S. Government should not waste huge amounts of money and wealth in such reckless things but give poor people in the United States food and jobs so that they may enjoy a peaceful life. The U.S. Government should not prevent Korea's reunification but withdraw the U.S. aggression forces from South Korea.

I want to say this to the U.S. GIs in South Korea. U.S. GIs have no reason whatsoever to be against North Korea. It is a criminal act to prevent Korea's reunification. I think U.S. GIs should demand troop withdrawal from South Korea.

I have my parent, brothers and sisters and relatives living in the United States. They may be persecuted by the U.S. administration because of my coming over to the North in search of political refuge. But, that will only make my will stronger. I hope you convey what I have said through all ways and means.

I am now enjoying a good time free from any inconvenience. I know this is thanks to the great care of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song and of the dear leader Kim Chong-il. I assure you that I will do my best for peace and justice and for Korea's reunification.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and to the dear leader Kim Chong-il.

He rose from his seat and bowed to the portrait of the great leader and said: "Great leader President Kim Il-song, thank you."

"Long live the great leader President Kim Il-song."

"Long live the dear leader Kim Chong-il."

CSO: 4120/403

FOREIGN PUBLIC CONDEMNS CHON'S AFRICAN TOUR

SK021252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign public strongly denounced recently the African trip of Chon Tu-hwan the murderer, a stooge of the U.S. imperialists, according to reports.

The African Regional Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People in its statement said: The South Korean "regime" is a marionette "regime" without any chajusong (independence) and a puppet regime of the United States which is not a party worth being dealt with by the nonaligned countries, especially by the African independent states advocating chajusong. It is foolish of Chon Tu-hwan the traitor to think that he would be able to deliver himself from international isolation and get something through his African trip, it stressed.

Madirisha Juvenal, secretary general of the committee, in his appeal to all the African organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people exposed the crimes of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and condemned his African trip.

The Burundi-Korea Friendship Association in its statement said: The U.S. imperialists, for the purpose of disorganizing the Nonaligned Movement from within, are encouraging the Seoul "regime" to worm itself into this movement. The South Korean "regime" can never be a party to be dealt with by the nonaligned countries, still less be a "friend" of African countries.

A Ghanaian paper says that the Chon Tu-hwan clique are zealously serving the U.S. imperialists in the execution of their war policy, maintaining close relations with South Africa and Israeli Zionists in crafty ways. It is a shame to Africa to allow traitor Chon Tu-hwan to crawl into Africa. With no crafty ruse can traitor Chon Tu-hwan disguise himself as a "friend" of the progressive people of Africa or deliver himself from international isolation.

The Congo Radio said: Dependence on outside forces and fascism, division and war pursued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan are a road precipitating his destruction. His treachery and brutal repression of the people must be stopped immediately.

The Congo News Agency also exposed the crimes of Chon Tu-hwan the traitor and denounced his African trip.

CSO: 4120/403

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PAPERS CONDEMN CHON TU-HWAN CANADIAN VISIT

SK030844 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN Friday come out with commentaries denouncing the Canadian tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

In a commentary captioned "Shameless Blast of Colonial Stooge," MINJU CHOSON says: During his Canadian tour, Chon Tu-hwan the traitor let loose a torrent of rubbish about "communization by force of arms." This was an unpardonable criminal act slandering us.

The author of the commentary further says: In Korea, peace is disturbed and a constant danger of war prevails due to the intensified aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. To raise outcries over "communization by force of arms" and "threat of the North," distorting this hard fact, is a shameless act of a thief crying "stop thief!"

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a nation-splittist, styled himself "an apostle of unification" during his Canadian trip. This is enough to make one laugh inside out. The "unification proposal" he brought forward again this time is another version of the "two Koreas" plot. By soliciting "support" to it, he revealed his intention to step up his splittist manoeuvres.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan drivels about the "unification proposal" without a word about the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. This is nothing but a ruse to freeze division under the cloak of unification. By such a crafty trick, he attempts to keep off the influence of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the most reasonable and fair national reunification proposal, and block our people's cause of national reunification, but to no avail.

While making a tour of Canada, traitor Chon Tu-hwan kicked up a dust about a "Pacific summit talk." But this also fully revealed the sorry sight of the colonial puppet.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, lost to shame, goes about shooting off his mouth to peddle the crafty artifice of the U.S. imperialists to place the Pacific nations under their control. Hidden in this is his sinister intention to worm himself into the Pacific nations, dancing to his master's tune.

By pursuing war and division, supporting the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and policy of aggression even abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan only precipitated the final destruction of his own clique.

The commentary of PYONGYANG SINMUN points out that the Canadian tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan was made in compliance with the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialists for keeping South Korea permanently as their colony and military base and on the basis of a script put in his hand by his American patron.

CSO: 4120/403

'KCNA' CITES AFRICAN CONDEMNATION OF CHON'S VISIT

SK041146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Guyanese and Mozambican public circles denounced the foreign tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the stooge of the U.S. imperialists, according to reports.

Joseph Wachon, chairman of the Union of Public Service and General Workers of Guyana, said: The South Korean "government" is a puppet "regime" without any right, which was rigged up by its master, and it is an out-and-out tool of its master for aggression. The foreign tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the out-and-out stooge without any prerogative of supreme command is ridiculous, indeed.

Noting that traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the wings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors is a butcher of fellow countrymen, he stressed: The foreign tour of Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor, who is acting according to a script written by his master, was a wicked trick to deliver himself from the miserable position in which he has landed himself, rejected by and isolated from the revolutionary people of the world for his bellicosity and dirty treacheries. It also pursued a crafty aim to win "sympathizers" by means of fraud and swindle and thereby create a favourable climate for getting the approval of his "two Koreas" policy in the United Nations and other international organizations.

Branding the foreign tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan as an out-and-out splittist tour of the traitor for obstructing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a puppet show for executing the orders of the U.S. imperialists, we bitterly condemn it.

A recent issue of the Mozambican paper NOTICIAS under the title "Chon Tu-hwan, Warmaniac" noted: The African tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan was a trip of a stooge acting according to a script written by the U.S. imperialists and an out-and-out treacherous trip for putting down the voices being further lifted up in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Today the Chon Tu-hwan clique is strongly rejected by many countries of the world for its treacherous, bellicose nature and tie-up with the U.S. imperialists, it said. The paper bitterly condemned its arms buildup, new war provocation manoeuvres and the conspiracy and tieup with the racists against the progressive countries of Africa.

CSO: 4120/403

'MINJU CHOSON' URGES U.S. PULLOUT FROM SOUTH

SK021610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries an article titled "U.S. Imperialists Must Stop Aggressive Manoeuvres and Promptly Pull Out of South Korea" on the lapse of 116 years since the Korean people sent the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" to the bottom of the Taedong River.

The signed article says: The U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" which illegally intruded into the Taedong River late in August 1866, sailed up to the vicinity of the Pyongyang wall and put forth impudent demands; its crew committed high-handed atrocities, murdering our people at random and perpetrating pillage.

Enraged at this, the people in Mangyongdae and Pyongyang valiantly rose up under the guidance of Kim Ung-u, great grandfather of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and burnt the "General Sherman" and threw the aggressors into the water. The sinking of the U.S. pirate ship was a stern punishment meted out to the brigandish aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists who had dreamt of aggression on Korea from long ago.

The article recalls that the U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from this, continuously committed criminal aggressive acts against Korea down through history.

Noting that they are massively building up their aggressive armed forces these days in and around South Korea, while frantically staging military exercises for the purpose of testing their war preparedness and replenishing it and rounding it off, the article continues: Due to the constant arms buildup and war clamour of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea is turning further still into a hotbed of a new war, the situation on the Korean Peninsual is being brought to the highest pitch of strain and the danger in which a war may break out any moment is constantly present in our country.

With the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces left in South Korea, the danger of a war cannot be removed from Korea, and the democratisation of the South Korean society, the people's cause of independence and the reunification of the country cannot be achieved.

This is the sum total of the struggle which the Korean people have waged over the last 37 years since the U.S. imperialists illegally occupied South Korea in place of the Japanese imperialists and a lesson of history.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle raging in South Korea and immediately renounce their occupation policy in South Korea and aggressive manoeuvres against the northern half of the republic and promptly withdraw with all their armed forces of aggression.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must act with discretion, clearly realizing that their treacheries against the country and the nation and their shameful role as an executor of the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy will hasten their own destruction, and must step down from "power" as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

The Korean people will smash the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's treacheries against the nation with united might of the nation and certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

CSO: 4120/403

PAPER IN JAPAN CALLS FOR LIBERATION OF SOUTH

SK021330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a "Mindan"-lining Koreans' paper published in Japan, carried an editorial titled "Let Us Lift High the Banner of National Liberation."

Noting that the United States has been the ruler which has actually ruled and dominated South Korea since 15 August liberation, the editorial says: On the very day it landed in South Korea, the United States proclaimed a military administration and has since acted the ruler in place of Japan. During the military administration, it laid political, economic and military foundations for ruling South Korea and, on this basis, framed up its agent "regime." With this the division of the country into the North and the South became decisive.

The agent "regime" framed up by the United States could not but be a dictatorial "regime" in actuality. The South Korean policy of the United States after the fabrication of the agent "regime" was mainly directed to the guarantee of the military position of the United States in South Korea, continued division of the Korean Peninsula and the maintenance of the dictatorial "regime" in South Korea.

The root cause of all evils lies in the South Korean policy of the United States. Pointing out that the United States glaringly revealed its true colour in the Kwangju incident, the editorial says: It was at that time that our correct view of the United States was established. Now our people understand that they must reject the U.S. interference for the achievement of democratisation.

Today when the struggle for democratisation has entered a new stage, we should keenly realize that the struggle for democratisation is not merely a struggle against dictatorship, but a struggle for ending the domination of foreign forces and achieving national liberation and national independence. We can win only when the struggle against dictatorship and the struggle against outside forces are combined together. Now the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" and the United States are fidgety in face of the new trend of the struggle for democratisation.

The editorial calls for sweeping away the Chon Tu-hwan comprador dictatorial "regime" and outside forces, holding aloft the banner of national liberation.

CSO: 4120/403

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' SIGNED ARTICLE HITS U.S. IMPERIALISM

SK061616 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today notes that U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy imposing the tragic national division on our people for 37 years and doggedly opposing the reunification of Korea, desperately persisting in the "two Koreas" plot.

A signed article headlined "U.S. Imperialism Is Vicious Enemy Barring National Reunification" says: To perpetuate the division of Korea and pursue their policy of colonial occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts, above anything else, to maintain and strengthen the South Korean puppet regime.

South Korea is a colony of U.S. imperialism and the puppet regime is a tool for its colonial domination. Its colonial rule over South Korea is enforced through the South Korean puppet regime. It is none other than the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, after drenching South Korea with the blood of people, cooked up a military fascist "regime" more truculent than the notorious "Yusin" dictatorship and seated such a butcher of the nation as Chon Tu-hwan in power.

To perpetuate the division of Korea and pursue their policy of occupation of South Korea for an indefinite period, the U.S. imperialists placed sham "unification proposals" in the hands of the puppets and wirepulled them behind the scene to peddle them about and prolong the division. Such "unification proposals" as "mutual visits" and "general election" brought forward by the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors were all worked out by the White House.

There is no fundamental obstacle to reunification within our nation. The U.S. imperialists have obstructed the reunification of our country, imposing the tragic division upon our people for 37 years. Their schemes to freeze the present division of our country for good find vivid expression in their crafty moves to make South Korea appear an "independent state" and have the puppet regime internationally "recognized."

To begin with, the South Korean "regime" is a tool of the neo-colonial rule of U.S. imperialism. It is a marionette regime acting under the baton of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists have seized the real power in South Korea, appointing or removing the bosses of the South Korean "regime" and shaping policies in political, economic, military, cultural and other domains.

It is foolish of the U.S. imperialists to try to put the label of "independent government" on the South Korean puppet regime and get it internationally "recognized." To realize their criminal aim the U.S. imperialists are clamouring about "cross recognition" and "admission into the United Nations" and encouraging the forsaken South Korean puppets to an overseas tour to get "support." The U.S. imperialists are scheming to use the olympiad as a site of political gamble for the "legalization" of the South Korean "regime."

Though they are trying hard to paint South Korea, a colony, as an "independent state" with noisy advertisement about "friend," "companion" and "firm friendship," they cannot conceal their relations with the South Korean puppets which are master-servant relations, relations between the colonial ruler and the vassal.

The schemes of the U.S. imperialists to keep one Korea divided into two and enforce the colonial rule over South Korea, keeping hold on it, are anachronistic and unpardonable ones. They must immediately give up their policy of illegal occupation of South Korea and "two Koreas" plot and refrain from encouraging Chon Tu-hwan the puppet to fascism, confrontation and division.

CSO: 4120/403

BRIEFS

PAPER ATTACKS FISHERIES LAW--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--A South Korean newspaper recently called for an immediate revision of the puppet clique's "fisheries law" which grants privilege to the Japanese reactionaries and makes the South Korean fishermen an object of repression. The paper pointed out that the "fisheries law" of the puppet authorities "is wholly modelled after the law which was enacted" by the "Korean Government-general" of Japanese imperialism "to protect the operation of Japanese fishermen" rather than that of the Korean fishermen. It criticized the puppet clique for bringing unexpected fortunes to their vassals by granting them the privilege by "law" while treating all the fishermen as "offenders." The paper deplored that the number of the fishermen who leave the fishing villages, left without a means of livelihood, increases [every] day. [Text] [SK031142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 3 Sep 82]

PROFESSOR CONDEMNS SUPPRESSION OF PRESS--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of CHUGAN CHOSON, a weekly magazine of South Korea, carried an article by a university professor surnamed Kim exposing the suppression of the press by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to a report. Noting that there is no freedom of the press in South Korea, the article says that three of his 14 books were officially placed under a ban and the rest suffered pains before seeing the light. No freedom can be talked about where there is no freedom of writing and speech, he says. Denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for "throwing everyone critical of the mistakes of the government behind bars," wielding the fascist laws, the article demands that the freedom of the press be guaranteed. [Text] [SK031151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 3 Sep 82]

U.S. CBW BLAMED FOR FEVER--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)—The Japanese magazine TSUKURU noted that epidemic hemorrhagic fever, an infectious disease bringing sufferings to the South Korean people, is a product of the bacteriological warfare committed by the U.S. imperialists during the past war of aggression in Korea, according to a report. Noting that Keiichi Tsuneishi, professor of Nagasaki University, Japan, exposed this fact in his treatise titled "Bacteriological Unit That Disappeared," the magazine said: In the treatise Prof Tsuneishi said that the experiment of epidemic hemorrhagic fever was conducted on human bodies in Manchuria by the "Unit 731," a bacteriological warfare unit of the former Japanese Army, and it was used for the research of germ warfare by the U.S. Army during the Korean War with the help of a

person who served the unit. The Unit 406, the predecessor of the Pacific Medical Institute known as a bacteriological laboratory in Japan, is a unit which earned ill-fame in the war. A detachment of this unit moved to South Korea. Hemorrhagic fever was widely spread in South Korea in the autumn of 1975 after this detachment made its appearance in Seoul. It is true that the medical institute of the Unit 406 conducted researchers into Korean insects and flies thereafter. This research report enables one to draw a conclusion that hemorrhagic fever prevalent during the Korean War was not a spontaneous occurrence or an import from Manchuria but a product of the bacteriological warfare of the United States. [Text] [SK041124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 4 Sep 82]

U.S. 'MISCALCULATION' IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The August issue of TOITSU HYORON, a magazine published in Japan, saying that "Reagan made a gross miscalculation in South Korea," points out that the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists have miscarried. It notes that in their so-called "joint statement" with the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists promised not to whtdraw their aggression troops from South Korea but give more "aid" to the Chon Tu-hwan group and tried to carry into effect a plan for limited nuclear war by reinforcing the Chon Tu-hwan system as much as possible. It continues: But, the Chon Tu-hwan system which is a most decisive factor in his paln would not be stabilized. It is still shaking seriously. A particularly important problem is that the anti-U.S. movement has come to the surface at last in South Korea. Though there has been the anti-U.S. movement there, there have not been such things as an open arson at the "American Cultural Centre" and an open anti-U.S. statement or anti-U.S. demonstrations of religionists or students. This is something neither Reagan nor Chon Tu-hwan has ever imagined. In this sense Reagan has made a gross miscalculation in his plan to ignite a war in Korea by instigating Chon Tu-hwan by hook or by crook and things are not developing as he wishes in economic and external affairs, too. It can be said, therefore, that Reagan is now driven to bay. [Text] [SK090111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 8 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/403

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG CH'ONGNYON' URGES UNCONDITIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY POLICIES

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Youths! Let Us Display More Highly the Revolutionary Spirit of Absoluteness and Unconditionality in Implementing the Party Policies!"]

[Text] In compliance with the judicious leadership of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, the glorious party center, the workers and youths throughout the country, enjoying the high hope for the days to come and the firm faith in victory, are pushing today a forceful march toward the new high heights of the socialist economic construction.

With the fanfare of the advance trumpet call of the speed battle which is designed to fulfill ahead of schedule the Second Seven-Year Plan and to attain successfully the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction, fresh innovations are being effected creatively on all fronts of the socialist construction day after day.

We have already scored a great success in our struggle to attain the 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction which were set forth by the Sixth Congress of the party. However, we cannot be satisfied with the accomplishments already made; we cannot allow even a bit of stagnancy or marking time.

Today we are faced with an important task of pushing more energetically the all-out march movement for the implementation of the resolutions of the Sixth Congress of the party and of bringing about a fresh upsurge in the socialist economic construction.

In compliance with the natural-law governed demands of the socialist economic construction of our country, our party has recently set forth a militant task of effecting another revolutionary upsurge designed to capture the new prospective targets, including the chemical height, mineral height, and electricity height.

This task, honorable and full of raison d'etre, set forth before us, is calling on the SWYL members and youths who consist of the main force of the labor front of building a new society for displaying more highly the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party.

If all the youths revolutionarily exert themselves and highly display the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party, there would be no fortresses invincible to them.

To display highly the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in carrying out the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies of the party--this represents a fundamental requirement of the loyalty toward the party and the leader. It is a fundamental mettle with which the chuch'e-oriented youth vanguards should be equipped. It poses an important problem that would arise in forcefully pushing the socialist construction.

The new prospective target of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's which we are now implementing is a grand task of struggle unprecedented in the history of our country. It can be successfully carried out when all the fields and units of the national economy thoroughly implement unconditionally the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party which are the embodiment of the leader's teachings.

When the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party is established as a firm faith, can the obstacles and difficulties of all hues be overcome heroically, can the inner reserves be actively mobilized and utilized with the revolutionary spirit of untiring zeal, and can the all-out march movement be pushed forcefully.

The loyalty of our youths toward the party and the leader must be displayed in the implementation struggle which is designed to protect and safeguard the platforms and policies of the party and to carry them out thoroughly and unconditionally.

As taught by Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, only those who implement the policies of the party through to the end would be called the revolutionaries who are loyal to the party and the revolution as well as to the working-class and the people.

Thanks to their lofty revolutionary spirit of unconditionally accepting the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies of the party and of thoroughly protecting and implementing them, our people and youths could defeat the vicious enemies Japanese imperialism and U. S. imperialism in the seas of blood and fire, could victoriously lead the maiden voyage, difficult and complicated, to build up a new society, and could forcefully erect a strong socialist power on this land.

Indeed the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party is the origin of an inexhaustible force which generates the mass heroism and peerless devotion, and which enable us to score a brilliant victory under the adverse circumstances of all hues.

Today when it has become imperative that a grand revolutionary upsurge should be brought about on and on with that impetus and mettle of the days of the grand Ch'ollima upsurge, the SWYL members and youths must display more highly the

revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the policies of the party and thereby see to it that the drumbeat of the all-out march and the trumpet call for the charges of speed battle will forcefully resound throughout the country.

A prerequisite for highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality is to equip oneself with a correct stand and attitude toward the policies of the party.

The teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies set forth by the glorious party center represent the will of the whole party and the entire people; and in them are embodied the requirements of our revolution and the organized will of the working-class and the people. Therefore, it is our foremost duty to protect the policies of the party staunchly and implement them thoroughly and unconditionally. For us revolutionary fighters, nothing can be more responsibility-fulfilling and honorable than to implement the policies.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Our youths must staunchly protect the platforms and policies of the party, firmly hold on to the implementation of the party policies, and devote all the youthful energy and talents to the thorough implementation of the policies." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 4, p 103)

To stick persistently to the implementation of the policies of the party and to struggle for it at their best--these are the revolutionaries' foremost mettle.

Our struggle to carry out revolutionary tasks is the struggle for the implementation of the party policies; no revolutionary tasks are conceivable without the party policies.

The SWYL members and youths must be deeply aware of the fact that the struggle to implement the party policies is a valuable and sacred work which enriches the lofty life of the true revolutionary fighters of the party. They must firmly establish the revolutionary stand and mettle of struggling for implementation of the party policies by devoting all their energies and talents.

Thus they must see to it that the strong revolutionary spirit will be fully displayed in the entire rank and file of the SWYL to the effect that they are equipped with the firm views and stands that no negotiations should be allowed regarding the party policies which must be accepted unconditionally and thoroughly implemented responsibly, and that they would even jump into the sea of fire in order to implement the party policies.

In the course of implementing the party policies, the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality will be highly displayed when all the SWYL members and youths are staunchly armed with the thoughts and intentions of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the glorious party center and the platforms and policies of the party.

No matter how much one wants to be loyal to the party and the leader, one would not be able to fulfill successfully the tasks assigned to one, if one does not know the intentions, platforms, and policies of the party.

The SWYL members and youths must study in depth and learn the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies of the glorious party center, and the platforms and policies of the party. Whatever they do and wherever they may be, they must act according to the teachings and the policies. They must make it an iron rule that they work and act on the basis of the teachings and the policies.

In particular, the SWYL members and youths must study in depth; "The collected works of Kim Il-song," a series on the immortal chuch'e ideology; "The tasks of the people's government set forth to chuch'eize the entire society," an immortal classical work of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader; and "On the chuch'e ideology," a historical thesis of Comrade Kim Il-song, the beloved leader; and they must master them. Thus they must staunchly arm themselves with the great chuch'e ideology; they must enjoy the firm outlook that they are the masters of revolution and construction and that they are the masters of implementation of the party policies. They must display a high sense of responsibility and creativeness in implementing the party policies.

Furthermore, they must study in depth the policies of the party set forth for their fields and units and carry them out through to the end. They must firmly establish the revolutionary tradition of doing whatever the party tells them to do in conformity with the requirements of the policies of the party. As for those phenomena which run counter to the policies of the party, they must not allow even a bit of them to happen and must launch an intense struggle against them, even if they are of very minor matters.

In their struggle to implement the policies of the party, the youths must see to it that those phenomena of saddling superiors with conditions or of wavering or hesitating in face of small difficulties will not happen under any circumstances.

We must maximally mobilize all the production potentials and inner reserves with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and indefatigable industry; we must push production and construction with our own materials and raw materials, with our own technology, and with our own resources. Doing so represents one of the important principles which our SWYL members and youths must hold fast in implementing the policies of our party.

Whatever you do, if you think you cannot do it, only dead-ends will meet your eyes. To a person who is firmly determined to carry it out with his own resources, a lot of reserves will meet his eyes and a high creativeness and the militant way of launching a work will come to his mind.

In order to implement thoroughly the teachings of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the policies of the party and to bring about a fresh revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction, it is of importance that active efforts be made to tap the inner reserves in all fields of the national economy.

Today the party is requesting us to display highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and indefatigable industry and thereby to carry out the militant tasks set forth by the party faster and more efficiently, just as we vigorously launched into maximally economizing the increasing production, in response to the slogans of the party, in all fields and units of the national economy in those days of the grand Ch'ollima upsurge. The SWYL members and youths must highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and indefatigable in-industry. They must highly display the revolutionary mettle of searching for the materials that are scanty, of producing those materials that are lacking, and of carrying out tasks, no matter how difficult and complicated they may be, with their own resources.

The SWYL organizations and cadres are charged with great responsibilities and missions to see to it that all the SWYL members and youths will highly display the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies of the party. The SWYL organizations and cadres must accept the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the party as the most righteous things and must study them designed to implement them through to the end.

All the SWYL organizations and cadres must always give first priority to the works designed to promote the implementation of the policies of the party. They must paraphrase and explain in depth the intentions and policies of the party among the SWYL members and youths. They must thoroughly organize the organizational work designed to implement the intentions and policies. They must thus forcefully arouse the broad youths to the implementation of the party policies by showing examples personally set by them. In particular, the SWYL organizations of all levels must tightly organize the organizational work that is designed to see to it that the youths will take the lead to implement the policies of the party set forth for the designated fields and units. And they must launch among the masses the struggle to produce the needed equipment and materials with their own resources.

The SWYL organizations must forcefully launch the work of highly promoting the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies of the party, in close incorporation with the work of following the vivid examples of loyalty of the youth communists of the 1920's, with the movement for following the examples of the unsung heroes, and with the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions. To display more highly the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies of the party is an honorable and sacred task designed to embellish the precious political life and to measure up with loyalty to the great trust and expectations placed by Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and the glorious party of the socialist construction and the reliable youth vanguards of the KWP.

All the SWYL members and youths must highly display the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the policies of the party. They must thereby make the far-reaching plans of the party the leader fully bloom. And they must forcefully display their pride and honor as the honor guard unit, do-or-die unit, personal guards, and shock brigade of Marshal Kim Il-Song, the great leader, and the glorious party center.

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CSO: 4108/202

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG THANKS HELPERS OF COUNTRYSIDE

SK021557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a letter of thanks to the helpers of the countryside all over the country. In his letter of thanks, he extends warm thanks to the entire factory and office workers, soldiers of the People's Army and students of schools at all levels who successfully ensured spring farming and combat against drought by participating in assisting the countryside, upholding the militant appeal of the party for powerfully helping the countryside this year.

He says that the entire helpers of the countryside, with the consciousness of the master and a high sense of responsibility, nursed sturdy rice seedlings and humus-potted maize seedlings and quickly carried out rice-transplanting and transplanting of humus-potted maize seedlings in good time suitable for a high yield, as required by the chuche method of farming, and did weeding qualitatively and successfully did the work of exterminating blight and noxious insects and, particularly, surmounted with success a severe drought previously unknown by vigorously combating the drought, with the result that the crops rule good now.

He notes that the work method becoming the master, high sense of responsibility and noble spirit of cooperation displayed by the helpers of the countryside are a clear manifestation of the admirable moral traits of the socialist working people of our country who are boundlessly faithful to the call of the party. He says he is deeply satisfied with the successful progress of all farm work by the energetic efforts of the helpers of the countryside, which has resulted in a promising crop, and highly estimates the noble revolutionary spirit and shining successes of the helpers.

Meetings for conveying the letter of thanks of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the helpers of the countryside throughout the country are taking place at cities and counties, factories, enterprises, organs and schools and People's Army units. Messages of pledge to him are adopted at the meetings.

CSO: 4120/402

'NODONG SINMUN' CITES CHUCHE AS MISSION OF GOVERNMENT

SK031517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday carries an article titled "Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea Is a Historic Mission of the People's Government."

Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his classic work "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," teaches that modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is the general task of our revolution and a historic mission of the government of the republic, the article says: That the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea is a historic mission of the government of the republic means, in essence, that the people's government should actively strive to build the communist society where the chajusong (independence) of the people will have been fully realized, by remoulding and transforming society, man and nature as required by the chuche idea.

With the historic mission of the people's government clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a broad road was opened, first of all, for more thoroughly embodiying the chuche idea in all spheres of the state activity. The struggle to model the whole of society on the chuche idea is a struggle for firmly establishing chuche in the revolution and construction and energetically pushing ahead with the work of remoulding people, society and nature as demanded by the chuche idea. Accordingly, to thoroughly embody the chuche idea in all spheres of the state activity is the most important task facing the people's government.

Only when the government of the republic thoroughly embodies the chuche idea, taking it as the unswerving guiding compass under any circumstance, can it discharge its duty as a powerful political weapon for realising chajusong of the people. Chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence are the guiding principle of our revolution and the only, most correct road on which the people's government can bring the chuche idea to shining materialization.

With the historic mission of the government of the republic clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, a firm guarantee has been created to further strengthen our people's government and raise its function and role in every way.

The indication of the historic mission of the government of the republic by him is a historic event that fully expounded the nature of the people's government and the basic principles of the government's activities and their general goal and ways in conformity with the demand of the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea.

With the historic mission of the government of the republic clarified by him, a powerful guarantee has been created for the people's government to constantly educate all members of society and guide socialist economic and cultural construction on its own responsibility, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. Thus a broad road was opened for our people's government to constantly enhance its function and role as a political weapon for making all members of the society men of communist type, eliminating all class distinctions and differences in working conditions and in material living standards and guaranteeing the working people full social equality and happy life.

Only under the people's government which is strengthening and developing as a powerful weapon for the accomplishment of the cause of chuche under the correct guidance of our party, can our people enjoy more fully an independent and creative life and successfully atain the ideal of communism in which their chajusong will be completely realized.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KIM PUBLICATION

SK051339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Five years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published the classic work "Theses on Socialist Education" (5 September 1977). Papers here dedicate editorials to this anniversary, calling for thoroughly implementing the theses and further developing the educational work.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial says: The publication of the educational theses by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song 5 years ago was an epochal event of weighty significance in developing socialist education and carrying out the cause of socialism and communism.

The theses on education is a communist educational programme enbodying the immortal chuche idea. The theses synthesizes and systematizes in an integral way the educational theory at all stages on bringing up not only people who build socialism today but also people who will live in the future communist society.

The theses is an immortal educational encyclopedia which gives allround answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the education of the younger generation and training of communist revolutionaries from the essence and purpose of education to the fundamental principle of pedagogy, contents and methods of education, educational system and state guidance to educational work. The publication of this great programme which holds the highest and most brilliant place in the development of the working-class thought of education, has provided a firm guideline for successfully carrying on educational work without the slightest deviation.

Indeed, the theses is a chuche-based educational programme indicating the shortest cut to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism. It is also a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to be held fast to by the working-class party and state in the whole period of socialist and communist construction.

Our people are confidently pushing forward socialist and communist construction, while successfully solving the most difficult and complex problem of remoulding man, the work of rearing communistic revolutionary personnel along the road indicated by the theses on education.

Referring to the new changes which have taken place in the development of education in our country under the bright rays of the theses, the editorial stresses: All these successes are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party that lead our socialist education along the road of victory.

Stressing the need to effect a new turn in educational work by thoroughly implementing the theses on education as ever on the basis of the successes already achieved, the editorial points to the tasks for this.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KCNA' CITES KIM CHONG-IL'S 'WARM LOVE' FOR PEOPLE

SK061628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader of our party and people who is possessed of warm love for the working people, broad magnanimity and lofty sense of revolutionary obligation on the highest plane.

Perfectly personifying in himself the noble communist vitues of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il boundlessly loves our people and devotes his all to their happy life. His warm love and concern for the people reach every aspect of our people's life.

Denying himself rest even a day, he is making an endless journey of on-the-spot guidance to provide people with a more affluent life and spares nothing for the betterment of their life and for their happiness. When he visits factories and cooperative farms he first acquaints himself with the people's living and shows boundless care for them.

Seven years ago, when he gave on-the-spot guidance to a mine in the northern area of our country, the dear leader acquainted himself down to details with the living conditions of the miners, and established a supply system for the betterment of their life. Later, he took measures to make sure that the workers of all coal and ore mines throughout the country were given more state benefits than before.

It is the dear leader who sent commuter buses to industrial establishments and cooperative farms and took measures for the large-scale construction of modern dwelling houses in all parts of the country to improve the people's housing conditions.

He heard about the life of four families of light-house keepers living in a solitary island in the East Sea and sent to them an engine boat, TV sets and musical instruments to make them travel freely to the shore and lead a more cultured and optimistic life. He saw to it that a wide and solid reinforced concrete bridge was built for 11 children in a mountainous village.

Countless are stories about his warm love for every one of our people: Informed that two ordinary crewmen were critically sick in the middle of the Indian Ocean, he took all steps to save their lives; he mobilized a flying squad to rescue a girl working at a harbour on the west coast who was being drifted by accident on an ice piece toward the far-off sea; and when an assembling worker of the Kim Chaek iron works was in critical condition, he sent competent medical personnel in the capital together with precious medicines to save the life of the worker whom modern medical science regarded as hopeless and enabled him to return to his revolutionary post.

Here is a story that he arranged a birthday feast for an ordinary train-girl bereft of her parents. One day in early August 1970, the dear leader during his on-the-spot guidance heard about a train-girl who was deprived of her parents by the Yankees in the period of the fatherland liberation war. A month later, early in September, he arranged a splendid birthday feast for the train-girl on his way back from his on-the-spot guidance to North Pyongan Province, remebering the birthday of the train-girl about whom he heard by chance. He offered a seat to the train-girl and personally put chopsticks in her hand, saying, "Help yourself at ease." To delight her even a little more the dear leader impressively told her about newly released films.

Indeed, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the great father of people who takes care of the lives of all people, leading them with boundless and noble revolutionary love.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES NEED FOR CITY MANAGEMENT

SK061550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 5 September carried an article titled "City Management in Socialist Society Is Important Service for People" on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On Improving and Strengthening City Management" (5 September 1962), a historic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article says: In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, first of all, gave a new definition of the nature of city management in socialist society and a scien tific exposition of its character and mission, duty and role on the basis of the immortal chuche idea to be the first in history to comprehensively systematize the chuche-oriented idea of socialist city management.

The idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defining the nature of socialist city management as service work for bearing responsibility for the life of the working people is a unique idea based on a profound analysis of the superiority of the socialist system and its socio-economic basis and a pre-eminent idea proceeding from the basic demand of the chuche idea for attaching the greatest importance to man in thinking and making everything serve him.

With the great leader's scientific exposition of the nature of city management in socialist society, an old viewpoint on this work in the past was thoroughly overcome and the revolutionary character and mission of socialist city management and principle of its activity were correctly expounded.

In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a lucid exposition of the duty and role of socialist city management. He set it forth as the duty of socialist city management to preserve and manage the dwelling houses of the working people and such public establishments as public buildings, streets, parks, pleasure grounds and means of transport in the city and defined it as important work for providing the working masses with an independent and creative life and pushing ahead with socialist construction.

With a scientific explication of the position and role of city management in socialist society, city management which had been regarded in the past as an entirely administrative and business-like work was raised anew as an

important political work and revolutionary work for realising the chajusong (independence) of the working masses and actively propelling the revolution and construction.

The founding of the chuche-based idea of socialist city management is one of the important ideological and theoretical exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Herein lies great theoretical and practical significance of this work.

In the work he also expounded in an allround way the concrete tasks of city management and ways for their correct fulfillment and thereby brought about a new turn in the work of city management.

Indeed, this work is an immortal classic document comprehensively expounding the original idea and theory on socialist city management and a programmatic document marking a great switchover in the development of city management work.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS REPUBLIC AS 'INVINCIBLE'

SK071650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1557 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Our Republic Is Revolutionary Government With Invincible Power." Pointing out that our republic founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and led by our party is a genuine revolutionary government with invincible power and inexhaustible vitality, the article says:

The high honour and dignity of the government of our republic and its inexhaustible power find expression above all in that it strictly abides by the revolutionary principles of chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence in all spheres of state activities, taking the chuche idea as its unswerving guideline.

The chuche idea is a great revolutionary banner of our era and the sole guiding idea of the government of our republic. To take the chuche idea as the unswerving guideline and thoroughly apply it in all activities--herein lie the inexhaustible might and vitality of the government of our republic.

Chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence--this is the guiding principle of our revolution and the line of building an independent, sovereign state, rich and powerful. Our republic struggles to implement the revolutionary line of chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence, holding fast to it as its consistent principle. It shapes independently all lines and policies for the revolution and construction, proceeding entirely from the interests of our revolution and people and the specific conditions of our country, carries them into effect in reliance upon the strength of our people and solves the problems arising in external relations on its own judgment and conviction.

The authority of our country as an independent, sovereign state and the dignity of our people are based on the government of the republic's steadfast adherence to the principle of chuche, independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence.

The invincible might of our republic also lies in that it enjoys unquestioned support of the workers, peasants and other segments of the broad working masses and is firmly linked with them by blood ties.

The government of our republic is a true servant of the people and a strong revolutionary government enjoying undisputed support and trust from the entire people. The government of our republic whose true master is the working masses regards it as its unshakable principle to thoroughly implement the mass line in all its activities.

Its devoted service for the people is the source of the absolute trust of the masses of the people in it.

The state power faithfully serves the popular masses and the masses firmly safeguard and defend their government. These blood ties are the basis of the consolidation of our state and the source of the unlimited power of the republic.

The invincible might and vitality of our republic also finds expression in that it is vigorously advancing toward communism, our future, under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions.

As taught by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, communism is the people's government plus three revolutions. Defining the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, as the basic content of the revolution to be carried out in the socialist society and as the task of the revolution to be continued till communism is built, our party and the government of the republic are carrying forward the revolution and construction in the form of the three revolutions for remaking old things and creating new ones.

With the dynamic promotion of the three revolutions, our state and social system are being immensely consolidated and developed and a new revolutionary turn is taking place in all realms of politics, economy and culture.

The article stresses in conclusion: Today our republic is growing in strength and developing still further as a revolutionary government with invincible power under the leadership of our glorious party.

The high honour and dignity of our republic today are linked with the greatness of our party. Our party is a great guiding force leading our republic to victory and glory. All the victories and successes made in the struggle for the strengthening, development and prosperity of our republic are a precious fruition of the tested leadership of our party.

CSO: 4120/402

BRIEFS

PHYSICAL STRENGTH EXAMINATION CEREMONY--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--A central opening ceremony of the 1982 people's physical strength examination was held yesterday at the Central Hall of Workers here. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the hall. The ceremony was attended by Comrades Chong Chun-ki and Ho Chong-suk, personages concerned and workers, office employees and youth and students in Pyongyang. Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke at the ceremony. Speaking of the deep concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre for the training of physical strength and promotion of health of our people, he stressed that all functionaries and working people should popularize and habituate themselves to physical culture and sports in hearty response to the sports policy of the party and thus thoroughly prepare their physical strength always to contribute to the revolution and construction. Speeches were made and a resolution was adopted at the ceremony. [Text] [SK060442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 6 Sep 82]

SEMINAR MARKS PUBLICATION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--A central seminar was held on 4 September at the Grand People's Study House in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Placed on the platform of the hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The seminar was attended by university and higher specialised school teachers and researchers in the capital and from local areas. Papers explaining in depth the profound idea and content of the educational theses and proving its validity and great vitality were read out at the seminar on such subjects as "Theses on Socialist Education, a Classic Work of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Is an immortal Educational Encyclopedia Consummating the Idea of Socialist and Communist Education" and "The Socialist Educational System of Our Country Is the Most Superior Revolutionary Educational System Embodying the Immortal Chuche Idea." [Text] [SK051244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/402

'KCNA' CITES KIM CHONG-IL'S ROLE IN INDUSTRY

SK021520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held from 29 to 31 August discussed measures to attain the goal of one million tons of non-ferrous metals within 2 or 3 years and the goal of 1.5 million tons by 1988 with the general mobilisation of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people.

To attain the 1.5 million-ton goal of non-ferrous metals is a work for carrying into practice the far-reaching plan of the Workers' Party of Korea to increase the country's economic potential and provide our people with a more independent and creative life. Only when the production of nom-ferrous metals is developed fast is it possible to achieve a many-sided development of industry and the technical progress of the national economy and increase the independence and chuche character of industry.

When this goal is attained, our country will hold the first place in the world in the per capita non-ferrous metal output.

There is realistic possibility to attain the 1.5 million-ton goal of non-ferrous metals. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated the orientation and ways for a fast development of non-ferrous metal industry in each period of the developing revolution and has wisely led the struggle to implement them.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has solidly built the Komdok District as a model of modern and powerful, large-scale production base of non-ferrous metals and generalised it throughout the country, thus laying mighty foundations for a rapid development of the non-ferrous metal industry of our country.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the correct guidance of the dear leader, the nation's non-ferrous metal production bases have been immensely strengthened. And powerful guiding force and technical force fully equipped with modern science and technology and tested through practice have been prepared. We also have a powerful and modern industry including the machine-building industry capable of reliably ensuring a large-scale development of underground resources materially and technically.

All these are a solid material guarantee to definitely attain the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals in a short period.

CSO: 4120/402

BRIEFS

MINOR CHEMICAL BASES BUILT--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--More than 480 minor chemical industrial bases have already been built in Korea this year. Among them are over 30 minor chemical industrial factories and branch factories, over 10 workshops and 330 workteams set up at factories and enterprises belonging to the central industry and producers cooperatives and housewives workteams and sub-workteams. They produce more than 500 kinds of subsidiary raw materials and chemicals, paints and so on. This is one more wherewithal for the development of the light industry and the betterment of the people's lives. In Korea great efforts are directed to the development of the chemical industry. The Ponghwa chemical factory, high-pressure polyethylene factory, orlon factory, movilon mill and many other large-scale factories and a large number of minor chemical factories have been built in recent years alone. And many existing chemical factories have been reconstructed on an expansion basis. The chemical industry has come to have a more perfect departmental structure. Our chemical industry relying on its own solid raw material resources meets the demands of various deomains of the national economy and the people's lives for synthetic fibres, synthetic resins, dyestuffs, pigments, chemical fertilizers, agricultural medicines, etc. [Text] [SK061603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 6 Sep 82]

NEW-TYPE COMPRESSOR, TURNING LATHE--Pyongyang, 30 Aug--A new-type 100 cubic metre screw compressor and a 10 metre turning lathe were manufactured recently at the Tanchon mining machine plant. The 100 cubic metre screw compressor is one fifth of a piston compressor of the same size in weight and one fourth in floor space. Its size is small enough to be installed at any place of the underground working site. The 10 metre turning lathe is capable of doing various kinds of drilling work, boring and toothing work and freely processes parts of large-size equipment and teeth of the grinding machine. The members of the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigade" and workers of the plant manufactured the new-type compressor and turning lathe in a brief period by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 30 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/402

BRIEFS

NEW SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A new school year began at all schools of Korea on 1 September. The schools are overflowing with joy upon entering the 1982-83 school year at the significant time with the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" (5 September 1977), an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, just ahead. The children who have entered the primary schools after finishing one year preschool education at kindergartens, the children enrolled in the senior middle schools after graduating primary schools and children and students who have been promoted to upper classes are seized with boundless happiness of studying to their hearts content and growing in the warm bosom of the great leader. All the educational administrative organs and the schools have carried out a wide range of work to raise the quality of education to a higher stage in the new school year. With the strengthened state guarantee and social support to the educational work, new school buildings and classrooms have been built in all parts of the country and the schools have been furnished with additional teaching tools, modern experimental and practice apparatuses and various teaching materials. The first lessons at the primary schools and senior middle schools were preceded by significant ceremonies for opening the new school year with the attendance of personnel of local party and power organs, economic bodies and working peoples organisations and parents of the children. [Text] [SK021544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/402

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS CHONGNYON JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 7 September met and had a talk in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings with the journalists delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by O Ki-ok, vice-director of the Editorial Board of CHOSON SINBO, on a visit to the socialist homeland. Present on the occasion was Vice-Director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs Pak Yong-taek. [Text] [SK080956 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 8 Sep 82]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 25 Aug--A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, headed by Ko Yong-cho, chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and a delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan, headed by Kim Chun-sun, vice-chairman of the Fukuoka Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, arrived here on 24 August by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. The Administration Council arranged a party for the delegations in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 25 Aug 82]

CSO: 4120/402

SEMINARS ON KIM IL-SONG WORKS REPORTED

SK031240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--Seminars on immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were held recently in various countries, according to reports.

Seminars on "Let us reunify the country independently and peacefully," the third part of "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," an immortal classic work of the great leader, were held at the group for the study of the independent idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Freetown, Sierra Leone, and the UN Namibia University Committee for the Study of the Great Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and seminars on the part dealing with the question of national reunification of "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," an immortal classic work of the great leader, at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Ministry of Education of Guyana and the Society for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in the Ruimveldt Middle School of Guyana, and the Barbados group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Seminars on "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," an immortal classic work of the great leader, were held at the Chuche Idea Study Centre of the University of Zimbabwe, the group for the study of great Kimilsongism of Sierra Leone, the Amadora, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism, the Cacem, Portugal, group for the study of Kimilsongism and the group for the study of the chuche idea of students of Third World countries studying in Geneva, Switzerland.

Placed on the platforms of the seminar halls were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Speeches were made there. Speakers said that from the first day of the division of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forward the policy of reunifying the country in an independent and peaceful way on a democratic principle without any outside interference and has been wisely leading the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Noting that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most rational and fair one for national reunification, they stressed that Korea must be reunified on this basis.

For the reunification of Korea, they said, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and an end put to the interference of the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of Korea and to the South Korean puppets policy of depending on foreign forces.

Seminars adopted letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/402

KIM KWAN-SOP HOSTS RECEPTION FOR NEPAL EX-PREMIER

SK021244 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries hosted a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of 1 September in honour of Tulsi Giri, ex-prime minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his wife.

Speaking first at the reception, Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, said: Our people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the industrious Nepalese people in the fulfillment of the sixth 5-year plan for the stability of the country and economic independence under the energetic guidance of esteemed His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, and sincerely wish them greater successes in the building of a prosperous new society.

The Korean people and the Nepalese people, both resourceful and courageous peoples who have created a long history and brilliant national culture in Asia, are linked together by the bonds of friendship for the commonness of their past positions and the goal of today's struggle for the building of an independent, new society and are fighting on shoulder to shoulder to realise the idea of the Nonaligned Movement.

Speaking next, Mr Tulsi Giri said: Through my Korean visit, I acquainted myself with the great development your people have made in all fields by advancing at a fast speed under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It is judicious for the great leader to define the promotion of the people's welfare as the supreme principle and we are convinced that this cause will be brilliantly accomplished. It is unfortunate for one nation to be divided into two. Korea will certainly be reunified because the great leader is making much effort for the reunification of the country.

He said that although Nepal and Korea are far away from each other geographically, the friendly relations between the two peoples are favorably developing with each passing day.

The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Nepalese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of the Nepalese people's respected His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva.

CSO: 4120/402

JAPANESE SCHOLARS DENOUNCE TEXTBOOK REVISION

SK030429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Sep (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of Japanese historians and educationists denouncing the Japanese authorities' revision of textbooks was held in Tokyo on 29 August. The meeting sponsored by Honorary Professor of Tokyo University Bokuro Eguchi and other personages of broad strata was attended by university professors and teachers and high school teachers of Japan, more than 120 in all.

Speeches were made at the meeting. Setsuko Miyata, manager of Waseda University, said: Though the Japanese authorities alleged that the change of Koreans' names to Japanese in the past was not forcible, it was forced by law. The ex-minister of education claimed that Koreans were taken to Japan to be given the franchise. But this assertion is contradictory to the fact.

Hideki Kajimura, professor at Kanagawa University, noted: The Ministry of Education distorted the fact, craftily changing the meaning of words. To describe the forcible taking of Koreans to Japan as "free conscription and application" is baseless.

A statement was adopted at the meeting. It notes: The Japanese Government and Ministry of Education must apologize internally and externally for the forgery of history committed in the approval of textbooks, recognize their rectification on the basis of the intention of their authors and fundamentally reexamine the system of approval itself.

A similar meeting denouncing the despicable act of the Japanese authorities in distorting the history of the Japanese imperialists' aggression on Korea was held in Tokyo on 27 August.

Critic Nobuo Nakagawa gave a lecture at the meeting under the subject "Japan Hastening Its Conversion Into a Military Power."

The meeting decided to conduct activities urging the Japanese Government to immediately correct the distorted description of history.

CSO: 4120/402

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'MINJU CHOSON' URGES CORRECTION OF DISTORTED HISTORY

SK031655 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries an article titled "Criminal History of Japanese Imperialism Cannot Be Concealed" contributed by Associate Doctor and Associate Professor Pak Yong-hae of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences, denouncing the forgery of Korean history by the Japanese authorities.

Recalling that the Japanese authorities recently decided to use at the primary and high schools from the new school year of 1983 textbooks which distort the history of aggression full of thrice-cursed crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past days, the article brands this as an intolerable insult to the national dignity of the Korean people and the Asian people.

The article says that the Japanese authorities wrote in the malrevised textbooks that they "started advancing into Korea in full scale after the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty" in September 1905, in a crafty attempt to erase the past history of aggression on Korea started by the Japanese militarists half a century before then and embellish their aggression as "advance."

The article notes that the Japanese militarists aggression of Korea began right after the "Meiji restoration" of 1868 and entered a full-fledged stage after the forcible signing of the unequal "Kanghwa Treaty" in 1876.

In the textbooks, the article continues, the Japanese authorities claim that they "accepted" the diplomatic right through the "Ulsa five-point treaty" of 1905, "urged the abdication" of the king after the "Hague emissary incident" in 1907, and "accepted" the domestic administration of Korea through the "Chongmi seven-point treaty," in a vile attempt to whitewash the brigandish crime in depriving the Korean Government of all its functions as a power after the Russo-Japanese war.

We must not overlook here that the Japanese authorities embellish the aggressive acts of their truculent predecessors with such gentle phraseology as "accept" and "urge" and, furthermore, this is strongly suggestive of their aggressive design to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors.

The article goes on: The shameless forgery of history by the Japanese authorities also finds expression in their beautifying the brutal colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists run through with medieval repression and plunder.

The Japanese reactionary authorities can never cover up the history of indelible crimes of the Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea as a colony for 36 years, murdered a large number of patriots and people, robbed Korea of her immeasurable quantities of natural resources and attempted to obliterate the national identity and national culture of the Korean people under the government-general rule.

The forgery of history by the Japanese reactionary authorities also finds manifestation in their distortion of and insult to the just struggle of the Korean people for national independence and social progress. In the textbooks they insulted such struggles of patriotic people against the aggressors as the Imo (1882) army mutiny, the Kapo (1874) peasants war and the 1 March uprising as "rebellions" and so on. This is a brazen forgery of history.

The Japanese authorities must act with discretion, mindful that the Korean people today are not the Koreans yesterday, admit their mistake and promptly correct the distorted and forged historic facts in the textbooks.

CSO: 4120/402

STUDY TOUR AND ASIAN REGIONAL CONSULTATION ON PADDY RICE

Consultation Opens

SK011732 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--The study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on 1 September. The consultation is attended by delegations or delegates of China, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Bangladesh and the DPRK.

Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech. The heads of the delegations of China and Pakistan and the Nepalese delegate also made congratulatory speeches.

The agenda adopted at the consultation includes general studies of the stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea, Korea's experiences in this, and experiences of Korea in other agricultural domains, presentation of experiences by delegations and delegates of other countries and study tour.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol who is heading the DPRK delegation made a keynote speech on "General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea."

Kim Chang-chu Addresses Meeting

SK040131 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Speech by Kim Chang-chu, DPRK vice premier and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, at Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable, high yields of rice, held in Pyongyang on 1 September--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected representatives, entrusted by the DPRK Government, I celebrate the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable, high yields of rice, proposed by the Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] of the United Nations and held in our country. I sincerely welcome the representatives who are visiting our country to participate in this event. We are very happy to see this function held in our country with the participation of reknowned agricultural workers and specialists from

various Asian countries. We will make every effort to successfully accomplish the important duty assigned us. You will directly see the successes attained by our people in their endeavors in agricultural production, especially in their effort to achieve stable, high yields of rice under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center.

We firmly believe that this consultation and study tour will positively contribute to increasing rice production in the Asian region and to expanding and developing friendly and cooperative relations between our country and all Asian countries participating in this event.

Representatives, this consultative meeting is in session when the demand for food has daily increased on a worldwide scale and when primary attention is being paid to the effort to increase food. Achieving stable, high yields of rice plays a great role in solving the food question--a serious problem in the international community. Rice, which occupies nearly 18 percent of the total output of grain in the world, has high yields among grains. Rice is a primary grain which Asian countries have traditionally grown. Over 1 billion people--the majority of people in Southeast and South Asia--live on rice.

Asia is the world center of rice cultivation. The area under rice cultivation occupies 80 percent of that in the world. Accordingly, achieving stable, high yields of rice is very important for Asian countries. Asian countries have made great efforts to achieve high yields of rice. While paying close attention to rice and taking state measures for achieving stable, high yields of rice, many countries in the Asian region have concentrated on scientific research in this regard.

The FAO has paid special attention to the cultivation of rice in the Asian region and has positively conducted research in this regard, bringing about a great change in the yields of rice in Asian countries. As a result, many Asian countries, which once had to import food annually due to the consequences of the imperialists' colonial rule, have achieved self-reliance in food supply, exporting some food. This is a proud success attained by Asian countries in their steady endeavor to increase rice production. We are sincerely rejoiced over this success attained in the Asian region.

Viewing the overall food situation in the world, we are not satisfied with the level we have reached so far. Food production has failed to catch up to the rapid increase of population worldwide. In the Asian region alone, we have failed to achieve the goal of offsetting the 4 percent annual increase in the demand for food--a decision adopted at the World Food Conference. This demands that individual countries in the Asian region continuously study and strive to increase food production. Since Asian countries participating in this meeting have gained good results and experiences in their struggle to increase rice production, mutually exchanging these results and experiences and strengthening cooperation constitutes one of the important factors for achieving stable, high yields of rice.

If individual countries utilize results and experiences they have attained in their own countries to meet their situation, they will greatly contribute to increasing food production in their countries. We sincerely hope that this consultative meeting and study tour will provide an opportunity to achieve this end.

Representatives, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, our country has attained great successes in the rural economic sector, especially in the rice cultivation sector. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our country, has taught: In view of the weather conditions of our country, rice farming is the most stable and has the highest yields. Like other Asian countries, rice occupies a primary position among other grains and is a staple food in the people's dietary life. Since ancient times, our people have regarded it as their life-long desire to eat boiled rice with meat soup three times a day.

Fully understanding the ardent desire of our people, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been deeply interested in the task of increasing rice production since the period when the construction of a new society started. While helping greatly expand paddyfields in our country--where the area of arable land was limited--to increase rice production by leveling hills and by reclaiming tideland through a mass movement, he guided the people in accelerating irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization work and in vigorously conducting scientific research for stable, bumper harvests of rice. As a result, the harvest of rice has annually increased. Paddyfields, which yielded 1 to 2 tons of rice per chongbo during the imperialists' colonial rule, is now yielding 7.2 tons of rice on the average. As a result, grain production has increased by 2.4 times. Thus, annual grain production has reached over 9 million tons.

Our experiences teach us that, to achieve stable, high yields of rice, it is important for us to correctly take measures for securing and scientifically and technically utilizing water resources, to develop and introduce excellent agricultural varieties which suit the weather and climate of our country and to continuously carry out the land amelioration work and expanding and fertilizing paddyfields. Early cultivation of rice, the establishment of a scientific fertilization system and the adoption of measures for preventing damage from harmful insects are important factors for increasing rice production.

To achieve stable, high yields of rice, it is necessary for the government to pay close attention to rice cultivation and to strengthen state and social support for this task. If we correctly take measures toward achieving this end, we will guarantee stable, high yields of rice. This has been proved by the situation of our country in which, despite unfavorable weather conditions due to unusual atmospheric phenomena, rice production has annually increased.

Our people are proud to have achieved the brilliant successes we see today through arduous efforts to increase rice production. However, we have much greater work to do in the future than that we have performed so far. Today, our people are assigned the task of producing 15 million tons of grain in

the near future. To achieve this end, we are now vigorously carrying out the four great nature remodelling tasks--that is, the work of expanding arable land by reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland in the west coastal area and by reclaiming 200,000 chongbo of land and of supplying water and electricity to the land thus reclaimed by building a large lockgate in the Nampo District and a large power station in the Taechon District. With the completion of these tasks, a new change will take place in rice production in our country, and our country will become more affluent.

Representatives, you are visiting our country to participate in this consultative meeting and study tour. You are our precious guests. Such an exchange of visits and contacts among us is useful to developing agriculture in each country and to strengthening and developing friendly and cooperative relations among all countries participating in these functions.

We are ready to jointly share the experiences and techniques we have attained in rice cultivation with all countries which need them. We firmly believe that, through your visit to our country, friendly and cooperative relations between our countries will further expand and develop, along with understanding and friendship among us.

While staying in our country, you will feel our close friendship toward you everywhere you visit. I sincerely hope that you will spend joyful and useful days in our country. Thank you.

KCNA On Consultation

SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on 1 September.

At the study tour and consultation, the successes and experiences in agricultural production, particularly in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice by brilliantly applying the chuche method of farming in the DPRK under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will be studied and the successes and experiences gained by Asian countries in this field be exchanged.

Present at the consultation are the delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, president of the Agricultural Academy of China; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; delegate of the Republic of India V.B. Ghai, director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture; the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Mohammad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the

Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haque, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol is also present.

Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the DPRK, made a congratulatory speech. Authorized by the DPRK Government, he warmly hailed the study tour and consultation opening in our country at the proposal of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.

We believe that the current study tour and consultation will greatly contribute to further increasing rice production in our Asia and expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our country and all other Asian nations, he said, and continued: Under the wise guidance of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, Korea has so far made big successes in agriculture and particularly in the cultivation of rice.

Today the per rice output averages 7.2 tons as against 1 or 2 tons under the imperialist colonial rule. The grain output has increased about 2.4 times over the last two decades to exceed 9 million tons annually. Our people feel great pride and honour in having made brilliant successes as today through a hard struggle to increase rice production. We are ready to share our experience and technique in rice cultivation with any country which wants them.

Lu Liangshu, head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, made a congratulatory speech. Pointing out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea has registered big successes and a wealth of experience in agricultural production, he expressed the belief that the study tour and consultation will make a big contribution to the development of rice cultivation in Asia.

The production of rice holds an important proportion in grain production and has reached a very high level in the DPRK. There are many valuable technical problems in this country for us to study, he stressed.

A congratulatory speech was also made by Mohammad Afzal Malik, head of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He, on behalf of the delegates and scientists present at the consultation, expressed thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Korean people for having made it possible to arrange the study tour and consultation in the DPRK.

Noting that the DPRK reaps a high yield of more than 7 tons in paddy rice per hectare, he said: We hope to study your experience during the consultation and study tour.

Amresh Man Pradhanang, delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal, said in his congratulatory speech: The successes made by the DPRK under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song in achieving a stability in rice production and increasing its output carries weighty significance. We think we will learn precious experiences during the consultation and study tour.

He expressed the conviction that the discussions at the consultation and recommendations to be adopted by it will be very useful for increasing rice output and agricultural production in Asia.

The consultation elected chairman, vice-chairman and rapporteur general.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was elected chairman, Director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of India V.B. Ghai, delegate of the Republic of India, vice-chairman and Abdul Majid Chaudhry, member of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, rapporteur general.

The agenda items adopted at the consultation include general studies of the stable high yields of paddy rice in Korea, Korea's experiences in this, experiences of Korea in other agricultural domains, presentation of experiences by delegations and delegates of other countries and study tour.

Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a keynote address "General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea."

The consultation continues.

Yi Hak-chol Keynote Speech

SK020720 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on 1 September.

At the consultation, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made the keynote address "General Studies of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in Korea."

He said: Considering that rice cultivation holds a big proportion in the agriculture of Asian countries, the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice is important in their solving the food problem. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party centre put forward most correct policies for achieving stable high yields of rice and have wisely led our people to their implementation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself upon a deep analysis of the precious experiences gained in the course of his personal guidance of agricultural production and the latest successes in agricultural science, founded the chuche method of farming, an advanced and scientific method of farming suitable to the specific conditions of our country.

The great leader and the glorious party centre have brought about a big turn in the production of paddy rice in our country with their wise guidance in strictly meeting the demand of the chuche method of farming in all fields of agricultural production.

By various measures taken to increase the production of rice in the last period, the per hectare paddy rice output has rapidly increased year after year to reach a high level of 7.2 tons on an average throughout the country.

The speaker referred to the successes of the green revolution and overall introduction of early-ripening, high-yielding strains of rice in our country. In order to carry into effect the policy of seed improvement for creating good seed rice suitable to the climatic and soil conditions of our country, he said, our government has built up solid seed-breeding centres and farms in many places which are different in ecological conditions and let the agricultural scientists and technicians display a high degree of creative ingenuity and responsibility for the improvement of seeds.

Thanks to such measures for the improvement of seeds, many new strains of seed rice have been invented in a brief period and big successes made in seed improvement in our country.

Our country sees to it that the successes achieved in the green revolution are introduced in agricultural production without delay. Our experience shows that, if a country builds up solid seed-breeding bases, increases state investment in them and arouses scientists, it can solve the problem of breeding seeds suitable to its conditions in a short time.

Turning to the work of ameliorating soil and raising its fertility in our country, the speaker said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a most correct policy of land amelioration suited to the specific conditions of our country and has energetically guided the work for its implementation.

In order to turn low-productive paddy fields into high-productive ones, our country has applied large quantities of organic fertilizers in paddy fields and energetically pushed ahead with soil amelioration by chemical method and physical method, properly combining them, with the result that the physical and chemical quality of the soil of our paddy fields has been markedly improved.

The practical experience in our country shows that if one increases investment in land amelioration, correctly mobilises the force of the masses and strengthens the assistance of industry to agriculture, one can successfully carry out such vast and difficult task as land amelioration in a short period.

Referring to the advanced nursing of rice seedlings and their transplanting in our country, the speaker said: Our practical experience shows that if one fails to nurse sturdy seedlings, he cannot raise the yield, whatever good seed he may sow and however much fertilizers he may apply.

The overall introduction of the cold-bed nursing of rice seedlings, the most superior method suitable to the conditions of our country, has made it possible to achieve stable yields by ensuring a sufficient period for the growth of rice.

Our practical experience shows that 500-1,000 kg more rice is produced per hectare in the paddy fields where seedlings nursed on cold beds are transplanted than in the fields where seedlings nursed on water beds are transplanted.

According to our experience, one day's delay in rice-transplanting brings a drop of 100 kg in per hectare output.

With a comprehensive introduction of rice-transplanting machines, our peasants have been freed from hard and toilsome labour of transplanting rice by hands, and a big stride was made in the industrialisation and modernisation of rice cultivation.

The speaker pointed to the application of the rational dense planting method in our rice farming. He said: To raise the per unit production by densely planting rice and making each plant fully productive--this is the basic orientation consistently adhered to by us to boost paddy rice output.

The speaker dwelt on the establishment of a scientific system of fertilizer application and the effective use of fertilizers in our country. Our country, he said, introduced the method of applying fertilizers in several stages instead of the outmoded method. The overall introduction of the new fertilizer application method resulted in a marked rise in rice output.

Pointing to the solution of the water problem and effective use of water in our country, he said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the conditions for agricultural production and characteristics of the climatic conditions in our country and the actual possibility of the rural technical revolution, defined irrigation as the primary task of the rural technical revolution.

Thanks to the struggle of the entire people under the wise guidance of the great leader, many reservoirs, big and small, have been built in our country and the whole country is covered with dense irrigation networks. This ensures stable high yields in our country every year.

Referring to the work for protecting crops from weeds and blight and noxious insects in our country, he said: Our country supplies enough herbicides to apply to 100 percent of the paddy fields. With the massive supply of efficient herbicides killing various weeds in paddy fields, our peasants have been freed from arduous and toilsome weeding work. Crops are thoroughly protected

not only from weeds but from blight and noxious insects in our country. In protecting crops from blight and noxious insects, our country strictly abides by the principle of combining the use of agricultural chemicals with other methods, laying main emphasis on their prevention. In using agricultural chemicals, we choose ones which kill insects and germs well but are not harmful to human bodies and various chemicals are used alternately.

After dwelling on our experience in the harvesting and thrashing and in raising the level of technical knowledge of the peasants, the speaker concluded: The great successes made in rice farming in our country are a brilliant fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party centre put forward most correct policies to decisively increase the production of paddy rice in our country and have wisely led our people to implement them, bringing about a big progress in rice farming in a brief period.

Delegates See 'Song of Paradise'

SK030427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The delegations and delegates to the study tour and Asian regional consultation on the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise" on the evening of 2 September at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

Invited to see the performance were delegations or delegates of China, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Bangladesh. Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol and personages concerned and working people in the city.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

Delegates Visit Various Sites

SK061055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 4 and 5 September inspected cooperative farms and a reservoir, a drainage pumping station and a higher farm machine school, etc., studying scientific and technical problems arising in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice, the management of the farm, training of rural technical personnel and raising of the technical level of agricultural working people.

The guests first went to the Chongsan cooperative farm.

inspecting the Chongsanri Revolutionary Museum and the Propaganda House for the Dissemination of Knowledge of Agricultural Science and Technique, paddy fields visited by bumper crops and a mechanization workteam, the guests studied successes and experiences gained by the farm in agricultural production under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

In the paddy field they acquainted themselves with the method of improving low productive paddy fields into highly productive fertile fields and selecting high-yielding seeds, nursing rice seedlings in the cold bed, choosing an appropriate period and method of rice transplantation, controlling water and applying fertilizer in each stage of growth of rice.

At the mechanization workteam, they studied the efficiency of tractor, rice seedling plucking machine, rice transplanting machine, herbicide sprayer, harvesting machines and other farm machines, watching their operation, and paid deep attention to the mechanization of tilling, rice transplanting, weeding, sprinkling of agricultural medicines, harvesting, thrashing and all other farm work.

Making a round of the tractor room, soil analysis room, etc. of the Propaganda House for the Dissemination of Knowledge of Agricultural Science and Technique, the guests acquainted themselves with the deep study of scientific and technical knowledge needed for farming by functionaries and agricultural working people of the farm.

While going round the room for study of the chuche farming methods, the crop study room, farm machine study room and other rooms at the Chongsan Higher Farm Machine School, delegations and delegates were deeply impressed by the successful training of agricultural technicians.

The guests also visited the Wonhwa cooperative farm and inspected the Wonhwa Revolutionary Museum. They went around rice fields, studying with keen interest the successes and experiences of the farm gained in rice farming by thoroughly implementing the chuche farming methods. They also visited the Kyonyong reservoir and the Kumchon drainage pumping station.

Delegates Visit Exhibitions

SK070827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries to the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea inspected the exhibition hall of the works of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The guests saw with keen interest a number of immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song including works of the socialist rural question and expressed deep impressions with regard to the imperishable ideological and theoretical exploits performed by him in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction.

They went to the Kumsong tractor plant. They saw with deep interest the plant which, once a small farming tool factory, has been turned into a large modern tractor plant under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre.

Visiting the Kiyang irrigation setups, the guests acquainted themselves with the total length of the channels of the setups, the area under irrigation, the capacities of machines and equipment and so on at the second-stage pumping station and Lake Taesong.

The delegations and delegates inspected the June 3 cooperative farm in Onchon County.

They went round the monument to the west coast tideland reclamation, rice-fields of the farm and its mechanized workteam and so forth. They studied scientific and technical problems arising in paddy farming in reclaimed tidelands such as the method of desalting reclaimed tideland, the problem of seed rice, the period of the growth of rice, the amount of the application of chemical fertilizers, the method of applying agricultural chemicals, the number of the roots of rice per pyong and the number of the stalks per root.

At the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the guests deeply studied with actual objects and data the questions of introducing new strains under the continued unfavorable weather conditions resulting from the influence of the cold front, abiding by the principle of right crop to right soil and right crop to right time, bringing up sturdy rice seedlings, the control of water, the measures to protect crops from blight and noxious insects, the question of intensive farming, and so on.

They also went to the Migok cooperative farm in Sariwon, the Sariwon fruit farm and Lake Sohung.

The Nampo Municipal Rural Economic Committee arranged a party for the guests on 6 September.

CSO: 4120/402

The delegations and delegates visited the international friendship exhibition. They saw with keen interest the precious gifts to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from party leaders and heads of state, political and public figures and revolutionary peoples of different countries of the world.

After the inspection the delegation of the People's Republic of China made the following entry in the visitors book: The gifts on display in the exhibition show the boundless respect and reverence of the peoples of various countries of the world for the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song. We wish Comrade President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. May the blood-sealed friendship and solidarity between the Chinese and Korean peoples be everlasting.

Saying that the great President Kim Il-song is the respected leader of the Korean people and the world people, head of the Thai delegation Suvit Pushpavesa stressed that he enjoys boundless respect and reverence from the world people.

Muhamad Afzal Malik, head of the Pakistan delegation, stated that the gifts in the international friendship exhibition vividly show the unbounded respect of the leaders and peoples of various countries of the world for the great president.

Amresh Man Pradhanang, the delegate of Nepal, noted that with the construction of the very splendid exhibition and display of the gifts from different countries here, it has become possible to convey them as national treasures through generations.

The guests also went round historic monuments at the Pohyon Temple in Mt Myohyang.

Saying that the great leader President Kim Il-song made sure that valuable cultural monuments were well preserved, U Tin Hlaing, head of the Burmese Delegation, declared: Through this inspection we have clearly learned that the Korean people are a very developed people from the historical point of view.

The delegations and delegates appreciated the music and dance epic "Song of Glory" at the February 8 House of Culture.

Inspections Continue

SK081140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of different countries participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea inspected on 6 and 7 September cooperative farms, irrigation setups, a tractor plant, a scientific institution and other places to study the scientific and technical problems in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice and successes and experiences in irrigation and mechanisation of agriculture.

BRIEFS

JSP DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 25 Aug--Hajime Fukata, member of the Central Executive Committee and director of the Youth and Children's Department of the Japan Socialist Party, arrived here on 24 August by plane. The guest was met at the airport by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK260424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 24 Aug 82]

VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 1 Sep--A delegation of the Osaka, Japan, Youth Solidarity Committee Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Hidenori Yoshioka, chairman of the Osaka Youth Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity, arrived in Pyongyang on 31 August. The Colombian chuche idea study delegation headed by Jesus Martinez Florez, honorary professor of the Antioquia University of Colombia; the Ethiopian chuche idea study delegation headed by Tafesse Fida, director of the Kilfe Comprehensive Secondary School in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; the delegation of the Industrial Research Centre of Libya headed by Muhamed Abu-Rakhes, general director of the Centre; Lumbwele Boy Buta, deputy chief of the Information, Press and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party; Epajjar Ojulu, editor-in-chief of UGANDA TIMES, the organ of the Uganda People's Congress Party; the Burmese dance troupe headed by Thein Sein, director of the Fine Arts Department of the Ministry of Culture of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; and Francisco Barreto de Carvalho, director of the General Administration and Planning Department of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Guinea-Bissau, left here for home yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 1 Sep 82]

TOGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 31 Aug--A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Togo headed by Kekeh Messanvi Koku, councillor of technique and chief of the Political and Juridical Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang on 30 August by air. It was met at the airport by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK010439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 31 Aug 82]

AUSTRIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 31 Aug--A delegation of the Society for the Promotion of Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Elmecker Robert, member of the Austrian Parliament, arrived in Pyongyang on 30 August by air. It was met at the airport by

Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Austria Friendship Association, and an official of the Austrian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK010439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2313 GMT 30 Aug 82]

BURMESE DANCE PERFORMANCES--Pyongyang, 30 Aug--The Burmese dance troupe gave performances at the Theatre of the Youth Hall in Wonsan on 28 and 29 August. The performance was appreciated by Vice-Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee Kim Kyong-ho and other personages concerned and working people and artists in the city. The Burmese artists put on the stage a colorful program including a masque, dance and woman's solo to win the warm acclamation of the audience. The performers delighted the audience by excellently singing Korean songs including "Mother Kim Chong-suk Our Mother" in Korean. The Kangwon Provincial People's Committee arranged a party for the Burmese dance troupe. The Burmese artists had a rest in Songdowon, a scenic spot. [Text] [SK010439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 30 Aug 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREANS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--Yi Yong-sang and Yi Sun-hui, Koreans residing in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on 31 August for a visit to the homeland. At the airport, Yi Yong-sang had an emotional reunion with his father, younger brother and uncle, and Yi Sun-hui with her relative from whom they had been separated for tens of years due to the country's division. [Text] [SK020501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 1 Sep 82]

CHONGNYON GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Chang-sik, chairman of the Hiroshima prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, a delegation of Chongnyon press workers headed by Yi Pok-nam, director of the Sidae Publishing House, a delegation of graduating class students of Choson University headed by Yi Kwang-hyon, depty director of the normal education faculty of the university, the 100th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Yong-chin, section chief of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and the 42nd short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Chong Chun-sik, representative director of the Tokyo Credit Association of the Korean Bank, arrived in Wonsan on 1 September by the ship "Samjiyon" for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegation of Chongnyon functionaries, the delegation of Chongnyon press workers and the 100th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party yesterday for the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries. [Text] [SK020501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 1 Sep 82]

LIBYAN VICTORY DAY MARKED--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 1 September carries an article titled "Libya Greets 13th Anniversary of Victory of Revolution" on the occasion of this anniversary. The Korean people extend warm congratulations to the friendly Libyan people on this day, says the author of the article. He further says: September 1, 1969 young officers of Libya overthrew by a revolution the feudal dynasty which had been in power since independence and proclaimed the Libyan Arab Republic and set up the Revolutionary Command Council. It carried weighty significance in

the historical development of the Libyan people. After the victory of revolution, the Libyan people have covered a course of struggle for the country's prosperity and building of a new society, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. The Libyan people who had consistently opposed the domination and interference of the imperialists abrogated the shackling treaties and agreements with them, destroying their political, economic and and military foothold. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and people calling for a comprehensive and fair settlement of the Middle East problem strongly denounce the brigandish armed invasion of Lebanon by the Israeli Zionists and actively support the just cause of the Palestinian people. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes registered by the Libyan people. The friendly relations between Korea and Libya are developing today. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, our people wish the Libyan people greater fruits in their struggle for the building of a new life. [Text] [SK011726 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 1 Sep 82]

FILM SHOW HONORS BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--A film show was held at the Chollima House of Culture on 2 September on the 38th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Present there were personages concerned and working people in the city. Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy and cultural officials of different embasies in Pyongyang were present on invitation. The attendants saw a Bulgarian feature film. [Text] [SK031150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 3 Sep 82]

MEETING MARKS BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 5 September at the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Kumdae cooperative farm to mark the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Present at the meeting were Hong Il-chon, vice-chairman of the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association, Yi Hyong-chom, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and personages concerned and members of the cooperative farm. Bulgarian Ambassador Hristo Kelchev and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang were also present on invitation. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [SK060824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 6 Sep 82]

LETTER FROM ZIMBABWEAN GROUP--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," an immortal classic work of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held recently at the Chuche Idea Study Centre of the University of Zimbabwe, according to a report. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar. In the letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the Chuche Idea Study Centre of the University of Zimbabwe M.T. Changamire says: The great leader Comrade

Kim Il-song met the delegates of the South Korean side to the high-level political talks between North and South and indicated a most correct path to accelerate the reunification of Korea. In the course of studying his work, we came to have a better knowledge of the three principles set forth by him for national reunification and their correctness. You the dear leader, an outstanding thinker and theoretician, has been wisely leading the entire Korean people in the struggle to carry into effect the three principles of national reunification laid down by the great leader. Today the entire Korean people and the world's revolutionary people highly praise the efforts of you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the reunification of Korea and are firmly convinced that the cause of Korean reunification will certainly be accomplished as it is carried on under the tested and distinguished leadership of you the dear leader. We will deeply study the three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democrati Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, actively propagate them among the broad Zimbabwean youth and students and take an active part in the worldwide solidarity movement for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and thereby make a big contribution to the promotion of Korean reunification. The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. [Text] [SK041140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 4 Sep 82]

LETTER FROM MAURITIUS--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Mauritius group for the study of the chuche idea was recently held in Port Louis, according to a report. A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting. The letter says: The dear leader, it gives us great pleasure to inform you of having formed the Mauritius group for the study of the chuche idea. On this happy day we members of the Executive Committee and the group extend most heartfelt felicitations to you the dear leader holding aloft the banner of Kimilsongism in the era of chajusong (independence). The world demands a new theory which will give clear answers to the complex problems of our time. We firmly believe that the chuche idea is the only guiding idea giving most scientific answers to theoretical and practical problems raised by our time. The chuche idea is a torchlight leading darkness to light and the backward countries to be developed self-sufficient countries. We highly estimate the great vitality of the chuche idea. We express deep thanks to you the dear leader for your solicitude according our study groups. We express our belief once again that the rays of the chuche idea will widely spread all over the world. The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. [Text] [SK051315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 5 Sep 82]

HO TAM MEETS TOGOLESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 3 September met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Togo headed by Kekeh Messanvi Koku, councillor of technique and chief of the Political and Juridical Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il was on hand. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a luncheon for the delegation. [Text] [SK040826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 4 Sep 82]

HO TAM MEETS FORMER NEPALESE PREMIER--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 4 September met and had a friendly conversation with Tulsi Giri, ex-prime minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Chang Se-kuk. [Text] [SK051312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 5 Sep 82]

NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on 6 September met and had a talk with Sultan Mohammad Dutta, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il was present. [Text] [SK070042 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 6 Sep 82]

CONDOLENCES ON JSP FIGURE'S DEATH--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 2 September sent a message of condolence to Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on the death of Mr Isamu Akamatsu, advisor to and former vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party. The message reads: I heard the sad news that Mr Isamu Akamatsu, advisor to and former vice-chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, died. Mr Isamu Akamatsu conducted much activities for the development of your party and for Japan's peace, democracy and neutrality and in support of our people's cause of reunification. I express deep condolences to the Central Executive Committee of your party and the bereaved family of the deceased. [Text] [SK022216 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2158 GMT 2 Sep 82]

REPLY FROM GABONESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of Gabon. The message dated 28 August reads: I was very deeply moved by your message of greetings sent to me on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the independence of our country. I express heartfelt thanks to you for this in the name of the Gabonese people and myself. I hope that the friendly relations existing between our two countries will grow stronger for the wellbeing of our two peoples. With highest considerations. [Text] [SK080505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 8 Sep 82]

LETTER FROM ZIMBABWE SEMINAR--According to a report, a symposium on the philosophic principle of the chuche idea contained in the second part of the immortal classic thesis of dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, "On the Chuche Idea," was held recently in the center of practicing the theory of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and letter to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted in the symposium amidst thunderous applause from the participants. The letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is as follows: Pyongyang, respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song: Today we held a symposium on the philosophic principle of the chuche idea contained in the second part of the immortal classic thesis

"On the Chuche Idea" of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly succeeding to the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by you, after attending the film and book exhibition of the DPRK held in the capital city of our country Harrare marking the significant year of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We respectfully send this letter with the unanimous feeling of admiration from all participants to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song began traveling the revolutionary road at an early date and opened the era of chuche marking the most brilliant chapter in the history of mankind by creating the immortal chuche idea. You have elucidated a genuine road of struggle enabling the people who were contemptuously treated and oppressed in the past to pioneer their destiny independently and creatively. Today the chuche idea captivates a great number of the world's people and enjoys absolute support from the revolutionary people creating a new society and new life. Indeed, the chuche idea is the immortal banner of struggle and the banner of victory of the people to create a new world and pioneer their destiny. [Excerpt] [SK080757 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 7 Sep 82]

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korea study group in Australia headed by Colin Mackerras, chief of the group and school chairman of the Griffith University, arrived in Pyongyang on 7 September by train. It was met at the Pyongyang railway station by Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korea-Australia Association of Friendship and Culture. [Text] [SK080041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 7 Sep 82]

IRANIAN NEWSPAPER DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Iranian newspaper ETTELA'AT headed by its Managing Director Shirani arrived in Pyongyang on 7 September by plane. It was met at the airport by Chae Chun-pyong, editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Iranian Ambassador to Korea A. Nahavandian. [Text] [SK080038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 7 Sep 82]

PRC MEDIA REPORT PLENUM--Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY reported about the sixth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The plenary meeting presided over by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, discussed the prlblem of socialist economic construction and set forth tasks to increase the production of non-ferrous metals to 1.5 million tons by 1988, realise the overall introduction of press and stamp-forging methods and effect a revolution in welding and insulated material production in the field of the machine-building industry, the paper noted. The XINHUA News Agency and Radio Beijing also reported about the plenary meeting. [Text] [SK022218 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 2 Sep 82]

USSR MEDIA REPORT PLENUM--Moscow, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The Soviet paper PRAVDA reported about the sixth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The plenary meeting discussed the problem of increasing the production of non-ferrous metals and introducing advanced technical processes in the machine-building industry and Comrade Kim Il-song,

general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made concluding speeches at the plenary meeting, said the paper. TASS also reported the plenary meeting. [Text] [SK032315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2159 GMT 3 Sep 82]

WFTU CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING SOLIDARITY--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions on 1 September made public an appeal to the workers and trade union organizations throughout the world on the occasion of Day of International Solidarity with the Korean People (9 September), according to a report. The appeal says: The artificial division of Korea imposes unbearable sufferings upon the South Korean workers and people. South Korea has turned into a colony of the United States and its nuclear military base. Such a situation poses as a threat to peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" framed up by the United States intensifies crackdown on the South Korean workers and people. It tramples upon the rights and democratic liberties of trade unions. Expressing full support to the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song, the appeal calls upon all the workers and trade union organizations the world over to strengthen solidarity actions in support of the Korean people's struggle for the country's peaceful reunification and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to the military fascist rule. [Text] [SK080048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 7 Sep 82]

RALLY COMMEMORATES BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--An Anju County meeting was held on 7 September at Anju Theatre to mark the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, were hung on the background of the platform. The meeting was attended by Song Kwan-chu, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, Chon Su-kil, secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people in the country. Ambassador Hristo Kelchev and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang and Bulgarian guests staying in Korea were invited to the meeting. An Yong-hwan, vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and Ambassador Khristo Kelchev made speeches at the meeting. [Text] [SK080516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 8 Sep 82]

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24 September 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 244

KULLOJA, No. 5, May 1982

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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KIM IL-SONG: THE TASK OF THE PEOPLE'S ADMINISTRATION FOR CONVERTING THE WHOLE SOCIETY TO THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5 May 82 pp 2-18

[Administrative policy speech given at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 14 April 1982]

[Text] Respected chiefs of state of many countries of the world and foreign guests:

Comrades and friends:

I extend warm thanks to the chiefs of state, delegations, and distinguished personalities of many countries of the world for their current visit to our country with a cordial feeling of friendship toward our people and for attending this meaningful meeting of ours today, and I once again extend warm welcome to you, our valued foreign guests.

Our people are very glad that many guests have come from many countries of the world across continents and oceans to visit our country, and feel even more warmly with all their hearts the fraternal friendship of our international friends through this visit. The present visit to our country of the chiefs of state, delegations, and distinguished personalities of many countries of the world will be opening up a new turning point in developing the relationship of friendship and cooperation between our people and world peoples and in strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement.

Comrades,

The election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been held successfully amid a majestic environment wherein the entire people are energetically launching an all-out march movement to carry through the decision of the historic Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party.

The latest election of SPA delegates held amid a heightened atmosphere of the whole country seething with high political fervor and revolutionary enthusiasm was an important political event having great significance in our developing revolution and our people's life.

All the citizens of our country have admirably exercised their rights and duties as citizens of the republic, participating in unison in the election with high honor and pride as the masters of the state and society, and have energetically demonstrated the invincible unity and solidarity of our people solidly united around the government of the republic. Through this election our People's Administration has been consolidated more thoroughly and our revolutionary forces strengthened another notch.

I offer warm thanks to the entire people for having expressed absolute support for and deep trust in our party and the government of the republic in the latest election, and to the Comrade Deputies for charging me with the heavy responsibility to continue to lead the task of the government of the republic, reflecting the will of the entire people at the first session of the Seventh SPA.

The newly organized government of the republic, living up to the high trust and expectations of the masses of people, will faithfully discharge all the revolutionary duties assigned it, and will go forward to fight dynamically for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Today the government of the republic is faced with the glorious task to struggle for the realization of conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, loyally upholding the decision of the Sixth KWP Congress.

The struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a sacred struggle to build the communist society, the ideal of mankind, more energetically stepping up our revolution which has been charted and developed under the banner of the chuche ideology. Only by holding the chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle in revolution and construction and by thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology and building the communist society is it possible to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

To convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is the overall duty of our revolution and the historic mission of the government of the republic. The government of the republic, by energetically launching the struggle for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology and erecting a communist paradise in this land, shall brilliantly carry out its historic mission.

Comrades,

In order to build communism, it is imperative to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction, holding aloft the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions.

Communism is the three revolutions added to the People's Administration. If the People's Administration is ceaselessly strengthened, and with its functions and role enhanced, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are thoroughly carried out, the communist paradise will be built where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized.

The People's Administration is a political weapon guaranteeing an independent, creative life for the masses of working people.

Politics is a social function which in a unified way organizes and commands people's activity to suit the common interests of the class or society. Without politics, people's collective life and joint activity could not be achieved nor could society be sustained and developed. Therefore, there has to be politics in any society, and the masses of people, only if they become the masters of politics, could become the genuine masters of society.

Politics is carried out by a political organization in certain form, and the character and role of the political organization differ depending on the social system. In a society where people's interests are in accord and their unity and cooperation constitute the basics of social relationship, the political organization represents the common interests of the society and becomes the means of realizing them. But in a class society where people's interests are in confrontation, the political organization serves as a means of protecting and realizing the interests of one class.

Our People's Adminstration is a political organization representing the interests of the masses of working people such as the working class, the peasantry, and the working intelligentsia, and a political weapon serving for the sake of the masses of working people. Only by ceaselessly strengthening the People's Administration is it possible to guarantee independent rights and creative activities for the masses of working people, provide a happy material and cultural life for them, and reliably protect the independent, creative life of the people.

The People's Administration is the representative of the independent rights of the masses of working people.

Independent rights are the first and foremost life of people, social beings. For people bereft of independent rights, there could be no independent, creative life. People, only when they have independent rights, can occupy in society their position as the masters and perform their role as the masters, and go forward to live as befits people.

The independent aims and demands of our people are synthesized by the People's Administration and realized through the People's Administration. Only under the People's Administration could the masses of people have independent rights, add luster to their genuine human dignity and value as the masters of the state and society, and enjoy a free, happy life to their hearts'content.

The People's Administration is the organizer of the creative abilities of the masses of working people.

The creative might of the masses of people lies in organization and unity. Disunited, the masses could not, in fact, become creative beings nor could they display great strength. The masses of people, only if they unite themselves and cooperate, can become the most energetic beings remaking and transforming the world.

In the socialist society, the unity and solidarity of the masses of people is realized by the People's Administration, a most all-encompassing political

organization. The People's Administration, by bringing all members of society into state organization and by educating, indoctrinating, and uniting them into one political force, turns the masses of people into a motive force for social development possessing great creative strength. Only by strengthening the People's Administration is it possible to develop the unity and cooperative relationship of the masses of people and go forward to quickly step up revolution and construction, enhancing their creative role.

The People's Administration is the head of household responsible for the people's life.

People's material and cultural life constitutes an important aspect of social life along with political life. The independent, creative life of the masses of people is unthinkable apart from their material and cultural life. Ceaselessly improving the material and cultural life of the masses of people is an important guarantee for insuring an independent, creative life for them.

In the socialist society, the state is charged with the duty to responsibly insure the people's material and cultural life. Only by enhancing the role of the People's Administration and strengthening guidance for economic construction and cultural construction and commendably organizing the people's life is it possible to enrich and strengthen the country and systematically improve the people's material and cultural life, and eliminate the differences in living standards of the working people and enable the entire people to live well evenly all together.

The People's Administration is the protector of the independent, creative life of the masses of working people.

The independent, creative life of the masses of working people is realized amid the struggle against subversive elements and hostile elements gnawing at and encroaching the interests of the masses of people. In the socialist society, remnants of the overturned exploiting class and subversive elements remain, and so does the danger of aggression by foreign imperialists. In the socialist society, unless the functions of the People's Administration as a weapon of class struggle are strengthened, it is impossible to protect the independent, creative life of the people. The functions of the People's Administration as a weapon of class struggle must continue to remain in force as long as the machinations of subversive elements and hostile elements exist.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the basic method of communist construction.

Communist construction is a struggle to insure a complete social equality and happy life for the masses of people, remaking man and society and nature. After the establishment of the socialist system, the human-remolding task, the society-remaking task, and the nature-remaking task are carried out through the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Even after the victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system, relics of the old society will remain in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas, and because of them, distinctions in various

forms such as the class distinctions and differences in labor conditions will remain in the socialist society. If the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is to be completely realized, it is imperative to liberate them not only from class domination and enslavement but also from the constraint of relics of the old society, and to that end, it is imperative to continue the revolution even in the socialist society.

The three revolutions are a struggle to liqudiate the relics of the old society in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas and build a new communist ideology, technology, and culture, and this is the content of the continuing revolution in the socialist society. Only by energetically launching the three revolutions is it possible to successfully conduct the human-remolding task, the society-remaking task, the nature-remaking task and turn all members of society into communist social beings, eliminate all kinds of class distinctions, differences in labor conditions, differences in material living standard and realize a complete social equality for working people.

Inasmuch as the content of the revolution changes once the socialist revolution triumphs and the socialist system is established, so must the mode of conducting the revolution.

Inasmuch as the struggle in the socialist society to do away with the relics of the old society is a task whose targets are the masses of people, the masters of the state and society, and which is also a task they themselves conduct, it must be done in a new mode basically different from the struggle against the exploiting class and the exploiting system. In the socialist society, the struggle to do away with the relics of the old society must be done through and through by the method of indoctrinating and remolding people, by the method of creating the new and eliminating the old.

The three revolutions aimed at remaking the old and creating the new are a mode of revolution consistent with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the will of the masses of people. Only if in the socialist society the revolution is conducted necessarily by the mode of the three revolutions, is it possible to successfully carry out socialist, communist construction, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the masses of people and enhancing their revolutionary fervor and creative abilities.

The communist society constructed, the three revolutions as a struggle for doing away with the relics of the old society will come to an end. But even after communism is built, the tasks to educate and indoctrinate people, improve social relationship, and conquer nature must be continued, and therefore, the struggle to throw away the old and create the new in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas will come to be continued, and through this struggle the society will come to develop ceaselessly.

The People's Administration and the three revolutions are a great banner of communist construction. Only by going forward holding aloft the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions is it possible to hasten the bright future of communism, winning the complete victory of socialism.

Today we are faced with the task to further strengthen the People's Administration and enhance its functions and role in every way, to suit the demands of the new stage of the developing revolution.

Our People's Administration is an administration based on worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying on the united front of the broad masses of people, and as such, is a revolutionary administration in new form, the first of its kind in history. Our People's Administration is not only an administration consistent with the stage of democratic revolution and socialist revolution but a most superior administration consistent with the contemporary period of struggle for socialist, communist construction. By further strengthening and developing the People's Administration with the high honor and pride of having the most superior revolutionary administration in the world engraved in our hearts, we shall satisfactorily insure an independent, creative life for the masses of people and go forward to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction.

The government of the republic must thoroughly embody the chuche ideology in all areas of state activity.

The chuche ideology is the unitary guiding thought of the government of the republic. The government of the republic, only if it holds the chuche ideology as its firm guiding principle and thoroughly embodies it in all activities, can satisfactorily carry out its duties.

The chuche ideology calls for holding an attitude befitting the masters toward revolution and construction and realizing chuche in ideology, self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense. Chuche, self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense--this is the guiding principle of our revolution. The government of the republic, by firmly establishing chuche in ideology and thoroughly carrying through the principle of self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense, must energetically step up revolution and construction and ceaselessly develop our fatherland into a country of chuche, into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense.

The government of the republic must thoroughly carry through the mass line in all activities.

The mass line calls for protecting the interests of the masses of people in revolution and construction and going forward to solve all questions arising in revolution and construction, enhancing the role of the masses of people. Only by carrying through the mass line in the activities of the People's Administration is it possible to satisfactorily insure the position as the masters of the state and society for the masses of people and enable the masses of people to fully perform their role as people in charge of revolution and construction.

Important in carrying through the mass line is thoroughly protecting the interests of the masses of working people. In the activities of the People's Administration there is nothing more important and glorious than protecting the interests of the masses of working people. The government of the republic must establish all lines and policies to suit the independent aims and demands of the masses of working people, and must go forward to solve all quesitons arising in revolution and construction, with the interests of the people as the criteria. When the government of the republic faithfully serves for the sake of the people, the trust of the masses of people in the People's Administration will become even

higher and the entire people, entrusting their destinies altogether to the government of the republic and upholding the republic, will go forward to fight to the end.

The masses of working people possess inexhaustible strength and wisdom as well as abundant practical experiences. The creative abilities of the masses of people positively set in motion, there is nothing that cannot be done. The functionaries of People's Administration organs must go in among the masses and explain and drive home the line and policy of the party, discuss them with the masses and seek out the method for the prosecution, and make the people voluntarily launch into the struggle to carry through the line and policy of the party. When the masses of working people struggle, displaying high revolutionary fervor and creative wisdom, ceaseless miracles and innovations will be happening in our revolution and construction.

The government of the republic must further strengthen its unified guidance for society.

As socialist, communist construction progresses, the society will get more organized, and social life will become more diverse. Therefore, the more society develops, the more it becomes essential to strengthen unified guidance for society. Only by strengthening the unified guidance of the People's Administration for society is it possible to develop all aspects of social life to suit the aim of the working class and insure the harmonious development of the whole society.

The government of the republic, establishing an orderly work system and enhancing the role of administrative organs at all levels, must responsibly guide economic construction and cultural construction, work for service to the people, and administer in a unified way all districts of the country and all aspects of social life. The People's Administration must establish a revolutionary system and order in all aspects of state and social life, and must make all members of society voluntarily observe the law and order of the state and moral standrds of the society.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the overall line of our party in socialist, communist construction.

The government of the republic, energetically launching the three revolutions, must revolutionize, working classize, and intellectualize all members of society, and remaking all areas of the society in accordance with the demands of the working class, must successfully occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of communism.

The government of the republic must hold fast to the principle of firmly giving priority to the ideological revolution in carrying out the three revolutions.

The ideological revolution is the drive of revolution. Only by remolding people's ideological consciousness with priority to the ideological revolution is it possible to successfully conduct the human-remolding task and go forward to satisfactorily solve all questions arising in revolution and construction, enhancing their revolutionary fervor.

Historical experience shows that unless the ideological revolution is continuously strengthened in the socialist society, outdated ideas could resurrect in people's heads and capitalist ideas could come to infiltrate from outside, and that if this came to pass, not only would it be impossible to commendably conduct revolution and construction, it could bring danger even to already won gains of the revolution.

By further strengthening the ideological revolution to suit the demands of the developing revolution, we must make all working people thoroughly arm themselves with our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and devotedly struggle for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. Again, commendably conducting ideological indoctrination work, we must make all working people hate the exploiting class and the exploiting system, fervently love the socialist system, and positively struggle for the sake of the interests of society and collective, for the sake of the interests of the fatherland and the people.

By conducting the ideological revolution, closely linking it to the practical activity of socialist construction, we must make all working people thoroughly revolutionize themselves through the process of carrying out the revolutionary task and go forward to nurture their loyalty to the party and the revolution.

The government of the republic must energetically push ahead with the technological revolution.

The technological revolution is a glorious struggle to improve the working people's labor conditions and raise their material living standard. Only by energetically pushing ahead with the technological revolution is it possible to develop the national productive forces, liberate all working people from backbreaking labor and insure an independent, creative labor life for them, and ceaselessly promote the material well-being of the people.

Today an important duty of the technological revolution is successfully solving scientific and technological questions arising in chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy. With all branches of the people's economy energetically launching the struggle to remake technology and achieve the mechanization, automation, and remote control of production, it is imperative to further strengthen the self-reliant character of the national economy and place the nation's economy on foundations of modern science and technology.

In order to successfully carry out the technological revoltuion, it is imperative to positively set in motion the creative wisdom and revolutionary fervor of scientists, technicians, and workers. All branches of the people's economy, enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of scientists and technicians, and strengthening the creative cooperation of workers with scientists and technicians, must strive to make ceaseless technological innovations brought about by ingenious ideas, positive initiatives, and bold practice.

The government of the republic must energetically launch the cultural revolution.

The central task of the cultural revolution is realizing intellectualization of the whole society. Only by energetically launching the cultural revoltuion and intellectualizing the whole society is it possib le to turn all members of

society into fully developed communist social beings and eliminate, once and for all, all kinds of distinctions of labor up to and including the distinctions between mental labor and physical labor.

In order to realize intellectualization of the whole society, it is imperative to develop education work further. People's Administration organs, improving and strengthening education work, must bring up each and every one of the younger generation as a chuche-oriented communist social being complete with chidokch'e [abundant knowledge and noble communist character, thoroughly armed with the unitary ideology of the party, necessary for socialist, communist construction, and strong physical strength necessary for labor and national defense] and further improve the cultural and technical standards of all working people.

With a firm priority to education work, we must quickly develop all sectors of socialist cultural construction. We must comprehensively develop chuche-oriented science and technology, and revolutionary literature and arts, and thoroughly establish socialist tidiness in life and production in all areas of revolution and construction.

The government of the republic, by tightly grasping the three revolutions line and energetically calling the entire people to the prosecution of the three revolutions, shall brilliantly realize the historic task of socialist, communist construction.

2

Comrades,

In order to build the communist society and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, it is imperative to energetically push ahead with socialist eocnomic construction.

Not only is the communist society a society where all people will have been comprehensively developed and the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized, it is a very affluent society where the material needs of social life will be satisfctorily insured. Only by stepping up economic construction and occupying the material fortress of communism is it possible to realize communist distribution according to needs and completely satisfy the independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life. Again, only by commendably conducting economic construction and solidly consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism, is it possible to consolidate and develop the socialist system and successfully conduct the task of remaking all sectors of society the communist way.

The Sixth KWP Congress graphically enunciated the strategic line and immediate struggle task of socialist economic construction for solidly laying the material and technical foundations of socialism, communism.

The government of the republic must vigorously push ahead with the struggle to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy in accordance with the socialist economic construction program set forth by the Sixth KWP Congress,

and more immediately, must dynamically struggle to fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic constuction of the 1980's.

The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction set by the Sixth KWP Congress are a grand blueprint to lay sound material and technical foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society and epochally improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people.

The government of the republic, by organizing and mobilizing the entire people and energetically stepping up the all-out march movement on all fronts of socialist construction, must occupy at all costs the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction set by the party.

First of all, in order to satisfactorily solve the question of food for the people, it is imperative to focus efforts on occupying the height of grain and the height of fishery products.

Most urgent in the material aspects of social life is the question of food, and the basics of solving the question of food are producing rice in large quantities. Our party and the government of the republic, by carrying through the guidelines for farming first in the past period and epochally increasing the production of grain, have brilliantly solved the question of grain. Today we are faced with the glorious task to produce rice in greater quantities and completely solve the question of food for the people.

Rice is none other than communism. As goes the saying that generosity begins at the rice jar, only if ample food is available, the state of people's action-consciousness will become better and all things will be going well. Only if we produce rice in large quantities and feed the people to full stomach, can we successfully push ahead with socialist, communist construction; and only if it becomes possible to distribute rice according to needs, can we realize the communist society. In realizing the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction we must occupy the height of grain first; and we must implement communist distribution first in the distribution of rice to the people.

In order to occupy the height of 15 million tons of grain set by the Sixth Party Congress, it is imperative to thoroughly carry out the 4-point nature remaking task.

Under the conditions of our country where the area of arable land is limited and the standard of intensification of agricultural production has reached a high level, an important mthod to increase grain production is decisively increasing the area of arable land. Once we extensively reclaim tideland and seek out a lot of new land, carrying out the 4-point nature remaking task set forth by the party, and complete the construction of the Namp'o Floodgate and the T'aech'on Power Plant, we can epochally increase grain production and greatly increase electricity production as well.

The reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland and the search for 200,000 chongbo of new land, and the construction of the Namp'o Floodgate and the T'aech'on Power Plant are a glorious and rewarding struggle to build an affluent, happy paradise in this beautiful land of the fatherland and realize the centuries-old desires of our people to enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content, and the communist ideal.

We must dynamically launch the struggle to carry out the 4-point nature remaking task, with all party, all country, all people launching in unison into the struggle.

Correctly organizing and mobilizing the heightened fervor and creative strength of the working people who have risen up, loyally upholding the militant appeal of the party, and utilizing to the hilt the great potentialities of the socialist self-reliant national economy, we must complete on time without fail the 4-point nature remaking task such as tideland reclamation. Reclaiming tideland and new land and increasing the area of arable land, and at the same time, effectively utilizing the newly reclaimed land so as to make it possible to do commendable farming, we must carry out internal network construction on a planned basis and thoroughly work out various necessary measures.

In order to occupy the grain height, we must step up the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, and thoroughly carrying through the chuche farming method, increase grain production even more.

To increase the per unit yield, modernizing and chemicalizing agricultural production in accordance with the demands of the chuche farming method is an important guideline which must be strictly adhered to always in developing agriculture. Commendably conducting seed hybridizing work particularly for agricultural crops, we must produce a lot of new high-yield seeds, and further improving the method of cultivating agricultural crops, raise per chongbo average yields in the next few years to 9 tons or more for rice and 9.5 tons or more for corn.

In solving the question of food for the people, it is important to occupy the height of fishery products.

Surrounded by sea on three sides with many rivers, our country teems with very rich fishery resources and has favorable conditions for developing fisheries. Once we develop fisheries, utilizing our country's favorable natural conditions, we could make the people's diet even more diverse and more satisfactorily solve the question of food.

Increasing the building of modern fishing vessels, we must strengthen the material and technical foundations for fisheries, and widely adopting scientific fishing methods, occupy the height of 5 million tons of fishery products without fail. Focusing efforts on the catch of Alaska pollack while diversifying fishery production, we must strive to increase the annual catch of Alaska pollack to 2.5 million tons or more by the end of the 1980's. At the same time, decisively improving and strengthening the processing of fishery products, we must strive to make the fishing industry serve even better in improving the people's diet.

We must positively struggle to occupy the chemical height and the cloth height.

It has very important significance in improving the standard of living for the people to occupy the chemical height and the cloth height. Only if the chemical industry and light industry are developed onto a high standard, is it possible to develop the rural economy and occupy the grain height, increase the production of various kinds of mass consumption goods and satisfactorily fill the daily growing demands of the people.

Putting great efforts into the chemical industry, we must occupy the height of 7 million tons of chemical fertilizer without fail and extensively increase the production of various kinds of chemical products such as chemical fibers. Improving and expanding currently existing chemical plants on the principle of strengthening the self-reliant nature and chuche character of the chemical industry and building a lot of new chemical plants relying on our national resources and positively increasing the production of chemical fertilizer and chemical fibers, synthetic resins and synthetic rubber by widely adopting new technical production processes such as the carbide production process by oxygen heat treatment, we must satisfctorily insure various kinds of supplies and raw materials needed in developing agriculture and light industry.

We must bring about a great change in the developing light industry. Maximally utilizing the production capacities of light industry factories and building a lot of new modern light industry factories, we must occupy the height of 1.5 billion meters of cloth without fail and bring about a new change in the production of various kinds of mass consumption goods such as foostuffs, household utensils and appliances, and cultural products.

We must energetically launch the struggle to occupy the electricity height and the coal height, the metal height and the cement height.

The overall success of socialist economic construction depends on how the key industries constituting the backbone of the people's economy are developed. Only by quickly developing heavy industries such as the power industry, the extractive industry, and the metal industry is it possible to insure an uninterrupted high rate of speed of development of the people's economy, soundly consolidate the foundations of the socialist self-reliant national economy and strengthen the economic might of the country. Only by quickly developing the heavy industries is it possible to satisfactorily solve the question of improving the standard of living for the people as well.

Continuing to put great efforts into developing the power industry, the extractive industry, the metal industry, and the cement industry, we must occupy without fail the height of 100 billion kwh of electricity, the height of 120 million tons of coal,the height of 15 million tons of steel, the height of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, and the height of 20 million tons of cement.

Electricity is the basic motive power for production. Only if the production of electricity is increased, is it possible to make all branches of the people's economy normalize production and satisfactorily insure the high demands for electricity during the new prospective period.

In order to occupy the electricity height, we must correctly combine the construction of thermal power plants with that of power plants relying on other power resources of various kinds while putting primary emphasis on the construction of hydroelectric power stations in accordance with our party's chuche-oriented guidelines for the construction of power bases.

Hydroelectric power stations are power bases high in economic efficacy and reliability relying on the abundant water-power resources of our country. We must positively tap and utilize our abundant national water-power resources and in particular, build hydroelectric power stations in greater numbers in accordance with the new

formula for construction of hydroelectric power stations, which taps and utilizes the rivers in an integrated way. We must step up and quickly complete the construction of hydroelectric power stations which are now in the final stage of construction, build new large-scale hydroelectric power stations such as the T'aech'on Power Plant, Poch'on Power Plant, and Kumgang-san Power Plant, and extensively build medium and small hydroelectric power stations everywhere in the country.

Along with hydroelectric power stations, we must build a lot of thermal power plants. We must expand the Pukch'ang Thermal Power Plant and Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and increase by far their production capacities, and build new large-scale thermal power plants in coal-rich districts such as the Anju District and major cities.

Coal is an important raw material and fuel for the chuche industries of our country.

We must decisively increase coal production, focusing efforts on the coal mines in the Anju District, the Sunch'on District, the Tokch'on District, and the Northern District which have rich deposits and favorable conditions for mining. In particular, improving and expanding in a modern way the coal mines in the Anju District which have inexhaustible deposits of quality coal, we must make the annual coal output reach the 70-100 million ton-level in the future. At the same time, we must develop a lot of new large-scale coal mines in those districts where production prospects are great and conditions for developing them are good, and positively develop medium and small coal mines as well.

In order to increase coal production, we must replace mining equipment with large, modern and high speed ones, and realize the comprehensive mechanization and automation of mining work. Modernizing tunneling equipment such as excavators and rock drills and applying advanced working methods, we must give a firm priority to tunneling and stripping, and widely introducing high-efficiency coal cutting machines of various kinds and replacing hauling facilities with large and modern ones, decisively raise the mechanized standard of coal cutting and hauling work.

The steel height is one of the most important heights among the 10 major prospective targets which we must occupy. Only if we occupy the steel height can we successfully occupy all the other heights of socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

In order to occupy the steel height, we must decisively increase the steel production capacities, improving and expanding the currently existing metal works and building new ones. We must improve and expand the Kim Ch'aek Iron Works and organize it into a metallurgical base with a 7-million-ton capacity, expand the Hwanghae Iron Works, Songjin Steel Mill and Kangson Steel Mill and increase by far their production capacities, and build anew in our style the Taedong-gang Iron Works with a 3-million-ton capacity. Continuing to put great efforts into strengthening the self-reliant nature and chuche character of the ferrous metal industry, we must further develop a new metallurgical method relying on our national fuel.

An important question arising in occupying the steel height is thoroughly organizing iron ore production bases. We must extensively improve and expand those mines with great production prospects such as the Musan Mine, Tokhyon Mine, and Toksong Mine, and positively tap new iron ore mines with large iron ore deposits and favorable tapping conditions.

It has very important significance in developing the people's economy to occupy the nonferrous metal height.

Extensively improving and expanding the currently existing mines such as the Komdok Mine, a leading nonferrous metal production base of our country, and tapping still more of new mines, we must quickly increase the production of nonferrous metals of various kinds.

In order to foresightedly develop the production of nonferrous metals, we must strengthen geological surveying and amply secure mining sources so as to enable the currently existing mines to continue to increase production, locate a lot of candiate sits for tapping new mines, and thoroughly carry through the guidelines of the party for quantity mining, quantity hauling, quantity processing.

We must energetically launch the struggle to occupy the cement height.

In order to occupy the cement height, we must quickly increase cement production, changing the production process of the currently existing cement plants to a new production process by our-style baking method. At the same time, we must build more new modernized calcinators at those cement plants with favorable technical and economic conditions such as the Sunch'on Cement Plant, the 8 February Cement Plant, the Ch'onnari Cement Plant, and build a lot of medium and small cement plants at many places which utilize local materials.

The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's represent a very difficult and enormous struggle task to increase production severalfold in many branches of the people's economy and develop the socialist self-reliant national economy of our country onto a new higher stage. But we do have a firm guarantee which makes it quite possible to occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

To us, there is a mighty machine industry capable of satisfactorily producing and securing modern mechanical facilities for many branches of the people's economy. Today our machine industry is extensively producing modern power generation facilities and mining equipment, and is admirably producing the whole range of plant facilities such as metal plant facilities and cement plant facilities. Again, our country has very abundant resources such as water-power resources, coal resources, and mineral resources. Under conditions that there is a modern machine industry which is the core of heavy industries and the basis of technological development and that there are inexhaustible resources, we are quite capable of occupying the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction as much as we desire.

All of our functionaries and working people of state economic organs, with a firm faith and courage, must vigorously launch in unison into the struggle to carry out the new prospective task of socialist economic construction, and bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction, mobilizing all reserves and possibilities to the hilt.

In order to successfully occupy the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction, we must commendably do capital construction aimed at increasing production capacities.

The prospective targets which we must occupy represent an economic construction task presupposing enormous capital construction. We must push ahead, on a planned basis, with the improvement and expansion in a modern way of the currently existing factories and enterprises, and capital construction for new power plants, mines including coal mines, and factories. By correctly setting the direction of capital investment and construction targets based on a concrete calculation of the prospective demands, realistic conditions, and technical and economic efficacies of the developing people's economy and by correctly determining the sequence of construciton and focusing efforts on major construction targets, we must successfully insure the enormous capital construction projects.

To satisfactorily insure transportation is an important guarantee for successfully occupying the new prospective targets.

By developing railway transport, truck transport, and water-borne transport and carrying through the three-fold transport guidelines and by improving transport organization and rationally organizing combined transport, concentrated transport, and container transport, we must timely transport materials and supplies needed in production and satisfactorily fill the daily growing transportation needs of various branches of the people's economy.

In order to successfully carry out the prospective task of socialist economic construction, we must further improve economic work guidance and enterprise management.

It is the inevitable demand of the developing socialist economy to ceaselessly improve economic guidance and enterprise management as economic construction develops onto a higher stage, and today great reserves for economic development in our country precisely lie in improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

All branches of the people's economy, thoroughly carrying through the Taean work system, must realize unified, detailed planning still better, properly conduct economic organizational work and production command, and thoroughly standardize enterprise management. At the same time, they must highly promote the superiority of the new industrial guidance system. In order to bring economic guidance still closer to the realities to suit the demands of the new realities wherein the scope of the industries has grown big and production linkages between industrial branches have become diverse, we have taken steps to organize the provincial economic guidance committee and revamp the industrial guidance system. To suit the demands of the new industrial guidance system in economic guidance work, we must strengthen the functions of economic guidance organs such as the provincial economic guidance committee and further enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the economic guidance functionaries.

In order to successfully occupy the prospective targets of socialist economic construction, we must thoroughly observe the revolutionary principle of self-reliance.

To go forward to solve all questions, believing in one's own strength and relying on one's own strength is the invariable principle firmly held by our party and the government of the republic in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks, and the basic method to successfully occupy the new prospective targets. All functionaries and working people, as they seek out more of what is in short supply

and manufacture what is nonexistent, firmly arming themselves with the chuche ideology and thoroughly embodying the revolutionary principle of self-reliance, must admirably carry out all tasks of socialist economic construction with our strength, our technology, our resources.

Those who are in charge of socialist economic construction are the masses of working people such as the workers and peasants, and their strength and wisdom are inexhaustible. The key to successfully carrying out the enormous economic construction task facing us lies precisely in highly inspiring the revolutionary fervor of the working masses and positively promoting their creative wisdom.

The functionaries of People's Administration organs and the functionaries of state economic organs, by going in deep among the working masses and commendably conducting organizational work with priority to political work, must strive to make all working people thoroughly carry out their assigned economic task, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitutde with an attitude befitting the masters of the revolution.

All of our guidance functionaries and our entire working people, by joining strength and wisdom with intense loyalty to the party and the revolution and heightened revolutionary fervor and by brilliantly realizing the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construciton, shall bring about an epochal change in the struggle for socialist, communist construction.

3

Comrades,

To realize the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation arises as a very important question in the struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The country and the nation are a historically formed social life unit and a firm collective of people. The struggle of the masses of people for independent stand and attitude is conducted on a nation-state unit basis, and the destinies of the masses of people, too, are being worked out on a national or state basis. As long as international boundaries and national distinctions exist and people live on a nation-state unit basis, the destinies of the masses of people are unthinkable apart from the destinies of the country and the nation. If the country and the nation are enslaved, the masses of people, too, cannot escape the fate of slavery; if the country and the nation have no independent stand and attitude, the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, too, cannot be realized. The masses of people, only when the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation is insured, can go forward to successfully work out their destinies to suit their aims and demands.

The independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation is a precondition for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, and the struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation is none other than the struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. Therefore, the masses of people must first of all struggle for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation, and hold an attitude befitting the masters toward their country's revolution.

In order to realize the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation, it is imperative to achieve national independence and establish an independent government.

The independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation is insured and realized by an independent government. Only if there is an independent government, is it possible to defend the sovereign rights of the nation and implement all policies to suit the independent aims and demands of the masses of people.

To firmly maintain independent stand and attitude in state activity is the first and foremost characteristic of an independent sovereign state. Even though there is a government, if it is deprived of its independent stand and attitude and moves according to others' baton, then the country with such a government cannot be said to be an independent sovereign state, in fact. An independent sovereign state, self-dependently establishing all lines and policies to suit the specific conditions of its country, must carry them through on its own strength and exercise complete sovereign rights in its external relations.

The government of our republic is a genuinely independent government.

Our People's Administration, holding the chuche ideology as its firm guiding principle from the first day of its founding, has thoroughly maintained its independent stand and attitude in all areas of state activity. The People's Administration has independently conducted the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, has also independently carried out economic construction and cultural construction, and has independently conducted the defense of the fatherland and external activities, too. That our country, which had lost its identity on the world map in bygone days, has come to make its name known the world over as a socialist independent sovereign state and that our people, who had thrashed amid deprivation of rights and mistreatment for long, have come to enjoy a rewarding life to their hearts' content, becoming the genuine masters in command of their destinies, is precisely the result that the government of the republic has thoroughly carried through the self-dependence line in all areas of state activity. The correctness of the self-dependence line which the government of the republic is firmly maintaining has been eloquently proved already through practice.

The government of the republic will go forward in the future just as in the past to firmly maintain its independent stand and attitude in all areas of state activity. The government of the republic, conducting in our style both the human-remolding work and society-remaking work as well as the nature-remaking task, will admirably build in this land of the fatherland our-style communist society that meets the aim of our people.

Today the government of the republic is faced with the urgent task to completely realize national sovereignty on a nationwide basis, by making the U.S. troops with draw from south Korea and reunifying the divided fatherland.

The basic principle which our party and the government of the republic invariably maintain in the struggle for fatherland reunification is for the Korean people themselves to realize the reunification of the country, free from the interference of any outside force.

The fatherland reunification issue is through and through an internal affair of the Korean nation, a question pertaining to the right of our nation to self-determination. The Korean people have the sacred right to national self-determination and possess ample abilities to solve the internal affairs of the nation on their own. Outside forces have no reasons or execuses whatever to interfere with Korea's reunification issue. The Korean people must independently solve the question of reunification of the country to suit their will and demands.

The most important question arising in independently realizing the reunification of the fatherland is making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and putting an end to U.S. imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, occupying one-half of our country by armed force and interfering with our internal affairs, are violating the sovereign rights of our nation, and coming up with the policy of "two Koreas," are obstructing the reunification of our country. The occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops is becoming the biggest obstacle to realizing the independent reunification of our country. Leaving the U.S. impeiralist aggressive troops in south Korea alone, it is absolutely impossible to independently solve the fatherland reunification question.

The attitude toward the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops in occupation of south Korea is a touchstone separating the stands of people toward the fatherland reunification issue. No matter how many plausible words are spoken for reunification of the country without speaking a word about making the U.S. imperialist troops leave south Korea, they are all no more than a lie fooling the public opinion. He who wants fatherland reunification with a true hearts, must come out with the slogan for U.S. troop withdrawal first before speaking about anything else. The entire Korean people, by vigorously launching in unison into the struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from south Korea, must hasten the independent reunification of the fatherland.

In order to independently realize the reunification of the fatherland, we must resolutely block the policy of the south Korean authorities for dependence on outside forces.

Dependence on outside forces is none other than the road to ruination of the country. Depending on outside forces, it is absolutely impossible to correctly solve the internal affairs of the nation and escape the miserable plight of the destiny of the nation becoming a plaything. The policy of dependence on outside forces to which those in power in south Korea are persistently clinging today is none other than an act of treason against the country and the people. Should those in power in south Korea continue to take to the road of dependence on outside forces, the road of treason against the country and the people, contrary to the unanimous aim of the whole nation, then they will be committing even more grave, forever unpardonable crimes against the fatherland and the people.

If those in power in south Korea, even as late as now, want to cleanse, if only a little, their crimes committed in bygone days against the fatherland and the people and take to the correct road, then they must give up their policy of dependence on outside forces and come back to an independent stand and join the all-nation struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops withdraw from south Korea.

We will sit down together and sincerely negotiate the fatherland reunification issue with anyone who maintains an independent stand, opposing the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their intervention machinations.

The most realistic and rational method capable of independently realizing the reunification of our country is that of reunifying the fatherland, establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the proposal put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. The government of the republic will exert every possible effort to put into practice our party's fair and just reunification proposal for reunifying the fatherland, establishing the DCRK.

There are many obstacles and barriers on the road ahead for fatherland reunification, but we will be breaking through them with the united strength of the whole nation and will be stopping at nothing until attaining the historic cause of fatherland reunification at all costs.

Not only will our people independently realize the reunification of the country, they will be moving forward, as ever, along the road of self-dependence even after achieving the reunification. A reunified Korea will become a completely independent sovereign state, a nonaligned nation, without becoming the satellite of any other country, without depending on any outside force, without aligning itself with any bloc.

The contemporary period is an era of indepndent stand and attitude.

The peoples who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days are energetically pushing the advance of history, entering the stage as masters of the world, and the dynamic current of independent stand and attitude is sweeping all continents of the world. The peoples of many countries who have cast off imperialist colonial enslavement, are dynamically moving forward along the road of self-dependence, and all progressive peoples of the world are courageously fighting against all manner of domination and enslavement. Not only the countries which, achieving national independendence, have embarked on the road of building a new society but also certain capitalist countries are going forward, aiming for independent stand and attitude. That the peoples of the world demand independent stand and attitude and that many countries are taking to the road of self-dependence is the basic trend of our era that no force can block.

The progressive peoples of the world, by more energetically pushing ahead with the contemporary current of independent stand and attitude, must realize the independent-ization of the whole world.

An independent-ized world is a world where all manner of dominationism and colonialism has been completely liquidated, a world where the sovereign rights of all countries, all nations, have been completely realized. When all countries, all nations of the world, freed from all manner of domiantion and enslavement, achieve national independence and go forward to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, the independent-ization of the whole world will be realized. The whole world independent-ized, it will be possible to prevent another world war and maintain a lasting world peace, and all countries, all nations, building an independent and prospering new society, will be opening up a wide road to completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

In order to realize the independent-ization of the whole world, all countries, all nations must firmly maintain their independent stand and attitude.

Independent stand and attitude is the life of the country and the nation. Only by firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude is it possible to defend the dignity of the country and the nation, consolidate national independence, and achieve national prosperity. Those countries protecting their independent stand and attitude must thoroughly repudiate all manner of intervention by outside forces, and must not dance to the music of others or blindly copy what others do. Then, neither imperialism nor domination can ever come alive, and no power, no baton will have any effect.

Important in maintaining the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation is thoroughly exercising sovereign rights in external relations. To exercise sovereign rights in external relations is the sacred right of the country and the nation. In the world there are big countries and small countries, developed nations and underdeveloped nations, but there could no no higher countries, no lower countries, no dominating nations, no dominated nations. All countries and all nations are completely equal and independent. All countries and all nations must develop relationships of friendship and cooperation on the principle of equality and mutual respect, and must neither violate the sovereign rights of others nor allow their own sovereign rights to be violated. When all countries and all nations completely exercise their sovereign rights, in the world there will be no more commanding countries and following countries, no more dominating nations and dominated nations, and the complete equality and freedom of the countries and nations will be insured.

In order to realize the independent-ization of the whole world, we must further expand and develop the nonaligned movement.

The nonaligned movement is a progressive movement struggling for the sovereign rights of the country and the nation against all manner of domination and enslavement. The nonaligned movement reflects the contemporary trend aiming for independent stand and attitude and embodies the lofty idea of anti-imperialist sovereignty. Only by expanding and developing the nonaligned movement is it possible to thoroughly defend the sovereign rights of the newly emerging countries, and block and frustrate the tyranny of the imperialists in the international arena.

An important question arising in expanding and developing the nonaligned movement is that of strengthening the unity and solidarity of this movement. To strengthen the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement arises as an even more important question in light of the circumstances that today the imperialists are persistently plotting to divide and alienate the newly emerging countries. The nonaligned nations must confront the division and alienation machinations of the imperialists with the strategy of unity. The nonaligned nations, instead of viewing each other with enmity and jealousy or fighting each other, falling victim to the cunning deception of the imperialists, must unite solidly and aim the bayonet at opposing the aggression and intervention of the imperialists. The nonaligned nations must firmly unite in political terms and closely cooperate in economic and technical terms. When the nonaligned movement, strengthening unity and solidarity, goes forward to dynamically fight, the independent-ization of the whole world will be realized even more quickly.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds it as an important external policy to strengthen friendship and solidarity with all progressive countries of the world and struggle to build an independent new world.

The government of the republic, in the future just as in the past, will positively struggle to firmly unite with those countries protecting independent stand and attitude and go forward to develop relationships of friendship and cooperation with them, block and frustrate the aggression and war policies of the imperialists and defend the peace and security of the world. Our republic is a dignified member state of the nonaligned movement and as such, will always be faithful to the principle and idea of this movement, and will resolutely support and encourage the struggle of the peoples of the world for national independence and construction of a new society.

The DPRK government and the Korean people, joining the sweeping contemporary current aiming for independent stand and attitude, will more dynamically struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of all countries, all nations, and hasten the independent-ization of the whole world.

Comrades,

Today our revolution has advanced onto a new higher developmental stage, and bright prospects are being unfurled on the road ahead for our people.

The entire people, with intense revolutionary pride and firm faith in victory, must go forward to courageously fight to hasten the bright future of communism.

Our people who, tightly grasping political ruling power in their hands, struggle for the just revolutionary cause under the correct leadership of our party, will always be victorious.

Let one and all, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology solidly united around our party and the government of the republic, dynamically move forward for the independent peaceful reunification of the fatherland, for the complete victory of socialism, for the ultimate attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Long live the glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

Long live the friendship and unity of world peoples protecting independent stand and attitude!

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LET US THOROUGHLY ARM OURSELVES WITH THE GREAT CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5 May 82 pp 19-26

[Text] The great chuche ideology is the unitary guiding thought of our party and our revolution.

The entire journey of the Korean revolution has been a glorious travel in which the great chuche ideology has been brilliantly embodied and comprehensively victorious.

Our party and people, by dynamically moving forward with a tight grip on the great chuche ideology as the guiding thoguht, have always been able to win brilliant victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

That when thoroughly arming themselves with the chuche ideology and going forward following its banner, they could overcome whatever barriers and trials and win victory in revolution and construction is a firm creed our people have come to deeply engrave in their hearts through the revolutionary struggle history of more than half a century, and it is the revolutionary will of our party to thoroughly protect and defend, and brilliantly embody the chuche ideology.

What has important significance in protecting and defending, and brilliantly embodying the chuche ideology is "On the Chuche Ideology," a thesis by Comrade Kim Il-song, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and Secretary of the Party Central Committee.

In the thesis, the founding of the chuche ideology and the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology, the sociohistorical principle and guiding principle of the chuche ideology, and the historic significance of the chuche ideology are scientifically formalized and profoundly evolved, and the direction and tasks of thoroughly arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology to suit the new demands of our developing revolution for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology are comprehensively set forth.

The thesis is a library of the chuche ideology that has synthesized and systematized the profound principles and scientific propositions of the chuche ideology; an invaluable textbook on studying the chuche ideology and strengthening indoctrination in the chuche ideology; a powerful theoretical and practical weapon

for thoroughly protecting and defending, and brilliantly embodying the chuche ideology.

It is the lofty duty of our party members and working people to thoroughly arm themselves with the profound thought contained in the thesis and go forward to thoroughly embody the great chuche ideology.

It is the invariable revolutionary policy of our party to firmly arm all party members and working people with the chuche ideology and go forward to thoroughly embody the chuche ideology in all areas of revolution and construction.

Firmly arming oneself with the great chuche ideology and going forward to thoroughly embody it is where a firm guarantee for energetically accelerating the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is.

The great chuche ideology has been founded reflecting the aim of the revolutionary people for realizing the demands of our revolution and independent stand and attitude, and is the genuine guiding thought of revolution and construction whose truthfulness has been tested and proved amid the practice of the revolutionary struggle and perfected into a monolithic ideotheoretical system.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" comprehensively enunciates the historical processes in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founding the immortal chuche ideology, has perfected it into the most precise guiding thought of revolution and construction.

The great chuche ideology has been founded based on the practical demands of the Korean revolution under the new historical conditions that the people of each country, with an awareness befitting the masters, had to go forward to solve all questions to suit their specific situation.

The communists and nationalists, who claimed to be conducting the national liberation movement in our country in the 1920's, instead of going in among the masses of people and indoctrinating, organizing them and calling them to the revolutionary struggle, had made it an occupation, divorced from the masses, to engage in power struggle for leadership and factional strife, clinging to the delusion of achieving independence relying on outside forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, seeing through their errors from the first days he set out on the road of the revolutionary struggle, charted a road different from theirs, the genuine road of fighting revolution to suit the specific conditions of the country, going in among the masses of people and relying on the masses.

That the masters of the revolution are the masses of people and that only by going in among the masses of people and indoctrinating, organizing, and mobilizing them is it possible to win victory in the revolution--this is one of the starting points of the chuche ideology; and that one must fight revolution with one's own convictions on one's own responsibility, not by the approval or directive of anyone and that one must go forward to independently, creatively solve all questions arising in the revolution--this is another starting point of the chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology has been perfected into the guiding thought of revolution through the practice of the Korean revolution.

As enunciated in the thesis, a guiding thought of revolution cannot be perfected all at once at a certain point in time. A guiding thought of revolution comes to be born through the process of generalizing experiences in the revolutionary struggle, based on conditions in terms of the times and history, and comes to be perfected into a monolithic ideotheoretical system as its truthfulness is tested and proved amid the struggle over a long period and its content is enriched.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has personally compiled rich and invaluable experiences in the course of leading the revolutionary struggle in many stages and the tasks in all the political, economic, cultural, and military areas to victory, and generalizing them, has ceaselessly deepened and developed the chuche ideology.

Thus the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," by providing a scientific theoretical elucidation of the historical background of the founding of the immortal chuche ideology and the process of its development into perfection, profoundly enunciates the imperishable achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has charted a new era of struggle of the masses of people for independent stand and attitude.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," also by comprehensively enunciating the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology, has provided a powerful ideotheoretical weapon for bringing up party members and working people as genuine communist revolutionaries possessing a firmly established chuche revolutionary world view.

The great chuche ideology is a new man-centered philosophical thought, and as such, enables party members and working people to establish a most correct understanding and viewpoint, and stand toward the world with man at the center.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything. By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the chuche ideology gives the most correct view toward nature and society and provides a strong weapon for discerning and remaking the world." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 260)

People grasp the world not passively but actively, and establish their view toward the world from their interests. Therefore, it is the demands of the law of the formation of a world view to establish the world view with man at the center.

Most important in examining the world with man at the center is correctly elucidating the mutual relationship between the world and man.

Under conditions that it had been elucidated by materialistic dialectic that the world is formed not by consciousness or concept but by material, and moves and undergoes change and development not by any supernatural force but by the

law of its material movement itself, it arose as an urgent demand to enunciate for the first time the inherent characteristics of man, the most developed material being, and based thereon, elucidate the question of mutual relationship between the world and man, the question of man's position and role in the world.

The chuche ideology, by presenting the question of man's position and role in the world as a basic question of philosophy and by giving the answer to the question who is the master controlling nature and society and where is the strength remaking them, has brilliantly resolved the philosophical problem of our era, an era in which the masses of people have entered the stage as the masters in command of their destinies, as the masters in command of history.

The philosophical principle of the chuche ideology which has enunciated the position and role of man as the master of the world rests on a new elucidation of man's inherent characteristics.

Man holds an extraordinary position and role as the master of the world because man is a social being possessing independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness.

Man, because he possesses independent stand and attitude, is capable of casting off all manner of constraint of nature and society, and of going forward to gear everything to serving him.

Man, changing the old and producing the new because he possesses creative stand and attitude, goes forward to change and turn nature and society ever more functional and favorable to him.

If independent stand and attitude is expressed mainly in the position of man as the master of the world, creative stand and attitude is expressed mainly in the role of man as the remaker of the world.

Man, because he possesses action-consciousness, grasps the world and the law of its movement and development, and goes forward to remake and develop nature and society to suit his demands.

Man, because he is a social being possessing independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, becomes the most superior, energetic being in the world, and the unitary ruler, remaker of the world.

Man goes forward to ceaselessly remake nature and society, changing what does not meet his demands and turning it to suit them, and replacing the old and reactionary with the new and progressive, through his independent, creative, conscious activity. This is precisely the activity of man who goes forward to remake and change the world into a world serving man even better.

Thus, the chuche ideology, by enunciating for the first time man's inherent characteristics and man's position and role in the world, makes the correct view toward the world established that the world is controlled and remade by man.

The chuche ideology not only gives a new view toward the world with man at the center but provides the correct viewpoint and stand toward the world.

What to place at the center of thinking and practice is a key question arising in establishing a precise viewpoint and stand toward the world.

Only if this question is correctly solved, can the world view practically serve the masses of working people in working out their destinies, and become a powerful weapon for discerning and remaking nature and society.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating the chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand for thinking out everything with man at the center and making it serve man, gives the most precise answer to this cruicial question in establishing a revolutionary world view of the working class.

As the chuche ideology enunciates, if all the thinking and activity of people are to be made to be conducted properly, it is imperative to examine everything with man at the center and practice it.

To say to approach the world with man at the center means to approach the world, starting from the interests of man, the master of the world.

Inasmuch as man is the master of the world, it is imperative of necessity to approach the world from the standpoint of man's interests.

Only if the world is approached starting from man's interests, is it possible in analyzing and judging the objective targets to correctly analyzie and judge the interests of people, in other words, what is favorable and what is harmful to man, and go forward to successfully launch creative activity to promote what meets man's interests, and overcome what is harmful.

To say to approach the world with man at the center also means to cope with the change and development of the world with man's activity as the basics.

He who demands the reamking of the world and takes charge of realizing the remaking of the world is none other than man. The world is transformed by man's demand and positive activity alone.

Therefore, to cope with the change and development of the world from the standpoint of the positive activity of man who goes forward to remake nature and society to suit his demands constitutes the most correct viewpoint and stand toward the world.

Thus, the great chuche ideology enunciates the viewpoint and stand for thinking out everything with man at the center and gearing it to serving man, and because of that, provides a powerful weapon of discernment and remaking for most precisely analyzing and assessing all objects and phenomena of the world with the independent and creative life of the masses of people as the criterion and turning nature and society favorable to realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

Therefore, to thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche ideology enables people to most precisely grasp the existence of the world and the basic characteristics of its movement, and its full face with primary emphasis on man, and go forward to energetically launch the struggle for an independent, creative life with the awareness of being the masters of the world and with firm confidence in their strength.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," by comprehensively elucidating the sociohistorical principle enunciated by the chuche ideology, makes party members and working people thoroughly arm themselves with the correct sociohistorical view, the chuche historical view centered on the masses of people, the subject of history, and enables them to go forward to successfully launch revolution and construction.

To hold the correct sociohistorical view arises as an important question in establishing the revolutionary world view.

An understanding of social history constitutes an important part of the content of a world view.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating that the masses of working people are the subject of history and the motive force for social development, provides a most precise understanding of the intrinsic nature of social history and the law of its advance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The masses of working people are the subject of history and the motive force of social development. The history of mankind is a history of the struggle of the masses of working people for independent stand and attitude; and history is shaped and social movement conducted by the creative activities of the masses of people." (Ibid., pp 481-482)

The question concerning the subject of history constitutes a basic question in understanding the developing society, the developing revolution from a chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand.

The sociohistorical view that the subject of history is the masses of people, that the sociohistorical movement is the independent, creative movement of the masses of people, that the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people performs the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle, constitutes the basic part of the content of the chuche historical view.

This constitutes a new elucidation of the intrinsic nature, character, and driving force of the sociohistorical movement.

The great chuche ideology enunciates the law native to the sociohistorical movement as a chuche movement.

Of course, as society is also a part of the material world, the general law of the material world comes into play. But, for society, there is the law of the movement native to it which is different from that applying to nature. In the movement of nature, there is no subject, but in the sociohistorical movement there is the subject, and the sociohistorical movement is unthinkable apart from the functions and role of the subject.

The masses of people are the remakers of nature and society, and the creators of all material wealth and cultural heritages. Social progress and the advance of history come to be achieved by the creative labor and struggle of the masses of people.

Even though the masses of people are the subject of history, their position and role are not identical in every era, in every society.

Since society was divided by classes, and class and racial enslavement and inequalities came into being, the masses of people representing the absolute majority had stood outside history as the objects of exploitation and oppression by the oppressors representing a minority, had failed to become the genuine masters in command of their destinies, and it was the reactionary ruling class representing a minority who had come to behave as masters in society.

Precisely this being so, it became the centuries-old desires of the masses of working people to occupy the position as the masters and perform the role as the masters in revolution and construction.

The masses of working people, only by grasping in their hands the ruling power of the state and the means of production, can liberate themselves from exploitation and oppression and go forward to consciously shape history as the genuine masters in command of society and their destinies.

If the masses of people are to occupy the position and fully perform the role as the subject of history, it is imperative of necessity that guidance and the masses be bonded together. Bonding together guidance and the masses constitutes an important question especially in the revolutionary movement, the communist movement which is conducted by the broad masses of people such as the working class.

The guidance question in the revolutionary movement, the communist movement is none other than the question of leadership of the party and the leader for the masses of people. Only under the correct leadership of the party and the leader can the masses of working people strengthen their position as the subject of history and fully perform their role as the driving force of the revolution.

The great chuche ideology enunciates that the history of mankind is a history of the struggle of the masses of people for independent stand and attitude.

All struggles to remake society and nature and remold social beings are a struggle to protect and realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. Man, only if liberated from the enslavement of society and the constraint of nature, and the constraint of outdated ideas and culture, can completely realize his independent stand and attitude.

The great chuche ideology enunciates that the sociohistorical movement is a creative movement of the masses of people.

Man goes forward to realize his life demands through his creative activity. The creators who remake and transform nature and society are the masses of people.

The process of the creative struggle of the masses of people is a process of nurturing themselves into more energetic beings. As the creative abilities of the masses of people grow, the sociohistorical movement comes to develop even more.

The great chuche ideology also enunciates that what plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people.

As enunciated in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," ideological consciousness reflects people's demands and interests, and because of that, performs the most positive function in their activity, and apart from the regulation and adjustment of ideological consciousness, people's independent and creative activity is unthinkable.

One's independent ideological consciousness is his awareness as the master in command of his destiny, and a will to go forward to work out his destiny himself. Man, only if he has his independent ideological consciousness, can conduct his conscious activity to conquer nature, and go forward to positively launch the struggle to remake society and completely realize people's independent stand and attitude.

With it enunciated for the first time by the great chuche ideology that the history of mankind is a history of struggle of the masses of people for independent stand and attitude, that the sociohistorical movement is a creative movement of the masses of people, that what plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people, party members and working people have become able to hold a new chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand toward social history.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" also comprehensively elucidates the guiding principles of revolution and construction enunciated by the chuche ideology.

The guiding principle of the chuche ideology is going forward to hold fast to independent stand, embody creative method, and grasp thought as the basics.

In order to hold fast to independent stand, it is imperative to firmly maintain the principle of chuche in thought, self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense, which is the principle of realizing independent stand and attitude in the activity of the party and the state.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating the principle of chuche in thought, enables party members and working people to hold the awareness of being the masters of revolution and construction, think out and practice everything with their country's revolution at the center, and hold the correct viewpoint and attitude of going forward to solve all questions with their wisdom and strength.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating the principle of self-dependence in politics, makes it possible to defend the national independence and sovereign rights of one's people, protect the interests of one's people, and implement politics which relies on the strength of one's people.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating the principle of self-support in economics, makes it possible to energetically launch the struggle to build an economy which moves forward on its own feet without getting enslaved to others, a self-supporting national economy which serves its own people and develops relying on its own country's resources and the strength of its own people.

The chuche ideology, also by enunciating the principle of self-reliance in national defense, opens up the road to defending one's country with one's strength.

With the principles of chuche in thought, self-dependence in politics, self-support in ecnomics, and self-reliance in national defense uniquely elucidated by the great chuche ideology, a powerful method has come to be enunciated for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people in all aspects of social life, and a guiding principle of revolution and construction has come to be provided which the party and the state of the working class must go forward perpetually grasping it.

The chuche ideology enunciates the guiding principle of embodying creative method.

If the revolution is to be correctly fought, it is imperative to precisely solve the question of method along with the question of stand.

If independent stand is the basic stand to defend the position as the masters in revolution and construction, creative method is the basic method to enhance the role as the masters.

An important part of the content of the creative method is the method of relying on the masses of people, and another is the method of doing things to suit the specific conditions.

Revolution and construction are a creative task to remake nature and society to suit the demands of the masses of people. If the creative task to remake nature and society is to be successfully conducted, it is imperative above all to rely on the creativity of the masses of people. Unless the creativity of the masses is set in motion, there could be no creative activity itself.

At the same time, if creative activity is to be launched, it is imperative to solve all questions to suit one's own specific conditions.

If the given conditions and characteristics of the targets are ignored, it is absolutely impossible to remake the objective world. It is the law of nature that subjectivism-oriented activities inconsistent with the specific conditions are doomed to fail.

Therefore, if creative method is to be thoroughly embodied, it is imperative to rely on the creativity of the masses of people and at the same time, go forward to solve all questions to suit the concrete conditions and one's own specific situation under which the revolutionary struggle is launched.

The chuche ideology also enunciates the guiding principle of going forward tightly grasping thought as the basics.

The guiding principle of going forward tightly grasping thought as the basics flows from the principle that the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people plays the decisive role in the revolutionary movement.

Inasmuch as the ideological consciousness of the masses of people plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle, only if one necessarily goes forward tightly grasping thought as the basics of revolution and construction, is it possible to successfully launch the revolutionary struggle, enhancing the awareness and positivnneness of the masses of people.

The principle of going forward tightly grasping as basics the thought enunciated by the chuche ideology makes it possible to step up revolution and construction by giving priority to ideological remolding work and political work in all tasks and thoroughly establishing the revolutionary world view, the view of the revolution among party members and working people and thoroughly arming them with the line and policy of the party and by inspiring their revolutionary fervor.

Truly, the chuche ideology constitutes the most precise guiding thought of revolution and construction which makes clear the new man-centered philosophical principle and the sociohistorical principle, and scientifically enunciates the guiding principles which must be fairmly maintained in revolution and construction.

Therefore, only if party members and working people thoroughly arm themselves with the great chuche ideology, can they go forward to correctly solve all questions with a stand and awareness befitting the masters, thoroughly establishing a correct revolutionary world view, and resolutely fight only along the one road of revolution, holding the chuche view of the revolution.

In the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" is comprehensively enunciated the historic significance of the chuche ideology.

That the great chuche ideology has enunciated the genuine revolutionary world view of the working class constitutes an important historic service that has contributed to the developing ideology and liberation cause of mankind.

The advance of the times is accompanied by the development of the world view. The new era in which the masses of working people such as the working class have entered the stage as a great force controlling the world, called for the emergence of a new world view which would make it possible to make them become the masters in command of their destinies and independently, creatively work them out and to victoriously attain the historic causes of national liberation, class liberation, human liberation. This historic question has been brilliantly solved by the founding of the chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating a new man-centered world view, has come to put forward a unique philosophical principle constituting its cornerstone, and has renewed for the first time the understanding of social history.

That it has opened up a new road ahead for the developing revolutionary theory of the working class constitutes one of the important historic services rendered by the chuche ideology which has contributed to the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The chuche ideology, by putting forward the basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and that the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people, has made it possible to enunciate based thereon for the first time the revolutionary theory called for by our era.

The chuche ideology, by evolving the revolutionary theory with the masses of working people at the center, has made it possible to comprehensively elucidate the revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the

masses of working people, and has turned the revolutilnary theory of the working class into a flawless theory encompassing the theories concerning national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation, into a consummate revolutionary theory that has synthesized the theories concerning society remaking, nature remaking, human remolding.

In the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" is enunciated the great change brought to revolutionary practice by the great chuche ideology which scientifically elucidates the philosophical principle and the law of the sociohistorical movement, the revolutionary movement, and the guiding principle of revolution and construction.

The chuche ideology, above all brilliantly embodied in the Korean revolution, has brought great victory.

Because the immortal chuche ideology has illuminated their road ahead, our party and people, moving forward along the shortest road, have been able to win great victory in the struggle for independence, sovereignty, and socialism in a short period.

The chuche ideology, because it reflects the common aspirations of the world people aiming for independent stand and attitude, is exerting great influence on our era's developing revolutionary movement to build an independent new world.

Our era, in which the revolutionary movement is being launched in diverse ways on a nation-state unit basis, calls upon the people of each country to hold an intense awareness as the masters of the revolution and properly conduct themselves as the masters.

The chuche ideology, precisely by illuminating the road of independently, creatively fighting revolution, has made it possible for the people of each country to deeply engrave in their hearts the responsibility as the masters of the revolution and go forward to fight revolution with their own strength to suit their own specific conditions in accordance with their own opinion.

Truly, the immortal chuche ideology is a great revolutionary thought which has made great historic contributions to the developing ideology and theory of the working class as well as to revolutionary practice.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" has immense historic significance indeed in protecting and defending and adding a further luster to the immortal chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" are comprehensively summarized, theoretically systematized, and profoundly evolved the basic principles of the chuche ideology and its rich contents.

By the thesis the chuche ideology has had its truthfulness and scientific nature demonstrated by an energetic, clear logic, and its greatness and invincible vitality have come to be proved even more positively.

The thesis is a historic document that has made tremendous contributions to further enriching the treasure chest of the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and developing the revolutionary theory of the working class.

In the thesis, principled questions arising in understanding the chuche ideology are elucidated precisely in scientific theoretical terms, and the scientific propositions of the chuche ideology are profoundly formalized. Thus, the position of the chuche ideology has become even clearer as a great guiding thought of revolution and construction possessing a monolithic ideotheoretical system and a rich content, and the chuche ideology has become able to demonstrate its might to the hilt.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," by summing up the shining achievements scored and historical experiences gained by our party in the struggle to brilliantly embody the immortal chuche ideology and by comprehensively enunciating the direction and method, and tasks of more thoroughly embodying the chuche ideology in all areas, is becoming a militant banner which makes it possible to more energetically hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Today our party is presenting it as an important task to thoroughly arm all party members and working people with the thought, theory, and method of chuche, strengthening indoctrination in the chuche ideology to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology is invaluable ideomental food for glorifying the political life of the genuine chuche-oriented revolutionary.

Apart from the chuche ideology it is impossible to speak about the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary; without studying the chuche ideology one can neither fight revolution nor move forward. It is the lofty duty of our party members and working people to study the chuche ideology.

The basic teaching materials in studying the chuche ideology are the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the documents of our party.

In the classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the documents of our party, our party's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology is monolithically systematized and synthesized, and the general principles of the chuche ideology are flawlessly enunciated.

All party members and working people, by deeply studying the works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song such as "A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song" and the documents of our party such as the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," must strive to turn the chuche ideology into their firm creed and to work and live in accordance with its demands.

All party members and working people, with an intense awareness that without knowing the chuche ideology they could neither work nor move forward, must always study and study wherever, whenever.

The objective of arming oneself with the chuche ideology lies not in merely gaining knowledge but in finding the ideomental food of the revolutionary struggle, the weapon of revolutionary practice, and in going forward to successfully remake man, society, and nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

By conducting indoctrination in the chuche ideology in close combination with revolutionary practice, we must strive to make party members and working people, always holding an attitude befitting the masters of the revolution and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, break through with their own strength the barriers and bottlenecks encountered, and displaying heightened creativity, go forward to bring about ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in production and construction.

All party members and working people, by bringing about a new turnaround in studying the chuche ideology, shall go forward to live and fight in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology wherever, whenever.

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THE THREE REVOLUTIONS TEAMS MOVEMENT IS A POWERFUL METHOD OF GUIDING THE REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5 May 82 pp 27-32

[Article by Yi Kil-song]

[Text] The Three Revolutions Teams movement is our party's powerful method of guiding the revolution to firmly realize the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

It is the invariable policy of our party to strengthen the TRT movement and energetically push ahead with the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions. In this policy is thoroughly embodied the revolutionary stand of our party intent on attaining the revolutionary cause charted under the banner of the chuche ideology, to the end.

By ceaselessly deepening and developing the TRT movement in all branches, at all units we must go forward to brilliantly carry out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--which are the overall line of socialist, communist construction.

(1)

The TRT movement is a powerful method of guiding the revolution to firmly realize the leadership of the party for the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

It is a principled question arising in attaining the socialist, communist cause to firmly insure the leadership of the party for the three revolutions.

The struggle for socialism, communism is essentially a struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

If the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is to be completely realized, it is imperative to liquidate the relics of the old society in all aspects of social life such as the political and economic, ideological and cultural aspects and liberate the working people from all manner of constraint and social inequality. The task to liberate the masses of working people from class domination and enslavement is realized through the revolution to change the political system and economic system of the old society, and the task to

liberate them from the constraints of outdated ideas, technology, and culture is realized through the three revolutions. The party of the working class, only if it thoroughly carries out the three revolutions, can completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and brilliantly attain the socialist, communist cause.

If the three revolutions are to be successfully carried out, it is imperative to correctly insure the leadership of the party for them.

The leadership of the party for the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is realized through a certain specific guidance method, guidance form. Guidance method, guidance form is an energetic means to correctly realize the leadership of the party for revolution and construction. In order to strengthen the leadership of the party for the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--it is imperative to ceaselessly improve and perfect the guidance method, guidance form to suit the demands of the developing realities. Only then can the party go forward to move the three revolutions forward successfully without the slightest tilting.

Our party, by putting forward the guidelines for launching the TRT movement to suit the demands of the new realities wherein the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are ceaselessly deepening and developing, has already brilliantly solved the quesiton of guidance method, guidance form for the three revolutions.

The TRT movement is a powerful method in new form of guiding the revolution which has emerged reflecting the demands of the developing realities wherein the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is being comprehensively hastened.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Three Revolutions Teams movement is a revolutionary guidance method in new form which, combining politicoideological guidance and scientific and technological guidance, makes superiors help subordinate, and setting the masses of working people in motion, steps up the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 7)

The TRT movement correctly embodies the demands of the revolutionary mass line and the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, and the Taean work system. In the TRT movement, the principled matters which must be strictly adhered to in mass guidance are comprehensively contained, and the correct methods to brilliantly realize the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions are scientifically enunciated.

The TRT movement, above all by closely combining politicoideological guidance and scientific, technical guidance, makes it possible to firmly realize the leadership of the party for the three revolutions.

It is an indispensable requirement in successfully carrying out the three revolutions to correctly combine politicoideological guidance and scientific, technical guidance.

Politicoideological guidance and scientific, technical guidance are part of the basic method, basic form of realizing the leadership of the party for the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Inasmuch as the decisive factor in changing society and nature lies in enhancing people's ideological consciousness, politicoideological guidance constitutes a key to realizing the leadership of the party for the three revolutions.

Now, under conditions that as revolution and construction deepen and develop, complex scientific, technical questions arise in large numbers, the guidance of the party must be underlined with scientific, technical guidance along with politicoideological guidance.

Only if politicoideological guidance and scientific, technical guidance are closely combined, is it possible to go forward to correctly solve all questions arising in the prosecution of the three revolutions to suit the intent and policy-oriented demands of the party and to suit the scientific, technical logic.

Therefore, the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions must necessarily be exercised with politicoideological guidance and scientific, technical guidance correctly combined.

The TRT movement is a powerful method of guiding the revolution which makes it possible to most satisfactorily realize this demand in the guidance of the party.

The TRT movement, because of the characteristics in terms of composition of team members, makes the leadership of the party admirably realized for the three revolutions with politicoideological guidance and scientific, technical guidance correctly combined.

The three revolutions teams are composed of core elements of the party and young intellectuals who are thoroughly prepared both in politicoideological terms and scientific, technical terms.

Because of such characteristics of the three revolutions teams in terms of their composition, wherever the teams are active, it is possible to ceaselessly deepen political guidance for the three revolutions from the partywide, statwide viewpoint and go forward to admirably solve scientific, technical questions arising in socialist economic construction, to suit the policy-oriented demands of the party. It is precisely here where an important part of the ground that the TRT movement constitutes a powerful method of guiding the revolution to go forward to firmly realize the leadership of the party for the ideological revolution, technological revolution, and cultural revolution, is.

The TRT movement, also by making superiors substantially help subordinates, makes it possible to successfully push the three revolutions forward to suit the intent and plan of the party.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--represent a historic struggle to realize the strategic plan of our party for socialist, communist construction. This struggle, only when the whole party and the entire people from the center down to every corner of the base level unanimously think

and move in accordance with the ideological will of the party, comes to be successfully carried out. To that end, guidance personnel of higher-level units must go in deep among the masses and substantially help the base-level units. It is the basic demands of partywide guidance that superiors should positively help subordinates. An important demand arising in the leadership of the party of the working class for revolution and construction is that of going in deep among the masses and substantially helping the base level.

Substantial partywide guidance for base-level units makes it possible to successfully push the three revolutions forward to suit the intent of the party because it drives home the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party among the masses timely and precisely, solves the pending questions in the field, and commendably helps the functionaries on a partywide basis.

The TRT movement makes large-scale guidance forces go directly to the base level without going through an intermediary, timely drive home to the masses the intent of the party while working together with the producer masses, and energetically organize and mobilize the masses in the struggle to carry it through, joining forces with party organizations. Therefore, the guidance method through the TRT movement makes it possible to go forward to most brilliantly realize the plan and intent of our party for the three revolutions and socialist construction.

The TRT movement, also by firmly turning around the ideological revolution, technological revolution, and cultural revolution as the task of the masses themselves, makes it possible to most brilliantly carry through our party's three revolutions line.

The basic factor pushing forward the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is the heightened revolutionary fervor of the masses of working people. Only if party members and working people positively launch into the prosecution of the three revolutions with a heightened awareness and sense of responsibility as the masters of the revolution, can they thoroughly carry through our party's three revolutions line. Therefore, the method alone which highly inspires the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of party members and working people and correctly organizes and mobilizes them in the prosecution of the three revolutions, becomes a powerful method of guiding the revolution.

The TRT movement is a revolutionary guidance method which carries out revolution and construction, firmly trusting the masses of people and setting their strength and wisdom in motion, and as such, the might of this method precisely lies in that the method, politicoideologically awakening the masses of people, makes them acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the masters in the prosecution of the three revolutions.

The three revolutions teams, by always going in deep among the masses and briskly launching political work in diverse forms such as political propaganda and economic agitation while explaining to them the guidelines of our party, the decisions and directives of the party, make it possible to admirably carry out the revolutionary tasks at hand, positively setting the revolutionry fervor and creative wisdom of the masses in motion. Because the TRT members go forward to aggressively launch political work consistent with the specific environment and characteristics of the targets, the line and the policy of our party are always being admirably carried through wherever the teams are active.

Thus, the TRT movement is a powerful method of guiding the revolution which, combining politicoideological guidance and scientific, technical guidance, makes superiors substantially help subordinates, and mobilizing the inexhaustible strength and wisdom of the masses, firmly realizes the leadership of the party for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions. Therefore, this method constitutes a superior modern method of guiding the revolution which, unlike the conventional method of guiding tasks on a handicraft basis, sends large guidance forces to the base level and gets the three revolutions organized and turns them positive.

(2)

The TRT movement is a powerful method of guiding the revolution whose superiority and vitality have been proved to the hilt through revolutionary practice under the sagacious leadership of our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Life has shown that the three-revolution team movement is a most superior and viable method of revolutionary guidance which increases the fighting efficiency and leading role of party orgnaizations, gives full scope to the functions of the state and economic agencies, and activates the functionaries and working people to push ahead vigorously with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions." (Book "Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction Under the Banner of Chuche Thought," p 19)

Our party, graphically enunciating the objectives of the TRT movement at the beginning when three revolutions teams were dispatched to various branches of the people's economy for the first time, has concretely set forth the TRT action principle and work contents for each period, and has sagaciously led this movement to suit the demands of the developing realities.

The energetic guidance of our party has been the decisive factor which has made it possible for the TRT movement to display its superiority and invincible vitality to the hilt as a powerful method of guiding the revolution.

With the TRT movement energetically launched by the meticulous guidance of our party, the leadership authority of the party has become extraordinarily enhanced, the functions and role of state and economic organs have been further strengthened, and the struggle in all branches, at all units for the prosecution of the three revolutions has come to be more positive and organized.

Above all, through the ceaselessly deepening and developing process of the TRT movement the revolutionary ethos of thoroughly carrying through the line, decision and directive of the party has come to be firmly established partywide and societywide.

This is the most precious achievement scored in the TRT movement and the brilliant fruit of the positive and devoted struggle of TRT members.

The TRT members are vanguard fighters who, holding the revolutionary thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the policy of our party as their firm

creed, absolutely espouse them, and considering it the most sacred duty to thoroughly protect and carry them through, struggle giving their all for the sake of the party and the leader. By taking the lead in positively protecting and carrying through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the policy of the party, they have been able to add luster to their glory as personal guards, as honor guard units infinitely loyal to the party and the leader. Thus, wherever the three revolutions teams are active, great innovations have come to happen always and the mental and moral features of party members and working people have come to change out of recognition.

Today our people are being thoroughly prepared as genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries possessing the noblest ideomental features and qualifications, and a basic change is occurring in their ideological viewpoint and mode of thinking, and work attitude. This is manifesting itself in that our party members and working people, with inifinite faithfulness to the party and the leader, are highly displaying the revolutionary ethos of carrying through the line and policy of the party on the principle of absolutism and unconditionality.

All party members and working people are struggling, considering the line and guidelines of the party as none other than the law, supreme command, and holding it as a firm creed of life to go forward to unconditionally, thoroughly carry them through. It is becoming the struggle ethos of our people today to embrace the decision and directive of the party as the most correct and thoroughly carrry them through, displaying an infinite sacrificial spirit. Thus, all decisions and directives of the party are being thoroughly carried through wherever, whenever, and a militant, revolutionary ethos is firmly prevailing partywide and societywide.

At present in our party and our society the plan and intent of the party are being deeply driven home timely to every corner of the base level, and the entire party and the whole society are moving in unison in response to the call of the party.

This is the great fruit brought by the sagacious leadership of our party which, putting the slogan up front for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, has energetically led the TRT movement under the banner of three revolutions.

Again, with the TRT movement energetically launched, the combat strength of party organizations has come to be strengthened further and their role enhanced extraordinarily.

The TRT movement is a powerful method of guiding the revolution wherein the team members, by joining forces with party organizations and further enhancing the militant functions and role of the party, energetically push ahead with the three revolutions.

As a result of the TRT movement successfully pushed forward, party organizations at all levels have come to be organized more solidly and they have become able to more energetically push ahead with all tasks of their relevant units, assuming responsibility therefor in partywide terms.

With politicoideological guidance and scientific, technical guidance correctly combined through the TRT movement, party work and economic work have come to be bonded together, and partywide guidance for socialist economic construction strengthened further.

As the militant functions and role of party organizations become enhanced, the kindred ties of the party and the masses have also come to be strengthened more than at any time, and the trust of the masses in the party deeper.

Wherever the masses are, the party organization is on the move; wherever the party organization is on the move, the life of the party pulsates always. That the kindred ties of the party and the masses have been incomparably strengthened constitutes a firm guarantee for extraordinarily enhancing the absolute leadership authority of our party and thoroughly realizing the leadership of the party for revolution and construction.

Through the TRT movement the sense of responsibility and role of state and economic organs and their functionaries have been enhanced, and the revolutionary ethos of more admirably realizing the leadership of the party has come to be thoroughly established in all branches, at all units.

All the lines and guidelines of our party are all executed through state and economic organs.

Therefore, only by enhancing the sense of responsibility and role of state and economic organs and their functionaries is it possible to precisely carry through the line and policy of the party in all branches, at all units, and firmly insure the leadership of the party.

The three revolutions teams have also performed a great role in enhancing the combat strength of party orgnaizations, and at the same time, in strengthening the functions and role of state and economic organs.

The TRT members have positively led the functionaries of state and economic organs in voluntarily observing the laws and regulations of the state and correctly performing their duty and role as people's faithful servants.

In particular, the TRT members, heuristically teaching and helping the cadres, have made them cast off outdated ideas and outdated work methods such as conservatism, empiricism, bureaucratism, and launch spiritedly with an intense sense of responsibility the struggle to carry through the line and policy of the party. Through such process the work standard of functionaries has by far improved to suit the demands of the realities wherein the scope of the national economy has grown big and modern science and technology are rapidly developing, and they have become able to more satisfactorily perform their role as commanding personnel of the revolution who responsibly organize and execute the line and policy of the party at their relevant units. As the sense of responsibility and role of administrative economic functionaries become enhanced, our state and social system has become consolidated further, and the functions and role of state and economic organs as an economic organizer and cultural indoctrinator have been strengthened extraordinarily.

That the TRT members have grown up into the personal guards, honor guard units of the party has important significance in enhancing the might and combat strength of our party.

Our numerous TRT members have been revolutionarily tempered through practical struggle and have grown up into a reliable vanguard of the revolution resolutely protecting and defending the party and the leader. It is truly an invaluable achievement that the TRT young intellectuals have grown up amid the struggle for the prosecution of three revolutions into revolutionary intellectuals holding intense loyalty and the chuche revolutionary world view firmly established. This constitutes a great resource for admirably complementing the cadre ranks of our party, an important guarantee for enhancing the combat strength of the party and energetically moving the chuche revolutionary cause forward.

Through the TRT movement, with the leadership of the party for revolution and construction firmly insured and the militant functions and roles of party organizations, state and economic organs ceaselessly strengthened, a new revolutionary turnaround has come to occur in the prosecution of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

As a result of the TRT movement energetically pushed forward under the guidance of our party, brilliant achievements have been scored in the prosecution of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in South Hamgyong Province, too.

The Provincial Party Committee went forward tightly grasping the TRT work as an important partywide task, and led the way in ceaselessly strengthening organizational work so as to make all TRT members satisfactorily perform their duty and role at the relevant units.

With all party organizations joining forces with the revolutions teams and energetically launching indoctrination in the chuche ideology, indoctrination in the policy of the party, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition among party members and working people to suit the specific conditions, the party members and working people within the province have come to firmly arm themselves with the chuche ideology of our party, and the whole province has come to be organized thoroughly into an invincible revolutionary force moving in unison in accordance with the ideological will of the party. Today the party members and working people within our province are infinitely trusting and following the party and the leader from their firm revolutionary creed, and entrusting all their destinies altogether to the party and the leader, are living and working with the firm resolve to forever fight on along the glorious road of revolution, whatever the hardship and trial.

As under the sagacious leadership of our party the TRT movement deepens and develops and organizational guidance work for the prosecution of the three revolutions strengthens, a great advance has also been registered in the prosecution of the technological revolution.

In the course of the TRT movement being energetically launched, brilliant achievements have been scored in the struggle for the modernization of the trisulfide shop and the comprehensive mechanization of the fertilizer packing shop of the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, and for the remaking of the carbide

furnace into a closed furnace at the 8 February Vinalon Complex. And with the mass technological innovation movement vigorously launched at all chemical plants within the province, great achievements have been scored in the task to realize the comprehensive mechanization, semiautomation, and automation of production processes, and the foundations have been laid for completely eliminating backbreaking labor and harmful labor in the chemical industrial sector.

The Komdok Mine, which is a great nonferrous metal production base, has connected large-size, long-distance conveyor belts reaching blind ends several thousand feet underground amid the dynamic march of the mass technological innovation movement, and realizing the replacement of facilities with large, modern ones, is going forward to ceaselessly work new miracles in production.

Under the guidance of the party organization and the three revolutions teams the working class of the Yongsong Machine Complex, one of the reliable production bases of the machine industry of our country, is extensively producing large-size machines such as the 4,000 h.p. high-pressure gas compressor and plant facilities, thus greatly contributing to energetically stepping up the chucheization and modernization of the people's economy.

Through the TRT movement the cultural revolution task is also being successfully carried out.

Loyally upholding the guidelines for intellectualizing the whole society, and assisted by the party organization and the three revolutilns teams, all of the heroic miners of the Kumsan Pit of Yongyang Mine have already earned the junior engineer grade, and all of them are now growing up into full-fledged engineers, enrolled in the mining college.

The first signal fire for intellectualizing the whole society held aloft by the heroic miners of the Kumsan Pit of Yongyang Mine, dynamically blazing at all factories, enterprises and cooperative farms throughout the country, not to mention our province, is energetically proving through practice the correctness of the guidelines set forth by our party for intellectualizing the whole society.

Life eloquently shows that the TRT movement is a powerful method of guiding the revolution which firmly realizes the leadership of the party through the process of struggle to practice revolution and which energetically pushes forward the prosecution of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions.

It is the lofty duty of all party organizations and functionaries, and TRT members to ceaselessly deepen and develop the TRT movement to suit the new demands of the developing revolution.

To positively launch the TRT movement is not some kind of a temporary task but a responsible task to realize the grand strategic plan of our party.

All party organizations and functionaries, and TRT members, deeply understanding that energetically launching the TRT movement is a responsible task to enhance the leadership authority of the party, must continue to direct keen attention to the task of deepening and developing this movement.

Party organizations, grasping the TRT movement as an important part of party work and joining forces with the teams, must seek out a correct methodology and go forward to ceaselessly work out concrete measures to deepen and develop this movement.

The TRT members, holding a keen awareness that they are the vanguard of the three revolutions dispatched to the field by the high political trust of the party, must positively endeavor to militantly, revolutionarily solve all questions arising in the prosecution of the three revolutions, to suit the intent and demands of the party.

When doing so, the TRT movement can more highly display its superiority and vitality as a powerful revolutionary guidance method of our party.

By energetically stepping up the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--in loyal response to the guidelines of the party for deepening and developing the TRT movement we shall even more hasten the ultimate victory of our revolution.

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IDEOMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHUCHE-ORIENTED COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5 May 82 pp 33-39

[Article by Cho Chae-son]

[Text] It is one of the basic questions arising before the party of the working class in successfully carrying out the human remolding task to correctly enunciate the ideomental characteristics of the communist revolutionary.

Our party, presenting it as a basic question in converting the whole society to the chuche ideology to turn all members of society into chuche-oriented communist social beings, has enunciated the ideomental characteristics of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary--this is the archetype of the communist social being put forward by our party, and the goal for turning all members of society into people possessing the ideomental characteristics precisely on such a plane.

Our party, by strengthening ideological indoctrination work aimed at bringing up all party members and working people as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, has brought about a great advance in the task of remolding social beings the communist way.

That today among our party members and working people, and the youth of the rising generation the preparedness and fervor are rising more than at any time to attain the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, learning from the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by the young communists in the 20's and resolutely protecting and defending and loyally upholding the party and the leader, constitutes another instance bearing vivid testimony to the correctness of the ideological work guidelines and sagacity of the leadership of our party.

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The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is the communist social being of a new type who, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as his creed, struggles to attain our respected and beloved leader's revolutionary cause.

The first and foremost life of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary lies in his infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader. Infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader is the basic characteristic of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary, and the most basic of the characteristics of his ideomental features.

Why faithfulness to the party and the leader constitutes the basic characteristic of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is because above all it is the basic spirit which constitutes the core of the chuche revolutionary world view, the view of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To say to bring up the working people, and the youth and juveniles as fervent revolutionaries, as genuine communists, means, in a word, to turn them into people possessing a revolutionary world view established." ("On Socialist Literature and Arts," p 503)

The revolutionary is a creative activist, a voluntary fighter, who goes forward to change and remake nature and society. In order that the revolutionary may acquit himself fully of his mission and duty, he must thoroughly establish a revolutionary world view, the view of the revolution.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is he who holds the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as his revolutionary creed, as his firm revolutionary world view.

The great chuche ideology is a man-centered world view which calls for thinking out everything with man at the center and gearing everything to serving man, and the guiding principle which gives a correct understanding toward nature and society and aims for discerning and remaking the world.

The chuche-oriented revolutionary, because of holding this great revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, as his world view, approaches the revolution with the masses of people at the center, and comes to hold the chuche view of the revolution to go forward to resolutely fight for the sake of the masses of people.

What constitutes the basics of the chuche view of the revolution is faithfulness to the party and the leader.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is charted by the leader and attained under the leadership of the party and the leader. The revolutionary movement can be victorious only if it goes forward to uphold the leadership of the party and the leader.

Faithfulness to the party and the leader is the core of the chuche view of the revolution; and this is precisely the most correct viewpoint and stand for approaching the revolution with the interests and demands of the masses of people at the center, and the revolutionary spirit of resolutely fighting for the sake of the people. Apart from faithfulness to the party and the leader it is impossible to speak about the chuche revolutionary world view. Only he who holds infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader can become a genuine

communist revolutionary possessing the chuche revolutionary world view firmly established, the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

Thus, faithfulness to the party and the leader is the most important of the ideomental features constituting the core of the great chuche ideology, the chuche revolutionary world view.

Therefore, infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader constitutes the first and foremost life, the basic trait of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary who holds the great chuche ideology as his world view, as his creed, and the basic ideomental characteristic adding luster to his glory as the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

Why infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader constitutes the basic characteristic of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is also because this is the most important ideological spirit which makes it possible to fully carry out the duty and mission of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is a revolutionary fighter who devotedly struggles for the attainment of the socialist, communist cause, the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The socialist, communist cause represents a struggle to liquidate all manner of domination and enslavement constraining the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and build a new society for the masses of working people where they will be able to enjoy a completely independent, creative life.

The process of building socialism, communism, which is accompanied by a fierce class struggle, is a process of awesome transformation and creation to remake society and nature, and even man, in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Only he who possesses the infinite sacrificial spirit of giving his all for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the working class and the people, fiery hostility and hatred against enemies of the revolution, and the strong revolutionary spirit of resolutely fighting to the end, preserving his revolutionary integrity without the slightest vacillation, whatever the adversity, can successfully carry out this struggle. Again, it is only he who courageously overcomes the bottlenecks and barriers encountered on the road of forward movement, possesses the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance going forward to resolve everything with his own strength, and the strong organizational spirit and disciplinary character of holding the revolutionary organization dear and voluntarily observing the organizational discipline that can become the standard bearer, the vanguard fighter of this struggle.

All the communist revolutionary spirit needed in attaining the chuche revolutionary cause can be highly displayed only when faithfulness to the party and the leader is held as the basic framework and only when based on it.

Faithfulness to the leader is the supreme expression of party spirit, working class character, and people-mindedness.

When holding the infinite faithfulness of loyally upholding the party and the leader it is possible to fight uncompromisingly against whatever enemies in order to protect the interests of the party and the revolution, the interests of the working class and the masses of people, and hold the strong revolutionary will, unyielding whatever the adversity. Again, only when holding infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader is it possible to highly idsplay a sacrificial spirit and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in carrying out revolutionary duties and hold the strong organizational spirit, disciplinary character of moving in unison under the leadership of the leader, approaching with utmost dignity the revolutionary organization being led by the leader.

Consequently, faithfulness to the party and the leader is the basic framework which enables the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary to attain on the highest plane and most highly display all the lofty ideomental characteristics needed in acquitting himself fully of his revolutionary duty and mission.

Only he who possesses infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader can devotedly struggle for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause, the revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and go forward to attain it to the end.

Thus, infinite faithfulness to the party and the leader, because it is the most important ideological spirit enabling the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary to fully carry out his revolutionary duty and mission, constitutes the basic characteristic characterizing the ideomental features of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary.

Our party, by graphically enunciating the specific ideomental characteristics of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary, has been able to establish for the first time the principle of revolutionary ideological indoctrination work for tightly grasping indoctrination in the faithfulness to the party and the leader as the basics of indoctrinating and remolding people the communist way, and comprehensively enunciate the ideomental features which not only the people now struggling for socialism, communism but also the people who will be living in the communist society in the future must possess.

(2)

Faithfulness to the party and the leader, which is the basic characteristic of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary, is expressed intensively in the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit--this is a resolute struggle spirit in which one loyally attends and upholds the leader of the revolution with a true heart in the formidable class struggle, resolutely protects and defends the thought of the leader and unhesitatingly offers even his life in order to realize it.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit is the criterion showing how to embody on what height faithfulness to the party and the leader in revolutionary practical activity.

Why the ideomental characteristic, the faithfulness to the party and the leader of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary should be embodied in the indomitable

revolutionary spirit has above all to do with the process of the revolutionary practice of attending and upholding the leader, and the arduousness of the struggle for socialism, communism.

The struggle for socialism, communism is a most formidable process of class struggle which can win victory only if all kinds of machinations and resistance of internal and external class enemies are overcome. Not only is this process a struggle to crush the desperate attempts to the death of world imperialism and domestic reactionary forces, it is an incisive revolutionary struggle to smash the machinations of antiparty, counterrevolutionary elements to destroy the party and the revolutionary ranks from within. Enemies of the revolution focus their arrow of main attack on denigrating the authority of the leader, the brain behind the revolution, and destroying the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks centered around the leader. The struggle to resolutely protect and defend the great leader of the revolution, the helmsman against all kinds of attacks and destruction machinations of the enemies and unconditionally carry through the revolutionary thought of the leader is precisely the revolutionary struggle.

The formidable class struggle for the attainment of the revolutionary cause of the working class calls for the strong will and devotion, and self-sacrificing spirit to offer one's all, his youth and life, in protecting and defending the leader and unconditionally carry through the thought and intent of the leader to the end, whatever the barrier and trial. Herein lies an important part of the ground that faithfulness to the party and the leader must be embodied precisely in the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Why faithfulness to the party and the leader must be embodied in the indomitable revolutionary spirit in practical activity also has to do with the long-term nature of the process of attaining the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a long-term task which is continued from generation to generation until attainment.

In the historical course of the revolution being continued from generation to generation until attainment the formidable class struggle continues, and the struggle of communist revolutionaries to protect and defend the party and the leader, too, continues. The faithfulness of protecting and defending the leader politicoideologically and with life, the faithfulness of the revolutionaries giving their all to carry through the revolutionary thought of the leader, too, must be engraved in the heart from generation to generation eternally as ever.

The most steadfast and pure faithfulness of unswervingly protecting and defending the party and the leader, no matter how much time passes; the ever unchanging faithfulness of upholding the party to the end, whatever environments and trials are encountered, and going forward to attain the cuase of the leader--this is the basic guarantee for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause which is carried forward from generation to generation until attainment. Consequently, the faithfulness of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries in the arduous, long course of the revolutionary struggle must be manifested in the indomitable revolutionary spirit ever unchanging and indefatigable from generation to generation.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit is a lofty expression of the creed and ethics, and comradely love of the revolutionary soldiers dedicated to the leader and his cause.

It is in that one's infinite faithfulness to the leader, the helmsman of the revolution, is embodied in his lofty revolutionary creed and ethics, and comradely love of entrusting all his destiny altogether to the leader and giving his all for the sake of the leader is where the basic characteristic of the indomitable revolutionary spirit is.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit is a rock-hard creed of the revolutionary soldier who, absolutely believing in his helmsman, entrusts all destinies altogether to him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Most important in revolutionization is first, to have the firm determination to believe in the party and be faithful to the revolution; second, to hold such strong creed, unwavering whatever the storm, that knows nothing but our party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, pp 423-424)

The faithfulness of the revolutionary soldier to the leader is the spirit of infinite respect and trust which he comes to have based on having learned by experience the leader's greatness, sagacity of leadership, and a rock-hard belief that on the road along which he moves forward following the leadership of the leader there will be none but victory and glory.

The relationship of the leader with the soldier, when viewed from the standpoint of his position and role in the revolutionary struggle, is the relationship with the revolutionaries who, upholding the thought and cause of the helmsman and leader, the brain behind the revolution, resolutely struggle for the attainment.

The leader is the supreme helmsman who, giving the revolutionary soldiers a scientific guiding thought of the revolution, unites them into one revolutionary force, and ably organizing and commanding the formidable class struggle, makes it possible to win victory.

Just as an army without a sagacious commander cannot win victory in war, the revolutionary soldier not receiving the leadership of the leader cannot escape failure in the revolutionary struggle.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries firmly believe that their destinies depend altogether on the leader and that on the road of loyally attending and upholding the leader, victory is always promised; so it is that they absolutely trust the leader and unconditionally carry through the order and directive of the leader.

This trust of the revolutionary soldier in the leader and his revolutionary preparedness to unconditionally uphold the leader are based on a scientific understanding of the decisive role the leader plays in the advance of history and the revolutionary struggle, and because of that, become the most resolute and solid unshakable by any wind and unyielding in the face of any trial.

It is precisely here where an important part of the ground that the infinite faithfulness of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries to the party and the leader is called the indomitable revolutionary spirit is.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit is also a lofty revolutionary ethic holdig it the supreme duty to attend the leader as the great benefactor of political life and repay the leader's benevolence.

The relationship between the leader and the revolutionary soldier, when viewed from the moral ethical standpoint, is the relationship between the benefactor who has bestowed the most precious political life on people and the people who have received it.

To the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary, the leader is not only the great helmsman of the revolution but also the benefactor of his political life.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is the leader's revolutionary soldier who has received from the leader political life, the life of a social being which is more precious than anything else in this world.

The leader is the benevolent father, teacher, protector who, bestowing priceless sociopolitical life on the revolutionary soldiers, teaches and leads them in preserving it, the purity intact, and forever glorifying it.

For the revolutionary soldier to protect and defend the leader and struggle to glorify the thought and cause of the leader is precisely the way of glorifying his own political life and at the same time, the way of repaying the infinitely thankful benevolence of the leader.

The infinite faitthfulness of giving one's all for the sake of the leader is an expression of such mental moral relationship formed between the leader and the revolutionary soldiers, and the loftiest ethics. The revolutionary ethics of living every minute for the sake of the leader and unhesitatingly offering even youth and life for the sake of the leader--precisely this is the source of the indomitable revolutionary spirit ever uncompromising revolutionary principle and integrity, whatever the adversity, and resolutely protecting and defending the leader and the leader's cause.

The infinite faithfulness of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries attending and upholding the leader, because of such clear and clean revolutionary conscience, constitutes the most thorough revolutionary spirit brokking no change of heart, no pretense.

The chuche-oriented communist revolutionary engraves in his heart faithfulness to the leader not only as a revolutilnary creed and ethics but also as a most fervent revolutionary comradely love.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit--this is a lofty expression of the principled, revolutionary comradely love for the greatest revolutionary comrade, the leader, unanimously revered by millions of revolutionaries.

The relationship between the leader and the soldier, when viewed from the stanpoint of combination in terms of ideological will within the revolutionary ranks, is the

relationship between the revolutionary comrades. The leader and the soldier are revolutionary comrades firmly bonbded in one ideological will for the common historical cause to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, and members of the revolutionary force sharing life and death on the arduous, long road of struggle. From this, between the leader and the soldiers comes to be formed a genuine relationship between the revolutionary comrades, comradely love between the greatest revolutionary comrade and the soldiers.

Such comradely love which is formed between the leader and the soldier is the love of all people, regardless of age and generation, occupational position and merit, loyally revering and upholding their helmsman in unison, and the most pure and warm comradely love free of any personal fame and fortune, regardless of adverse or favorable circumstances. This also is a warm love which, holding it the supreme mission to realize the thought and plan of the leader, spares nothing to give joy and satisfaction to the leader.

This noble comradely love the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries dedicate to the leader is indeed a mental tie forever bonding the leader and the revolutionary soldier, and the basis of principled harmony between the revolutionary comrades formed based on faithfulness to the leader.

Because they attend and uphold the leader with such most fervent and noble comradely love, the chuche-oriented communist revolutioanries come to hold the indomitable revolutionary spirit in which they, while alive, live only for the sake of the leader, and even after death, never leave the bosom of the leader forever.

The faithfulness of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries to the party and the leader is thus an immutable political creed based on a scientific understanding of and historical personal experience in the greatness of the leader, the pure revolutionary ethics of attending and upholding the benefactor of the most precious political life, and the warm comradely love for the great revolutionary comrade.

Precisely because it is the absolute and unconditional faithfulness of the revolutionary soldiers to the supreme helmsman, the supreme brain behind the revolution consolidated with indeflectible creed and ethics and underlined with the most warm and noble comradely love, the indomitable revolutionary spirit constitutes an invincible revolutionary weapon which enables the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries to firmly observe their revolutionary duty and mission and give their all to attaining the leader's revolutionary cause.

(3)

Today we are faced with the lofty task to more energetically accelerate the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The struggle to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a process of continuing our revolution in which the chuche cause has been charted and developed, and a revolutionary struggle on a higher stage to hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, further deepening and developing the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

It is an important requirement in victoriously hastening the historic cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology under the leadership of the party to thoroughly prepare all members of society as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader.

Most important in firmly preparing party members and working people as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries is thoroughly arming them with the great chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology is a scientific and revolutionary world view which the communist social being must possess.

Only by thoroughly arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology is it possible to firmly establish among them the chuche revolutionary world view, the view of the revolution, [make them] acquire the chuche revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics, and methodology of the revolution, and comprehensively attain the ideomental features of the communist social being.

We must more thoroughly establish the revolutionary ethos of study aimed at deeply mastering the profound truth of the chuche ideology.

Important in turning party members and working people into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries is thoroughly carrying through the guidelines of our party for learning from the brilliant examples of lofty faithfulness held by the young communists.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must emulate the heroic struggle of the late revolutionary fighters, and must carry forward and develop their fighting spirit." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 17, p 103)

To positively learn from the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists is an important task to brilliantly carry forward and attain the chuche cause, loyally upholding the party and the leader, and a powerful method to thoroughly bring up all members of society as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries possessing the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The lofty ideomental features of the young communists who, at the dawn of our revolution loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, had highly displayed the indomitable revolutionary spirit on the road of charting the chuche revolutionary cause, constitute a brilliant example possessing great influencing power in turning all party members and working people into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, and a revolutionary heritage providing our revolution with eternal vim and vigor.

The young communists such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su who had loyally revered the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the helmsman of the Korean revolution, as the sun of the nation, in the darkest period of Japanese imperialist harsh oppression under which our people had groaned, are a brilliant mirror of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary possessing the indomitable revolutionary spirit. Filled with the national joy to have greeted the first great helmsman

in our history of millennia, they had struggled, offering their youth, their lives, in order to resolutely protect and defend the young general Comrade Kim Il-song and realize the revolutionary thought of the great leader.

The specific ideomental characteristic, the infinite faithfulness to the leader of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary displayed to the hilt by the young communists at the dawn of our revolution constitutes an invaluable model from which all of our party members and working people must learn in going forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

Particularly today to learn from the noble examples of the young communists is an important principled demand flowing from the position and lofty mission of the communists of our era who are dynamically moving forward toward the ultimate attainment of the chuche cause following the leadership of the party and the leader.

The chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the Paektu forests is today being enertetically pushed forward on a new higher level under the leadership of the party and the leader.

As did the young communists in the 20's resolutely struggle for the victory of the revolution, loyally revering our great General Kim Il-song as the helmsman of the Korean revolution, our party members and working people, and the youth of the rising generation in the 80's must go forward to energetically hasten the ultimate victory of the chuche cause, loyally upholding the party and the leader from generation to generation.

In exactly the same place where the young communists such as Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su in the 20's stood when the chuche revolutionary cause was being charted, are standing today the Korean communists, our party members and working people in the 80's who have embarked on the struggle for the attainment of the chuche cause, upholding the party and the leader.

To us today, because of this common historical position and mission of our party members and working people in the revolutionary struggle continuing from generation to generation, it arises as a very important practical demand to learn from the indomitable revolutionary spirit, invaluable examples of faithfulness to the party and the leader of the young communists.

All of our party members and working people must positively learn from the noble revolutionary spirit of the young communists in order to become the Kim Hyok, the Ch'a Kwang-su of the 80's infinitely loyal to the party and the leader.

To strengthen revolutionary organizational life among party members and working people is one of the important methods to turn them into genuine communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader.

Only through revolutionary organizational life can people go forward to glorify the most precious political life of the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary and comprehensively attain the ideomental features which the communist revolutionary must possess. Consequently, apart from revolutionary organizatinal life the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary is unthinkable.

In the process of participating in organizational life and receiving the guidance of the organization and making criticism and self-criticism people come to uproot outdated ideas and be ceaselessly tempered politicoideologically, firmly arm themselves with the leader's revolutionary thought and turn it into their creed. Again, in the process of conducting organizational life they come to attain a heightened view of the organization to hold dear the revolutionary organization, live abiding by the organization, and receive the guidance and assistance of the organization with an open mind.

Therefore, in order to bring up party members and working people as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader, it is imperative to ceaselessly strengthen revolutionary organizational life in accordance with the intent and guidelines of the party.

To strengthen tempering through revolutionary practice is an important method to bring up party members and working people as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

Revolutionary practice is people's creative activity to conquer nature and remake society. Amid the difficult and complex practical struggle to remake nature and society people come to be thoroughly prepared as revolutionaries with a revolutionary world view firmly established and tempered in terms of ideological will.

All of our party members and working people, strengthening their practical revolutionary activities with a view to protecting and defending the party and the leader politicoideologically and with their lives, and unconditionally, thoroughly carrying through the line and policy of the party, the decision and directive of the party, must firmly establish their revolutionary world view and prepare themselves as reliable people in charge of the revolution who go forward to brilliantly carry forward and attain the chuche cause.

Let one and all be "the Kim Hyok of the 80's" upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our glorious party--this is the mature demand arising today in stepping up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology; the reaffirmed and again reaffirmed vigorous resolve and revolutionary preparedness of all of our party members and working people, and the youth of the rising generation to become chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader.

All party members and working people, by thoroughly preparing themselves as genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader to suit the demands of the great task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, shall positively contribute to more energetically hastening the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

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THE MASS LINE IS THE BASIC PRINCIPLE OF OUR PARTY ACTIVITY BASED ON THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5 May 82 pp 40-46

[Article by Yi Song-kap]

[Text] It is our party's invariable revolutionary policy to thoroughly carry through the mass line.

Today when the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is deepening and developing onto a new stage, our party calls upon all party members and functionaries to more thoroughly carry through the revolutionary mass line.

Only by thoroughly carrying through the mass line is it possible to further enhance the leadership role and militant functions of our party, strengthen the chuche strength of our revolution in every way, solidly uniting all members of society around the party and the leader, and go forward to energetically step up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, maximally promoting the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of people.

The mass line aims to thoroughly protect the interests of the masses of working people and faithfully serve for their sake, indoctrinate and remold the masses and thoroughly unite them around the party and the leader, and carry out the revolutionary task, trusting the strength of the masses and setting them in motion.

In the revolutionary mass line of our party, the basic viewpoint and stand which the party of the working class must firmly maintain in its relationship with the masses are most precisely enunciated, and the revolutionary principle and scientific method of organizing and mobilizing the masses are comprehensively synthesized.

The mass line rests on the great chuche ideology, and is the basic principle of our party activity comprehensively embodying its demands.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The mass line is the basic principle of our party activity based on the chuche ideology that the working masses are the masters of everything and resolve everything." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 84)

How to define and carry through the basic principle of party activity is significantly related to what kind of thought is held as a world view. Only when based on a scientific and revolutionary world view can the basic principle of party activity be defined precisely and carried through thoroughly.

The basic principle of party activity such as a revolutionary mass line synthesizing a revolutionary viewpoint toward the masses of working people and a scientific methodology of organizing and mobilizing the masses is something which can be graphically enunciated only by the great chuche ideology which provides the most correct understanding about man and the most precise elucidation of the position and role of the masses of working people in revolution and construction. It is precisely here where the ground that the revolutionary mass line has come to be precisely enunciated by the great chuche ideology which has made the value and dignity of man reach the highest plane and has put forward as the subject of history, as the driving force for social development the masses of working people who used to be long subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression, all kinds of mistreatment and contempt, is.

The chuche ideology is the ideological, theoretical, methodological bases of the revolutionary mass line which our party holds fast to.

The chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand toward the masses, the revolutionary principle and methods of organizing and mobilizing the masses in revolution and construction, which the mass line enunciates, are ones starting from the basic principle of the chuche ideology, ones that embody the demands of the chuche ideology.

The revolutionary mass line of our party first of all starts from the basic principle of the great chuche ideology.

The basic principle on which the chuche ideology stands is the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything. The chuche ideology, based on this basic principle, enunciates the sociohistorical principle that the masses of working people are the subject of history and the driving force for social development, and the basic principle of revolution that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and the strength of pushing revolution and construction forward also resides in the masses of people.

The revolutionary mass line embodies exactly the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology which has scientifically enunciated the position and role of man in the world, and the sociohistorical principle of chuche, the principle of revolution which has precisely enunciated the postiion and role of the masses of working people in the advance of history and the revolutionary struggle.

The chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand enunciated by the revolutionary mass line which call for thoroughly protecting the interests of the masses of working people and faithfully serving for their sake are the revolutionary viewpoint and stand toward the masses of working people flowing from the position of man in the world, the position of the masses of working people in the advance of history and the revolutionary struggle. It is because man is the master of nature and society and the masses of working people are those in direct charge responsible

for pushing the advance of history and the revolutionary struggle, that the party of the working class and the communists must necessarily hold dear the independent stand and attitude of man and thoroughly protect the basic interests of the masses of working people, and faithfully serve for their sake.

The methodological principles enunciated by the revolutionary mass line which call for indoctrinating and remolding the masses and solidly uniting them around the party and for trusting the strength of the masses and setting them in motion in solving all questions arising in revolution and construction are revolutionary principles flowing from the role of man in remaking and developing the world, the role of the masses of working people in social development and the revolutionary struggle. Inasmuch as man is the factor remaking and transforming the world and the masses of working people are the decisive force pushing revolution and construction forward, it is possible to go forward to successfully solve all questions arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction task only by solidly uniting the masses into one political force and maximally organizing and mobilizing their inexhaustible strength and wisdom.

The revolutionary mass line of our party also comprehensively embodies the basic demands of the great chuche ideology.

The chuche ideology calls for thinking out everything with man at the center and gearing everything to serving man, and calls upon the masses of working people to hold fast to their independent stand and creative stand in revolution and construction. To say to think out everything with man at the center and gear everything to serving man means to think and act with primary emphasis on protecting man's independent stand and attitude and enhancing man's role. To say to hold fast to independent stand and creative stand in revolution and construction means that the masses of working people, with the awareness of being the masters of the revolution, resolutely protect and defend their indepent demands and rights and go forward to solve difficult and complex questions arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction task to suit the specific conditions with their own strength.

The principle of the revolutionary mass line calling for thoroughly protecting the interests of the masses of working people and faithfully serving for their sake is a revolutionary principle embodying the demands of the chuche ideology for thinking and acting with the realization of man's independent stand and attitude placed at the center and resolutely protecting and defending the independent demands and rights of the masses of working people. Again, the principle of the revolutionary mass line calling for indoctrinating and remolding the masses of and thoroughly uniting them around the party, firmly trusting the strength of the masses and setting them in motion in carrying out the revolutionary task is one that has embodied the revolutionary demands of the chuche ideology for thinking and acting with primary emphasis on enhancing man's role and maximally promoting the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of working people in revolution and construction.

The revolutionary mass line enunciated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, thus starting from the basic principle of the great chuche ideology which is a man-centered world view and a revolutionary theory for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, comprehensively embodies its lofty idea and revolutionary demands.

The revolutionary mass line is the basic principle of our party activity.

What makes the mass line the basic principle of our party activity lies in that it most precisely enunciates the objective and basic method of activity aimed at realizing the mission of our party.

What is called party activity is none other than a struggle to realize the mission of the party. The character and content, and direction of party activity come to be determined, in the final analysis, by what kind of mission it holds, by how it struggles for its realization. Consequently, none but a line that enunciates the objective and method of activity aimed at realizing the mission of the party can become the basic principle which must be invariably maintained in all areas of party activity.

The revolutionary mass line precisely enunciates exactly the objective and basic method which must be perpetually grasped in the activity to realize the lofty historic mission of our party.

The mass line, above all by enunciating the revolutionary principle calling for thoroughly protecting the interests of the masses of working people and faithfully serving for their sake, clearly sets forth the objective of our party activity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party has always set it forth as the supreme principle of its activity to protect the interests of working people, and has struggled, giving its all, for the happiness of working people." (Ibid., p 263)

To place the interests of the masses of people always in the first and foremost place in party activity and resolutely struggle for their realization is the objective of activity flowing from the lofty historic mission our party.

Our party, which is the genuine champion of the interests of the working class and the working masses, holds it as its lofty mission to devotedly struggle to lead the destinies of our people and realize their independent stand and attitude.

From this, our party comes to go forward to deal with all questions, always placing the interests of our revolution and people in the first and foremost place in its activity, and resolutely struggle to provide an independent, creative life for our people.

Holding it as its supreme objective to protect the interests of the masses of working people such as the working class and faithfully serving for the sake of the masses of people is where the basic characteristic of our party activity is.

The revolutionary mass line, also by setting forth the revolutionary principle which calls for indoctrinating and remolding the masses and thoroughly uniting them around the party and for firmly trusting the strength of the masses and setting them in motion in carrying out all revolutionary tasks at hand, most precisely enunciates the basic method of realizing the historic mission of our party.

The struggle to realize the mission of our party is a difficult, complex and arduous struggle. It is a most rewarding, awesome task to remake nature, society, and man in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology and build the communist society, the supreme ideal of mankind, where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized.

This historic cause can be successfully attained only by the masses of working people.

The strength and wisdom of the masses of working people are inexhaustible. There are no beings more energetic and wise than the masses of working people in the world. The most correct method to carry out the lofty mission of our party intent on successfully building socialism, communism and completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of our people lies in enhancing the creative role of the masses of people who are the masters and the decisive force of revolution and construction.

Important in enhancing the creative role of the masses of people as the masters of revolution and construction is turning them action-conscious, organized, and organizing and mobilizing the strength and wisdom of the broad masses in realizing one goal. Inexhaustible as the strength and wisdom of the masses of working people are, the masses who have not been ideologically awakened and organizationally united, can never display great strength in revolution and construction.

To the communists, it is precisely politics to indoctrinate, remold and unite, and organize and mobilize the masses, and only by so doing can they successfully carry out their historic mission.

Therefore, only if the party, holding it as the basic principle of its activity to indoctrinate and remold the masses and unite them around itself, focuses efforts on it, and firmly maintains the revolutionary principle of going forward to solve all questions arising in revolution and construction, inspiring the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses, can the party extraordinarily enhance the creative role of the masses of people and bring about a ceaseless upsurge and leap forward in revolution and construction.

Thus most exactly enunciating the objective of activity and basic method of carrying out the historic mission of our party is precisely where the major ground that the mass line based on the chuche ideology constitutes the basic principle of our party activity is.

Next, what makes the revolutionary mass line the basic principle of our party activity lies in that it enunciates the correct methodology which makes it possible to formulate a scientific line and policy and go forward to thoroughly carry them through.

The leadership of the party for revolution and construction is political, policy-oriented guidance, and this is none other than a process in which the party formulates a correct line and policy and goes forward to thoroughly carry them through. Consequently, only the principle which enunciates the correct method of policy formulation and realization can become the basic principle which must be invariably maintained in party activity.

The revolutionary mass line of our party, by setting forth the principle to resolutely protect the interests of the masses of working people and faithfully serve for their sake, firmly trust the strength of the masses and go in among them, and draw strength and wisdom from them, enables the party to precisely formulate its line and policy and work out correct measures for their thorough realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to formulate a truly people-oriented policy, it is imperative to find out what the people demand and what they want to do, and amply embrace the will of the masses of people of all strata. Only a policy correctly reflecting the will of the people can become a people-oriented one and in consequence, the masses can properly accept and thoroughly carry it through." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, p 527)

It is a basic guarantee for formulating a correct line and policy to think with the interests of the masses of working people in the first and foremost place and go forward to solve all questions, thoroughly relying on them.

As to the basic demands and interests of the masses of people, and the objective realities, it is the masses of people themselves in direct charge of the prosecution of revolution and construction that know them better than anyone else. Therefore, only by going in among the masses all the time firmly on the stand of protecting the interests of the masses of people and by synthesizing and generalizing their will and demands is it possible to formulate a correct line and guidelines consistent with the aims and interests of the people and the objective realities.

In order that the party may lead revolution and construction to victory, it is not only imperative to formulate a scientific line and policy and work out correct measures for their execution but necessarily go forward to thoroughly carry them through to the end. However scientific a line and policy are formulated reflecting the interests of the masses and mature demands of the realities, and however correct execution measures are worked out, unless the struggle to thoroughly carry them through is energetically launched, they are no more than empty words on paper, nor can they become a powerful weapon for revolution and construction.

The revolutionary mass line of our party, by firmly trusting the strength of the masses and setting them in motion in carrying out all revolutionary tasks at hand, makes it possible to most precisely, most thoroughly carry through the line and policy of the party.

The masses of working people are the driving force pushing the revolutionary struggle and construction task forward, and the most reliable revolutionary force carrying through the line and policy of the party. The unitarily correct method to thoroughly carry through the line and policy of the party is that of setting the masses of people in motion.

Unless the masses of people, the masters and decisive force of the revolution, vigorously launch into the struggle, no lines, no policies of the party can either be properly embodied in the realities or be thoroughly carried through.

If the masses of working people are to be made to resolutely support and protect the line and policy of the party and positively struggle to carry them through, it is imperative to make the intrinsic nature and correctness of the line and policy of the party and the method for the embodiment precisely understood among them and maximally set the strength and wisdom of the masses in motion.

When the broad working masses, grasping with all their hearts the intrinsic nature and correctness of the line and policy of our party, struggle jumping into fire and water to carry through the line and policy set forth by the party, any task set forth by the party, however difficult, will come to be carried out successfully.

Thus, the revolutionary mass line based on the chuche ideology gives a most correct methodology which enables our party to formulate a scientific line and policy and thoroughly carry them through to the end.

What makes the mass line the basic principle of our party activity also lies in that it enunciates a correct method capable of solidly uniting the broad masses around the party and achieving the bedrock unity and solidarity of our revolutionary ranks.

Victory or defeat of the revolution depends, in the final analysis, on who wins more of the masses, and in consequence, all the activity of the party must be directed to uniting the masses and bringing the masses into the revolution.

The mass line of our party, by setting forth the revolutionary principle to thoroughly protect the interests of the masses of working people and faithfully serve for their sake, indoctrinate and remold the masses and solidly unite them around the party, enunciates a most correct method capable of strengthening the kindred ties between the party and the revolutionary ranks and achieving the airtight unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

One of the basic conditions for the party to solidly unite the masses around itself is always placing the interests of the masses in the first and foremost place of its activity and thoroughly protecting them, and faithfully serving for the sake of the masses. Only the party which thoroughly protects and defends the interests of the masses and resolutely struggles for their independent stand and attitude can enjoy among the masses the support and deep trust flowing from a true heart and solidly unite the masses around itself.

The masses of working people absolutely will not follow the party and unite themselves around the party by any administrative measure or general appeal. The masses of working people such as the working class, only when they feel with all their hearts the sagacity of the party in the revolutionary struggle over a long period and the devoted service of the party for the freedom and liberation of the working masses, will begin to loyally uphold and follow the party, and will come to go forward to stoutly fight, solidly united around the party, along the one road of revolution the party teaches.

The revolutionary mass line based on the chuche ideology, by making our party respect, thoroughly protect and defend the rights and interests of the masses of working people always in its activity and faithfully serve for their sake, makes it possible to solidly unite the broad masses around the party and achieve the bedrock unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks.

The mass line, also by enunciating the revolutionary principle to indoctrinate and remold the broad masses and solidly unite them around the party and the leader, makes it possible to maximally unite all the masses of all strata on the side of the revolution.

Important in strengthening the kindred ties between the party and the masses and organizing the revolutilnary ranks is for the party to strike deep roots among the basic masses such as the workers, peasants, working intellectuals and win their strong support. The basic masses are the class base on which our party relies. Only by commendably indoctrinating the basic masses and ceaselessly heightening their class awakening is it possible to strengthen the class position of our revolution and solidly organize the basic units of the revolution.

In strengthening the ties between the party and the masses, and organizing the revolutionary ranks, it is important that the party should strike deep roots among the basic masses and solidly bring them up as one organized political force and at the same time, firmly unite the masses of all strata around itself.

Only if the party solidly unites around itself not only the working class, the peasantry, and working intellectuals but also the broad masses of all strata, can it maximally isolate the counterrevolutionary forces and change the balance of forces decisively favorable to the side of the revolution, and successfully carry out its historic mission.

In light of the situation of our country where the sociopolitical composition of inhabitants has become very complex on account of the long Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the division of the country by the U.S. imperialists, and of the alienation machinations perpetrated by the enemies during the Fatherland Liberation War, it is arising as an important question in the successful prosecution of the revolution to unite one more person on the side of the revolution.

Only by correctly carrying through the mass line while firmly defending the class line in work with the masses is it possible to thoroughly isolate the hostile elements and solidly organize the class position of our revolution, and achieve the airtight unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks, indoctrinating and remolding the broad masses of all strata and solidly uniting them around the party and the leader.

Thus, the revolutionary mass line based on the chuche ideology graphically enunciates the objective and basic method of activity to realize the mission of our party, and constitutes the basic principle of party activity which makes it possible to formulate a scientific line and policy and thoroughly carry them through, and achieve the invincible unity and solidarity of the party and the masses.

Our party, holding the revolutionary mass line as the basic principle of its activity under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has invariably maintained it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is a basic guarantee for victory in revolution and construction to carry through the mass line. Precisely this being so, our party has invariably stressed the need to carry through the mass line." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 17, p 366)

Inasmuch as the mass line is a line flowing from the position and role of the masses of working people in revolution and construction, it must be firmly maintained at all times as long as there are the masses of working people and their struggle continues for independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his profound insights into the position and role of the masses of people in revolution and construction in the early days he set out on the road of revolution, has founded the immortal chuche ideology, and setting forth based thereon the thought and theory on the revolutionary mass line, has launched vigorous struggle for the embodiment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, putting forward in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the revolutionary slogan "just as the fish cannot live apart from water, the guerrrillas cannot live apart from the people," had led members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas so as to make them always devotedly struggle for the interests of the people, and becoming one with the masses and mobilizing their strength, carry out the revolutionary task at hand. Thus the brilliant tradition of the revolutinary mass line came to be established amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, particularly as the party came to power and embarked on the road of building a new society in our country, put it forward as an even more important question to carry through the mass line.

As and when the party comes to power, it comes to be faced with more difficult and complex tasks to comprehensively insure an independent, creative life for the masses of working people. Again, among certain functionaries who have not yet thoroughly armed themselves with a revolutionary world view, such tiltings as playing at bureaucratism and lording it over the masses with dictation and commandism could surface.

From this, our party, putting it up front as the most important question to carry through the mass line in its leadership for revolution and construction, has energetically struggled for the embodiment.

Our party has set forth and thoroughly carried through unique guidelines such as the guidelines for relying on the heightened revolutionary fervor and inexhaustible creativity of the masses of people in solving all questions arising in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, the guidelines for carrying out the enormous and difficult construction tasks by the method of launching a mass movement, and the guidelines for closely bonding together the class line and the mass line.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party has also energetically launched the struggle to oppose bureaucratism and establish a revolutionary work method and people-minded work style among the functionaries. In the process has been established the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method which has concretized and deepened and developed another notch the traditional mass line of our party to suit the new realities of socialist construction.

With the creation of the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method and through the task to embody it in all areas of party activity, a basic turnaround has been brought about in the work method and work style of functionaries, and the mass line has come to be more thoroughly carried through.

The revolutionary mass line enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has had its correctness and invincible vitality proved to the hilt through the practice of our revolution.

As a result of the mass line brilliantly embodied, the unity and solidarity of the party and the masses has been consolidated into the invincible.

Our people, having learned by experience with all their hearts through life that our party alone, which devotedly struggles for the interests of the working class and the working masses, brings them genuine freedom and happiness, bestows pricelsss political life on them, and looks after them, absolutely support and trust the party.

The party trusting the people and the people following the party, the party and the people, becoming one, confidently moving revolution and construction forward along the straight road of victory is where the prideful face of our society is, where the invincible might of our party is.

As a result of the mass line brilliantly embodied, the revolutionary fervor and creative initiative of the masses of people have been highly promoted and a great upsurge has been brought about in all areas of socialist construction, and miracles and innovations astounding the people of the world have been performed one after another.

Truly, all the great victories and prideful achievements scored in our revolution and construction over more than one-half century bear vivid testimony to the correctness and invincible vitality of the immortal chuche ideology and of the revolutionary mass line of our party based on it.

The realities of our country wherein socialist construction is developing at an unprecedentedly high rate of speed and the revolutionary fervor of the masses has become extraordinarily heightened, call upon the functionaries to more thoroughly carry through the revolutionary mass line.

Today one of the most important questions arising in the struggle to carry through the revolutionary mass line is for the guidance functionaries to go in deep among the masses. Only if the guidance functionaries go in among the masses and rely on them, will they be able to gain wisdom, seek out methodology as well as draw faith and courage, and energetically push ahead with the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

At the same time, they must energetically launch the struggle to do away with outdated work methods and styles obstructing the realization of the revolutionary mass line such as bureaucratism, subjectivism, and formalism.

When energetically launching the struggle to do away with bureaucratism, subjectivism, formalism among the guidance functionaries and embody the revolutionary mass line so as to make all functionaries go in deep among the masses and positively inspire the revolutionary fervor and creative wisdom of the masses, it is possible to break through whatever barriers and bring about a ceaseless upsurge and innovation in socialist construction.

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TO CREATE THE IMAGE OF THE LEADER OF THE WORKING CLASS IS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION ARISING IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALIST, COMMUNIST LITERATURE AND ARTS

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[Article by Kim Ha-myong]

[Text] What occupies the most high and brilliant place in the flower garden of our chuche-oriented literature and arts brilliantly blossoming and developing is the monumental works broadly and deeply portraying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's glory-filled history of revolutionary activity. These works give our people the infinite national honor and pride of struggling and living, loyally revering the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader, and make them ever more firmly reaffirm their fiery resolve to go forward to attain the chuche revolutionary cause from generation to generation to the end.

That our chuche-oriented literature and arts have been able to produce revolutionary works of such great significance is altogether the brilliant fruit of the tested leadership of our party.

Our party, by putting it up front as an urgent task of our literature and arts to respectfully transfer the revered image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song onto a most brilliant artistic canvas and by providing a flawless elucidation of the theoretical and practical questions arising in the realization, has made it possible to brilliantly solve the question of creating the image of the leader of the working class which had arisen as the most important task in the construction of socailist, communist literature and arts. This is one of the greatest achievements scored by our party in leading the task of literature and arts, and constitutes an epochal event having great significance in the construction of socialist, communist literature and arts.

It is the most important question arising in the construction of socialist, communist literature and arts to create the image of the leader of the working class.

It above all constitutes the demand of the law of socialist, communist literature and arts flowing from their character and mission, to create the image of the leader.

Genuine literature and arts of the working class are a powerful ideological weapon which energetically serves in thoroughly arming the broad masses with the thought of the leader and attaining the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The revolutionary cause of the working class, the socialist and communist cause is charted by the leader and comes to walk the road of victory and be attained through the process of thoroughly embodying the thought of the leader. The peerless leader of the working class is a great helmsman who, founding the guiding thought of revolution, illuminates the road ahead for the times and revolution, and firmly uniting the masses of people in one ideological will, creates a powerful revolutionary force, and sagaciously leading the masses of people, goes forward to win the victory of revolution and construction.

Even though the masses of working people such as the working class are the subject of history and driving force for social development, unless they receive the leadership of a sagacious leader, they cannot become an energetic driving force for social development and will be unable to escape failure, twists and turns in socialist, communist construction. Therefore, literature and arts of the working class, which are an energetic ideological weapon for revolution and construction, must necessarily serve in thoroughly arming the masses of working people with the revolutionary thought of the leader and indoctrinating them to go forward to faithfully uphold the leadership of the leader.

In order that literature and arts of the working class may acquit themselves fully of such mission of theirs, they must portray in depth the revolutionary activity of the leader.

Loyalty of the masses of people to the leader is not something that is formed spontaneously. It comes to be engraved in their hearts as a creed when they deeply recognize the absolute position and decisive role of the leader in the advance of history and in the revolutionary struggle of the working class, and the greatness of the leader. It is here where revolutionary literature and arts perform a great role as a recognition indoctrinator.

Works of literature and arts which have truthfully and deeply portrayed the sagacity and communist face of the leader show in a vivid canvas the absolute position and decisive role of the leader in the advance of history and in the revolutionary struggle, and the greatness of the leader. Therefore, through works of literature and arts portraying the leader people come to engrave loyalty to the leader deeply in their hearts.

Great revolutionary works which portray the leader leading the overall revolutionary struggle and construction task, by broadly and deeply portraying the process of the formidable class struggle and the developing revolution, serve in the formation of people's revolutionary world view more greatly than works on any other theme and perform great functions in making the broad masses learn the experiences and methods of the revolutionary struggle.

Thus, works of literature and arts which portray the leader, by making people with immense character influencing power nurture loyalty to the leader, loyalty turned into a creed, and by arming them with a revolutionary world view and the method and experience of the revolutionary struggle, genuinely serve the revolutionary cause of the working class for socialism and communism. It is precisely here where the major ground that it arises as an important question in the construction of socialist, communist literature and arts to create the image of the leader is.

To create the image of the leader of the working class also arises as a pressing requirement in truthfully reflecting the realities in producing works of revolutionary literature and arts, and enhancing ideoartistry to suit the demands of the times and the aims of the masses of people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only literature and arts which spring from reality and are closely bonded with the practical activity of the masses can become truly party-oriented and revolutionary literature and arts. Only realist works of literature and arts depicting real life vividly in depth can strike chords among people." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 14, p 454)

It constitutes one of the most important factors in insuring the ideoartistry of socialist, communist literature and arts to truthfully depict real life.

Revolutionary literature and arts, by depicting life with truthfulness and concreteness exactly as it exists in reality, graphically enunciate the intrinsic nature and the law of the revolutionary struggle. Only works of literature and arts which have depicted vividly in depth real life bonded with the practical activity of the masses of working people can strike people's responsive chords and tug at their heartstrings. Consequently, it constitutes an important condition for enhancing the ideoartistry of a work and strengthening its functions as a recognition indoctrinator to truthfully depict real life.

The most powerful method to truthfully reflect in literature and arts the awesome realities wherein the revolutionary struggle and construction task are energetically launched is creating the image of the leader of the working class. This is so because the overall revolutionary struggle and construction task are conducted under the leadership of the leader and because the realities themselves which have been created through awesome struggle embody the thought and leadership of the leader.

As historical experience shows, the greatness of country and peoople depends on the greatness of their leader. The most precious things achieved in the struggle of the masses of people to realize their independent stand and attitude are all synonymous with the name of the leader, and the fruit of the sagacious leadership of the leader. Therefore, if literary works are to be produced, works high in ideoartistry which have truthfully reflected the realities and correctly enunciated the history of great change, it is imperative to admirably create the image of the leader.

It arose as an urgent question in the construction of our chuche-oriented literature and arts to correctly solve the question of creating the image of the leader.

By loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm our people were able to find the correct road of revolution for the first time and after brilliantly attaining the historic cause of national liberaiton, class liberation in the northern half of the republic over decades of formidable trials, are hastening the lofty cause of human liberation. Every time they think of the glory-filled past of the Korean revolution which has vigorously walked the one road of victory under the chuche banner and of their today's happy life our people feel ever more warmly with all their hearts the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the sagacity of his leadership.

It is the unanimous desires of our people to see in a vivid artistic canvas the glory-filled revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Our people have earnestly thirsted for revering ever more nearby the noble image of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song through a vivid artistic canvas.

Our party, reflecting precisely such earnest desires of the entire people, set it forth as the most important task to respectfully place the immortal image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in works of literature and arts, and has comprehensively enunciated the aesthetic demands for the brilliant realization.

The basic requirement enunciated by our party in creating the image of the leader in literature and arts is above all impressively showing the noble image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is with the people.

This requirement constitutes the most important of the aesthetic demands arising in portraying, true to facts, the glory-filled history of revolutionary activity and noble communist face of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, enunciating for the first time the chuche revolutionary principle that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people, and thoroughly carrying it through, has achieved national liberation, class liberation, and is now sagaciously leading our people toward the attainment of the sacred cause of human liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... we have always drawn strength and faith from among the masses of people, have tempered revolutionary will and have more thoroughly established the revolutionary world view." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 420)

The entire journey of the revolutionary activity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most glorious history embroidered with infinite faithfulness to the revolutionary cause of the working class and devoted service to the fatherland and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, always being with the people from the first days he set out on the road of revolution early on, has shared joys and sorrows alike with them, and without vacillation in the slightest every time a formidable trial was encountered, firmly trusting the strength of the masses of people and inspiring them to struggle, has led our revolution along the one road of straight victory.

All of the change of the century which have occurred in our country and of the majestic monumental creations which have been erected in this land are the priceless fruit of the infinite love and concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has personally planned and realized them solely for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the people.

Precisely this being so, in order to impressively and truthfully show the noble image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in works of literature and arts, it is imperative to portray our respected and beloved leader who is always with the people. Only then is it possible to correctly enunciate the secret of the

miracle that has happened in this land and the source of strength that has created great reality, and most correctly reflect the immortal history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been and is still dedicating his whole life solely for the sake of the people.

The basic requirement enunciated by our party in creating the image of the leader in a work is thoroughly relying on historical facts in artistic portrayal with a clear grasp of the core of the work.

As enunciated by the chuche-oriented literary art theory, in producing works dealing with the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song it is imperative to allow no wanton fiction and conduct work on materials more faithfully and precisely than in producing works on any other theme.

Generally, the objective of fictionalization in works of literature and arts lies in correctly enunciating the intrinsic nature of life and the law of its development, typifying factual materials. Now, the facts emblazoned in the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are in themselves a brilliant embodiment of the immortal chuche ideology, and as such, have great influencing powr and archetypal significance and are also well known to people. Therefore, in works dealing with the revolutionary history of the great leader no wanton fiction must be allowed.

The revolutionary history of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom our people have waited for millennia in history to loyally attend, is a history of great struggle and victory in which he marked the new beginning of socialism, communism under the banner of the immortal chuche ideology and has built our country, which had once lost its identity on the world map, as "the fatherland of chuche." Therefore, in producing works dealing with the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, only by thoroughly relying on historical facts is it possible to precisely reflect the intrinsic nature of life and the law of the developing revolution and guarantee the truthfulness of portrayal, and give people credence and sympathy with the work.

In order to properly create the image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in works of literature and arts, it is imperative to make artistic portrayal with a correct grasp of the core even as thoroughly relying on historical facts. Only by correctly combining these two dimensions is it possible to make works of literature and arts, which respectfully portray the revered image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even as they possess significance in terms of historical documents, thoroughly realize the anthropological demands and become genuine artistic works exerting immense artistic influence.

Merely enumerating historical events and facts for the alleged purpose of being true to historical facts and of thoroughly relying on them, it is impossible to correctly realize the objective of creating the image of the leader.

The historical realities of the revolutionary struggle to realize the lines, policies, and guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are filled with dramatic events determining the life or death of millions, tens of millions of people and with rich lives. Therefore, in order to admirably reflect in artistic terms historical struggles brilliantly carried out under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song such as the large-unit

outflanking action during the anti-japanese armed struggle or the postliberation land reform, the question comes to arise inevitably how to set human relations with which ones of the many people involved, with what events and factual materials to unfold interwoven plots, where to put the center and emphasis in portrayal. Put another way, it is important to properly find the core, the seed which combines and unifies in one artistic canvas all the elements of portrayal which take on intrinsic characteristics in historical facts and events dealt with in a work.

However moving life materials a writer may have taken from the realities, when he fails to properly seek out of them and grasp the ideological kernel, the seed constituting the core of his work, he cannot produce a work striking deep chords among people. A work merely describing life materials without seeking a profound philosophical seed may make a fine tale or a historical anecdote, but it never can make people deeply think with an artistic interest about the human questions presented by the times and to that extent, cannot satisfactorily perform the functions of ideological indoctrination.

One of the important questions in producing works artistically portraying the leader, even as being true to the historical facts, with a proper grasp of the core from them, is creating portrayal in depth to suit the logic life and character instead of stereotyping or formalizing the setting of human relations and choice of life materials in portrayal. To that end, efforts must be made to portray so as to make the sagacity of leadership and noble communist character of the leader emerge graphically even as portraying the great human face of the leader deeply through and through in terms of life.

This is so because the greatness of the leader is intensively expressed precisely in that, setting forth the guiding thought giving the most precise answer to the demands of the times and the revolution and the revolutionary line and policy embodying the guiding thought, he sagaciously leads revolution and construction, and possesses the matchless leadership power and noble communist character of embracing the masses of people in his bosom and uniting them into a tremendous revolutionary force.

Another basic requirement enunciated by our party in creating the image of the leader is brilliantly portraying the image on the highest artistic plane with respectfulness to insure the absolute authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and make the unanimous respect and adoration of the entire people for our leader properly embodied.

This requirement reflects the unanimous earnest desires and rock-hard will of the entire people who protect and defend in every way the authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and infinitely respect and adore our leader.

Even though the creative staffer has deeply studied the revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and properly grasped the ideological core for his work, when he has failed to engrave fiery loyalty in his heart and hold the proper stand and posture for respectful portrayal, he cannot portray the revered image of our leader true to life nor can he produce an admirable work artistically stirring and giving genuine revolutionary food to the people who are learning from our respected and beloved leader. Therefore, the creative staffers

above all must exert themselves to the utmost to engrave loyalty to the great leader deeply in their hearts.

Transfer onto the center of the canvas the revered image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is always with the people; thoroughly rely on actual historical facts, correctly grasp the core out of them, and portray the revered image of our leader true to life in depth; produce flawless portrayal artistically with infinite loyalty and utmost respectfulness--all these requirements are closely linked to one another. If any one of these requirements is neglected in the practice of producing works, it will become impossible to create the immortal image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the highest artistic plane.

Thus our party, by putting it up front as the most important question in the construction of socialist, communist literature and arts to create the image of the leader of the working class and by scientifically enunciating the requirements which must be strictly adhered to in creating the image of the leader, has thrown wide open a broad road to making it possible for revolutionary literature and arts to acquit themselves admirably of their mission and role.

Comprehensively enunciating all the theoretical and practical questions arising in creating the image of the leader, it has provided a powerful weapon for the construction of socialist, communist literature and arts, and sagaciously leading the way in admirably producing monumental works respectfully portraying the revered image of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it has brilliantly adorned the flower garden of chuche literature and arts is precisely where the immortal achievement scored by our party in the task of literature and arts is.

With the chuche-oriented theory on the creation of the image of the leader embodied in creative practice under the sagacious leadership of our party, it has become possible for chuche literature and arts to brilliantly carry out the historic task of portraying the noble face and glory-filled revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Revolutionary films such as "Paektu Mountain" and "The Star of Korea," full-length novels in the library of "An Immortal History" such as "The Year 1932," "On the Foothills of Paektu Mountain," "Formidable Battle Zone," and "Springtime at a Base," and the great monuments at historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites are immortal revolutionary works of epics of the chuche era respectfully portraying the revered image of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people who is the sun of the nation, the legendary hero, and the ever-victorious iron commander.

Revolutionary film "The Star of Korea" (consisting of 6 parts), deeply delving into human relations and unfolding the plot with the ideological kernel as the core that the leader of the revolution is upheld as head by the will and wishes of the masses of people, as it portrays true to actual facts the historical course in which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was being upheld as the guiding star of the Korean revolution, as the center for unity and solidarity, as the great helmsman, shows in a stirring manner the era of an awesome historic turnaround, and graphically characterizes the great face of our leader as the genuine helmsman of our people.

This great revolutionary work, by impressively showing through vivid portrayal the immortal achievements, noble character, and communist face of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, makes all of our party members and working people engrave ever more deeply in their hearts the high national honor and pride of fighting revolution, loyally attending our great leader and reaffirm their resolute determination to fight with total dedication of body and mind for the attainment of the chuche cause charted by our leader. This great revolutionary work, also making one and all learn from the loyalty to our great leader, loyalty turned into a crred, of the young communists who had dynamically moved forward following the banner of chuche at the dawn of the Korean revolution, and become the Kim Hyok, the Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's, is positively encouraging and inspiring the party members and working people to stoutly move forward toward the attainment of the chuche cause.

Full-length novel "Formidable Battle Zone" in the library of "An Immortal History" impressively shows the immortal revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in victoriously leading the large-unit outflanking action, which occupies a brilliant chapter in the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle. The novel unfolds, as its main plot, the process in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, seeing through the vicious, heinous "punitive" operational plan of the Japanese imperialist aggressors with his uncommon wisdom and scientific insights, had made thoroughgoing preparations in material and ideological terms with foresightedness, and personally commanded the main force unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and brilliantly carrying through the guidelines for executing a large-unit outflanking action, had utterly frustrated the "special operation" called "special operation peace and security and purge in the southeastern region" to which the Japanese imperialist aggressors had so desperately clung. The novel unfolds life in depth, evolving human relations around actual major historical military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army such as Regimental Commander O Chung-hun and medical officer Dr Ch'oe In-kwan as the prototypes. The novel, based on actual historical events and characters, has confirmed by stirring artistic portrayal that the strategic and tactical guidelines worked out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for a large-unit outflanking action to cope with the fast changing situation had been precisely based on his firm trust in people's revolutionary convictions and will and that the sagacity of leadership and noble communist character of our leader, too, are underlined with his warm love for and trust in people.

Thus, the great monumental revolutionary works brilliantly portraying the glory-filled revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are indeed a prideful hymn for human greatness, a genuine textbook of the chuche ideology which has illuminated the correct road of national liberation, class liberation, human liberation toward realization of the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, and the brilliant quintessence of chuche arts on the highest artistic plane.

The high ideoartistic achievements of such works of revolutioary literature and arts glorifying the history of chuche literature and arts energetically prove the correctness and great vitality of the theory unqiuely enunciated by our party on creating the image of the leader.

Our writers and artists, by more deeply studying, mastering, and thoroughly embodying in their practice of producting works the theory unqiuely enunciated by our party on creating the image of the leader of the working class, shall go forward to further deepen the task of portraying the glory-filled revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the highest ideoartistic plane. It is precisely where the genuine road for the writers and artists to acquitting themselves fully of their loftiest duty before the times and history, before the fatherland and the peole is, where their glory and reward of being the literary art soldiers of the party are.

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THE PRECISE UTILIZATION OF THE OBJECTIVE ECONOMIC LAWS AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

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[Artkcle by Won Ch'ang-su]

[Text] One of the important questions arising in improving socialist economic management and stepping up overall national economic construction is precisely utilizing the objective economic laws and commendably conducting economic organizational work.

The socialist economy is a modern large-scale economy where all branches and production units of the people's economy constitute one organic body based on public ownership of the means of production. In the socialist economy, various economic laws native to it come into play. Economic laws such as the basic socialist eocnomic law, the law of distribution by labor are all laws native to the socialist economy, which come into play with the emergence of public ownership of the means of production. In the socialist society, the law of value also comes into play because of the existence of commodty production.

Just as all economic laws do, the economic laws coming into play in the socialist society take on objective character. But the objective character of the economic laws possesses characteristics different from those of the laws of nake. Unlike the laws of nature functioning outside man's action, the economic laws can neither exist nor function apart from people and their action. People, unchained by the objective functions of the economic laws, are capable of launching conscious activities to gear the laws to serving them.

In a society where private ownership of the means of production prevails, the economic laws manifest themselves as a force of dominating people on account of the spontaneity and anarchy of economic development, but in the socialist society where the masses of working people have become the masters of the means of production and overall national economic life is conducted on a planned basis, not only does it arise as an indispensable question to deeply grasp and effectively utilize the demands of the objective economic laws, the question becomes feasible of solution. It is precisely here where an important characteristic of the socialist economy is, where its immense superiority is.

To precisely utilize the objective economic laws constitutes one of the basic methods to improve economic organizational work and scientize, rationalize economic management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We must put overall management activity on a highly scientific basis, making all branches of the people's economy commendably perform economic organizational work to suit the demands of the objective laws of the economy, precisely conduct economic accounting correctly establishing a weights and measures system, and widely adopt in enterprise management modern technological means such as electronic computers and closed-circuit television." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 51)

In order to scientize, rationalize socialist economic management and step up overall national economic construction, it is imperative to plan and coordinate economic organizational work even more thoroughly. Economic organizational work, along with political work, constitutes an important component part of socialist economic management.

What is called economic organizational work is a task to commendably formulate plan, amply insure the necessary material and technical conditions, and grasp and command the entire process of production, so that the producer masses may admirably carry out the economic task. If, in socialist economic management, political work is work with people aimed at inspiring the revolutionary fervor of the producer masses, economic organizational work is an economic technical task aimed at translating into a substantial production achievement the revolutionary fervor of the masses heightened by political work.

Inasmuch as the decisive factor energetically inspiring the development of productive forces in the socialist society is the heightened revolutionary fervor of the masses of working people, if high achievements are to be scored in production and construction, it is imperative above all to give firm priority to political work. But in order to make it possible for political work to satisfactorily attain its objective, it is imperative of necessity to correctly combine political work with economic organizational work.

It is an indispensable requirement flowing from the intrinsic nature of the socialist economy to plan and coordinate economic organizational work.

In the socialist society where the masses of working people have become the masters of production and management, the overall national life is organized and conducted on a planned basis through goal-consciousness, and all branches and factories, enterprises of the people's economy come to form close production-consumption linkages with one another. The large-scale socialist economy resting on the developed division and coopertion of labor calls for meshing in a unified way the producion-consumption linkages of all branches and factories, enterprises engaged in societywide production and for concretely grasping and guiding the whole process of management activity.

Such requirements of the socialist economy are realized precisely through economic organizational work. Planning work and production organization, facilities management and securing of materials, labor management and financial mangement, which occupy important places in managing and operating the socialist economy on a planned basis in a unified way, all constitute component parts of economic organizational work, and when such tasks are commendably conducted, it is possible

to energetically step up national economic construction. Unless economic organizational work is improved, it is impossible to scientifically, rationally manage and operate the socialist economy nor is it possible to insure a planned, balanced development of the people's economy.

In order to go forward to commendably conduct economic organizational work to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist economy, it is imperative to precisely embody the demands of the objective economic laws. Precisely utilizing the objective economic laws is where a firm guarantee for improving economic organizational work is.

What makes it a firm guarantee for improving economic organizational work to precisely utilize the objective economic laws lies in that above all it constitutes an important requirement in going forward to commendably conduct planning work.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our people's economic plan is formulated based on the laws of the socialist economy. Therefore, without a proper understanding of the socialist economic laws and economic categories such as the basic socialist economic law and the law of the planned and balanced development of the people's economy, and commodity production under socialism, the question of the independent economic accounting system and profitability, the question of cost and price, and the socialist expanded reproduction theory, it is impossible to go forward to operate the people's economy on a planned basis." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 13, p 495)

Planning of the people's economy constitutes an important part of the content of economic organizational work and its first process. Only by commendably conducting planning work is it possible to plan and coordinate even more thoroughly the whole process of economic organizational work such as facilities maintenance and securing of materials, cooperative production and technical guidance, labor management, and energetically step up socialist economic construction, effectively mobilizing and utilizing the national resources of men and materiel.

To say to commendably conduct planning work means to set the concrete goals of production and construction and the explicit method for the realization, thoroughly embodying the revolutionary mass line and the principle of scietnific nature. The socialist state, through planning work, sets in advance the pace and balance of economic development and in accordance therewith, goes forward to develop the economy through goal-consciousness. Now, the question of formulating a scientific plan is not something that can be resolved simply by the subjective desires of people. The pace and balance of economic development can be scientifically determined only by comprehensively understanding and precisely embodying the demands of the objective economic laws operating in the socialist society.

The objective economic laws express the economic phenomena and the intrinsic nature of their processes, and reflect the inevitable connections between them. Therefore, only by properly understanding and correctly utilizing the demands of the economic laws is it possible to scientifically set the direction and goal of economic development and precisely insure the balance of the people's economy to suit the demands of the law of the developing socialist economy. If, in the task of planning the people's economy, the demands of the objective economic laws such as the basic

socialist economic law and the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy are either ignored or not correctly embodied, a lot of labor, materials, and funds will be wasted on account of failure to precisely insure the balance of the economic branches and ultimately, the production fervor of working people will be diminished and it will become impossible to sustain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development.

This bespeaks that to correctly grasp and precisely utilize the demands of the objective economic laws constitutes a basic guarantee for ceaselessly improving planning work and highly promoting the superiority of the planned socialist economy, and an important requirement in planning and coordinating economic organizational work and stepping up overall national economic construction.

What makes correctly embodying the demands of the objective economic laws a firm guarantee for improving economic organizational work also lies in that it makes it possible to amply insure the economic technical conditions necessary for production.

What always arises as an important question in economic organizational work is satisfactorily insuring the economic technical conditions necessary for production. Depending on how the economic technical conditions are insured the standard of economic organizational work comes to be assessed and success in production influenced. Unless the economic technical conditions are properly insured, it will be impossible to score success in production on account of failure to materially, thoroughly underline the working people's revolutionary fervor heightened by political work, nor will it be possible to scientifically, rationally conduct economic guidance and enterprise management in accordance with the demands of the objective economic laws and the principle of socialist economic management.

To say to insure the economic technical conditions means to satisfactorily provide the means of production such as machinery, facilities, raw materials and supplies, and labor and funds, and enable the producer masses to work to the best of abilities, commendably conducting technical guidance work. In order to commendably conduct such work, it is imperative to concretely grasp the state of production to the last detail, and plan and coordinate facilities maintenance and securing of materials, labor organization and technical guidance, and financial management. What is important here is correctly embodying the demands of the objective economic laws.

The tasks such as facilities maintenance, securing of materials, labor management, financial management all have the demands of their innate laws, and such demands are all governed by the objective economic laws operating in the socialist society and by the technical engineering characteristics of production. The objective economic laws enunciate how to insure the linkages between production elements such as labor and facilities, materials and funds. Consequently, only by precisely understanding the objective economic laws and observing their demands is it possible to amply insure in a timely manner the economic technical conditions necessary for production and further rationalize economic management, ceaselessly improving economic technical indexes such as the standard of material consumption per unit of product and the norm of labor. Going forward to correctly embody the demands of the objective economic laws is where an important method to improve economic organizational work and step up production and construction is.

What makes precisely utilizing the objective economic laws an important guarantee for improving economic organizational work also lies in that it constitutes a basic condition for commendably exercising command for production.

What occupies an important place in economic organizational work is commendably exercising command for production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To say to manage and operate a factory means, in a word, to execute the militant tasks assigned that enterprise, commanding production." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 2, p 35)

Various complex questions come to arise in the course of conducting production. However commendably planning work is done, it is impossible to calculate in advance all the questions that may arise in the course of production, in formulating plan. In the course of carrying out the people's economic plan there could be branches and units increasing production at a faster pace than other branches and units or those failing to do likewise. Consequently, there will arise demands for solving various complex economic technical questions in the course of production such as additionally providing raw materials and supplies needed by units which have overfulfilled the production plan. Production command is precisely the task of resolving such demands.

In order to further improve economic management, commendably exercising production command, and step up overall national economic construction, it is imperative to precisely utilize the objective economic laws.

The basics of production command are leading all branches, all units in carrying out the people's economic plan without fail by the day, by the month, by the quarter, by the indexes. The people's economic plan is the command of the party and the law of the state. Therefore, in commanding production it is imperative to direct priority attention to making all branches, all units carry out the state plan without fail. Inasmuch as the people's economic plan is formulated, precisely calculating the objective economic laws operating under socialism, in order to carry it out without fail and develop the nation's economy in a balanced way on a planned basis, it is imperative to correctly embody the objective economic laws in production command. If, just because various mcomplex questions arise in the course of production, tasks such as providing additional materials and supplies are not proplery conducted disregarding the demands of the objective economic laws, it will become impossible to precisely insure the balance of the people's economy and ultimately, it will cause the waste of societywide labor in large measure and render it impossible to sustain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of development. Therefore, in commanding socialist production it is imperative of necessity to precisely calculate the demands of the objective economic laws and based thereon, even more thoroughly plan and coordinate tasks such as cooperative production organization and transportation organiztion, securing of additional materials and supplies. Only then is it possible to make all branches, all units of the people's economy successfully carry out the state plan and go forward to rationalize economic management to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

All this eloquently shows that to precisely understand and utilize the objective economic laws constitutes an important guarantee which makes it possible to thoroughly plan and coordinate socialist economic management, improving economic organizational work, and energetically step up production and construction.

To improve economic organizational work, precisely embodying the demands of the objective economic laws, is an urgent demand facing us today when socialist construction is deepening and developing.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Improving economic guidance and enterprise management and strengthening the conservation struggle is an important guarantee for successfully carrying out the enormous long term tasks of socialist economic construction." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 61)

In recent years, with many modern, large-scale factories and enterprises built in our country and the technological revolution energetically pushed forward, the scope of the economy has grown extraordinarily big and the standard of its technical provisions has by far improved. By stepping up the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy based on the achievements already scored, we must further strengthen the self-reliant nature and chuche character of the economy, realize the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production, and put the production and management activities of all branches on new scientific foundations. More immediately, we are faced with the glorious and rewarding task to fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and successfully occupy the grand 10 major prospective targets.

In order to brilliantly carry out these enormous tasks, all branches, all units must energetically push ahead with the technological revolution, maximally mobilizing and utilizing their inner reserves, and more thoroughly plan and coordinate facilities maintenance, materials management, labor management, financial management, based on a scientific calculation of all production elements. Put another way, they must highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance on every battlefield of socialist construction and go forward to improve financial management to suit the demands of the socialist economic law.

Under conditions that socialist construction deepens and the enormous economic construction task is up front, unless greater efforts are put into precisely utilizing the objective economic laws, it is impossible to successfully solve the complex questions arising in economic management. When the objective economic laws are precisely utilized, it is possible to correctly plan and coordinate economic organizational work and firmly sustain the uninterrupted high rate of developmental speed of the people's economy, effectively mobilizing and utilizing the already laid economic foundations and production potentialities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology and graphically enunciating the principled questions arising in understanding and utilizing the economic laws which operate in the socialist society, has opened up a wide road to improving economic management and successfully insuring overall national economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given a most scientific elucidation of the basic socialist economic law, and setting forth a unique theory on the mutual relationship between speed and balance, has graphically enunciated the intrinsic content of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy, and the methods to embody its demands. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also discovered for the first time the law of the uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development in the socialist society, and has set forth the most precise theory on the functions of the law of value in the socialist society.

What occupies an important place in the thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for correctly understanding and utilizing the objective economic laws is the thought for correctly utilizing, as an auxiliary means of socialist economic management, the economic laws and economic categories relating to commodity production while directing priority attention to realizing the demands of the economic laws which embody the intrinsic demands of the socialist economic system and operate throughout the period of socialist, communist construction. Only by firmly maintaining such principle in understanding and utilizing the economic laws is it possible to highly promote the superiority of the socialist economic system, preventing in advance all kinds of tilting that may surface in the guidance and management of the people's economy, and successfully carry out overall national economic construction, scientifically and rationally conducting economic organizational work.

By thoroughly carrying through the guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for precisely utilizing the objective economic laws to suit the realities wherein socialist construction is deepening and developing, we must further improve economic organizational work and go forward to energetically step up socailist economic construction.

Most important in correctly utilizing the objective economic laws and improving economic organizational work is deeply studying and mastering our party's economic construction line and guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly embodying them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The party formulates all lines and policies based on the law of the development of society and gives concrete struggle tasks to party members." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 13, p 495)

The demands of the objective economic laws operating in the socialist society are comprehensively embodied in our party's economic construction line and guidelines.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his deep insights into the demands of the economic laws operating in the socialsit society, by setting forth a unique line and guidelines for economic construction and sagaciously leading the struggle for the realization, always leads our country's socialist economic construction to brilliant victory. Therefore, it constitutes a precondition for precisely understanding and utilizing the economic laws operating in the socialist society to thoroughly arm oneself with our party's economic construction line and guidelines.

All functionaries, by deeply studying and mastering our party's economic construction line and guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for each period,

each stage of socialist construction and thoroughly carrying them through on the principle of absolutism, unconditionality, must go forward to further deepen the task of comprehensively understanding and utilizing the demands of the objective economic laws.

Important in going forward to precisely utilize the objective economic laws and improve economic organizational work is also for all economic guidance functionaries to timely, concretely grasp the economic state of their branches.

Unless they concretely ascertain and grasp the task of their branches, the state of their assigned units, they cannot go forward to commendably conduct organizational work to suit the demands of the objective economic laws nor can they go forward to successfully solve pending questions in a timely manner. Only if they have thoroughly familiarized themselves with the state of their assigned branches, factories and enterprises, can they scientifically formulate plan to suit the realities and work out correct measures in a timely manner, precisely analyzing and juding changing conditions and situations.

In order to precisely grasp the state of the base level, all guidance functionaries must overcome the outdtated bureaucratic and formalistic work method and style of playing at dictation and commandism from above and receiving reports, and must always deeply go into the realities in accordance with the demands of the great-leader-style work method. Only the functionary who deeply goes into the realities and lives together with the producer masses can see through the state of his assigned unit like reading his palm and based thereon, more thoroughly plan and coordinate economic organizational work and production command.

An important question arising in improving economic organizational work to suit the demands of the objective economic laws is correctly utilizing the commodity-currency leverage.

In the socialist society, because different forms of ownership of products still remain, commodity production still exists, and in consequence, it arises as an indispensable requirement to properly utilize the commodity-currency leverage in economic management. Depending on how economic leverages such as the independent economic accounting system, cost, price, profit, and profitability are utilized it is possible or impossible to rationalize socialist economic management.

The economic guidance functionaries, putting great efforts into correctly utilizing commodity-currency leverages throughout the course of analyzing and assessing the results of production and management activity beginning with the task of providing mechanical facilities and materials, must lead the way in further heightening the production fervor of working people and making one and all carry out their assigned economic tasks without fail.

In order to improve economic organizational work to suit the demands of the objective economic laws, it is imperative to decisively raise the economic job performance standard of guidance functionaries.

It is none other than our guidance functionaries who conduct economic organizational work and production command, utilizing the objective economic laws. Depending on

the economic job performance standard and commanding abilities of the guidance functionaries it is possible or impossible to correctly understand and utilize the objective economic laws, and ultimately, success in socialist economic construction will come to be influenced in large measure.

All guidance functionaries must steadfastly strive to deeply acquire the knowledge of socialist economic management, thoroughly familiarize themselves with the management standards by branches of the people's economy and precisely execute them. Precisely when so doing can they go forward to scientifically conduct, in a manner to suit the demands of the objective economic laws, all tasks from planning work to the securing of labor, facilities, materials, funds and the summation of production command and management activity.

All functionaries, by precisely utilizing the objective economic laws to suit the realistic demands of socialist construction and planning and coordinating economic organizational work, must go forward to further improve economic guidance and enterprise management, and shall positively contribute to bringing about a new upsurge in production and construction.

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THE PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHING THE DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC OF KORYO IS A JUST REUNIFICATION PROPOSAL EMBODYING THE THREE-POINT PRINCIPLE OF FATHERLAND REUNIFICATION

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[Article by Yi Wan-sok]

[Text] The proposal for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic sixth congress of our party continues to enjoy unanimous support at home and abroad.

The voice of supporting this reunification proposal is ringing out more loudly from among the broad fellow countrymen of the North and South and overseas, and progressive peoples of the world, and the ground swell of calling for its early realization is growing bigger with each passing day.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK rests on the lofty idea of the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification, the nation's unitary reunification program, and is the most just reunification proposal comprehensively embodying today's concrete realities.

The 3-point principle of fatherland reunification enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the basic principle of fatherland reunification which makes it possible to remove the root cause responsible for the division of our country and solve the reunification question to suit the will and desires of the whole nation.

What makes the 3-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity the basic principle of fatherland reunification lies in that it most precisely reflects the intrinsic nature of our country's reunfiication question and the basic demands of its solution.

Korea's reunification question is an issue to put an end to the domination and intervention of outside forces and completely realize national sovereign rights, eliminate the mistrust and confrontation between the North and South and achieve great national unity.

Starting from such intrinsic nature of the reunification question, the great task of reunifying our country must necessarily be realized not by dependence on outside

forces but by the independent strength of our nation, not by the use of armed force but peacefully, on the principle of achieving great national unity, transacending differences in ideology and system, and religious faith. The 3-point principle of fatherland reunification, because it most precisely embodies this basic requirement in solving the reunification question, constitutes the guiding principle which must be firmly maintained in realizing the reunification of the country.

The 3-point principle of fatherland reunification enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was already clarified in the 4 July north-south joint statement and solemnly proclaimed as a unitary joint national reunification program, and its correctness has been acknowledged at home and abroad.

Therefore, no matter how the situation changes, our country's reunification must necessarily be realized on the basis of the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification. Searching any reunification method apart from this principle is not only unrealistic but utterly runs counter to the aim and wish of the whole nation.

The proposal enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the DCRK is the most just and rational reunification proposal that comprehensively embodies the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification which our party invariably maintains in the struggle for realizing the reunfiication of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Our party considers that the most realistic and rational way to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity is for the North and South to jointly form a confederal state, leaving alone the ideologies and systems as they now exist in the North and South." (Book "Summing-Up Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party," p 73)

The proposal for establishing the DCRK is a new proposal basically distinct from the thought on confederal state known up to now, and as such, in it is thoroughly embodied the 3-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

The proposal for establishing a confederal state above all thoroughly embodies the principle of self-dependence which constitutes the core in solving the question of reunification of the country.

It is a basic requirement in solving the fatherland reunification question in a manner consistent with the aim and wish of our nation to firmly maintain the principle of self-dependence. Only by thoroughly observing the principle of self-dependence is it possible to remove the domination and intervention of outside forces and successfully realize the reunification of the country with the strength of our people themselves to suit the basic interests of the whole nation.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK, whose premise and basis, and content start thoroughly from the principle of national self-dependence, defines everything, putting the independent development of the country in the first and foremost place.

The proposal for forming the confederal state, based on the commonness of our nation being a single homogeneous one, enunciates that a self-dependent confederal state be formed and that the positions of the divided North and South be defined as those of two autonomous regions.

It precisely enunciates that the united government of the confederal state which will be composed of an equal number of representatives from the North and South and an appropriate number of representatives from overseas compatriots, by putting the overall interests of the country and the people up front and discussing and deciding on common questions, will represent the will and interests of the nation, and will go forward to achieve the independent development of the country. And it makes it clear that externally, it [the united government] will thoroughly maintain the line of self-dependence and neutrality and will not become the satellite of any big power, and will firmly maintain its self-dependent line of joining no military blocs.

This graphically shows that the proposal for establishing the confederal state, viewing independent stand and attitude as the life of the nation, puts it up front as a basic question to completely establish the sovereign rights of the nation and aim for solving the question of reunification of the country by the national chuche strength, free from the meddling or interference of any outside force.

The regional autonomous system enunciated in the proposal for establishing the confederal state is also defined with new contents distinct from those of other confederal states.

The regional autonomous system within the DCRK will be implemented by the regional governments having equal power and duty, under the guidance of the confederal government, and therefore, the North and South will have the self-dependent character of executing policies within the framework of the confederal state. The two regional governemnts of the North and South, under the guidance of the confederal government, will decide and execute internal policies to suit the specific conditions of their regions within the bounds consistent with the basic interests and demands of the whole nation, and will come to have self-dependent external relations within the limits of not running counter to the common national interests.

This is a unique form most precisely, thoroughly reflecting the basic interests of our nation and the realistic conditions of our country, unlike the confederal system existing in many countries of the world today.

It is a question which did not arise in the past period to form a confederal state, leaving alone the different ideologies and systems existing in two regions within one country, one nation.

Generally, the regional autonomous system in confederal states is one form of a political system under which confederal members exercise political ruling power and implement policies in their relevant regions self-dependently within certain bounds. Such regional autonomous system is being implemented on an ethnic unit basis under an idential social system within the confederal state.

The regional autonomous system enunciated in the proposal for establishing the DCRK is an autonomous system to be implemented within one nation where two different

social systems exist. This aims for insuring the self-dependent character of the different systems within the bounds of realizing the demands of the nation aspiring to the unity and unified development of the nation.

The proposal for forming the confederal state is thus the most just reunification proposal which makes it possible to realize the reunification of the country with the strength of our nation itself in accord with the basic idea of the principle of self-dependence without depending on outside forces or being subjected to the interference of outside forces.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK is also the most rational mode of reunification holding, as an important part of its content, peaceful reunification which the whole nation unanimously desires.

The reunification of our country must necessarily be realized by a peaceful method. This is one of the important demands of the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification.

Our people, whose country has been divided on account of the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and who have been subjected to untold misfortunes and sufferings because of the three-year war unleashed by the scoundrels, absolutely do not want to suffer misfortunes again from another war in Korea.

But in reality, different ideologies and systems exist in the North and South, whose distinctions grow bigger with each passing day, and on account of the machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet gang to provoke another war, a perpetual state of tension prevails in our country. Under such conditions, if the differences in ideology and system should be put out front, the question of reunification of the country will never be solved; conversely, if either side should force its ideology and system on the other side, clash will be inevitable and a situation favorable to peaceful reunification will never be opened up. The proposal for forming the confederal state is the most rational peaceful reunification proposal which has taken into consideration precisely such realities of our country.

Under conditions that different ideologies and systems exist in the two regions of the country, the road to reunifying the fatherland by a peaceful method lies in forming one reunified state jointly by the North and South while maintaining the systems as they now exist in the North and South.

The proposal for establishing the confederal state has started from the premise that people with different ideologies could co-exist within one country and that different systems could co-exist within the reunified state.

In fact, our people are living today under different systems dichotomized into the North and South but as a single homogeneous nation sharing one ancestral blood, consider reunification and harmony as more precious than division and confrontation.

There is no condition or reason whatever why our people, a single homogeneous nation, should fight each other in solving the reunification question. The Korean people unanimously wish to achieve reunification of the country not by a method of war but by a peaceful method. This means that even under conditions the

different ideologies and systems are left alone as they now exist in the North and South, it is quite possible to achieve reunification of the country peacefully.

The proposal for establishing the confederal state envisions the implementation of measures firmly guaranteeing peace in our country.

The proposal for establishing the confederal state removes the slightest of elements capable of misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and South, and provides the practical method capable of solving the reunification question based on mutual agreement and understanding.

This proposal has taken the different ideologies and systems of the North and South amply into consideration in its contents from the composition of the united government to its activity, and aims for going forward to solve all questions on the principle of no infringement of mutual interests. This makes it possible for all people of the North and South holding different ideologies to realize reunification of the country peacefully while dissolving confrontation and mistrust and achieving mutual understanding and agreement.

Moreover, the platform which the confederal state will be implementing provides, as a measure to secure the lasting peace of the country, that the military demarcation line be eliminated and civilian military organizations dissolved, the regular armed forces be reduced and a united national army organized as a single national army. And under conditions that the confederal state will be adopting the line of neutrality, not only will the confederal government renounce military treaties concluded with other countries and participate in no acts of aggression, it envisions to implement peace-loving external policies, i.e., allow no stationing of foreign troops and no installation of foreign military bases in our national territory, and transform a reunified Korea into a peace zone, a nuclear-free zone.

The proposal for forming the confederal state is thus the most rational reunification proposal which makes it possible to achieve reunification of the country peacefully even as leaving alone the two systems contrary to each other as they now exist in the two divided regions. Therefore, this reunification proposal realized, the peace of Korea will be firmly guaranteed, which will also be greatly contributing to the peace and security of the world.

The reason why the proposal for establishing the confederal state thoroughly embodies the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification also lies in that it illuminates the precise road which makes it possible to realize reunification of the country on the principle of achieving great national unity.

If reunification is to be realized on the principle of great national unity, first of all the reunification proposal itself has to be one reflecting the interests of the whole nation in a fair and just manner, which both the North and South could agree and embrace.

The proposal for establishing the confederal state, holding it as a basic principle to achieve great national unity from the lofty objective of bringing about national reunification, presents all the concrete questions.

The proposal for establishing the confederal state, by calling for the organization of a united government and regional governments on the basis that the North and South acknowledge and accept the ideology and system existing on the other side, leaving them alone as they now exist, puts the basic interests of the whole nation up front as the starting principle of establishing a reunified state. Again, this proposal reflects in a fair and just manner the interests of the people of all strata of the North and South even in defining the government composition and functions, duties and principle of activity, which are the basic questions in establishing the confederal state, and presents the question of solving them on the principle of collaboration, unity, and mutual trust of the whole nation.

The platform of the reunified state points out that with a view to promoting democracy in all regions of the country, the state must permit no politics of dictatorship and intelligence terror; guarantee members of society the freedom of organization and activity of political parties and social organizations, the freedom of speech and religious faith; permit their unrestricted travel to and from the North and South and their freedom of activity in any of the regions they choose.

In the platform is also enunciated the question of implementing many-sided collaboration and exchanges in terms of relations which will be formed between the North and South under the unified administration of the confederal state.

This shows that the proposal for establishing the confederal state is one which, starting from a national idea, presents with broad-mindedness all questions on the principle of striving for great national unity, and based on a scientific analysis of the concrete realities of the North and South with different ideologies and systems, presents the most rational, feasible methods acceptable to anyone.

All the principles and contents of the proposal for establishing the confederal state presented with a view to striving for national unity are the most fair and just ones acceptable to anyone, and as such, constitute a reliable guarantee which makes it possible to remove the misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and South caused by the division over a long period, and go forward to successfully achieve collaboration and unity.

All facts bespeak well that the proposal for establishing the DCRK thoroughly embodies the 3-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity, and precisely reflects its basic demands.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK comprehensively embodying the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification is a new proposal for a reunified state, and as such, is a milestone which has illuminated the road ahead for the two regions and two systems of the North and South, for the different classes and strata of the North and South.

Today the entire Korean people are faced with the urgent task to reunify the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date, founding the DCRK.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The entire Korean working class and people of all strata, loyally upholding the new fatherland reunification proposal set forth at the sixth congress of our party, must launch in unison into the sacred struggle to reunify the fatherland by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo." (Book "Let the Working Class Be the Core Unit in the Struggle to Convert the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology," p 12)

The proposal enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for establishing the confederal state, because of its correctness and feasibility, rationality and justness, is enjoying positive support and warm welcome at home and abroad.

The patriotic people of all strata of south Kore, claiming the proposal for establishing the confederal state as "the most just, realistic, rational proposal admirably reflecting the demands of the times and the earnest desires of the nation," are positively launching into the struggle for realizing this reunification proposal.

The broad circles of overseas compatriots of all strata such as overseas compatriot organizations and democratic personalities, and religious personalities, are also unanimously supporting the proposal for establishing the confederal state as "the most realistic, fair and just national salvation proposal," and are stepping forward to demand its early realization.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK is receiving positive support from the progressive peoples of the world. The governments, political parties, and organizations of many countries of the world, international organizations and individual personalities, are briskly launching a solidarity movement in various forms in support of the proposal for establishing the confederal state. In the recent past alone, large-scale international solidarity events were held one after another such as the "world congress in support of Korean reunification," "world congress of reporters in support of the reunification of Korea," and "world congress of journalists for the reunification of Korea."

The proposal for establishing the confederal state which comprehensively embodies the lofty idea of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, great national unity, and is receiving unanimous support at home and abroad, must be realized without delay.

Most important in establishing the confederal state and realizing the great task of fatherland reunification is for all fellow countrymen of the North and South, and overseas, to struggle solidly united around a great united national front under the banner of fatherland reunification, transcending the distinctions of ideology and system, party affiliation and political belief.

Fatherland reunification is a common national cause which can be attained only by the united strength of the whole nation. Only by forming a great united national front is it possible to crush the obstruction machinations of the splittist forces and realize the new reunification proposal at the earliest possible date. It arises as an even more pressing demand to form a great united national front under the grave circumstances that the situation in the regions surrounding our country is becoming more complex and the machinations of outside forces are being viciously perpetrated to gain the benefit of "fishing in troubled waters" in their splittist policy against Korea.

Our people, be they in the North or in the South, are all going through misfortunes and sufferings on account of division. Therefore, our people are opposed to division more than anyone else, and have common interests at stake in achieving reunification of the country. This constitutes an objective condition enabling the North and South to unite, transcending the distinctions of ideology and system. If the North and South trust and understand each other for the sake of reunification of the country, and subordinate everything to the solution of the reunification question, it is quite possible to form a great united national front.

All fellow countrymen of the North and South, and overseas, by forming a great united national front under the banner of fatherland reunification with a view to realizing the proposal for establishing the confederal state which opens up bright prospects for fatherland reunification, should put an end to intervention by outside forces and go forward to find the way out for the country and the people with united strength.

In order to realize the new reunification proposal embodying the 3-point principle of fatherland reunification, it is also imperative to thoroughly block and frustrate the machinations of internal and external splittists.

The reason why the reunification of the country, which is the earnest desires of the whole nation, has yet to be realized lies in that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist gang, looking away from our just proposal, are viciously perpetrating the machination of keeping the nation permanently divided.

The Chon Tu-hwan gang are filthy traitors who are selling out the dignity and sovereign rights of the nation part and parcel, pleading for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists in order to sustain their power relying on outside forces; fascist hangmen mercilessly suppressing and massacring the patriots and democratic personalities demanding democratization of the south Korean society and reunification of the fatherland; dyed-in-the-wool splittists taking to the road of permanent division, blocking reunification by inspiring enmity and confrontation between the North and South.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet gang, after seizing power at the point of the bayonet, have brazenly raved "there is nothing but confrontation with the North and peaceful reunification is something one must never even think about," and after that, have come out with what is called "reunification in the 2000's." The "reunification in the 2000's" is essentially one that proposes putting aside the reunification question as a pending task not just for ten years, not just for twenty years but for a hundred and several score years. This is a criminal act to choke off the ground swell of reunification daily growing big among the south Korean people and create "two Koreas" in accordance with the stratagem of their masters, the U.S. imperialists, and a vicious scheme to realize their ambition to remain long in power.

Recently, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist gang have been utterly going berserk in their desperate attempt to block the ground swell of peaceful reunification daily growing big among the south Korean people. The scoundrels, looking away from the proposal for establishing the DCRK which is the shortcut to fatherland reunification and coming out with an illogical, absurd thing called "reunification propsoal," are raving as if it were they who were interested in reunification.

This is a political strategem and criminal covert scheme, by blocking the immense traction power of the proposal for establishing the DCRK and diverting internal and external eyes and ears, to get out of their predicament and build even higher the wall of division in this land.

The Chon Tu-hwan gang are a dyed-in-the-wool gang of treason against the country and the people leaving out of consideration the fate of the country and the people, and a diabolical enemy of reunification.

In order to reunify the fatherland, it is imperative to liquidate the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship in south Korea and realize democratization of the society. Only then the people of all strata of south Korea can freely participate in the fatherland reunification cause, and all fellow countrymen of the North and South, and overseas, sitting down at one and the same table, can jointly discuss the crucial affair of the nation.

The basic obstacle to attaining the fatherland reunification cause is the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the plot of the scoundrels to create "two Koreas."

The U.S. imperialists, still straining the situation in our country, are inciting south Korea's fascist elements to confrontation and division, and are standing in the way of peaceful reunification of the country to the death. Such U.S. imperialist machinations o division and alienation are becoming the object of the unanimous hatred and denunciation of our people and the world people.

The U.S. imperialists must take their hands off Korea. The U.S. imperialists must give up their acts hampering the reunification of our country, and must withdraw their aggressive armed forces from south Korea. To do so will be a prudent behavior which will also be consistent with the wishes of the peace-loving peoples of the world as well as with the interests of the United States itself.

The great task of our people to establish the DCRK based on the 3-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is just, and there is no force in this world that can stand in the way of the dynamic struggle of the Korean people who have launched into realizing the task.

Our people, by founding the DCRK relying on the united strength of the whole nation and amid the fervent support and encouragement of the progressive peoples of the world, shall inevitably achieve the independent peaceful reunification of the country at all costs.

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No. 245

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NAEWOE PRESS ANALYZES KIM IL-SONG'S BEIJING TRIP

SK170227 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 82 p 5

[Analysis of Kim In-song's visit to Beijing is released by the Naewoe Press which specializes in North Korean Affairs]

[Text] Kim Il-song's visit to Beijing, the first in seven years, invites concern because the trip is being made out of necessity by both North Korea and China.

North Korea and China reaffirmed their friendship through frequent exchanges of visits by ranking officials of the two countries in recent years.

Key Chinese figures who visited Pyongyang are former Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang January this year and Defense Minister Geg Biao last June.

Meanwhile, North Koreans who visited Beijing for talks with Chinese leaders so far this year included Premier Yi Chong-ok, Mrs. Ho Chong-suk, a member of the Politburo and Pak Chung-kuk, vice people's armed forces minister.

Accordingly, it can be surmised that Kim's visit is designed to "round up" pending issues discussed so far by those officials.

North Korea which had maintained equidistant diplomatic relations with its two communist brothers--China and the Soviet Union--tends to lean toward Beijing.

China has shown great concern about domestic developments in North Korea, showing keen reaction to a series of events including the report that the port of Najin in North Korea has become a Soviet naval base.

The leadership succession (from Kim to his son Chong-il), the power struggle arising from there and ensuing political tension must also be a subject of concern to the Chinese leadership. The power succession sharply contrasts to the opposition expressed during the recent 12th Communist Chinese Party Congress.

For the Chinese, the return of North Korea to the Soviet orbit must be the biggest uneasy element particularly at a time when Moscow is seeking power expansion in the Far East.

Pyongyang must have felt the need for reinforcing its diplomatic relations with Beijing to help the Chinese be less uneasy and to launch "persuasive diplomacy" toward the new pragmatic Chinese leadership led by Deng Xiaoping.

Meanwhile, Kim Il-song seems to be in a dilemma because of the growing power gap with South Korea, Seoul's expanding diplomatic strength and increasing international support for Seoul's unification policy.

In this regard, the 70-year-old Kim is going to Beijing to seek political and diplomatic assistance from the Chinese leadership to help alleviate the dilemma.

However, the gift package the Chinese could give to Kim may not be big because the Chinese leadership does not like North Korea's power succession and they want tensions on the Korean Peninsula eased.

CSO: 4120/415

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SENNEWALD WARNS DANGER OF NORTH'S 'MISCALCULATION'

SK160207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0134 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, 16 Sep (YONHAP)--United States General Robert W. Sennewald, commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command (UNC) in Korea, has warned that "the change in leadership of the North Korean military might significantly increase danger for miscalculation."

Speaking at a dinner hosted by the Korean-American Association Wednesday in Seoul, Sennewald pointed out, "Many of those who are commanding today are Soviet-trained who fully understand and appreciate the requirements and needs of the modern battlefield."

"The bottom line is that the North Korean armed forces today have the capability of waging modern war," he said.

"There is no doubt that the threat we face is very real," Sennewald emphasized. "North Korea's commitment to reunify this peninsula on its own terms is clear and its forces enjoy not only a numerical advantage in major weapons, but also maintain them in a high state of readiness and are fully trained in their use."

However, Sennewald, who concurrently commands the Korea-U.S. combined forces command, said: "Let there be no question that our forces can meet any military challenge posed and defeat it. Improvements are continually being made so that peace--the peace of the strong and free--continues in the Republic of Korea."

He disclosed that a new tactical satellite company would arrive here shortly, saying that the permanent presence of the company will greatly improve the military command, control and communications capabilities.

CSO: 4120/415

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG REPORTS STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION AT CHUNGANG UNIVERSITY

SK101021 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0954 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to a foreign news report, hundreds of students of the Chuangang University in Seoul waged a struggle in demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on 9 September.

At that day's lunch hour, one student appealed to students to turn out in a struggle in demonstration against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique--a group of flunkeyist nation-sellers--scattering antigovernment leaflets while hanging from a rope coming down from the rooftop of the school library building. Responding to this, hundreds of students waged a demonstration while chanting antigovernment slogans.

The leaflets scattered by students, it is said, included such slogans as those denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet government and one calling for struggling against fascists.

Extremely bewildered and puzzled by the students' antigovernment advance, the fascist clique arrested two students on 10 September, including the student who scattered leaflets while hanging from a rope.

In the meanwhile, the puppet clique disclosed on 10 September that it has arrested five students of Yonsei University who last semester disseminated antigovernment leaflets around teashops located inside and outside the school.

In this connection, the foreign news report says that the number of college students the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has arrested on charges of staging antigovernment struggles this year--only the known number--totals as many as 68.

CSO: 4108/231

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE

SK131626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence Is Road Leading to Democracy, Peace and Reunification," which reads in part:

The 37 years up to this day since the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea have been a history in which they built high the barrier of national division and gravely violated the sovereignty of the nation in South Korea, a history in which they have turned South Korea into a land of darkness, a living hell, by an unheard-of repressive rule and predatory policy, and a history in which they have heightened tension and increased the danger of war, while building up their aggression armed forces.

The tragic situation created in our country and all the misfortunes and sufferings our nation is undergoing are ascribable to the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea, crudely violating the national sovereignty and maintaining a most ruthless colonial fascist terrorist rule.

If today's difficulties are to be surmounted and a way out is to be opened for the nation, the U.S. imperialists' military occupation and colonial rule over South Korea must be terminated under the uplifted banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. To attain independence against U.S. imperialism is an essential demand of our era.

If the society is to be democratized in South Korea, the slogan of anti-U.S. struggle for independence must be held high.

The democratisation of the South Korean society can be realised only when the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the stranglers of freedom and democracy, are driven out and their interference in internal affairs is brought to an end.

The maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea is a vital problem related to the future destiny of the nation and an essential requisite to the peaceful settlement of the reunification question. But the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a nuclear base, a dangerous powder magazine for war, by introducing mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, and putting spurs to the war preparations against us.

Our people can never be an onlooker as to the fact that the U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea, violate the national sovereignty of the South Korean people, disturb peace and render the situation strained, while pursuing a policy of aggression and war.

If the independent reunification of the country is to be realized, independence must be achieved against U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones who have barred the reunification of our country for the last 37 years by encouraging the South Korean puppets and who scrapped the 4 July North-South joint statement and broke up the dialogue between the North and South and the vicious enemy of reunification who has pursued the "two Koreas" policy, turning down our proposal of negotiation for making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Facts tell us that, to reunify the country independently, the U.S. imperialist aggressors must be forced out of South Korea and their interference in the internal affairs be terminated.

Anti-U.S. struggle for independence--this is the road leading to democracy and reunification, the dignity and prosperity of nation and firm guarantee of peace.

For achieving independence against U.S. imperialism, it is required to determinedly check the South Korean puppets' policy of depending on the United States and their America-worshipping, flunkeyist treacheries.

The South Korean people of all walks of life and compatriots overseas must never tolerate the policy of depending on outside forces pursued by the puppets who offer South Korea as a colony of the U.S. imperialists, but overthrow traitor Chon Tu-hwan who seeks fascism, division and war at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The whole nation must unite to open a way out for itself under the uplifted banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Anyone who carries the soul and blood of our nation, irrespective of residence, religious belief and party affiliation, should unite closely under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and open the way out for the nation with their joint efforts.

CSO: 4120/417

'KCNA' RAPS U.S. CULTURAL 'INFILTRATION' INTO SOUTH

SK150517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--The beautiful national culture and traditional manner and customs handed down from our ancestors have been eclipsed and fin de siecle social climate, social evils and immorality and degeneration are prevailing in South Korea today owing to the U.S. imperialists' ideological and cultural infiltration.

Not content with the setting up of "cultural centres" and "information centres" in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists moved the "printing centre" of the so-called "seventh psychological operation unit" from Japan to South Korea and established the Asian Broadcasting Station engaged in false propaganda in Cheju Island to spread U.S.-worshipping flunkeyist idea and "Yankee culture."

Every year they issue more than 100,000 copies of various publications including newspapers, journals and books and introduce more than 60 films into South Korea. Further, they instigate the puppet clique to trump up various fascist evil laws to place under their thumb and control the South Korean cultural and art organs, writers and artists, restricting the creation of national literature.

On the other hand, they send to South Korea servants for their ideological and cultural infiltration one after another under the guise of "delegation," "tourist group," "peacecorps" and "missionary" wearing the mask of religion to spread U.S.-worshipping flunkeyism and corrupt American way of life.

In 1976 and 1977 alone, they sent to South Korea 110,000 servants of aggression respectively under the name of "personnel exchange." These servants stretched their tentacles to all places--towns, villages, factories, schools, hospitals, churches, etc.--to create an illusion about the United States, describing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of and aggression on South Korea as "liberation" and "protection" and subjugation and plunder as "aid" and "cooperation" and to spread reactionary culture and corrupt way of life.

The theatrical stages of South Korea are polluted with the American gang culture, erotic art and jazz music and mambo dance.

Traditional Korean language which the entire fellow countrymen have loved and defended along with the history of the nation, is being trampled underfoot by foreign words and mixed words.

The corrupt "Yankee culture" and American way of life are leading people along the road of corruption and immorality, the road of crimes totally ignoring human dignity and morals.

CSO: 4120/417

'NODONG SINMUN' DENOUNCES 'REPRESSION' OF S. KOREAN STUDENTS

SK120946 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0907 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary denounces the South Korean military fascist clique captained by Chon Tu-hwan for brutally suppressing and detaining students of the Chungang University in Seoul who staged an anti-"government" demonstration against the puppet clique's harsh rule and students of the Koryo University who held a demonstration against the puppet clique's disgraceful "pro-Japanese stance."

The commentary titled "Repressive Row of Fascist Stooge" says: The Japanese militarists are stretching out their tentacles of reinvasion deep into South Korea in collusion with the South Korean puppets, while trying to justify their aggressive manoeuvres through the forgery of history. At a time when the entire fellow countrymen condemn the shameless manoeuvres of the Japanese reactionaries, only the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique whitewashes them in every possible way, kowtowing to them.

It deserves praise but can never be an object of repression that the South Korean students struggle against the aggressors and traitors, expressing indignation at the aggressive design of the Japanese reactionaries and the pro-Japanese treacherous acts of the puppets. Their repeated suppression of the campus and penalization of students through trial were dictated by U.S. imperialism, their master, and aimed to put down the desire of the nation and prop up the colonial military fascist rule. This is a high-handed fascist offensive against the South Korean people demanding national sovereignty and democracy, and a vicious challenge to independence, democracy and justice.

The South Korean puppets try to conceal their ugly colour as treacherous flunkeyists and wear the mask of the nation, shamelessly talking about "protest" against the revision of textbooks and the like. Their so-called "protest" is a trick to mislead public opinion and veil their pro-Japanese treacheries, riding on the mounting anti-Japanese sentiments of the people.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique schemes to block the struggle of the South Korean students and people for democracy against foreign forces and fascism, and maintain the colonial terror rule by means of false propaganda and repression. But, this is a foolish dream. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop the repression of the campus and students in South Korea and unconditionally and immediately release all the illegally arrested students and patriots.

CSO: 4120/417

SEOUL STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST JAPAN

SK162248 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Sep (KCNA)--Mass meetings and demonstrations of students opposing the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea and revision of textbooks and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's treacherous crimes took place at the Seoul University and the Songgyungwan University, according to Japanese papers 16 September.

On the afternoon of 15 September about 1,500 students of the Seoul University, forming groups of 300-400 mainly with students of the liberal arts, social science, normal and law faculties, held a campus demonstration for 4 hours shoulder to shoulder with each other, singing songs and chanting slogans "Away with Japanese," "Denounce Japan's distortion of history," "Oppose Japanese neo-militarism," "Away with Japanese capital" and so forth. Nearly 400 puppet riot police rushed into the campus. But the students, not daunted, persistently resisted them.

At around the same time, some 600 students of the Songgyungwan University held a meeting protesting against the Japanese reactionaries revision of textbooks and held a campus demonstration.

On 14 September, students of the Seoul University held an open forum on the subject "Japan's distortion of history and neo-militarism," at which they said Japan's distortion in textbooks is a naked expression of neo-militarism and the spearhead of Japan's neo-militarism is directed against South Korea, vehemently denouncing the Japanese reactionaries revision of textbooks and reinvasion of South Korea.

Exposing the treacherous moves of the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors subservient to the Japanese reactionaries, they held that economic dependence upon Japan should be brought to an end, an independent national economy be built and relations with Japan should be established from an independent stand.

A resolution scattered at the forum in the name of the entire students of the Seoul University stressed that Japan should withdraw revised textbooks and correct them at once, special privileges to the Japanese enterprises be abolished, the "national assembly" establish a policy putting an end to economic dependence upon Japan and the press, political parties and social organisations call upon the entire people to launch a campaign boycotting Japanese goods.

Reporting about this, Japanese papers said that there is much possibility of the spread of students struggle to many other universities and colleges.

CSO: 4120/417

SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE SAID TO REVERE KIM IL-SONG

SK131050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean people boundlessly long for the daily developing and prospering DPRK, ardently revering the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song who founded the immortal chuche idea and has established the advanced socialist system under which the working masses are masters of the country.

A university professor surnamed Choe in Seoul said to students who called on him at his house: The chuche idea founded by General Kim Il-song is an immortal revolutionary doctrine which holds the highest peak in the history of human thought. The general, taking the chuche idea as a guiding idea, defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists and built up in the North an earthly paradise for the people, a powerful country, independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-reliant in defence.

A worker surnamed Choe hired at a company in Chongno District, Seoul, stressed that the people in the North are enjoying all happiness with nothing more to desire because General Kim Il-song enforces an independent policy.

The worker further said: The earthly paradise for the people in the North is a fruition of the independent policy enforced by the great General Kim Il-song with the greatest importance attached to people. He is, indeed, the great leader who has built a welfare society in the fatherland, where the people are valued most. We people in the South can be well off only under his independent administration.

A fisherman surnamed Han in Mokpo City, South Cholla Province, said to his colleague who had returned home after narrowly escaping death in a storm, while catching fish in the sea: The great General Kim Il-song established a state of the working masses in the North and has made fishermen like us masters of the country, discussing state affairs with them. If we are to free ourselves from this miserable life constantly threatened by death, the North and South should be reunified at an early date so that we may live under his government.

An inhabitant surnamed Kim in Yongdungpo District, Seoul, said: In the North taxation has been abolished, education and medical treatment are free and rice price and house rent are next to nothing. This is a result of the man-centered

policy of General Kim Il-song. He was the first in the world to build a country where people are free from all worries. I wish if I were able to live in such a society without any worry.

A religionist surnamed Kim in Tongsomun-Dong, Songbuk District, Seoul, said: General Kim Il-song is the savior of our nation and the eternal sun brightly indicating the road to be followed by it. Our people will be saved from the present situation only when his policy is extended to the South at an early date.

CSO: 4120/417

BRIEFS

INTERNAL PROBLEMS MAY LEAD TO ATTACK--Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of UNIFICATION REVIEW, a magazine published in Japan, warned against very strong possibility of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, starting another war in Korea, according to a report. Noting that the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys might provoke a war for their own contradictions and it is their trite method to do so, the magazine refers to the internal contradictions in South Korea. It says: Internal contradictions are growing acute politically and economically in South Korea now. At this moment, the Chon Tu-hwan system might turn them outside, in collusion with the United States. Driven by the stress of the same circumstances, the United States might back it and Chon Tu-hwan might welcome that. In other words, there is the danger of the contradictions in South Korea being directed against the North. This danger is fairly big now. Noting that "sparks of war are flying here and there," from the worldwide point of view, the magazine warns that "Chon Tu-hwan may act" some day as Israel invaded Lebanon. [Text] [SK110433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 11 Sep 82]

U.S. 'SCHEME' TO TRANSFER WEAPONS--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are scheming to transfer aircraft parts and equipment worth nearly $60 million to the South Korean puppets allegedly to "support" the aircraft and military system of the puppet army, according to a report. Saying that it notified the Congress of this, the U.S. Defence Department announced on 10 September that these parts and equipment to be transferred under the "agreement on logistic supply, assistance and cooperation" signed with the puppets would "help keep U.S.-made aircraft in full operational readiness." This shows how hard the U.S. imperialists are working to fortify their aggressive foothold in South Korea and encourage the puppets to the war provocation manoeuvres. [Text] [SK140025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 13 Sep 82]

PROVOCATIVE NAVAL EXERCISE HELD--Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascists held a provocative naval shooting exercise on 10 September in the West Sea, according to a report. This is part of the criminal war exercises staged more frantically these days by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in the East, West and South Seas on the orders of the U.S. imperialists. Earlier, in August, the military fascists repeatedly held naval exercises in the sea south of Koje Island in the South Sea and in various parts of the East and West Seas. [Text] [SK120923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 12 Sep 82]

'WAR EXERCISES' IN SEAS--Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascists would hold shooting exercises from 14 to 19 September in the sea near Oi Island and Taechon Port east of Palmi Island in the West Sea, from 15 to 19 September in the sea centering around Anhung Port and till 18 September in the sea southeast of Koje Island in the South Sea, according to a report. The fascist clique held a provocative play with fire on 10 September, too, in the sea south of Tokjok Island in the West Sea. On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is ceaselessly staging war exercises in various parts, revealing its true colour as splittist and warmaniac. [Text] [SK150013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 14 Sep 82]

WFDY DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAWAL—Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth issued a statement on the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea, according to a report. Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are further arming their aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army by shipping a large quantity of destructive weapons of latest type into South Korea, while weaving a wicked plan to deploy there even neutron bombs and strategic nuclear missiles, the statement says: Considering the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to be a challenge to the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world who are desirous of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world, the WFDY Bureau vehemently condemns them. We hold that the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along all kinds of aggressive weapons including nuclear weapons, and replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan must immediately discontinue the treacherous act of frantically stepping up the new war provocation manoeuvres, begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in step with the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres and step down from "power" at once. The statement appeals to the member organisations and friendship organisations to launch an extensive campaign for the implementation of the UN resolution on the Korean question. [Text] [SK140458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 14 Sep 82]

ELECTRONIC SHOCK STICKS--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are going ahead with the criminal sale of 500 electric shock sticks to be used to control resisting crowds in South Korea, according to a foreign press report. The Reagan administration on 8 September issued reportedly to South Korea the license for sale of $12,000 worth of this "riot control" equipment. The lethal batons "administer a high-voltage jolt of electricity" and the devices are "used for torture and interrogations as well as for crowd control," according to the report. This clearly shows once again that the U.S. imperialists are employing every conceivable means and method to maintain their colonial domination by propping up the military fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan clique in South Korea. [Text] [SK140448 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 14 Sep 82]

STUDENTS DENOUNCE 'PRO-JAPAN' STANCE--Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--About 300 students of Koryo University in Seoul Wednesday denounced on the campus the servile "pro-Japanese stance" of the traitorous clique of Chon Tu-hwan which is trampling upon the national dignity in subservience to the Japanese reactionaries' revision of textbooks, according to a foreign press report. They

shouted slogans demanding that "Japan abandon its daydream of militarism," while decrying the revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities distorting the history of the aggression of Japanese imperialism on Korea. Some 500 students supported and encouraged their demonstration. The foreign press report draws attention to the fact that the struggle of Koryo University students was staged at a time when the fascist clique strengthened its watch on and suppression of campus. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique rushed over 120 riot police to Koryo University to suppress it. [Text] [SK100035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 9 Sep 82]

CLIQUE SENTENCES STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on 10 September staged a trial at the puppet Seoul district criminal court and passed prison terms up to 2 years and 6 months on four students of Yonse University in Seoul who had waged an anti-"government" demonstration, by invoking the notorious "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. Those four students including Yun Pyong-ho staged a demonstration with other students, scattering anti-"government" leaflets on the fifth floor of the university library and on the fifth floor of the auditorium on 8 June. The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are making desperate efforts to put down on the anti-U.S. action for independence and anti-"government" sentiments daily growing among the students and bar their struggle. [Text] [SK110405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 11 Sep 82]

FOREIGN FORCES CRITICIZED--Pyongyang, 16 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States carried articles by U.S.-resident Koreans rejecting the outside forces and calling for the independent reunification of the country. In his article Song Sok-chung, a professor at the Michigan State University, U.S.A., said: The United States sent its occupation forces to South Korea under the guise of "liberation" and removed all the national forces and put up the pro-U.S. forces kowtowing to the United States to set up a puppet regime which serves former's interests. Those who misunderstand that foreign troops would defend our freedom or hope to enjoy freedom on the strength of a foreign government are people not knowing what freedom is like. They must realise that "freedom" given by foreigners is not genuine freedom. If we fail to solve our national problem by our own efforts, there will be no other way out. Choe Ik-hwan, a professor at the Seattle Central Community University, U.S.A., noted that the United States destroyed by all means the political forces representing the interests of the South Korean people to carry into effect its Far Eastern strategy. Without liberation from the violent strategic structure imposed by the outside forces, he stressed, the genuine cause of national liberation cannot be achieved. [Text] [SK160457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 16 Sep 82]

YONSE STUDENTS DETAINED--Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on 13 September detained five students of Yonse University in Seoul on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration" because they scattered anti-"government" leaflets, according to a report. These five students including Ha Chong-chan, a third year student of the sociology course of the university, made more than 500 leaflets denouncing the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and scattered them in the campus in May. In the last first school term alone, they reportedly scattered a large

number of anti-"government" leaflets three times. The military fascist clique staged a fascist trial on 10 September and passed prison terms upon four students of the university who participated in a demonstration, scattering anti-"government" leaflets in the campus on 8 June. Through the continued suppression of patriotic students the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique tries to put down their anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments. [Text] [SK150011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 14 Sep 82]

YMCA MEETING CRITICIZES CHON ON TEXTBOOKS--Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean Federation of Young Men's Christian Associations on 7 September called an emergency meeting at the auditorium of the Christian Hall in Seoul in connection with the issue of distorted depiction in Japanese textbooks, according to an ASAHI SHIMBUN report 8 September. At the meeting attended by more than 300 representatives of all walks of life, the federation flayed the servile act of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in accepting the view of the Japanese Government. The meeting adopted a five-point resolution, saying that "we oppose the South Korean authorities' acceptance of the Japanese Government's view because it is evasive of a concrete correction" and "we demand freedom from economic dependence upon Japan." The general director of the federation said: "It is unpardonable indeed" that the South Korean puppets accepted the Japanese Government's view and the government-subsidized press of South Korea is "keeping silence" with regard to the issue of Japan's distortion in textbooks. He held that "particular relationship of dependence on Japan, since the conclusion of the subjugating South Korea-Japan treaty should be done away with." At the meeting Song Kon-ho, former chief of the editorial board of TONGA ILBO, exposed the wicked aggressive attempts of Japan including her "moves for rearmament." Japan "will pose a threat to Southeast Asia including South Korea," he warned. [Text] [SK120932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 12 Sep 82]

OVERSEAS KOREANS CALL FOR CHON'S REMOVAL--Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans in Japan under the influence of the "ROK Residents' Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), in an article exposing the treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, says that the day is drawing near when the traitor will be removed by the people. Pointing to the big loan scandal brought to light some time ago and other unending scandals of the puppets, the paper branded Chon Tu-hwan as a "vampire sucking blood of people" with the help of his wife. It said: Chon Tu-hwan waxes quite eloquent about "eradication of social evils." But, he must be got rid of before anyone else because he is a social evil. As he is so dirty, cunning and greedy for power, he must be removed by force as people say "tit for tat." [Text] [SK120929 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 12 Sep 82]

CHON'S RELATIVES ACCUSED OF CORRUPTION--Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--A recent issue of TOITSU HYORON, a journal published in Japan, said that the prime movers of the world-startling loan scandal were Chon Tu-hwan, his wife Yi Sun-cha and their relatives, according to a report. Noting that Yi Kyu-kwang, Yi Sun-cha's uncle, and Chon Kyong-hwan, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's younger brother, were also involved in the scandal, the journal said: As already brought to light, Chon Kyong-hwan received a large amount of bribes through the U.S. rice import scandal and Chon U-hwan, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's cousin, acquired a large tract of land by an illicit means and got a huge amount of bribes in August last year. Facts prove that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his family and relatives are all engrossed in corruption, stressed the journal. [Text] [SK120925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 12 Sep 82]

IPU CONFERENCE QUARREL--On 16 September, the Korean parliamentary delegation, now participating in the 69th general conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU], filed a report to the National Assembly that, though it has strenuously attempted to exchange conversations with the North Korean side, the North has continuously avoided their approach. In the past, the North Korean side has exchanged greetings and conversations with the South Koreans. However, the North Korean side, which showed a stiff attitude last year, seemed to be reluctant to even exchange greetings this year. On the night of 15 September [Korean Standard Time], Pak Chong-su, a lawmaker of the National Assembly fraternity group, proposed that the sides exchange greetings, but this proposal only resulted in a quarrel between the two sides. In a vote on a resolution denouncing the USSR for invading Afghanistan, the North Korean side, which abstained from voting last year, cast a dissenting vote this year, attracting some attention. Meanwhile, in his keynote speech at the general conference, Kwon Chong-tal, the head of the Korean delegation, set forth three principles for peace, including dialogue between antagonists. [Text] [SK162257 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4106/230

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES FAIL TO AGREE ON AGENDA OF UPCOMING ASSEMBLY

SK160315 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The three major political parties failed yesterday to reach agreement on setting the timetable for and agenda of the regular national assembly session, which opens Monday, in their floor leaders' meeting.

They expressed conflicting views on the number of agenda items which lawmakers from the majority and minority parties will deal with in their respective interpellations of the administration during the plenary session following the opening ceremony of Monday.

Floor leader Rep. Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) came up with a proposal calling for the division of agenda items into three fields--political, diplomatic and security affairs, economy and social affairs.

Against this offer, Reps. Yim Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and Yi Tong-chin of the Korea National Party (DNP) insisted that the house should tackle four fields by separating political affairs from other issues.

In addition, the minority bloc leaders demanded that the duration of the Standing Committee activities should be extended in order to deal sufficiently with various law bills awaiting parliamentary approval, such as the amendments to the local autonomy law and the national assembly law.

The vice floor leaders of the political parties will meet today to narrow the three parties different positions on the operation of the forthcoming house sitting.

Based on the outcome of their discussion, the whips are expected to finalize the operational schedule for the parliamentary session in a meeting tomorrow.

According to a tentative operational schedule of the full house sitting which requires formal consent from floor leaders, the parliament will handle motions for approval of the appointment of acting Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and Chung Hui-taek, acting chairman of the board of audit and inspection in a plenary session Tuesday.

The assembly will hear reports from the pertinent lawmakers on the results of parliamentary diplomacy for three days from Wednesday.

The government will deliver state policies October 4, before speeches to be made respectively by party representatives October 5.

The parliamentary interpellation of the administration on various problems will be conducted October 6-13.

CSO: 4120/415

BRIEFS

ASSEMBLY SESSION--Seoul, 17 Sep (YONHAP)--The national assembly will convene its 90-day regular session Monday to deliberate the 1983 budget, scaled at 10,500 billion won, and some 200 proposed laws. The national assembly, the one-house legislature of Korea, will act on the approval of acting Prime Minister Kim Song-hyop and Board of Audit and Inspection (BAI) chairman Chong Hyi-taek Tuesday. During the three-month session, the second since the inauguration of the current house in April 1981, the assembly will also interpellate government officials on overall state policies. Deliberations on the government-proposed budget and various bills including opposition-backed revision of such political laws as the national assembly law are expected to be controversial. National assembly speaker Chong Nae-hyok formally announced the convention of the regular assembly session Friday. Meanwhile, senior members of major political parties discussed their strategies for the forthcoming assembly session. The ruling Democratic Justice Party reaffirmed its previous stand to reject any opposition party's call for the revision of political laws and to concentrate party strength on passing government-sponsored bills. [Text] [SK170241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0228 GMT 17 Sep 82]

REGIONAL GROWTH--Ulchin, Korea, 17 Sep (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Friday attended a groundbreaking ceremony for the expansion of a paved road linking this southeastern coastal town with Hyondong, some 65.8 kilometers southeast of here. In an address at the ceremony, the president noted that balanced regional growth is a key to enhancing national strength, and said the project will facilitate the transportation of marine resources to the inland town and that of industrial and agricultural products to this coastal village. The project, scheduled for completion by the end of 1984, will reduce the driving time between the two villages from the current two hours and 20 minutes to one hour and 20 minutes. [Text] [SK170529 Seoul YONHAP in English 0321 GMT 17 Sep 82]

EMIGRATION RESTRICTIONS--Seoul, 16 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is preparing a new policy designed to abolish various restrictions on emigration by Koreans. A DJP official said Thursday the government party is studying measures to open wide the doors of emigration so

that many Koreans could resettle abroad. He noted that there have been numerous restrictive provisions hampering emigration and the procedures involved were complicated. The DJP policy will discourage the "mass" emigration in the past but encourage emigration of small groups of technical emigrants, lift the emigration ban on certain professions, and simplify the procedures, he added. [Text] [SK160654 Seoul YONHAP in English 0639 GMT 16 Sep 82]

HEAD OF AUDIT, INSPECTION BOARD--Seoul, 4 Sep--Rep. Chong Hui-taek of the South Korean ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) has been named chairman of the board of audit and inspection, succeeding Yi Han-ki who retires effective Sunday (September 5), it was learned here Saturday. If Chong is formally appointed he will be required to resign as a national assemblyman. [Text] [SK060106 Seoul YONHAP in English 0730 GMT 4 Sep 82 SK]

POLITICAL FREEDOM--Making public the Korean National Party's [KNP] plan for floor activities at the upcoming National Assembly session, Cho Il-che, chairman of the KNP policy making committee, said on 11 September: The floor activities plan was endorsed on 10 September at the joint meeting of KNP President Kim Chong-chol, chairman and vice chairmen of the policy making committee, floor leader and his assistants and budget officers. For this reason, though it has not been discussed at the party executive committee, the plan is the KNP's final platform. He further said: The current political circumstances create various restrictions. Even mass media activities are restricted by various regulations. This is limited politics governed by power. What the KNP demands is not limitless freedom, but political freedom and rights with which we can collect public opinion through the reinvigoration of National Assembly activities. He also disclosed: The KNP will take joint action with other parties to make the ban on former politicians be lifted. [Text] [SK120441 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4106/230

ROK F-5-F SUPERIOR TO NORTH KOREA'S MIG-21

Seoul KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 82 p 8

[Text] The domestically manufactured F-5F is an advanced supersonic tactical fighter aircraft designed for high performance, low operating cost and minimum logistical requirements, which will greatly contribute to the national self-defense capability and development of the aero-industry.

The F-5F, nicknamed "Tiger II," is qualitatively far superior to the Mig-21s and Mig-15s which the north Korean air force possesses as its main type of aircraft.

With the production of this aircraft by Korean Air Lines (KAL), Korea has become the third jet fighter manufacturer among non-Communist Asian countries, following Japan and the Republic of China.

KAL undertook the project of manufacturing Tiger II fighters under a license agreement with Northrop Aircraft Co. of the United States in accordance with the Aero-Industry Promotion Law enacted in 1978.

After the delivery of an F-5F to the ROK Air Force yesterday, KAL will continue to turn out an undisclosed number of F-5 series aircraft to offset the numerical superiority of the north Korean air force and boost the ROKAF's qualitative edge.

The tandem two - seat fighter-trainer is equipped with two AIM-9 Sidewinder missiles on wingtip launchers and one M-39 20 mm cannon on the port side of nose, with 140 rounds.

Mixed ordnance which can be carried on the four underwing and one underfuselage stations includes the MK-84 2,000 pound bomb; CBU-24, CBU-49 cluster bomb units and MK-82 GP bombs. Operational ordance includes a laser designator.

The Tiger II fighter, 8.13 m wide, 4.01 m high and 15.76 m long, has a maximum level speed of Mach 1.6 and an economical cruising speed of Mach 0.8. Its combat speed is 555 knots and its maximum rate of climb is 9,885 m per minute.

According to the statistics compiled by intelligence authorities, north Korea currently has about 615 combat aircraft. The principal northern aircraft are 340 Soviet-made Mig-15 jet fighters, Mig-17 advanced jet fighters, along with about 50 Mig-19 supersonic jet fighters.

North Korea also has about 120 Mig-21 fighters, known to NATO as Fishbed and Mongol, and 20 SU-7 single-seat ground-attack fighters that are known to NATO as Fitter-A and Moujik. The northern bombers are Soviet-made Il-28 twin jet bombers that are known to NATO as Beagle and Mascot.

Military experts said that the Tiger II and other types of ROKAF fighters, along with American F-16 Fighting Falcons, F-4 Phantoms and A-10 tank killers based here, would sufficiently cover the northern numerical advantage.

Cho Choong-hoon, KAL president, saw the rolling out of an F-5F as an epoch-making event, saying, "We have opened a new era in which fighter aircraft turned out by our own hands will defend our territorial sky."

According to Cho, KAL established the Special Project Division (SPD) in 1976 to take charge of production and maintenance of aircraft and to advance aero-industrial technology.

Since then, KAL has been operating the SPD for the manufacture of 500 MD "Black Kite" helicopters in technical cooperation with U.S. Hughes Helicopters Co. and has gradually expanded it to depot-level maintenance for such aircraft as the C-123, the UH-1 and F-4 fighter aircraft.

At present, not only military forces in Southeast Asian countries but those in Hawaii and Alaska rely on KAL for the depot maintenance of their aircraft.

The Black Kite helicopters are being produced at an undisclosed rate for use by the ROK military. They can be equipped with mini-guns, various rockets and TOW anti-armor missiles, which make them lethal to north Korean tanks.

Cho noted that KAL had the capability of assembling aircraft and said that it would be able to undertake 100 percent of the final stage maintenance for aircraft of any type manufactured in any country.

Aiming to domestically manufacture aircraft parts numbering more than 100,000 after the stage of assembly of fighter aircraft, a development team has already been formed and it is reported that the team will soon begin to undertake making the fighters by itself with home-made parts.

The Tiger II fighter production will play an important role in sustaining the aero-industry, which will have a good effect on other fields and facilitate industrialization.

The aero-industry is a field in which the added value is extremely high. While its main projects are precision processing and assembling with a low degree of energy intensiveness, the added value is so high that the industry is highlighted especially in the industrially advanced countries.

The Samsung Precision Industries Co. has succeeded in producing jet engine parts and took charge of assembling the engine parts for the F-5F fighter.

At present, 20 to 23 percent of the aircraft parts are those made in Korea, but the percentage rate is expected to rise steadily in parallel with the sustained development of precision industry.

CSO: 4120/419

BRIEFS

ARMY DESERTER--Inchon, Korea 16 Sep (YONHAP)--An army deserter shot two people to death and injured six others at a bar in this port city early Thursday before he surrendered himself to police and military investigators. The bar owner, one of the injured, said Sgt. Kim Song-kyom, 21, fired his M-16 rifle at random at around one o'clock Thursday morning, killing a guest and a hostess and injuring six others, including an army investigator and his mother who were trying to pursuade him to surrender to authorities. Bar owner Mrs. Pak Sun-pun said Kim entered the bar at around one a.m. and pushed six persons into a room as he requested wine. When a hostess tried to escape, Kim began shooting. Kim held the injured persons as hostages for five hours before he surrendered at 6:15 a.m. Police and military authorities are investigating exact accounts of Kim's crime. It is believed that Kim was deranged because of problems with his mistress in Suwon. [Text] [SK160312 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 16 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/415

OFFICIAL REVIEWS ECONOMIC PLANS, PROSPECTS

SK100844 Seoul YONHAP in English 0142 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, 10 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea's international payment deficit fell to 800 million U.S. dollars in the first seven months of this year, a drop of 2.4 billion dollars from the 3.2 billion dollars registered in the same period last year, Deputy Premier Kim Chun-song said Thursday evening.

Noting that the deficit is projected to reach 1.5 billion dollars next year, Kim, who is concurrently economic planning minister, attributed the improved international payments position to an import trend in which imports of direct consumer goods such as food decreased but those of capital goods increased. In addition, overall import demand dropped, he said.

The top economic policymaker made his remarks while addressing a dinner hosted by the Kwanhun Club (a fraternity of senior journalists) at Seoul's Plaza Hotel.

Despite adverse economic conditions at home and abroad, Korea's exports this year are expected to rise 2.2 percent in value and five to seven percent in volume. Export volume will increase by 12 percent next year, Kim predicted.

He confirmed that the government has estimated 1982 real growth at six percent. The gross national product (GNP) is projected to grow seven percent next year, he added.

He also confirmed the government's policy toward the liberalization of bank interest rates.

He said, "Interest rates should be left to market mechanisms and a free interest rate policy will help correct distorted market mechanisms."

Touching on the government policy to implement a "real name system" in all financial transactions beginning next July, Kim said the government is resolved to go throughwith the plan.

Kim said that total money supply has increased recently, but that it is part of a government program to realign the country's financial structure and will not trigger price hikes. The total money supply increase rate will not exceed 30 percent as was originally projected, he said.

Emphasizing that the government will give the highest priority to price stabilization, Kim said that wholesale and consumer prices will rise by five and six percent, respectively, this year, and that both of them would remain below five percent next year.

CSO: 4120/415

BRIEFS

BUDGET DEFICITS--Seoul, 11 Sep (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government will float 350 billion won (473 million U.S. dollars) in national bonds in October and November to compensate for budgetary deficits, it was learned Saturday. A Finance Ministry official said that due to the recession and a government retrenchment policy, budgetary deficits are expected to exceed 780 billion won by the end of this year, 180 billion won more than the previously estimated 600 billion won. (one U.S. dollar is currently worth about 740 won). The official said the 780 billion won deficit will be covered by 280 billion won from budgetary cuts, 150 billion won from the sales of government-held stocks in the Korea First Bank and the Bank of Seoul and Trust Co. and surpluses carried forward from last year's state treasury, and 350 billion won from the issuance of national bonds. The bonds will be repayable over three years at an annual interest rate of 12 percent, the official said. The government plans to issue national bonds worth 500 billion won next year for a similar reason, he added. According to the official, the issuance of national bonds will absorb idle money and will not cause inflation. [Text] [SK110148 Seoul YONHAP in English 0054 GMT 11 Sep 82]

ECONOMIC GROWTH--Seoul 15 Sep (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is expected to achieve seven-percent growth during the last quarter of this year, bringing this year's GNP (gross national product) increase to 6 percent, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) forecast Wednesday. The KDI, a government economic think-tank, based its forecast on an expected increase in exports and construction activities. The country's GNP grew 4.6 percent during the first half of this year compared to the same period last year. It said Korea's merchandise trade and current account deficits this year would be narrowed to 1.6 billion U.S. dollars and 1.8 billion dollars, respectively, thanks to increased exports and stabilized prices of imported raw materials. The KDI projected this year's exports at 21.9 billion dollars and imports at 23.5 billion dollars, and forecast that the country's wholesale and consumer prices would rise three and 5.8 percent, respectively. Next year, it said, exports are expected to rise at least 12 percent to 25.6 billion dollars and the GNP increase is projected to increase 7.8 percent. [Text] [SK150201 Seoul YONHAP in English 0133 GMT 15 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/415

BRIEFS

PUBLIC SCHOOL TUITION--Seoul, 16 Sep (YONHAP)--Several services provided by the South Korean Government will rise by ten to 20 percent next year, an economic planning board official said Thursday. Tuition for public middle schools, high schools and universities will go up ten percent to finance an expansion of facilities that will house an increasing number of students. Postage rates will be raised 15 percent to provide funds for the construction of new post offices and for more benefits for postal officials, the official said. The increased costs, reflected in the budget for fiscal 1983, will be submitted for approval to the regular session of the national assembly, slated to open 20 September. The official said the prices of electricity, phone calls, coal and cigarettes would not rise in 1983. [Text] [SK161332 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 16 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/415

BRIEFS

PRO-CHONGNYON KOREANS--About 1,300 Korean residents in Japan, who are associated with the pro-Pyongyang Chongnyon Organization, will arrive in Seoul September 22-26 for a homeland tour. The forthcoming visitors, mainly from Tokyo and Osaka area, are expected to meet their long-separated relatives and spend the "Chusok" holiday (Korean version of Thanksgiving Day) with them. The visitors will include many present or former high-ranking figures in the communist-oriented organization who have long been reluctant to participate in the home-visit program. They will also comprise many graduates from Choson middle and high schools and Choson college in North Korea and other industrial figures who have financially helped the organization. [Text] [SK170028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Sep 82 p 8]

CSO: 4120/415

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK, JAPAN AGREE ON EARLY CORRECTION OF DISTORTION

SK160150 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, 16 Sep (YONHAP)--Japanese and South Korean lawmakers meeting here to address the textbook controversy Wednesday agreed on the need for prompt corrections of the erroneous descriptions of past Korean-Japanese relations in Japanese history textbooks, Korean sources said.

The three-member Japanese delegation, headed by Michiyuki Isurugi, met with members of an ad hoc commission on the textbook corrections of the Seoul-side of the Korean-Japanese parliamentarians union. The commission is headed by Rep. Yi Kun-ho of the majority Democratic Justice Party.

During the 100-minute meeting, the sources said, the Korean lawmakers demanded that factual errors in Japanese history textbooks be corrected at an early date in line with Tokyo's commitment to do so. They also called on the Japanese people to rid themselves of prejudice in dealing with Koreans.

The Korean lawmakers, according to the sources, expressed regret that some of Japan's pro-Seoul parliamentarians supported the controversial textbook revisions downplaying Japanese atrocities inflicted on Koreans, and called on them to reverse their stand and take the initiative in setting the record straight.

The Japanese lawmakers echoed "in principle" the Koreans' position, saying that the errors should be corrected promptly, starting with the modern history of Korean-Japanese relations, including Japan's colonial rule of Korea from 1910 to 1945.

CSO: 4120/415

BRIEFS

FRENCH EXTERNAL TRADE MINISTER--Seoul, 3 Sep--French External Trade Minister Michel Jobert will visit Korea September 13-14 for talks with Korean Commerce-Industry Ministry said Friday. [as printed] During their talks, Kim and Jobert will conclude a 120 million U.S. dollar contract for the construction of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal, the ministry said. The two will also discuss French participation in such projects as the construction of a high-speed electric railway linking Seoul and Taejon and facilitates for satellite communication during the '88 Seoul Olympic Games. [Text] [SK060106 Seoul YONHAP in English 0929 GMT 3 Sep 82 SK]

INAUGURATION OF FLIGHTS--Seoul, 3 Sep--The Korean Air Lines (KAL) plans to inaugurate commercial flights linking European to African cities, a KAL spokesman said Friday. The spokesman said a company delegation will visit Gabon and Senegal this month to conclude bilateral agreements to that end. He said the inauguration of the flights could take place next June at the earliest, but did not disclose which European cities the new flights would serve. Cho Chung-hun, president of Korea's sole airline company, accompanied President Chon Tu-hwan on his recent African tour, which included Gabon and Senegal. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0629 GMT 3 Sep 82 SK]

DELEGATION TO CANADA--Toronto, 5 Sep--A 20-man Korean delegation led by Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik arrived in Toronto Sunday to attend the International Monetary Fund-World Bank annual meeting opening Monday. Kang will hold private talks with Japanese Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and American treasury secretary Donald Reagan on matters of mutual concern. He will also meet with World Bank President A. W. Clausen. The four-day meeting will be attended by some 2,500 delegates from 146 member nations. Kang has been elected vice chairman of this year's conference. Seoul will host the annual IMF-World Bank meeting in 1985. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 6 Sep 82 SK]

THAI AMBASSADOR--Seoul, 16 Sep (YONHAP)--The Thai Government has named Kamtorn Udomritthirut, consul general in Hong Kong, as its ambassador to Korea, replacing Asa Boonyapratuang, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Thursday. [Text] [SK160629 Seoul YONHAP in English 0606 GMT 16 Sep 82]

TEXTBOOK ISSUE--Seoul, 17 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok Thursday met with a Japanese parliamentary delegation headed by a member of the House of Councillors Michiyugi Isurugi and discussed the correction of Japanese history textbooks, ministry sources said. Yi and the Japanese lawmakers agreed on the need for an early correction of the disputed parts of the textbooks to normalize the strained relations between the two neighbors. The sources said the three Japanese members of the Japan-Korea parliamentarians proposed that the Japanese side of the union convey a list of specific items which Seoul wants to be corrected, and the Korean minister promised to study the offer. The lawmakers said they were volunteering in an intermediary role in an effort to handle the matter as a "non-diplomatic" issue. The Korean Government has been planning to submit a list of desired corrections through formal diplomatic channels. The Japanese lawmakers will return home Friday after a two-day visit, which included consultations with members of a select panel on the textbook issue of the Seoul side of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' Union. [Text] [SK170203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 17 Sep 82]

WEIGHTLIFTERS TO YUGOSLAVIA--Seoul, 13 Sep (YONHAP)--Five South Korean weightlifters and four officials left here Monday to compete in the 36th world weightlifting championships September 18-26 in Ljublijana, Yugoslavia. The Korean squad is headed by Cho Yong-si, president of the Korean Weightlifting Association. [Text] [SK131239 Seoul YONHAP in English 1215 GMT 13 Sep 82]

GABON COOPERATION--Seoul, 17 Sep (YONHAP)--Korea's Ssangyong business group is working on natural resources development projects in Gabon and a Gabonese economic mission will arrive in Seoul late next month, business sources said Friday. Ssangyong plans to send a delegation to the West African nation late this month to survey possible areas where Korea and Gabon can cooperate in developing natural resources, as agreed upon when President Chon Tu-hwan visited the African nation last month. The sources disclosed that the Korean conglomerate has an interest in mining uranium, manganese and other minerals as well as jointly developing forestry and fisheries resources. In addition, Ssangyong may supply commodities to Gabon and other African countries the sources said. [Text] [SK170207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 17 Sep 82]

AMBASSADORIAL RESHUFFLE--Seoul, 8 Sep--The South Korean Government Wednesday appointed Chi Yon-tae, 53, ambassador to Colombia, to become envoy to Italy, replacing An Kwang-ho, who was reassigned to the foreign ministry. In a reshuffle affecting six senior diplomats posted abroad, former ambassador to Nicaragua Kim Che-hun, 50, was named to head the embassy in Costa Rica. Other appointments include:--ambassador to Costa Rica Yi Yong-hun, 52, to be ambassador to Colombia; Kim Hyong-kun, 51, the foreign ministry's former chief protocol official, to be ambassador to Austria, succeeding Sim Myong-won, who was transferred to the ministry. [Text] [SK130021 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT 8 Sep 82 SK]

DJP LAWMAKERS TO W. GERMANY--Seoul, 7 Sep--Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), will leave here Thursday on a tour of West Germany, the European Community (EC) headquarters in Brussels and Indonesia. Yi will meet with EC officials and government leaders to exchange views on bilateral political and economic cooperation and other matters of mutual concern, a DJP official said. Yi will be accompanied by national assembly foreign affairs committee chairman Pak Tong-chin, DJP lawmakers Chong Tong-sung and Kim Chong-in, and DJP organization bureau director Kang Chong-hui, the official said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT 7 Sep 82 SK]

ECONOMIC LOANS--Commenting on a foreign press report that Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi is ready to visit Seoul to resume talks on economic cooperation, officials concerned at the Foreign Ministry said on the morning of 11 September. If the report is true, it is worth welcoming. But the source of the report is unclear. Thus, they showed a prudent reaction to the report. An official at the Foreign Ministry said: It is true that we have a clue about the solution of the textbook issue. But, it will take some years to see its result. Therefore, the talks on economic cooperation, which have dragged for over a year and a half, should be resumed sooner or later. He added: However, the problem is whether public opinion understands the government's stance on the talks. Thus, he showed deep concern about the direction of public opinion. In this connection, diplomatic sources said: On 23 July our government rejected the working-level overture proposed by the Japanese Ministry and office concerned on the economic cooperation issue. Therefore, in order to resume the talks, it is desirable that the Japanese side brings a new overture this time. The same sources added: Only when both the textbook issue and the economic cooperation issue are smoothly settled, can the relations between Korea and Japan be smoothly consolidated. [Text] [SK121319 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 82 p 2]

TALKS WITH JAPAN--Commenting on the Japanese newspaper reports about the possibility of Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi's visit to Korea in connection with Korea-Japan economic cooperation talks, which had been stopped because of the dispute over textbook distortion, a Foreign Ministry authority said that the Foreign Ministry has received neither suggestion nor consultation from the Japanese Government. However, he said that "it would be desirable for Foreign Minister Sakurauchi to visit Korea." Stressing that "it is a constant position of the government that an earlier settlement of the economic cooperation talks is in the interest of the relations between the two countries," this authority asked, "Don't you think it is about time to bring the matter to an end?" In the past, Foreign Ministry officials vehemently denied the possibility of a resumption of the economic talks whenever the economic cooperation talks were mentioned, by saying that the public anger over the distortion issue has not yet been subsided. Now Foreign Ministry officials have reacted affirmatively to a resumption of the talks. Judging from this, the economic cooperation talks are likely to start soon. [Text] [SK140848 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 13 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4106/230

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, BELGIUM MINISTERS DISCUSS TRADE TIES

SK070258 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The eighth Korea-Belgium trade ministers meeting opened yesterday in Seoul with Minister of Commerce and Industry Kim Tong-hwi and his Belgian counterpart Andre Kempinaire attending.

The bilateral trade ministerial meeting will discuss in detail ways of promoting bilateral trade and economic cooperation between Korea and Belgium, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said yesterday.

Welcoming the Belgian delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Kempinaire, Minister Kim said in an opening speech that Korea is very grateful to Belgian business interests for their successful completion of economic development projects here.

He then expressed hopes that more Belgian companies will actively participate in the Fifth Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1982-1986) projects, particularly in such areas as manufacturing, investment and financial and technology transfer.

Meanwhile, Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade Andre Kempinaire has said that his government is interested in Korean projects such as the reconversion of power stations from fuel to coal and others related to nonferrous metallurgy, nuclear energy and light subways.

"We believe in free-trade and free-enterprise and we try to eliminate or reduce as much as possible international trade-barriers," he stressed.

Saying that the years of prosperity are over and recession and crisis affect most of the countries of the world, he urged that the two countries should try to expand its bilateral trade for mutual benefit.

As for Korean-Belgian economic relations, the outlook is equally promising. Since 1974, our bilateral trade volume has increased nine times to reach $452 million in 1981. In the last five years, the annual growth rate topped 40 percent, he explained.

The Seoul meeting will continue through Thursday to review trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, leading business figures from Korean and Belgian business communities got together in Seoul yesterday at the ninth joint conference of the Korea-Belgium and Belgium-Korea economic cooperation committees to exchange views on recent world economic issues and the current status of economic cooperation between the two countries, including the outlook for the Korean and Belgian economies.

The Seoul meeting, coordinated with the eighth Korea-Belgium trade ministers meeting, was participated in by 60 Korean businessmen led by Yi Chun-hwa, chairman of the Korean committee and 30 Belgian business leaders headed by Andre Debuisson, chairman of the Belgian committee, minister of commerce and industry Kim Tong-hwi and his Belgian counterpart Kempinaire were also on hand as special guests.

Korean delegates pointed out some of the difficulties, such as specific tariff quotas faced by Korean exporters in the EEC market, and requested the Belgian side's cooperation in easing access to Korean products in the course of the meeting which continued for about three hours.

Explaining the development projects in the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1982-1986), Korean delegates strongly called for the active participation by Belgian investors in these projects on a joint venture or technical licensing basis to take advantage of incentives for foreign investment and the introduction of advanced technology into Korea.

The one-day bilateral meeting came to a close later in the afternoon after adopting a joint communique underscoring the need for closer cooperation between the Korean and Belgian business communities.

The highlights of the nine-point joint communique are as follows:

Both delegates agreed to continue their efforts to expand further the two-way trade between the two countries on an equitable and mutually beneficial basis in view of the existence of possibilities for greater access for each into the other's market.

The Belgian side looked for greater liberalization of the Korean market for Belgian goods. In addition, Belgian industrialists were actively seeking a substantial share in the contracts associated with Korea's major development projects.

The Belgian side expressed great interest in those projects contained in the Fifth Five-Year Plan and will study the possibility of participating in major development projects such as railroad, telecommunications, nuclear energy, facilities for natural gas storage, and coal mining engineering.

Recognizing the necessity and the mutual benefits to acquaint the Korean business community with Belgian-made equipment and engineering process, the Korean delegation suggested that the Belgian delegation keep holding a seminar on Belgian technologies in Seoul as during the present mission. Belgian delegation agreed to closely examine the possibility of organizing such a seminar.

Noting Korea's remarkable achievements in other countries, including the nations in the Middle East Africa, the two delegations shared the opinion that experienced Belgian engineering, sophisticated equipment and consulting services, could certainly contribute to enhancing the international competitiveness of both nations.

CSO: 4120/415

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK-INDONESIA ENERGY COOPERATION PRAISED

SK140101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "Energy Ties With Indonesia"]

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Korean-Indonesian joint committee for mineral resources cooperation that opened here yesterday is a sign of the widening scope of exchange and cooperation between our two Asian countries. A successful result from the Seoul talks will add momentum to the wheel of our bilateral relationship set in motion by the Korean-Indonesian summit last year.

Minister of Energy and Resources So Sang-chol is talking with his Indonesian counterpart Dr Subroto during a three-day meeting of the joint committee inaugurated in Jakarta in 1979. Discussions this time are bound to be more substantial and fruitful than ever before with the upgrading of the leader of the respective delegations to the ministerial level from the previous level of assistant secretary.

In view of our increasing demand for energy resources from abroad and the rising degree of economic interdependence among nations, both Korea and Indonesia have arrived at a stage where their fledgling and limited trade and financial-technical cooperative ties should be greatly expanded and strengthened.

The groundwork for such cooperation was firmly laid in June 1981 when President Chon visited Indonesia and agreed with President Suharto on the effective utilization of the committee and to expedite through close consultation the joint project of oil exploration and the development of coal mines. Minister of Mines and Energy Dr Subroto is here on a mission to translate the agreed collaboration into action.

Indonesia offers a good alternative source of energy supply for Korea who is seeking to diversify its overseas energy sources. Indonesia is in a position to provide a number of essential energy resources including oil, natural gas and coal. In return, Korea could share in scientific and technological cooperation for their joint exploration and development.

For the time being we are importing 10,000 barrels of Indonesian crude daily. A Korean firm already is involved in joint drilling in the Madura oil field. Such joint venture and further export of oil to Korea [word indistinct] well for the future.

Another major area of mutual interest is the importation of liquefied natural gas (LNG). A tentative accord reached last year called for Korea's annual purchase of 2 million metric tons. However, failure to conclude the contract because of differences over base prices and transportation cost has delayed its actual shipment.

The long-term nature of any LNG deal which usually extends over 20 years requires that our government will have to secure commercially favorable terms in setting the cost of gas and transportation. Korea's proven industrial caliber entitles it to building its own LNG carriers and liquefaction plants. It is hoped that the negotiators will agree on internationally acceptable conditions which will be in the interest of both parties.

We vitally need LNG to modernize our cities. The stable supply of Indonesian gas on fair terms will be most important. A good beginning in this sector is certain to accelerate productive and increased cooperation in such additional fields as coal mining, forestry development and power industry.

CSO: 4120/415

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, INDONESIA ANTICIPATE EXPANDED COOPERATION

SK141225 Seoul YONHAP in English 0955 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Seoul, 14 Sep (YONHAP)--South Korea and Indonesia confirmed Tuesday that bilateral natural resources cooperation will continue to expand, and that the two countries will try their best to implement an agreement whereby Indonestia will supply liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Korea, originally agreed upon in January 1981.

The confirmation was made in a joint statement at the end of the fourth annual meeting of the Korea-Indonesia joint committee for mineral resources cooperation, which began Monday in Seoul.

A 12-member South Korean delegation was led by Energy-Resources Minister So Sang-chol, while the 10-member Indonesian team was headed by Mining and Energy Minister Subroto.

On the issue of the planned long-term supply of LNG, which has been deadlocked for several months over price and transportation conditions, the participants agreed to continue their efforts to solve the issue.

The two sides also agreed that Indonesia will supply more oil resources to Korea if the latter desires. Seoul hopes to maintain the present import level of 10,000 barrels a day from Jakarta for the time being and may be willing to import more when the nation's economy improves.

The statement also said the two governments will promote joint development projects between private businesses and exchanges of technology.

Korea and Indonesia are currently involved in joint projects in the west Madura off-shore oil fields and the Kalimantan coal mines of the Southeast Asian country.

The fifth meeting of the binational joint committee will be held in Jakarta in August or September next year.

CSO: 4120/415

BRIEFS

ROK-MALAYSIA TRADE SEMINAR--Seoul, 7 Sep--The 150-member Korea-ASEAN Business Club affiliated with the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) will sponsor an international seminar on expanded economic cooperation between Korea and Malaysia Wednesday in Seoul, an FKI official said Tuesday. Discussions at the one-day conference will center around the current economic situation of Malaysia and investment opportunities there, the official said. Among the delegates will be Malaysian Vice Trade Minister Tan Sir Masruddin Din Mohamad, who is concurrently president of the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority, and Malaysian ambassador to Korea Abdul Majid Bin Mohamed. [Text] [SK130021 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 7 Sep 82 SK]

AFRICAN TRADE--Seoul, 13 Sep (YONHAP)--Sparked by President Chon Tu-hwan's recent visits to African nations, South Korean construction firms hope to conclude contracts for 25 billion U.S. dollars in the African market, business sources here said Monday. The Korean builders, including Hyundai, Daewoo and Daelim, plan to dispatch market survey teams to Africa this year, seeking joint ventures or direct participation, the sources said. In addition, the construction firms are intensifying the activities of their African offices. Textiles, electronics, oils and fats, and bicycle manufacturers are also negotiating with their African counterparts for business, according to the sources. Meanwhile, as a number of African countries are suffering foreign exchange shortages, joint ventures and stock sales were recommended by analysts here as desirable ways of participation. [Text] [SK130140 Seoul YONHAP in English 0105 GMT 13 Sep 82]

EXPORT PERFORMANCE--Seoul, 13 Sep (YONHAP)--Amid fears that South Korea's export performance this year will fall 2.5 billion U.S. dollars short of its original target of 25 billion dollars, the commerce-industry ministry will intensify export promotion, sources at the ministry said in Seoul Monday. The sources said the value of Korea's total exports increased only 3.4 percent during the first half of 1982 compared with the same period last year as export quantity increased 7.6 percent but unit prices dropped 3.9 percent. According to the sources. The government is preparing measures for export promotion, including the elimination of excessive competition and ways to improve the quality of Korean-made products. To this end, the government is gathering information on new items or ones which show an export growth rate of 30 percent, on market conditions for Korean exports, and on export barriers. [Text] [SK131053 Seoul YONHAP in English 1040 GMT 13 Sep 82]

INDONESIAN COAL DEVELOPMENT--Seoul, 13 Sep (YONHAP)--A consortium of five South Korean firms, including Hanil cement, will start development of the Pasir coal field in the Kalimantan area of Indonesia this month, it was learned here Monday. The Korea-Indonesia Resources Development Co., incorporated by the five Korean companies, will carry out the Indonesian coal mine development project in a joint venture with the state-run Indonesian Coal Corporation P. N. Tambang Batubara, a Korean company official said. The Korean firm received Indonesian Government permission to tap the coal deposits last May and will conduct full-fledged prospecting pending a formal agreement this month. Under the 30-year agreement, the Korean firm will invest 7.7 million U.S. dollars and import 88.5 percent of coal mined there to Korea, the official added. At present, a Korean firm is conducting an off-shore oil drilling operation in the West Madura area near East Java in partnership with Pertamina, Indonesia's state-run oil company. [Text] [SK130135 Seoul YONHAP in English 0047 GMT 13 Sep 82]

COMMODITY EXPORTS--Seoul, 16 Seoul (YONHAP)--South Korea's commodity exports have been sluggish since last July, the Korean Traders Association (KTA) reported Thursday. During the first half of this year, Korea exported goods worth 10,335 million U.S. dollars, a 3.8 percent increase over the 9,978 million dollars exported in the same period last year. Since July 1, however, exports have sharply decreased, recording negative growth. Only 4,029 million dollars worth have been exported from July 1 to September 11, a 5.2 percent decline from exports in the same period one year ago. This year's export total as of September 11 stood at 14,384 million dollars, up 1.1 percent from the figure in 1981. Arrival of export letters of credit (1/c) have also substantially decreased since July. L/c arrivals from July 1-September 11 were worth 2,850 million dollars, down 10.2 percent from the same period in 1981. Government authorities are now predicting that this year's export volume may exceed last year's total of 20,990 million dollars by a slight margin. [Text] [SK160104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0052 GMT 16 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/415

KYE UNG-TAE ADDRESSES CITY MANAGEMENT MEETING

SK101047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--A national meeting of city management workers was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 7 and 8 September. The meeting reviewed successes achieved in city management under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and discussed measures for bringing about a new turn in the work. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Kang Song-san, Yun Ki-pok and Kye Ung-tae, and Kim Man-kum, Kim Ung-sang, Yim Nok-chae, Pak Im-tae and other personages concerned as well as personnel of central and local party and power bodies and city management workers from all parts of the country.

Vice-Premier Kye Ung-tae made a report and many attendants took the floor at the meeting. The reporter and speakers said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, regarding city management as one of the questions of principle to be firmly adhered to by the working-class party and state in the building of socialism and communism, defined the essence of city management in socialist society as a service work for the people and gave scientific explanations to all questions from the goal and content and the principle of activities of city management to their ways, thereby founding the chuche-based idea of city management.

They said: He set forth a correct policy of city management in each period and at each stage of revolutionary development and has wisely led the struggle for its implementation. Especially, "On Improving and Strengthening City Management," his historic speech at a consultative meeting of the chairmen of the provincial peoples committees on 5 September 1962, indicates a programmatic guideline showing a bright road of socialist city management, they emphasized.

Noting that city management greeted a new period of a revolutionary turn, entering the 1970's under the tested leadership of our party, the reporter and speakers said: The glorious party centre unfolded a far-reaching plan of communist city management and has further developed and enriched the idea of socialist city management of the great leader, setting forth policies to bring into shape grand and beautiful streets in our own style, modernly furnish the inside of flats and adorn the cities with beautiful flowers, and energetically leading the struggle for their realisation.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' DEDICATES ARTICLE TO FALLEN REVOLUTIONARY

SK081615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 20th anniversary of the death of Comrade Kim Kyong-sok, a revolutionary soldier of the chuche type, who remained boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article says: From the day when he set out on the road of revolution to the end of his life, 8 September 1962, Comrade Kim Kyong-sok trusted and followed only the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and fought staunchly with all devotion to defend and safeguard the party and the leader and achieve the victory of our revolutionary cause.

In the dark period of the Japanese imperialist rule, he participated in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and staunchly fought, entrusting his destiny wholly to the leader and following him with loyalty and knowing no slightest vacillation in the rigorous ordeal. After the country's liberation he devotedly struggled for the development and strengthening of the party and the people's armed forces and the rock-firm indestructible unity and cohesion of the revolutionary units based on the chuche idea, holding important posts of the party and the People's Army.

His whole life was, indeed, the worthy life of a true revolutionary who discharged his revolutionary duty as the leader's soldier before and after liberation, regarding it as a firm faith that the bosom of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is more precious than his life on the basis of his grasp of the truth of the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary struggle and of his greatness.

Comrade Kim Kyong-sok is one of the true communists of Korea whose life became brilliant thanks to deep trust and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a genuine revolutionary fighter who constantly rounded off his traits as a revolutionary with his ardent loyalty to the leader.

CSO: 4120/416

KIM IL-SONG GUIDANCE AIDS CHANGSONG COUNTY

SK061127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Great changes have taken place over the past 20 years in Changsong County, North Pyongan Province. Changsong County is a land of glory; the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made Changsong, one of the remotest mountainous villages in our country, a model for the radical improvement of the lives of farmers in the mountainous areas, and convened a joint conference of local party and economic functionaries there in August 1962 and made a programmatic speech to generalize its experience throughout the country.

After the conference the great leader gave teachings 612 times, giving on-the-spot guidance to the local industry and agriculture of Changsong, and led the county to continually take the lead in the fruitful work for the betterment of people's living in the mountainous areas.

The original idea and policies propounded by the great leader at the Changsong joint conference have been more successfully translated into practice under the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The dear leader, basing himself on a deep-going understanding and analysis of the work in local industrial factories and agriculture in North Pyongan Province including Changsong, Sakju and Pyokdong after the joint conference, further developed and enriched the great leader's idea and theory on the position and role of the county in the building of socialism and communism.

Great changes have taken place in Changsong County thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader and the dear leader.

Today Changsong has turned into a solid grain production base, stockbreeding base, as a result of the organic combination of agriculture and animal husbandry in conformity with the character of the mountainous area and of the manysided development of agriculture. The total grain output of the county has nearly doubled over the past 20 years.

The county's famous red pepper farming has also rapidly developed and last year its per hectare yield increased 2.5 times that of [date indistinct] on an average.

With the extensive breeding of domestic animals last year the meat output grew 1.5 times and fur production 3 times compared with before taking the county as a whole.

Local industry based on the rich local raw material resources has also developed in the county.

The proportion of dependence on local raw materials is 82 percent at the foodstuff factory and nearly 100 percent at the paper mill, furniture factory, pencil factory and grassware producers cooperative.

The number of local industrial factories increased more than twice over the past 20 years and the level of their mechanization rose, with the result that output value per employee grew over three times.

The number of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists increased 50-60 times.

A great progress has been made in the cultural field, too.

As a result, the county has come to reliably acquit itself of its tasks and role as a base of politics, economy and culture, as a supply base.

Now the example of Changsong County has been generalised throughout the country to effect big changes in all counties.

CSO: 4120/416

BRIEFS

COMPARISON OF RALLY REPORTS--Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 0758 GMT on 8 September broadcasts a 90-minute live relay of a Pyongyang mass rally marking the 34th anniversary of the DPRK held at the 8 February Cultural Hall. The Domestic Service relay has been compared with the referent KCNA report and found to be substantively identical. Unlike the KCNA report, which lists in detail the names and titles of the attending DPRK leaders, the Domestic Service announcer at the rally only names and identified O Chin-u and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the KWP, as among those attending the rally. The Domestic Service announcer who opens the live relay also provides the following description of the scene that is not contained in the KCNA report: "Hung in the meeting hall are slogans and signs reading 'Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!' 'Long live the glorious KWP!' and 'We respectfully wish long life and good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.' Hung behind the platform are a replica of Mt Paektu, which symbolizes the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our republic, and the dates '1948-1982' that display the proud road the republic has traveled. Also hung in the meeting hall are slogans reading 'Long live the great chuche idea!' 'Long live the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, the glorious fatherland!'" [Editorial report]

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'KCNA' REPORTS PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE

SK131045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Per unit area rice and maize yields are on the steady rise in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Today per hectare yields are 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize on an average. Over the past 20 years the grain output has grown 2.4 times, surpassing the nine million ton mark in the annual grain output.

Strenuous efforts have been made in Korea to push ahead with the rural technical revolution and increase agricultural production under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Rural electrification has long been completed and a developed irrigation system established. The irrigation of dry fields has been wound up in the main along with the completion of paddy field irrigation. And a water-jetting system has been introduced in the vegetable and double cropping fields.

A big progress has been made in mechanisation. Today the number of tractors per 100 hectares of cultivated land is seven in the plain area and six in the intermediate and mountain areas. A large number of rice transplanting machines have been supplied to the countryside to completely mechanize rice transplanting.

Chemicalisation of agriculture has reached the finishing stage with the supply of a sufficient amount of chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals to the countryside every year.

Each cooperative farm has nearly 60 agro-technicians and specialists. The chuche methods of farming, scientific farming methods created by the great leader, are thoroughly applied. These successes guarantee a rapid, stable increase of grain output.

Korea sets itself the goal of raising the annual grain output to 15 million tons in the near future.

To this end, vigorous endeavours are being made to reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland and bring 200,000 more hectares of land under cultivation and the Nampo lockgate and the Taechon power station are under construction to supply water and electricity to reclaimed tideland.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES TO HIT NON-FERROUS METAL GOAL

SK071700 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today calls upon the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to turn out in an all-out charge and achieve a brilliant victory in a worthy drive for attaining the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the recent historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the decision of the plenary meeting.

In an editorial headlined "Let the Whole Party, the Whole Country and the Entire People Turn Out in an All-Out Charge to Attain the 1.5 Million-Ton Goal of Non-Ferrous Metals," the paper recalls that the Hamhung plenary meeting adopted a decision to attain the goal of one million tons of non-ferrous metals within 2 or 3 years and the goal of 1.5 million tons by 1988.

It says: With a scientific penetration into the matured requirements of socialist construction in our country and the actual conditions of the non-ferrous metals industry and the prospect of its development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the plenary meeting made an important concluding speech unfolding a brilliant plan for attaining the 1.5 million-ton goal of non-ferrous metals ahead of schedule with a new upsurge in the non-ferrous metal production and clearly indicating ways for its realization.

The pre-schedule attainment of the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals ia a demand assuming a greater importance today when a vigorous advance is being made to carry out the grand program of socialist economic construction put forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. When this goal is attained, our country will be a leading producer of non-ferrous metals in the world. It is, indeed, a grand thing and a great pride of our people for our country which is not large in population and territory to lift the non-ferrous metal output to 1.5 million tons.

When this goal is attained, our independent socialist economy will grow in strength to be an economy of greater potential and vitality and we will be able to carry on the work we want to do to the best of our abilities. Then our party's far-reaching plan to make the country richer and more powerful and our people better off by extensively developing and using the nation's abundant underground resources will be carried into practice better and faster.

Though it is a vast and huge task to hit the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, we have all conditions and possibilities for successfully attaining it, the editorial declares, and stresses: The entire people should turn out as one in hearty response to the party's militant call "all efforts for the attainment of the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals!" set forth by the plenary meeting and effect a big turn in the drive for beating the non-ferrous metal target.

CSO: 4120/416

BRIEFS

POWERFUL ENGINEERING INDUSTRY--Pyongyang, 10 Sep--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has her powerful engineering industry. Korea meets 98 percent of her demand for machinery with home products. Already a few years ago Korea produced by her own efforts a 4,200 hp electric locomotive, a 300 hp bulldozer, a 10 cubic metre excavator, a 3,000 hp high-speed engine, a 200,000 kva transformer, a 20-metre lathe, an 18-metre turning lathe, a 100-ton truck, a 5,000-metre test drill and a 20,000-ton cargo ship. Korea produces complete sets of equipment for the 1,500 cubic metre furnace, the continuous sintering oven of 3 million-ton capacity and other equipment of large-scale metal plants, cement factories and other factories and massively produces modern generating and excavating equipment. At the end of the current 7-year plan (1978-1984) Korea will produce annually 5 million tons of machinery, 50,000 machine tools and 45,000 tractors, and she will build 50,000-ton and 100,000-ton cargo ships. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 10 Sep 82]

KIM IL-SONG ON-SITE GUIDANCE--Beijing, 11 Sep (KCNA)--Chinese mass media reported that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw newly manufactured mining machines and machine tools. Under the title "President Kim Il-song Saw New Mining Machines and Machine Tools Manufactured in Korea" the PEOPLE'S DAILY 11 September said: On 8 September President Kim Il-song saw with satisfaction highly efficient mining machines and machine tools manufactured by the working people of Korea in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. It also pointed out that Comrade Kim Il-song put forward detailed tasks to produce more mining machines and machine tools and explained the need to develop the coal industry onto a new higher stage. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY 10 September and Radio Beijing 11 September reported that the great leader saw newly manufactured mining machines and machine tools. [Text] [SK120915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 12 Sep 82]

CONSTRUCTION OF PIG BREEDING FARMS--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Breed farms mainly for producing piglets are under construction in 12 districts (counties) surrounding Pyongyang. The new "piglet factories" are being built on a modern line after standardised designs. The builders plan to finish the construction of these farms with scores of pig houses each by 10 October, the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. In order to increase meat production Korea lays main emphasis on large-scale state stockbreeding and joint stockbreeding of cooperative farms, combining them with the individual animal husbandry of the rural. [Text] [SK141657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1635 GMT 14 Sep 82]

BUMPER CROP OF HOPS--Pyongyang, 15 Sep--A bumper crop of hops has visited Korea. Hops are mainly grown in the Hyesan area, Yanggang Province, the northern inland. A large hop farm is found there. The farm confidently foresees this year a 60 percent rise in hop picking above last year, with its cultivation placed on a better scientific and technical basis. Hops produced in Hyesan are well known to the world for their very good quality. Quantities of them find their way to foreign markets. [Text] [SK160513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 15 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

'KCNA' CITES KIM CHONG-IL'S ROLE IN EDUCATION

SK031533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--Korea is significantly greeting the fifth anniversary of the publication of "Theses on Socialist Education" by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (on 5 September) and day of education. Before this day, thousands of textbooks for the schools at all levels have been rewritten to suit the demand of the developing realities.

And a college on TV has been opened. It serves the students of the correspondence courses of colleges under the study-while-working educational system.

Construction of school buildings is being energetically pushed ahead all over the country. This year witnessed the completion of 1,322 classrooms of primary schools and senior middle schools and educational buildings of colleges and higher specialized schools 23,847 square metres in floor space, taking the country as a whole.

Korea today has more than 170 universities and colleges and over 10,000 schools at all levels, where upwards of 5 million students and children study free of charge at state expense.

Not a college was to be seen before the liberation.

Regarding education as one of the fundamental problems decisive of victory or failure of the revolution and the future destiny of the nation, the great leader built schools before anything else, saving every penny for this purpose, under so difficult and complex circumstances after the liberation. And he has constantly developed the compulsory educational system, according as the economic foundation of the country was consolidated.

In Korea the compulsory primary school education was enforced in 1956 and the universal 11-year compulsory education was enforced in full in 1975, following the compulsory middle school education and 9-year compulsory technical education.

Upholding the far-reaching plan of the great leader for intellectualizing all the members of society, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly indicated the orientation and ways for bringing chuche-based education into fuller blossom and is wisely guiding the struggle for carrying them into practice.

Under the energetic guidance of the dear leader, the content and methods of education have been improved and the material and technical foundations of the schools have been further consolidated and the qualities of the teachers have been improved to powerfully promote the work of rearing the rising generation into fully developed men of communist type.

A number of new regular colleges and factory, farm and fishermen's colleges have made their appearance.

A large army of intellectuals more than one million strong has been trained under the most popular educational system.

Korea looks ahead to the compulsory higher education in the near future.

CSO: 4120/416

BRIEFS

TRADITIONAL SPORTS COMPETITIONS--Pyongyang, 10 Sep--The 20th national traditional sports competitions were held in Sinuiju from 3 to 7 September. At the competitions participated in by aces from all provinces Korean wrestling, swing and seesaw games were held. The competitions showed that the Korean wrestling, swing and seesaw are popularized among the working people in accordance with the party policy of popularising sports, making them part of their life and encouraging traditional sports and that the traditional sports technique is making continued progress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 10 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON ANNIVERSARY

SK101112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message on 9 September from the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the occasion of the auspicious national day, the message says, the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan wholeheartedly extends highest honor and warmest congratulations to you the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, representing the intense loaylty and boundless respect of its entire functionaries and the Koreans in Japan.

It continues: The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an independent and sovereign state where the working masses are the true masters, by you after accomplishing the cause of founding the Workers' Party of Korea, the general staff of the Korean revolution, on the basis of the revolutionary traditions nursed by you in the flames of anti-Japanese revolution, was indeed a grand declaration announcing the birth of chuche Korea, the appearance of an independent people, to the whole world.

After founding the republic, you, the genius of revolution and construction, has led it always to victory and glory over the past 34 years, surmounting all hardships and difficulties that cropped up before it. As a result, our fatherland has earned itself fame all over the world as "hero Korea," "a model country of socialism" and a powerful socialist industrial state of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence.

We gain boundless courage and great inspiration from the dynamic reality of our fatherland which, under the wise guidance of the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre, is confidently accelerating the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea, on Kimilsongism and is making a great contribution to the cause of making the whole world independent, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions.

We Koreans in Japan could be reborn as citizens overseas of most dignified Korea of chuche, and proudly traverse a worthy road of patriotism for defending our democratic national rights and for national reunification and the prosperity and development of the country, while bringing the chuche-based democratic education and national art into blossom, rallied close around Chongnyon, thanks to the deep love of you the fatherly leader who take a warm care of the Koreans in Japan, once miserable sufferers of history, never forgetting them, and thanks to the daily efflorescing and developing socialist homeland.

We will in the future hold you in higher esteem with spotlessly clean and pure loyalty and fight staunchly for the victory of the cause of chuche, firmly establish the ideological system of chuche within Chongnyon and steadfastly defend our national rights including democratic national education, the message says. It continues: We will wage a more stout struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of South Korea and carry into effect the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, upholding your lofty intention.

At the same time, we will create a more favorable international environment for our people's struggle against military tie-up between the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets and new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea and against U.S. imperialism and for independence.

The message wholeheartedly wishes a long life in good health to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/416

MEETING IN TOKYO OBSERVES DPRK FOUNDING

SK111624 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Sep (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Koreans in Japan celebrating the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the Korean House of Culture in Tokyo on 8 September. Set up on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting was attended by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and its vice-chairmen, the director of the General Secretariat and department directors, leading functionaries of organisations and enterprises under Chongnyon and personnel under the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon and compatriots, over 3,000 in all. At the meeting, baskets of flowers were placed beneath the portrait of the great leader by representatives of all circles.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech at the meeting. Pointing out that on the national day the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song sent again a huge amount of educational aid fund and stipends in the 85th installment to sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan and accorded all sorts of love and solicitude to the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan, the speaker sincerely extended the highest honour and warmest thanks to the great leader.

Noting that the great leader, bearing upon himself the destinies of the fatherland and the nation, led the 20 year long bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the liberated fatherland, he dwelt on the amazing development made by the DPRK in the revolution and construction over the past 34 years. He referred to the great development made by Chongnyon in its patriotic work under the warm care of the great leader and the glorious party centre and to tasks facing the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan.

Congratulatory speeches were made at the meeting by Chuko Kondo, communist member of the House of Councillors, Hideo Den, representative of the Social Democratic Federation and member of the House of Councillors, Chuji Kuno, chairman of the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and Liberal Democratic member of the House of Representatives, and Kanji Takayama, vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

Read out at the meeting was a congratulatory message of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/416

CHONGNYON CELEBRATES 34TH ANNIVERSARY

SK111553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Sep (KNS-KCNA)--The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) arranged a reception on 8 September in Tokyo in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was set up in the reception hall.

Present there were Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and its vice-chairmen and leading functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan. Also present there were Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, leading personnel of the Japan Socialist Party, the Japan Communist Party and the Social Democratic Federation, Komei, Liberal Democratic and independent members of the upper and lower houses, leading functionaries of trade unions and friendship organizations and men of the press, professors of various universities, scholars and intellectuals and lawyers and other Japanese personages of broad segments and diplomatic envoys of 47 countries in Tokyo, more than 1,000 in all.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech at the reception. He said that with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Korean people came to have genuine dignity and value of man as the master of the state and society and lead a free and happy life to their hearts content under the people's power for the first time in their history and that today our country has turned into a powerful socialist country of chuche with a solid independent national economy and brilliant national culture and its international prestige is rising higher than ever before.

The leaping progress and victorious advance of the DPRK, he stressed, are entirely a fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the genius of revolution and sun of the nation.

He stressed the belief that the Japanese people of all walks of life and the world's peaceloving people would extend more active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their just struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification.

The attendants of the reception raised glasses, wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. The reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS YOUTHS--Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 10 September met the delegation of Korean youth and students in Japan headed by Kim Yong-ha, department director of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, now on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings. Present on the occasion was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [SK110813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 11 Sep 82]

PROTEST ON 1923 MASSACRE IN JAPAN--Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--The representatives of the Saitama Prefectural Federation of the Japan-Korea Association on 25 August called on the Omiya City authorities and protested against the fact that the brutal massacre of Koreans in Japan committed by the Japanese imperialists at the time of the big earthquake of 1923 in Kanto is ignored in OMIYA JIJI, Vol 4 published in March, according to a report. That day they thrust on the city authorities an open questionnaire accusing them of omitting the massacre of Japan-resident Koreans by the Japanese imperialists and asking them what measures they would take in this connection in the future. It has been disclosed that more than 200 guiltless Koreans in Japan were killed in cold blood by the Japanese imperialists at the time of the earthquake in Saitama Prefecture alone. [Text] [SK101057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 10 Sep 82]

TEXTBOOK REVISION DENOUNCED--Tokyo, 13 Sep (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting of Korean residents in Japan under the influence of the "ROK-Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") paying a tribute to the memory of Korean victims of the great earthquake of 1923 in Kanto area and demanding a correction of distorted description of history in Japanese textbooks was held recently in Tokyo. The meeting was addressed by Yang Sang-ki, representative member of the "Mindan Committee for Defence of Independence," Kim Song-ho, editorial writer of MINJOK SIBO, and many other persons. Exposing in detail the Japanese imperialists' slaughter of Korean residents in Japan at the time of the great earthquake in Kanto area, the speakers held that the Japanese authorities must correctly describe the historical fact and the history of Korean aggression in the textbooks. Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique made no scruple of committing such anti-national crimes as expressing readiness to accept the Japanese "Government's view" on the textbook issue to get $4,000 million of economic "aid," the speakers called for more vigorously struggling to overthrow the fascist clique. A resolution was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [SK150450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 15 Sep 82]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS TRADERS GROUP--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 13 September met the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Niigata Prefecture, Japan, headed by Ko Yong-cho, chairman of the Niigata Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, on a visit to the socialist homeland, and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [SK140518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 14 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED IN FOREIGN SOLIDARITY MEETING

SK131615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people were held recently in Denmark, the Sudan and Finland, according to reports. Attending the meetings were leading functionaries of political parties and social organisations and large crowds of people. Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were hung on the backgrounds of the platforms of the meetings held in Copenhagen and West Jutland, Denmark.

The speakers at the meetings pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are displaying feverish activities in South Korea to start a new war and said that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. They held that the reunification of Korea must be realised in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great President Kim Il-song.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a meeting held in Copenhagen.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Sudanese President Gaafar Mohammed Nimiri were hung on the background of the platform of the meeting held in Khartoum under the co-sponsorship of the National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace of the Sudanese Socialist Union and the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association.

Speaking at the meeting, the secretary of the National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace of the Sudanese Socialist Union, said: The Sudanese people express solidarity with the Korean people in their heroic struggle for achieving the reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. [The end of the] U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is a prerequisite to the reunification of Korea, he stressed.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

Many figures spoke at a mass meeting held in Turku, Finland, who expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres and criminal "two Koreas" plot and barbarous suppression of people by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

A statement on the Korean question was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED IN RECENT MAGAZINE

SK131558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--The quarterly magazine AGE OF INDEPENDENCE No 3 has been brought out by the Foreign Languages Publishing House. It carries a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il watching the military exercise by a unit of the Korean People's Army after congratulating men and officers of the Korean People's Army on the 50th anniversary of its founding. Printed there are also several pictures including photographs of the great leader meeting with the president of the Republic of Cape Verde and of him talking with the prime minister of the Republic of Malta.

The magazine carries immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" and "Nonaligned and Developing Countries Should Solve the Agricultural Question by Their Own Efforts."

Appearing in the magazine is a solidarity message sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and commander-in-chief of the Palestine revolutionary armed forces.

Carried in the magazine is "To Mr Kim Chong-il Our Inspirer," a poem by Louis Andre Ngoma, secretary of the National Council of the Congolese Union of Writers and Artists, and "A Genius of Leadership Born of Korea," an article by A. Raqib, an Afghan public figure, highly praising the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The magazine prints a statement of the DPRK Government expressing its readiness to extend every form of support and encouragement including the dispatch of volunteers, if fighting Arab peoples request.

"Unity Is Source of Strength of Nonaligned Movement" is the title of an article of the magazine. It carries news that a foreign ministers conference of the Coordinating Committee of nonaligned countries was held in Havana in June and India, Afghanistan, Algeria, Uganda, Guinea-Bissau and Guinea and other nonaligned countries are striving to attain self-sufficiency in food.

CSO: 4120/416

KIM IL-SONG CALLED OUTSTANDING LEADER OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK130835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Papers and magazines of various countries carried immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports. "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" was carried by the Ghanaian paper THE GHANAIAN TIMES and the Indian magazine PEOPLE'S SECTOR; "The Nonalignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" by the Nepalese paper ASTITO, the Somali paper HEGAN and the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO; "For the Development of Agriculture in African Countries" by the Malagasy paper ATRIKA, the Tanzanian paper UHURU and the Indian magazine SOCIAL LOOK and "On the Three Principles of National Reunification" by the Portuguese papers DIARIO DE LISBOA and O DIARIO and the Syrian paper AL BAATH.

"Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" was carried by the Somali paper XIDDIGTA OKTOBAR and "For the Strengthening of Cooperation Between the Nonaligned Countries in News Service" by the Pakistani paper IMROZE and "On Some Tasks for the League of Socialist Working Youth Organisations" by the Ethiopian paper ADDIS ZEMEN.

The Moroccan paper AL BAYANE carried a speech of the great leader at a banquet he arranged in honour of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

The papers and magazines printed portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Carrying the work, the Indian magazine PEOPLE'S SECTOR in its preface says: The great leader of the Korean people His Excellency President Kim Il-song is the outstanding leader of the Nonaligned Movement of the present time. He is the first to clearly expound the anti-imperialist, independent nature of this movement and brightly indicate the road to be followed by it.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS PRAISE DPRK SOCIALIST SYSTEM

SK130440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--The world people highly praise the socialist system of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Salambere Sibuiri, chairman of the Upper Volta Association of Friendship Among People, said: President Kim Il-song, holding the banner of chuche, waged the sacred war against Japanese imperialism and achieved the cause of Korean liberation, led the building of a new Korea, sent the imperialists boasting of being the "strongest" in the world going downhill like the sun setting in the western sky and built a developed and powerful socialist industrial state in the land of Korea.

Under his wise and tested leadership modern dwelling houses have been built towns and villages which lay in ruins after the war and modern machines are humming pleasantly in the fields where the creaking of oxcarts sounded miserably in the past.

The people of this country who went hungry in the past are now leading a worthy life, enjoying the greatest happiness without any worry about food, clothing and housing.

Robin E. Raveles, chairman of the National Republican Party of Surinam, said: The socialist system of Korea built by the respected president is the most superior and advanced socio-political system under which the working masses have become masters of everything and all things of society serve them. In this country all policies are enforced in the interests of the working masses and they are substantially ensured all liberties and rights in socio-political activities.

In Korea an independent and creative life is fully ensured to the people not only in political field but also in economic and cultural domains. Indeed, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a country where workers, farmers and working intellectuals are masters and a people's paradise where all the working people enjoy a boundlessly free and rich life in a bright society free from exploitation, oppression and social evil.

K.A. Katamila, member of the Political Bureau of the South-West Africa People's Organisation and its organisational secretary, said: The state-social system of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is dependent on a firm political foundation based on the politico-ideological unity of the entire people rallied as firm as a rock in one mind and one purpose around respected President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, and is based on the socialist relations of production and an independent national economy.

M. Rakoto Noel, managing director of the Malagasy paper ATRIKA, said: In Korea there are neither jobless people nor beggars and the education of children, which imposes a big financial burden on every family in the capitalist and developing countries, is completely free. Medical treatment and hospitalization are free and medicines are given free of charge. Taxes have been completely abolished in Korea.

The traces of exploitation and oppression have long disappeared in Korea. People are living a happy life without any worry about today and tomorrow.

The Swiss paper TRIBUNE DE GENEVE wrote: Today the Korean people owe all their happiness, glory, dignity and pride to President Kim Il-song, a great thinker and theoretician, genius of creation and construction, outstanding military strategist and genuine father of the people, whom they hold in high esteem as the leader of the nation peerless in their 5,000 year long history and the sun of mankind.

CSO: 4120/416

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER FROM JAPANESE TEACHERS

SK131520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted by the attendants at the sixth national meeting of Japanese teachers for the study of the chuche idea held in Hiroshima.

The letter says: We attendants at the meeting deem it greatest honour to send this letter to Your Excellency Secretary Kim Chong-il, the successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song. The chuche idea is the most progressive and practical guiding idea of our era fully according with the desire and aspiration of the world people. Today the activities for the study and dissemination of the chuche idea are brisk in different countries of the world.

The emergence of a true successor to a great leader, together with the leader's wise leadership, is an indispensable requisite to the complete realisation of the chajusong (independence) of the masses of the people.

Your excellency are the outstanding successor to the revolutionary cause of his excellency president; from your childhood you have studied the chuche idea of his excellency president and in that course fostered loyalty to the president, armed yourself with the chuche idea and personified the virtues and leadership method of the president. Your excellency's emergence as one more great leader, beside President Kim Il-song, provided a firm guarantee for the final victory of the chuche cause and opened a bright prospect before the world people advocating chajusong.

Overjoyed at celebrating with you the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song, we renew our determination to invigorate the struggle to defend the chajusong of the popular masses and make greater efforts for the study and dissemination of the chuche idea in this significant year.

In conclusion, we wholeheartedly wish Your Excellency Kim Chong-il good health and a long life for the final victory of the chuche cause and for the world people who oppose nuclear weapons and war and demand peace.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED BY FOREIGNER

SK131535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--H.O. Perk, chief of the Surinam group for the study of the chuche idea, recently made public his impressions of Korea, according to a report.

The celebrations of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the greatest festival of the 20th century, fully showed the deepest respect and reverence of the Korean people for the leader, he said, and continued: We cannot find anywhere else in the world a leader who has done so much work with all devotion for the people and shows so deep solicitude and care for the people's happiness as him. I saw in Korea beautiful relations between the leader and the people who love, respect and take care of each other. For this Korea has been able to turn into a highly developed modern socialist country in a very short period under the banner of the immortal chuche idea.

The grand modern edifices I saw in Korea deeply impressed me and made me see once again the truth that man is the master of everything. The edifices were constructed under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and they served the popular masses.

The Korean people enjoy a worthy life, because they are masters of the revolution and construction and live under the utmost care of the great leader and the dear leader.

The grand buildings and sculptures, art performances and fine art works showed that the cultural revolution of Korea had reached a high stage.

The Korean people are united in ideology and purpose. Korea has become a source of amazingly great force inspiring the world people who live in the era of chajusong (independence). In Korea, the paradise of the people, the people are united in one body and the entire people live in a large socialist family. It is, I think, a product of the ideological revolution.

The technical revolution has also reached a high stage of development and its level is the highest in the world today.

If we want to successfully promote the revolution in the era of chajusong, we must be guided by the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea created by the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il-song. His historic policy speech was the greatest chuche-based political speech. We should assiduously study it.

I wholeheartedly wish the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL GREETED BY FOREIGNERS

SK101552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received messages and letters of solidarity from various countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Messages or letters came to him from:

Isabel Negros, director of the Youth International Affairs Department of the liberation movement of Sao Tome and Principe;
Michael John Barnett, permanent representative of the National Youth League of the All Peoples Congress of Sierra Leone in the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth;
Julio Cesar Rojas, permanent representative of the Federation of Communist Youth of Paraguay in the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth;
Theodore Jules Missam Han, member of the Executive Committee of the International Organisation of Journalists; Deirdre Griswold, editor-in-chief of the U.S. paper WORKERS WORLD;
Golam Mustafa, proprietor of the "Hakkani" Publishing House of Bangladesh;
Hani Al-Shuma, editor of JAYSH AL-SHAAB, the army political magazine of the Syrian Arab Republic;
R.L. Nagi, editor of the Indian paper SAKSHI;
Karen E. Gellen, foreign editor of the U.S. paper GUARDIAN;
Nay Win, honorary correspondent of the Korean Central News Agency in Burma;
Aleksandar Mishic, reporter of the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA;
Mahmudur Rahman Belayet, director of the Sami Company of Bangladesh;
Mohammad Saied Al Nahralwi, general director of the Akhlan Firm, Kuwait;
Dusan Adamovic, section chief of the Electro Tehna Company, Yugoslavia;
The attendants of a mass meeting of Esteli, Nicaragua, which was held on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle;
Andriambololona Hyaacinthe, chief of the District No 1 of Antananarivo of the youth organisation under the Malagasy vanguard of revolution and secretary of the premier's office of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;
Major General Mounibou, first regimental commander of the paratroopers unit of the Malagasy People's Army, on behalf of the soldiers of the unit;
Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Ibato naval air base of Madagascar;

Ravarison Janingnas, chairman of the Executive Committee of Ambatolampi County, Antananarivo Province of Madagascar;
Rakotozafi Jules, chairman of the Executive Committee of Ambatolampi sub-county, Ambatolampi County, Antananarivo Province, Madagascar;
Ali Mirgani, general director of the Sudan Youth and Children's Palace;
The attendants of a mass meeting of solidarity with the Korean people held in Khartoum of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan;
The attendants of a solidarity meeting of armed units of the revolutionary youth of the Syrian Arab Republic;
Colonel Adnan Al Abrash, curator of the military museum of the Syrian Arab Republic;
Frenk Kodn, executive member of the Jamaican Peace Council;
The employees of the Zuletov lead and zinc smeltery, Tatov Veles City, Yugoslavia;
Radmila Rakic, Yugoslav citizen;
Tomas Gomes, artist of the Central Artistic Hall of the Ministry of Armed Forces, Cuba;
Carmelo Garcia Fernandes, Cuban poet;
Santiago Herrera, Cuban composer;
Kszystow Blona, philosophy teacher of Krakow Yagelronski University, Poland;
The attendants of a meeting of the Teacher-Training College of Ethiopia;
The teachers and students of the Ayer Tena Comprehensive Higher Middle School of Ethiopia;
The teachers and students of Yekatit 66 Middle School of Ethiopia;
The teachers and students of the Sient Paoles Middle School, Ethiopia;
The teachers and students of the Addis Ababa Wingit Middle School, Ethiopia;
The teachers and students of the Tikdem First Higher Middle School, Ethiopia;
The teachers and students of the Kolfe-Comprehensive Secondary School, Ethiopia;
Tnvmool, Ethiopia;
Benukat Tasow, chairman of the Circle of Listeners of Radio Pyongyang in Socialist Ethiopia, on behalf of its members;
The workers of the United Publishing House of Ethiopia;
The attendants of a solidarity meeting of the Ethiopian steel casting factory with the Korean people;
The workers of the Addis leather factory, master of the Panamanian ship "Nanwu," who participated in a meeting of crewmen of foreign ships supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country;
Masatoshi Morita, director of the Yashima Trading Stock Company, Fukuoka, Japan;
Tetsuji Miura, director of the Hokushu Shoji Company, Fukuoka, Japan;
Teiichi Tekuchi, master of the Japanese ship "Kosho-Maru No 5";
Kounilis Emanlel, master of the Greek ship "Petlos V" and chairman of a meeting of crewmen of foreign ships anchoring at Chongjin Port held for denouncing the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, on behalf of the crewmen of the Greek ship "Petlos V," the Bulgarian ship "Petko Rachev Slaveikov," the Greek ship "Agios Nectalios," the Panamanian ship "Zambesi," the Japanese ships "Toyo-Maru" and "Heiyo-Maru," the Panamanian ship "Kendari No 3" and the Japanese ship "Seiko-Maru," who attended the meeting;

Isao Dan, master of the Honduras ship "Eagle No 2," on behalf of Japanese crewmen of the ship;
Kazumoto Mukai, master of the Japanese ship "Shuwa-Maru," on behalf of the crewmen;
Isamu Beniko, master of the Japanese ship "Fujisan-Maru No 18" on behalf of the crewmen;
Tomoyoshi Inada, master of the Japanese ship "Mikado-Maru No 5," on behalf of the crewmen; and
Yoshio Mizuguchi, master of the Japanese ship "Kadori-Maru No 11," on behalf of the crewmen.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' REPORTS GREETINGS TO KIM ON NATIONAL DAY

SK141108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Messages came from:

Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia;
Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic;
Lieutenant General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, chief martial law adminstrator and leader of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;
Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania;
Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea;
Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander-in-chief of the YAR armed forces;
Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand;
Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland;
John Michael Geoffrey Manaingham Adams, prime minister of Barbados;
Milton Cato, prime minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;
Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica;
Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic;
Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and president-founder of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda;
Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe;
Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal;
Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde;
Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya;

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo;
Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal;
Hassan Bin Talal, acting king of Jordan;
Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewels Movement of Grenada and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada;
John G.M. Compton, prime minister of Saint Lucia;
Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe;
Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;
Hans I. Kleven, chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party;
William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canda;
E.M.S. Ramboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist);
Pompeyo Marques, general secretary of the Venezuelan movement to socialism and chairman of the Economic Committee of the Senate of the Republic of Venezuela;
and Dr Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cyprus.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

RPR GREETS KIM IL-SONG ON NATIONAL DAY

SK101103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 9 September received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Extending greatest honor and warmest congratulations to him, the message says: You Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero, founded the immortal chuche idea and gave the origin of revolution in the era of chajusong (independence) and, raising the question on power as the fundamental question of revolution, achieved precious experiences and brilliant exploits for the establishment of an independent revolutionary government in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese war without parallel.

You the great leader, the sun of revolution, successfully solved the problem of power on the basis of the shining revolutionary traditions of anti-Japanese struggle after liberation and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, thereby brilliantly opening a promising path of new Korea.

The founding of the republic by you was a historical declaration announcing the grand march of the first worker-peasant country that rose high in the colonial east and a revolutionary event proclaiming the birth of chuche Korea throwing the radiant rays of the chuche idea all over the world.

Led by you, the republic performed the feat of the century by surmounting with fortitude the grim trials of the fatherland liberation war and starting the Yankee aggressors on the downhill to destruction, made a long leap to be a powerful socialist state with independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defense after crossing the victorious peaks of the socialist revolution and socialist industrialization and has turned into a brilliant paradise of welfare where the entire people enjoy a free and happy life to their hearts content, displaying true human dignity and value.

Today there exist many countries, big and small, on the globe. But we clearly see that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea founded and led by you is the only man-centred country where man is placed in the centre in all thinking

and practice and the people are the masters of the state and rulers of society, is the only independent country which acts independently according to its own faith, not acting under the baton of any big power.

Indeed, as you indicated the orientation of history with the bright rays of chuche and has led the genuine independent power, guiding the Korean revolution and the world revolution to victory, the final accomplishment of the chuche cause and the bright future of a reunified and independent fatherland are firmly promised.

The road of revolution is still rugged and arduous. But our party will end the U.S. imperialists' colonial, fascist rule and establish an independent government, pull down the barrier of division and usher in the bright morning of a reunified fatherland, as the sun of chuche and the lodestar of chuche are shining dazzlingly and the banner of invincible Kimilsongism is flying in the van.

The message sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETED ON NATIONAL DAY

SK101718 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim II-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 8 September received a congratulatory letter from the participants in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The letter reads: On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, auspicious national holiday of the Korean people, we, participants in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in your country, offer our best wishes of warm congratulations and greetings to your excellency respected president.

During our meaningful study tour in your country, we visited several places including the fields of cooperative farms and irrigation facilities, farm-machine factories and research institutes of agricultural science which showed the agricultural development in your country, and were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by your people everywhere we went.

In this course, we came to know well that your people has made great progress in agricultural field by embodying the chuche-oriented farming method created by respected your excellency president. The proud achievements gained in the agricultural production by your people under the wise leadership of your excellency respected president and the kindness of the people of your country have left deep impression on all of us.

The excellent successes and experiences gained by your country in agriculture, particularly in the field of paddy-rice cultivation are a very precious thing for the agricultural development in our Asian countries.

Expressing our deep thanks to your excellency respected president not only for having enabled us to hold this splendid consultation and study tour in your country and made every arrangement for its excellent success but also for having provided every convenience and accorded us utmost hospitality, we take this opportunity to respectfully wish your excellency a long life and good health.

CSO: 4120/416

'NODONG SINMUN' ON BULGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK100542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here yesterday dedicated articles to the 38th anniversary of the victory of the Bulgarian people in the socialist revolution.

NODONG SINMUN in an article titled "38th Anniversary of Victory of Bulgarian People in Socialist Revolution" says: The victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria opened a broad avenue for the Bulgarian people to build a new society as the true master of the country.

Over the past 38 years the Bulgarian people have pushed ahead with the revolution and construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, thereby turning their country, once backward, into a socialist state with a developed industry, a modern agriculture and an efflorescing and developing culture in a brief period.

Under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov the Bulgarian people are energetically striving today to carry out the new 5-year plan set forth by the 12th Party Congress.

The Bulgarian Government and people oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and are bending efforts to turn the Balkans in particular into a nuclear-free zone for peace and security in Europe.

The Korean people regard all the achievements made by the fraternal Bulgarian people as their own and sincerely rejoice over them.

The friendly and cooperative relations forged between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria in the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and victory of the cause of socialism are being consolidated and developed day by day. Historic meetings and talks between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov marked important milestones in further strengthening the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

The Bulgarian Government and people actively support and encourage our people's struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is an inspiration to our people.

Our people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future.

The Korean people extend warm felicitations to the fraternal Bulgarian people on the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution and sincerely wish them greater successes in their struggle for the building of a developed socialist society.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'RENMIN RIBAO' EDITORIAL MARKS ANNIVERSARY

SK110838 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (KCNA)--The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an editorial titled "Warm Felicitations to Korean People on Glorious Holiday" on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The editorial says: The birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened a new epoch in Korean history. Not long after its founding, the Korean people defeated the U.S. aggressors, defended the independence and security of the country and made a great contribution to safeguarding peace in Asia and the world by waging a valiant and unyielding bloody struggle.

After winning victory in the fatherland liberation war, the Korean people not only healed very quickly the wounds of war and achieved a brilliant success in the cause of socialist revolution and construction by displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and adhering to the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence.

In the international arena the DPRK Government pursues an independent foreign policy and its international prestige is rising day by day as it resolutely opposes imperialism, colonialism and dominationism and actively develops solidarity and cooperation of peaceloving countries and peoples of the world.

The Chinese people sincerely rejoice at all the successes registered by the fraternal Korean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the republic have made sincere and tireless efforts for a long time to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song, as an indication of the correct way of the Korean reunification, has enlisted sincere support of the entire Korean people and unstinted appraisal of the world people.

But the Chon Tu-hwan clique of South Korea, going against the trend of history, seeks to perpetuate the division of Korea, obstinately clinging to the plot of "two Koreas."

The United States constantly gives a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan clique, high-handedly interfering in the internal affairs of Korea, and creates a grave obstacle to the peaceful reunification on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States must stop its aggression and interference in Korea and withdraw all its armed forces at once from South Korea.

The Chinese people, as in the past, so in the future, too, will firmly support the Korean people's noble cause of the national reunification till its final victory.

The Chinese and Korean peoples have established a deep and warm revolutionary friendship in the protracted common struggle. This friendship has a mighty vitality as it withstood the flames of war and grim trials of the complicated international situation.

CSO: 4120/416

AMBASSADOR TO CHINA FETES REPUBLIC'S FOUNDING

SK111615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (KCNA)--Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, arranged a cocktail party on 9 September at his embassy in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Invited to the party were Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and other leading personages concerned.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also invited there.

Toasts were made by the DPRK ambassador and Huang Hua. In his toast, Huang Hua paid tribute to the brilliant achievements scored by the Korean people in the past 34 years in all fields of socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

He went on to say: The Chinese people will as always support the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and resolutely oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea and stop interference in the internal affairs of Korea. The reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song on the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo without any interference from outside. We firmly believe that the cause of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland will win final victory.

Referring to the good relations existing between the parties and countries of China and Korea, he pointed out: These relations were established by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with President Kim Il-song, and they have been strengthened and developed through the protracted common struggle. In recent years, the meetings and exchanges of views in various ways between leaders of the two nations have brought the traditional relations to a new stage.

The Chinese people are greatly rejoiced over this and heartily hope that such friendly relations between the two parties and two countries will continue to develop with each passing day.

The attendants toasted the continued consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN FUNCTIONS MARK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK130427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Functions were held in various countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

Korean film shows and photo exhibitions were held at a sugar refinery in Rwanda, the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Ethiopian Ministry of Foreign Trade, a Korean film reception at the mechanized unit training school of the Ethiopian Ministry of Defence, a lecture meeting at the Malmo branch of the Sweden-Korean Friendship Association and a celebration meeting at the Turku branch of the Finland-Korea Association.

These functions were held with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in places of honor.

On display at the photo exhibition and lecture meeting halls were photographs showing proud successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The functions were attended by personnel of party and government organs and public organisations, members of organisations for the study of the chuche idea and organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people, doctors, masters of sciences, men of the press and many other personages from all circles.

Lectures on the subjects "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has sprung from the ruins" and "overall victory of the chuche idea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" were given at the lecture meeting held in Sweden. A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted there.

A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at a celebration meeting held in Finland.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK160645 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] According to reports, various functions celebrating the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding were held in socialist countries.

A photograph exhibition introducing our country was opened at the (Puluzel Cholsa) rubber plant in Moscow on 10 September under the joint sponsorship of the Standing Committee of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. A photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song writing an immortal classic work and a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il looking at a new construction relief map were hung in the exhibition hall. Photographs showing the successes attained by the Korean people in socialist construction were also displayed in this hall.

The opening ceremony of the exhibition was attended by (Beletskiy), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Fleet; (M. G. Delezev), vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; (Way Asu Likov), secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; secretary of the party of the plant; and manager and workers of the plant.

Kwon Hui-kyong, ambassador of our country to the Soviet Union, members of the embassy of our country, and the Korea-Soviet Friendship Association delegation visiting the Soviet Union were invited to this opening ceremony.

The deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of Maritime Fleet and the ambassador of our country spoke at the opening ceremony. Following the opening ceremony, the participants looked over the display of photographs.

Earlier, on 8 September, a friendship gathering was held at the (Melchelov) silk plant in Leningrad.

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the republic, a soldiers meeting was held at the (Yulujudo) garrison command in Romania on 3 September. A slogan reading "Long live the friendship and unity between

the soldiers of the People's Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the soldiers of the Korean People's Army" was hung at the front of the meeting site. The flags of our country and Romania were hoisted on the slogan board.

The meeting was attended by commander of the garrison command and functionaries concerned along with many soldiers. The military attache to the embassy of our country in Romania was invited to this meeting. The military attache to our embassy and commander of the (Yulujudo) garrison command spoke at the meeting.

In his speech, commander of the garrison command said that the founding of the DPRK was an outstanding event which opened a new road in realizing the Korean people's desire for the social and economic progress and in building a new society in Korea. He stressed that since the founding of the republic, under the leadership of the KWP headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Korean people have changed the country into a socialist one, with modern industries, a developed agriculture and developed sciences and culture, in which the people's welfare is being improved.

Noting that the KWP and the government of the republic have constantly struggled to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country he said: The constructive proposal for reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, is of special significance. Therefore, all Romanian people and soldiers have actively supported this just proposal and extended invariable support to and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Also on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the republic, the opening ceremony of a photograph exhibition introducing Korea advancing along the banner of chuche was held under the joint sponsorship of the Cultural Committee of Bulgaria and the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association in Sofia on 7 September. The opening ceremony was attended by Marin Yotov, deputy minister of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Lilyana Vasileva, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Light Industry; and Demir Borachev, vice chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association along with many citizens.

DPRK Ambassador to Bulgaria Choe Sang-muk was invited to the ceremony. The first deputy minister of light industry and the ambassador of our country spoke at the ceremony. Following the ceremony, the participants looked over the displayed photographs.

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the republic, an exhibition of photographs of our country and a week for showing films of our country were opened on 7 September in Ulaanbaatar under the sponsorship of the Mongolian Ministry of Culture.

CSO: 4108/231

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY CEAUSESCU ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK140926 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, received a congratulatory message from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message reads:

Pyongyang--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Soviet of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I send the most ardent celebrations and heartful, friendly greetings to the KWP Central Committee, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK and the Korean people.

The DPRK was founded as a reflection of the most lofty aspirations of the popular masses for national liberation and social progress. This was of particular significance in opening a new era of revolutionary reform in the Korean people's lives.

The Romanian people--the genuine friends of the Korean people--rejoice over the great successes that, under the leadership of the KWP led by you, the Korean workers have attained in the DPRK's socialist construction work.

The Romanian people also express their solidarity with all the Korean people's efforts to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland on the basis of the proposals set forth by you.

Expressing great satisfaction with the excellent and close, friendly relations between our two countries and reflecting on the recent meeting in Pyongyang and agreements there, I firmly believe that the relations of our two parties and two countries will continue to vigorously develop in the interests of the Romanian and the Korean peoples and of the overall cause of socialism, peace, independence and international cooperation.

On the occasion of the great national holiday, I most ardently wish you and the friendly Korean people new successes in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress and to realize the Korean nation's supreme aspirations for living in a free and prosperous fatherland.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic

6 September 1982, Bucharest

CSO: 4108/231

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY GDR LEADERS

SK140933 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council, received a congratulatory message from the leaders of the GDR party and state on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. The congratulatory messages reads:

Pyongyang--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK's State Administration Council:

Esteemed comrades: On the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministries and the GDR people as well as on our own behalf, we convey to you, the KWP Central Committee, the Central People's Committee, the State Administration Council and the Korean people cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings.

Under the leadership of the KWP, the Korean people have achieved great successes in socialist construction through their struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

We note with pleasure that the fraternal relations and the universal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples are constantly expanding and developing. The GDR will continue to make every effort possible to make this cooperation closer and closer.

Proceeding from their joint positions in the anti-imperialist struggle, the GDR and the DPRK are making an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and socialism. We once again reaffirm the full support of the GDR for the DPRK's course toward the peaceful reunification without foreign interference, including its demand for an immediate and complete withdrawal of the foreign forces stationed in South Korea.

We wish the people of the DPRK much success in socialist construction and in their struggle to secure permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministries

3 September 1982, Berlin

CSO: 4108/231

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' CITES PRC MEDIA ON HAILING KIM IL-SONG VISIT

SK170420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (KCNA)--Chinese newspapers edited special write-ups warmly welcoming the official state visit to the People's Republic of China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the upper part of the front page PEOPLES DAILY 16 September carried a profile of the great leader under the title "Brief History of Comrade Kim Il-song, He Will Arrive in Beijing For a Visit." The paper also gave frontpage prominence to an editorial titled "Warm Welcome to President Kim Il-song." It reported that the great leader left Pyongyang on 15 September for an official state visit to China and arrived in China's border city Dandong passing through Sinuiju.

Under the headline "Vigorously Advancing Korea's National Industry" the paper carried a photo-illustrated item introducing the industrial development of our country.

The 16 September issue of BEIJING DAILY carried a profile of the great leader together with the editorial of PEOPLES DAILY 16 September welcoming his visit to China.

The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY also carried the brief history of the great leader and the editorial of PEOPLES DAILY 16 September.

The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, BEIJING DAILY, KWANGMING DAILY and WORKERS DAILY also reported that the great leader left Pyongyang for an official state visit to China and arrived in China's border city Dandong passing through Sinuiju.

KWANGMING DAILY 16 September carried an article introducing the development of education in our country under the title "Education in Korea Full of Vigor."

CSO: 4120/416

KIM IL-SONG GREETS BULGARIAN COUNTERPART

SK081749 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1626 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 8 September to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend most fervent congratulations and warm greetings to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the government of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the fraternal Bulgarian people.

The victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria was an epochal event of momentous significance in the history of the Bulgarian people.

Up to this day since the victory of the socialist revolution the Bulgarian people have waged a vigorous struggle to build a new life and turned their country into a socialist state with a developed industry, modern agriculture and flowering and developing culture.

Today your people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by you are making big advance in the struggle to carry out the new 5-year plan put forward at the 12th Congress of the party.

I heartily wish you and the fraternal Bulgarian people greater success in the struggle for building a developed socialist society. I take this opportunity to express the belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between our two parties, governments and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will further expand and develop through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGES ON ANNIVERSARY

SK131023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Messages came from:

Chadli Bendejedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria;
Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state, chairman of the People's Redemption Council and commander-in-chief of the Republic of Liberia;
Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council;
Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;
Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;
El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon;
Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic;
Colonel Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger;
Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;
J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;
Olav the Fifth, king of Norway;
Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, king of Nepal;
Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania;
Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique;

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic;
Chengara Veetil Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore;
France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles;
Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;
Rudolf Kirchschlager, president of the Republic of Austria;
General Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic;
Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia;
and Carl Gustaf, king of Sweden.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM RECEIVES MESSAGES NOTING NATIONAL DAY

SK111031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The messages came to him from:

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic;
Petar Stambolic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba;
Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana;
Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela;
Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon;
Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta;
Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Organizational Committee of the Ethiopian Working People's Party and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia;
U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma;
Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta;
Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta;
D. Burrenchosay, governor-general of Mauritius;
Margrethe the Second, queen of the Kingdom of Denmark;
Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;
Soeharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia;
Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;
Justice Abul Fazal Muhammad Ahsanubbin Chowdhury, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh;

A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda;
Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;
Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives;
Siaka Probyn Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone;
Seyed Ali Khamenei, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran;
Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India;
Jaber al-Ahmed al-Jaber al-Sabah, amir of state of Kuwait;
and General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE CALL KIM CHONG-IL 'SUCCESSOR TO CHUCHE'

SK140445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Sunao Ohiro, general secretary of the Liaison Council of Societies of Japanese Teachers for the Study of the Chuche Idea, made a keynote report at the sixth national meeting of Japanese teachers for the study of the chuche idea celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which was held recently in Hiroshima.

The reporter said: This year is a significant year when not only the entire Korean people but also the world people who study the chuche idea celebrated the 70th birthday of respected President Kim Il-song and the 40th birthday of Secretary Kim Chong-il, the future sun of the Korean nation.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been developed into a socialist power with developed education and efflorescing chuche art because she is guided by the chuche idea which demands adherence to the principles of chuche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in defence.

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, he noted, put forward the task of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction and the most fair and reasonable proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The congress elected Secretary Kim Chong-il the successor to the chuche cause of President Kim Il-song, the reporter stressed.

He further said: In his historic policy speech on 14 April this year, President Kim Il-song said that modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is the general task of the Korean revolution and called for attaining the 10 prospective targets of socialist economic construction as early as possible and striving to build a communist paradise.

The chuche idea founded by him is not only bearing fine fruit in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also powerfully inspiring the world people in the struggle for chajusong (independence). The chuche idea is now calling forth a great echo among broad segments of the world people above all because it accords with the desires and wishes of the world people advocating chajusong.

Secretary Kim Chong-il's treatise "On the Chuche Idea" brilliantly formulates with a profound idea and lucid theory the origin of the chuche idea and its philosophical principle, socio-historical principles and guiding principles and its historic significance.

Denouncing the U.S. imperialists for occupying South Korea for 37 years, deploying nuclear weapons and openly announcing their use in "case of emergency," the reporter said: President Kim Il-song stressed that it is necessary for a lasting peace and security in the world to disorganise all the military blocs, dismantle foreign military bases, create and expand nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world and ban testing, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and completely destroy all nuclear weapons in all regions of the world.

This is a task to be carried out by the Japanese and Korean peoples who do not allow a nuclear war in Asia, fighting for the total prohibition of nuclear weapons and the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the northeast Asian region today.

The reporter said that the revision of textbooks by the Japanese Ministry of Education reflecting the Liberal Democratic Party's policy of education is a dangerous move to imbue the rising generation of Japan with the militarist aggressive idea and speed up the preparations for an aggressive war.

In conclusion he stressed: The cardinal task of the societies of teachers for the study of the chuche idea in their future activities is to deepen the study of the chuche idea. Let us study above all the policy speech of President Kim Il-song and "On the Chuche Idea," the treatise of Secretary Kim Chong-il, as an immediate task.

Let us expand societies for the study of the chuche idea in conformity with specific conditions.

Concluding my report, I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the sagacious leader Secretary Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/416

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM GUYANESE

SK141526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received congratulatory messages from Guyanese public figures on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Robert Williams, chairman of the Study Centre of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Guyana, said in his congratulatory message: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has covered a road of victory and glory under the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song and you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Under the wise guidance of you dear leader for spreading the grand plan of his excellency great president on the beautiful land of the fatherland, the DPRK has turned into a powerful socialist industrial state independent in politics, self-sustaining in economy and self-reliant in national defense.

You were the first in human history to formulate the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of his excellency great president, as Kimilsongism and proclaimed it to the whole world, thereby indicating the bright road to be followed by mankind and providing it with a weapon for struggle.

We firmly believe that you, upholding the lofty intention of his excellency great president, will surely reunify the divided country by frustrating the "two Koreas" plot and the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist dictators and founding the glorious Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the soil of the homeland of chuche.

Agnes Bend, chairman of the Guyanese National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song and president of the Study Group of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Guyanese Women, said in her congratulatory message: With the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea in a short time after the victory of the Korean people in the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the great leader of the revolution His Excellency President Kim Il-song, your people became the true master of the state and society and possessed of a powerful weapon needed for the final victory of the revolution.

The heroic Korean people have won a leaping victory in the revolution and construction by dynamically advancing along the bright road of chuche indicated by the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and you the dear leader under the banner of the republic and today have started a powerful advance for creating "the speed of the 80's."

The miraculous achievements made by the DPRK not only substantiate the vitality and validity of your excellency's brilliant guidance for thoroughly embodying the chuche idea but also serve as an inspiring banner of the revolutionary people the world over.

The congratulatory messages sincerely wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4120/416

SUDANESE PAPER RUNS SERIAL PRAISING KIM CHONG-IL

SK161443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1420 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Sep (KCNA)--Recent issues of the Sudanese paper AL GUWAT EL MUSALLAHA serialised an article headlined "The Greatness, Wise Leadership and Noble Virtues of the Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il," according to a report.

Recalling that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was elected at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the party and member of the Military Committee of the Party Central Committee, at the unanimous will and desire of the entire party members and people, the article says: He constantly develops and enriches the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, perfectly personifying it. He has gained perfect grasps on the great chuche idea through the practice of the revolutionary struggle, energetic studies and pursuits.

By his energetic ideological and theoretical activities he constantly develops and enriches the revolutionary idea and revolutionary theory of the great leader.

He, first of all, gave a scientific and theoretical formulation of the leader's revolutionary idea. He formulated the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the integral system of idea, theory and method of chuche and gave a scientific elucidation of its system, characteristics and historical position.

He convincingly proved that the revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il-song--the great chuche idea founded for the first time in the history of human thought and the integral system of the theory and method of revolution and construction newly propounded by it--is on the highest stage in the development of the revolutionary idea of the working class and it is the only scientific revolutionary guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method representing the whole historical era covering the present time and the communist future.

What holds an important place in his ideological and theoretical feats is that he propounded the idea and theory of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

Another ideological and theoretical feat of him is that he has developed and enriched anew the theory of party founding propounded by the great leader. He newly develops and enriches on an overall scale the theory of revolution and construction advanced by the great leader. What holds an important place here is the idea of powerfully waging the speed campaign on all fronts of socialist construction.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has also further developed and enriched the idea and theory of the great leader on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural. His original theory of literature and art holds a distinguished place in the ideological and theoretical wealth attained by him. His ideological and theoretical activities have no limits; they cover all domains of the revolution and construction.

One of the characteristics of his art of leadership is that he constantly develops the work of all domains by giving detailed guidance to overall work with a uniform grasp on it. He grasps all the work, big and small, from the work of the party and power bodies, working people's organisations, educational, cultural and health service institutions, industrial establishments and cooperative farms to the people's life and energetically guides them all.

What is characteristic of the leadership art of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is also that he powerfully pushes ahead with all work by a staunch struggle and extraordinary sweep. Indeed, under the outstanding leadership of the dear leader, a great revolutionary turn has taken place in the revolution and construction in Korea.

Possessed of noble virtues, he looks after the people with warm care. Unassuming and modest, he always lives and works among the people.

For his rare wisdom, outstanding leadership and noble virtues and for his great feats for the fatherland and people, for the era and revolution, he enjoys boundless respect among the people and he was elected as the sagacious leader.

Having him as the sagacious leader, the Korean people have greeted today a period of great national prosperity previously unknown and the revolutionary cause of chuche is being brilliantly succeeded and developed.

Bright, indeed, is the future of the Korean people who are advancing under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.

CSO: 4120/416

ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN MISSIONS ABROAD

SK161123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Sep (KCNA)--Receptions were given at the DPRK missions in Romania, the German Democratic Republic, the Congo, Burundi, Austria, Sweden, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Zimbabwe, India, Ghana, Togo, Rwanda, Iran, Laos and the DPRK permanent observer mission in the United Nations on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

Invited to the receptions were Alexandrina Gainuse, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and deputy prime minister, and Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary of the Party Central Committee, in Romania; Joachim Herrmann, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Political Bureau, and chairman of the Control Committee, of the Party Central Committee, in the German Democratic Republic. Also invited were other leading personnel of party and government organs and public organisations and diplomatic envoys of various countries in these countries.

The chairman of the People's National Assembly who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour was invited there in the Congo; the minister of agriculture and stockbreeding in Burundi; the chairman of the parliamentary group of the Socialist Party of Austria who is vice-chairman of the party in Austria; the minister of agriculture in Bangladesh; the minister of food, agriculture and cooperative in Pakistan; the president of the Upper House in Zimbabwe; the vice-president of the Republic in India; the minister of heavy industry in Iran; and the vice-premier who is chairman of the Planning Committee in Laos. Personnel of the party and power organs and public organisations, men of the press and diplomatic envoys of various countries in these countries were also invited to the receptions.

The attendants raised glasses, sincerely wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4120/416

CHONG CHUN-KI AT LIBYAN PEOPLE'S BUREAU RECEPTION

SK080558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep (KCNA)--The People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to our country hosted a reception at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the evening of 7 September to mark the 13th anniversary of the 1 September revolution of the Libyan people. Invited there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Pong-chu, Yu Yong-kol, Pak Myong-ku and other personages concerned and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang. It was attended by 'Abd al-Majid Kashkushah, secretary of the People's Committee, and officials, of the People's Bureau of the Sociali-t People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

'Abd al-Majid Kashkushah, secretary of the People's Committee, spoke first at the reception. The Libyan people overthrew the reactionary dictatorial regime through the great 1 September revolution and dismantled imperialists' military base on the Libyan soil, he said.

He spoke of successes achieved by the Libyan people in all spheres of the building of a new society, industry, agriculture, education, etc, after the victory of the revolution. He denounced the manoeuvres for aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, their stooges.

He concluded his speech with the following slogans:

Long live the great 1 September revolution!
Long live the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song!
Long live the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il!

Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki spoke next. The 1 September revolution in Libya, he said, was an occasion of great significance in the Libyan people's struggle for destroying the reactionary feudal monarchy and building a new independent society free from imperialists' domination and plunder.

He noted that the Libyan people have since the revolution achieved big successes in their struggle for the prosperity of the country and building of a new life, upholding the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. We wish the friendly Libyan people greater success in their future struggle, he said.

The reception took place in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/416

KIM CHONG-IL TOASTED AT ANNIVERSARY FUNCTIONS OVERSEAS

SK151109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--Functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. Celebration receptions were given at the DPRK embassies in Madagascar, Uganda, Jordan and Equatorial Guinea and the DPRK trade mission in Peru, press conferences at the DPRK embassies in Mozambique and Guyana and a film show at the DPRK Embassy in Pakistan.

Invited to the reception given at the DPRK Embassy in Madagascar were Indrianjafy Georges Thomas, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council; Jean-Baptiste Ramanantsalama, member of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council; Manandafy Rakotonirina, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and secretary general of the Party for the Proletarian Power of Madagascar; the chairman of the National Committee of the Christian Democratic Union of Madagascar who is member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, and the minister of the interior who is member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution; to the reception given at the DPRK Embassy in Uganda were the chairman of the National Assembly and government minister of Uganda; and to the reception at the DPRK trade mission in Peru were Alva Orlandini, national secretary general of the Popular Action Party of Peru and vice-president of the Republic of Peru, and others.

Invited to functions held at the DPRK missions in Jordan, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Guyana and Pakistan were parliamentarians, government officials and personnel of political parties and public organisations.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the prosperity and grandeur of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Attendants at press conferences and film receptions appreciated Korean films including "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People."

CSO: 4120/416

REPORTS ON ASIAN RICE STUDY TOUR

Delegates Tour Pyongyang

SK101039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--The delegations and delegates of various countries participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea inspected the Tower of the Chuche Idea on 9 September. The guests went round with keen interest the Tower of the Chuche Idea, a grand monumental creation which will hand down through generations the great revolutionary idea and immortal revolutionary exploits of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Head of the Pakistan delegation Muhamad Afzal Malik noted that the Tower of the Chuche Idea was well built graidiosely at a scenic spot. We hope that the Korean people will register greater successes in accomplishing their revolutionary cause in the future, as they have achieved many successes in the revolution and construction in the past under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, he said.

The delegations and delegates also visited the Arch of Triumph and the ice rink.

In the morning they called at the Taesongsan pleasure park in Pyongyang and had a pleasant rest, riding in fun fair facilities together with working people in the city on the holiday of September.

The guests saw an acrobatic show earlier.

Recommendation Summarized

SK111110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken place from 1 September to 10 September 1982, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the initiative of UN FAO.

Participating in the study tour and consultation were the delegates from the following Asian countries: Bangladesh, Burma, the People's Republic of China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and the DPR of Korea.

While looking around the paddy fields of the cooperative farms of several districts, irrigation facilities, farm machine factories and the research institutes of agricultural science, indicating the successes of the DPR of Korea achieved in the rural economy by embodying the chuche farming method created by the great leader President Kim Il-song, particularly in paddy rice cultivation, the participants in the consultation, through study of reality could acquaint themselves more deeply with the good experiences of the DPR of Korea in the attainment of stable high yields of paddy rice.

The participants pointed out the need for a wide generalization of the successes and experiences gained by the DPRK in the field of stable high yields of paddy rice, unanimously recognizing that they would be of valuable help to the increase of paddy rice in respective countries, and furthermore, to the satisfactory solution to the food problem seriously arising in Asian region.

The participants adopted a recommendation.

Considering that such steps and measures as green revolution, land amelioration and land rezoning (shaping), the establishment of scientific manuring system and effective use of fertilizer, introduction of irrigation and effective use of water, rational dense cultivation, protection of paddy rice from the weeds and diseases and pests, mechanization in paddy fields and effective use of straw and other by-products, will furnish a sound guarantee for the stable high yields of paddy rice in view of the experiences of the DPRK, the participants recommended all countries to take these steps and measures in conformity with their actual conditions.

A summary of the recommendation says:

1. Green Revolution

- In order to accelerate the green revolution each country should produce in large quantities the good varieties of high yields which suit the climatic and soil conditions of each country by firmly setting up their own seed breeding centres and enhancing the responsibility of the scientists in this field.

- The Asian countries should carry on brisk exchange of varieties and inform each other of the successes and experiences gained in the green revolution, thereby contributing actively to the increase of paddy rice production of the countries in this region.

2. Land Amelioration and Land Rezoning (Shaping)

- It is imperative for the enhancement of land fertility by giving precedence to land amelioration, to conduct periodically soil survey and soil analysis aimed at grasping in detail the physical and chemical characteristics of paddy soil, and to work out methodology for an effective undertaking of the land amelioration on the basis of the result of soil analysis.

- The increase of humus-manure content of the paddy soil is the primary task for the enhancement of land fertility. The Asian countries should considerably increase the manuring quantity of organic fertilizers by resorting to every possible means and method such as the rapid development of stockbreeding, cultivation of green-manuring crops, extensive excavation of peat and their effective use.

- The land amelioration should be energetically propelled in reliance on the chemical means to further increase the fertility of paddy soil.

- To rezone the soil is a primary task to increase the area of arable land and do farm work in a rational way in paddy fields, proper measures should be taken to rezone small patches into standardized fields favourable to the works by farm machines and drought animals and improve the fertility in readjusted fields.

3. Establishment of Scientific Manuring System and Effective Use of Fertilizer

For the establishment of a scientific manuring system, each country should conduct an energetic research work to determine the rational amount of fertilizer and combination rate of nutritive elements and the manuring method in every stage of growth suitable to the climatic and soil conditions according to regions and to the characteristics of the rice varieties.

Along with this, manuring techniques to check the loss by the washing off and removal action in paddy fields and to increase the absorption utility of fertilizer should be elaborated and deep attention be given to explore the forms of much higher effective fertilizers and to their wide application, and the scientific and technical cooperation in this field be strengthened.

4. Introduction of Irrigation and Effective Use of Water

- With a view to fully solving water problem by irrigation, it is imperative to further increase the state investment in it, while properly organizing and mobilizing the broad masses of farmers. In order to materialize irrigation and get its greater effect, it is effective to set up circulating system of irrigation which interlinks reservoirs with the others. It is advisable for Asian countries to build a circulating system of irrigation to suit the actual conditions of their country so as to make an effective use of water and overcome drought in a better way.

- Besides, more thorough measures should be taken to utilize the underground water so as to overcome effectively the impact of abnormal weather influencing upon the paddy rice farming.

5. Rational Dense Cultivation

- For the increase of output with the application of the rational dense cultivation in rice farming, the varieties adaptable to the dense cultivation should be widely applied and the manuring system be improved to give full play to the superiority of the dense cultivation.

- In order to apply the rational dense method of rice farming, each country should define the appropriate number of plants (population) per hill and of hills per unit-area according to the regions, varieties, soil condition and the amount of fertilizer.

6. Protection of Paddy Rice From the Weeds and Diseases and Pests

For the eradication of weeds in paddy fields, each country should increase utility amount of herbicides so as to raise the killing rate of weeds by the chemical method and should actively introduce the weeding method by the high efficient machines and efficient water management method for weed-killing.

- Integrated pest control should be adopted in a way to reduce the pest damage. Pest control method by light trap introduced in DPRK should be widely encouraged.

- The Asian countries should keep each other informed of the successes and experiences obtained in the removal of diseases and pests along with the detailed data on the birth movements of diseases and pests, and thus closely cooperate in averting diseases and pests.

7. Mechanization in Paddy Fields

- In order to realize the mechanization of farm work in paddy fields, the industry serving agriculture should, before anything else, be established and developed further so as to produce and supply by itself the necessary farm machineries in large quantities.

- Countries of Asia should make a joint effort to improve cultivation technology favourably to the mechanization of seedling growing and their transplantation, harvesting and threshing, and other farming work, and closely cooperate with each other in this field.

8. Effective Use of Straw and Other By-Products

It is imperative to widely disseminate and propagate among the peasantry the advantages of the method of producing compost with straws, and the method of producing packing materials out of straws, so that they may actively adopt them.

In conclusion the report and recommendation on the study tour and Asian regional consultation says:

The participants in the consultation recommend to continue in the future to encourage this sort of consultation and study tour in view of the fact that the current consultation and study tour held in the DPR of Korea have made valuable contributions to making it possible to achieve stable high yields of paddy rice.

The government of the DPR of Korea, being the host country of the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in DPRK consented to send the report and data of experiences presented at the consultation to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. The

participants recommend the UN FAO to distribute these documents to its member states.

The delegates expressed deep thanks to the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the people and government of the host country for providing them with excellent arrangements and according hospitality in order to make the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK achieve a complete and practical success.

Rice Tour Issues Recommendations

SK110422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has taken place from 1 to 10 September 1982, in the DPRK at the initiative of UN FAO.

Participating in the study tour and consultation were the delegates from the following Asian countries: Bangladesh, Burma, the People's Republic of China, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and the DPR of Korea.

While looking around paddy fields of cooperative farms of several districts, irrigation facilities, farm machine factories and the research institutes of agricultural science indicating the successes the DPR of Korea achieved in the rural economy by embodying the chuche farming method created by the great leader President Kim Il-song, particularly in paddy rice cultivation, the participants in the consultation, through study of reality, could acquaint themselves more deeply with the good experiences of the DPR of Korea in the attainment of stable high yields of paddy rice.

The participants pointed out the need for a wide generalization of the successes and experiences gained by the DPRK in the field of stable high yields of paddy rice, unanimously recognizing that they would be of valuable help to the increase of paddy rice in respective countries, and furthermore, to the satisfactory solution to the food problem seriously arising in the Asian region.

The participants adopted a recommendation.

Considering that such steps and measures as green revolution, land amelioration and land rezoning (shaping), the establishment of scientific manuring system and effective use of fertilizer, introduction of irrigation and effective use of water, rational dense cultivation, protection of paddy rice from the weeds and diseases and pests, mechanization in paddy fields and effective use of straw and other by-products, will furnish a sound guarantee for the stable high yields of paddy rice in view of the experiences of the DPRK, the participants recommended all countries to take these steps and measures in conformity with their actual conditions.

The report and recommendation on the study tour and Asian regional consultation conclude with the following words:

The participants in the consultation recommend to continue in the future to encourage this sort of consultation and study tour in view of the fact that the current consultation and study tour held in the DPR of Korea have made valuable contribution to making it possible to achieve stable high yields of paddy rice.

The government of the DPR of Korea, being the host country of the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK consented to send the report and data of experiences presented at the consultation to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. The participants recommend FAO to distribute these documents to its member states.

The delegates expressed deep thanks to the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the people and government of the host country for providing them with excellent arrangements and according hospitality in order to make the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK achieve a complete and practical success.

Delegates Leave Pyongyang

SK111810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1628 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates of various countries left here on 11 September by air after participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in Pyongyang.

They were: Deputy head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Min Shaokai, vice-president of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, and members of the delegation;
The delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Burma;
The delegation of the Republic of India headed by V.B. Ghai, director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agricultures of India;
Delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, deputy director general of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture of Nepal;
The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Muhamad Afzal Malik, director general of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan;
The delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand;
and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haque, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

They were seen off at the airport by Yi Hak-chol, vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and personages concerned.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER FROM ZIMBABWEANS

SK111018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--A seminar on "Philosophical Principle of the Chuche Idea," the second part of "On the Chuche Idea," an immortal classic treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held recently at the Kimilsongist Theory and Practice Centre of Zimbabwe, according to a report. A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

P. Secochewana, on behalf of the entire members of the Kimilsongist Theory and Practice Centre of Zimbabwe, said in the letter to him: You the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, possessed of brilliant intelligence, outstanding leadership and noble virtues, are developing and enriching the treasure-house of Kimilsongism with your tireless ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary practice and wisely leading the revolution and construction along a road of victory and glory.

The treatise "On the Chuche Idea" sent by you to the national seminar on the chuche idea celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song holds a distinguished place in your ideological and theoretical activities. In the treatise you have systematised the chuche idea and developed and enriched it on an overall scale from its founding to its principles and guiding principle and its historic significance and given a precious ideological and theoretical weapon to us studying the chuche idea.

In this treatise you give a profound answer as to that the philosophical principle of the chuche idea--man is the master of everything and decides everything--is a man-centred philosophical principle clarifying the position and role of man in the world and that man is a social being with chajusong (independence), creativity and consciousness.

By expounding that the world outlook of chuche is the most judicious world outlook of our era, you have provided the world revolutionary people with a true revolutionary world outlook of the chuche era.

Your ideological and theoretical activities are, indeed, an outstanding example for developing and enriching the treasure-house of Kimilsongism.

We will make a deeper study of and grasp the great chuche idea and your unique idea and theory and carry them to materialisation and will launch energetic activities for widely disseminating them among people of broad strata.

In conclusion, we wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who are brilliantly succeeding the revolutionary cause of chuche.

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED IN FOREIGN SOLIDARITY MEETING

SK131615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Meetings for solidarity with the Korean people were held recently in Denmark, the Sudan and Finland, according to reports. Attending the meetings were leading functionaries of political parties and social organisations and large crowds of people. Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were hung on the backgrounds of the platforms of the meetings held in Copenhagen and West Jutland, Denmark.

The speakers at the meetings pointed to the fact that the U.S. imperialists are displaying feverish activities in South Korea to start a new war and said that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. They held that the reunification of Korea must be realised in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great President Kim Il-song.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at a meeting held in Copenhagen.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Sudanese President Gaafar Mohammed Nimiri were hung on the background of the platform of the meeting held in Khartoum under the co-sponsorship of the National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace of the Sudanese Socialist Union and the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association.

Speaking at the meeting, the secretary of the National Council for Friendship, Solidarity and Peace of the Sudanese Socialist Union, said: The Sudanese people express solidarity with the Korean people in their heroic struggle for achieving the reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il. The termination of the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea is a prerequisite to the reunification of Korea, he stressed.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meeting.

Many figures spoke at a mass meeting held in Turku, Finland, who expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They denounced the new war provocation manoeuvres and criminal "two Koreas" plot and barbarous suppression of people by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

A statement on the Korean question was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4120/416

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY SOCIALIST LEADERS

SK130423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings sent in joint name by the party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Messages came from:

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, premier of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; and Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and premier of the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

CSO: 4120/416

SOCIALIST SOLIDARITY MEETINGS MARK DPRK FOUNDING

SK150509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--Solidarity meetings were held in various countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. Set up on the platforms of meeting halls were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the heads of state of the host countries.

The meetings were attended by leading personnel of party and government organs and public organisations and a large number of working people of the host countries. DPRK ambassadors to the host countries were invited there. Speeches were made at the meetings.

Speaking at a meeting held at the Romania-Korea Friendship Facaeni agricultural production cooperative under the co-sponsorship of the Ialomita County Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Ialomita County Council of the Union of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the chairman of the cooperative said: The Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania support the new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and the constructive proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea for reunification.

The Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania strongly oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and the Seoul authorities and demand that all foreign troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons be withdrawn at once from South Korea and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

Meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu played a decisive role in deepening and constantly strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Romania and Korea.

At a meeting held in Djakovica County in Serbia, Yugoslavia, president of the County League of Communists said: The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia have developed along the firm road paved by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the great leaders

of the two peoples. For the two peoples to continuously advance along this road in the future will be a firmest guarantee for the more successful development of relations between the two countries, the speaker declared.

The Yugoslav people, he said, have always supported the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

Speaking at a meeting held at the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Zhlatiya farm, the Zhlatiya Party secretary said: The public circles and people of Bulgaria will as ever actively support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

The visit by respected Comrade Kim Il-song to Bulgaria in 1975 and the visit by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Korea in 1973 were of epochal significance in bringing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to a new higher stage. The meeting adopted a message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

At a meeting sponsored by the Patan District Committee of the Nepal Peace Committee, the speakers stressed that Korea should be reunified at an early date on the three principles of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

They noted that Korea pursuing an independent policy has set an example in the struggle for adhering to the principle of nonalignment and against outside interference.

They wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4120/416

BRIEFS

GREETINGS BY MONGOLIAN, ALBANIAN LEADERS--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings sent in joint name by Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic; and Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [SK140455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 14 Sep 82]

NICARAGUAN LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 14 September sent a message of greetings to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the independence day of Nicaragua. The message reads: I, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations to you, the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people, on the independence day of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan people, firmly rallied around the Sandinist National Liberation Front, are vigorously waging a struggle to defend the gains of revolution and build a prospering new Nicaragua, valiantly repulsing the manoeuvres of armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The Korean people express firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle and wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater successes in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for independence and peace. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK141637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1625 GMT 14 Sep 82]

SOCIALIST ETHIOPIAN LEADER GREETED--Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 10 September to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, on the revolution day of Socialist Ethiopia. The message reads: On the anniversary of your revolution I extend my warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and the Ethiopian people on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own. I take this opportunity to wish you and your people great successes in work for the country's prosperity and creating a new life and express my conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will further develop in the future. [Text] [SK111812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1633 GMT 11 Sep 82]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS MEXICAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 15 September sent a message of greetings to Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, on the independence day of Mexico. The message reads: I, on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations and greetings to your excellency, the government of the United States of Mexico and the Mexican people on the independence day of Mexico. Pleased with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mexico are favorably developing day by day in the interests of the two peoples, I sincerely wish you greater success in your work for the independent development of the country. [Text] [SK151539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 15 Sep 82]

GIFT SENT TO GUINEAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 17 Sep (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure. According to a report, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure met Son Yong-sun, DPRK ambassador to his country, on 11 September. The ambassador conveyed to him cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his gift, the film "Visit of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, to Our Country." Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader. Saying that the film well shows the deep friendship between President Kim Il-song and himself, between the peoples of Guinea and Korea, he stressed that the film would be widely disseminated among the Guinean people. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. That day the president appreciated the film together with the ambassador. [Text] [SK170415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 17 Sep 82]

REPLY FROM JAMAICAN PREMIER--Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the independence of Jamaica. The reply message dated 6 September reads: I express thanks in the name of the government and people of Jamaica and in my own for

your excellency's message of greetings on the occasion of the independence day of Jamaica. I hope that friendly relations existing between our two countries will continue to strengthen. [Text] [SK130420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 13 Sep 82]

NEW CHINESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on 8 September met and had a talk with Zong Kewen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk and officials of the Chinese Embassy. [Text] [SK091107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 9 Sep 82] Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on 8 September met and had a talk with Zong Kewen, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and officials of the Chinese Embassy. [Text] [SK091110 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 9 Sep 82]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS TANZANIAN VISITOR--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 13 September met and had a friendly talk with Tanzanian freelance Karrim Essack. Present on the occasion was Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK140821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 14 Sep 82]

HO TAM MEETS NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 8 September met and had a talk with Ricardo Danza Sigas, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present there were a personage concerned and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy Pedro Moran Tapanes. [Text] [SK091114 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 9 Sep 82]

HO TAM MEETS GDR AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 8 September met and had a talk with Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the GDR to our country Hermann Schwiesau who paid a farewell call on him. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a luncheon for the ambassador. [Text] [SK091112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 9 Sep 82]

HO TAM CABLES NEW PDRY COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Abdul Aziz al Dali upon his appointment as minister of foreign affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Expressing the belief that friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow in scope and develop in the future, the message wishes the PDRY foreign minister greater success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK120921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 12 Sep 82]

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBER--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Yun Ki-pok on 13 September met and had a friendly talk with Intini Ugo, member of the National Direction of the Italian Socialist Party and director of the party

journal AVANTI. Present on the occasion was Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK140507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 14 Sep 82]

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS MEXICAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 16 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here today publish articles on the independence day of Mexico. The Korean people extend warm felicitations and greetings to the Mexican people on this day, declares an article of NODONG SINMUN. Noting that the Mexican people are today taking big strides ahead in the struggle for consolidating the national independence and creating a new life, the author of the article says: The Mexican Government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with various countries of the world including the Latin-American countries on the principles of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in others' internal affairs. It takes a stand against the U.S. imperialists' interference in Latin America and dictatorial regimes in this region and plays an active part in the struggle of the Latin American people for sovereignty and economic interests. The Korean and Mexican peoples established friendly and cooperative relations on the road of anti-imperialism and independence. These relations entered a new stage of development with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Mexico 2 years ago. The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Mexico will further develop in the future in the interests of the two peoples. The Korean people wish greater success to the Mexican people in their future struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK161040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 16 Sep 82]

MISSIONS ABROAD MARK FOUNDING DAY--Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Press conferences were held at the DPRK embassies in Hungary, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. And film receptions were arranged at the DPRK embassies in Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The functions were attended by Foreign Ministry officials and men of the press including newspaper, news agency and radio reporters of the host countries. [Text] [SK140017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 13 Sep 82] Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--Receptions were given at the DPRK embassies in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Mongolia on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. Invited to a cocktail party at the DPRK Embassy in Bulgaria were Ognyan Doinov, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and Jaroslav Radev, vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria; to a reception at the DPRK Embassy in Yugoslavia were Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; to a reception at the DPRK Embassy in Czechoslovakia was Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; and to a cocktail party at the DPRK Embassy in Mongolia were Suren, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and the secretary of the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of Mongolia, and others. Also invited to the receptions were diplomatic envoys of various countries in the host

countries. Speeches were made there. The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The receptions proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK150457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 15 Sep 82]

VARIOUS COUNTRIES MARK ANNIVERSARY—Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--Functions were held in various countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. DPRK book and photo exhibitions, film receptions or film weeks were arranged in Nepal, India, Togo, Guyana, Egypt and Madagascar. Lectures were given at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of South Ruimveldt Gardens of Guyana, Melani Damishana in Fourth Province of Guyana, the Kim Il-song Library in Somalia and the Burma-Korea Friendship Association and a celebration meeting of Radio Pyongyang listeners was held in Ethiopia. Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were put up in the halls where these functions took place. The functions were attended by political and public figures, men of the press, members of organisations for friendship with the Korean people and people of different segments. Letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the celebration meeting held in Ethiopia. A lecture meeting in Somalia adopted a message of greetings to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [Text] [SK141118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 14 Sep 82]

SOCIALIST FUNCTIONS MARK FOUNDING DAY--Pyongyang, 16 Sep (KCNA)--Functions were held in socialist countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. Korean photo exhibitions or Korean film weeks, film receptions and lecture meetings were arranged in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Poland, Cuba and Mongolia. A friendship meeting was held at the Medteno spinning mill in Leningrad, the Soviet Union, and a soldiers meeting at the garrison command in Giurgiu County, Romania. A photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was set up respectively in the photo exhibition halls in the Soviet Union and Cuba. The functions were attended by political and public figures, functionaries of friendship organisations and people of different segments of the host countries. Speaking at the soldiers meeting held in Romania, the garrison commander of Giurgiu County said: Of specific significance is the constructive proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to realize the reunification of the country. The entire Romanian people and soldiers actively support the just proposal and always express invariable support and solidarity for the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [SK160459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 16 Sep 82]

FILM RECEPTIONS--Pyongyang, 13 Sep--Film receptions and photo exhibitions were recently arranged at DPRK missions in Benin, Sierra Leone, Zambia, Democratic Yemen, Central Africa, Burundi, Bangladesh, Upper Volta, Cameroon, Laos, Nepal, Mali, Ghana, the Congo, Pakistan and India on the day of nonalignment, according to reports. On display in the photo exhibition halls were photographs showing the proud successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the development and strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement. Personages of party and

government organs and social organisations and men of the press were invited to the functions. Diplomatic envoys of nonaligned countries in these countries were also invited there. Korean films were screened at film receptions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 13 Sep 82]

FOREIGN FUNCTIONS CELEBRATE FOUNDING DAY--Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--Functions were recently held in various countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports. Korean book and photo exhibitions and film receptions were arranged in Gzira of Malta and at the Youth and Children's Palace and the Khartoum Music and Drama College of the Sudan and a film reception and Korean photo exhibition at the Information Ministry of Ethiopia. Ten-day friendship with the Korean people was marked off at the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association, a Korean film week arranged at the Avenida Cinema House in Maputo of Mozambique, and a Korean film reception in Melani Damishana, Fourth Province of Guyana. The functions were attended by personnel of party and government bodies and public organisations, men of the press, education and culture and people of various segments. [Text] [SK150006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 14 Sep 82]

AUSTRALIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--An Australian state parliamentarians delegation headed by Joan Coxsedge, Victoria State parliamentarian, arrived here on 31 August by plane. [Text] [SK010408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 1 Sep 82]

GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Kim Ha-chong, vice-minister of foreign trade, returned home 1 September by plane after visiting Syria. It was met at the airport by Choe Pyong-chu, vice-minister of foreign trade, and personages concerned. [Text] [SK020501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 1 Sep 82]

KCNA DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Chairman of its Central Committee O Kil-pang left Pyongyang on 1 September by air for a visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation of the Korean Central News Agency flew back home yesterday after visiting the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK020501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 1 Sep 82]

NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 7 Sep--Ricardo Danza Sigas, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on 6 September by plane. [Text] [SK130225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 7 Sep 82]

BURMESE MINING DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Sep--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on 8 September met and had a friendly talk with the government mining delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Win Htain, deputy minister of mining industry of Burma. [Text] [SK130225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 9 Sep 82] Pyongyang, 11 Sep--The government mining delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Win Htain, deputy minister of mining industry of Burma, left here on 10 September by plane. The head of the delegation hosted a party on the evening of 8 September upon conclusion of its Korean visit. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 11 Sep 82]

ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY MEMBER--Pyongyang, 9 Sep--Intini Ugo, member of the National Direction of the Italian Socialist Party and director of AVANTI, the journal of the party, arrived in Pyongyang on 8 September by plane. The guest was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK130225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 9 Sep 82]

FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang, 9 Sep--Mario Castro Tota, chairman of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans, comrades-in-arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden, Dr S.K. Mitra, former director of the National Council of Educational Research and Training of India, and a delegation of the Miltn Margai Teachers College of Sierra Leone arrived in Pyongyang on 8 September. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 9 Sep 82]

GDR TRADE UNIONS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 7 Sep--A delegation of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions headed by Gerhard Muth, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Confederation and director of its Labour and Wage Department, and a delegation of the Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA headed by Ion Stoica, its foreign policy commentator, arrived in Pyongyang on 6 September. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 7 Sep 82]

TRADERS FROM JAPAN ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 8 Sep--A delegation of "People's Korea" Supporters Association headed by Yi Chong-tae, vice-chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on 7 September by air for a visit to the socialist homeland. The Administration Council of the DPRK feted the delegation in the evening. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 8 Sep 82]

ASIA RED CROSS OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 11 Sep--Kingsley Seevaratnam, regional officer for Asia and Pacific League of Red Cross Societies, arrived in Pyongyang on 10 September by plane. The guest was met at the airport by Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 10 Sep 82]

YOM KUK-YOL MEETING--Pyongyang, 12 Sep--Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, on 11 September met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Danish political parties consisting of parliamentarians from various parties headed by Lasse Budtz, member of the Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Denmark and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Party. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0843 GMT 12 Sep 82]

WHO OFFICIAL ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 11 Sep--Dr T.A. Lambo, first deputy director general of the World Health Organisation, arrived in Pyongyang on 10 September by air. The guest was met at the airport by First Vice-Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yol and acting representative of Liaison Office of the United Nations development programme to our country Ram Narain. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 11 Sep 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN--Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--Pak Song-nim, a Korean resident in the United States, left here on 11 September by train after visiting the homeland. He was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. He was also seen off by his father. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 12 Sep 82]

U.S.-RESIDENTS VISIT--Pyongyang, 11 Sep--Yi Yong-sang, a Korean residing in the United States, left Pyong by air on 10 September after visiting the homeland. He was seen off at the airport by Secretary General of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Chang Hak-myong. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 11 Sep 82] Pyongyang, 9 Sep (KCNA)--Han Yong-man, a Korean resident in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on 7 September by plane for a visit to the homeland. He was met at the airport with warm compatriotic sentiments by Chang Hak-myong, general secretary of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots. He had an emotion-charged meeting with his elder sisters from whom he had been separated for scores of years due to the division of the country. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 9 Sep 82]

LSWYK DELEGATION TO JAPAN--Tokyo, 10 Sep--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea led by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, arrived in Tokyo by air on 10 September for a visit to Japan. It was met at the airport by Yoshiaki Kanda, general secretary of the Council of the Young Men's Association of Japan, the host organisation, Hajime Fukada, director of the Youth and Children's Department of the Japan Socialist Party, and other personages concerned. It was also warmly welcomed by Director of the International Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) Paek Chong-won, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan Pak Il and a great number of functionaries of Chongnyon and young men and women. A welcome meeting was held at the airport. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 11 Sep 82]

'NODONG SINMUN' DELEGATION--NODONG SINMUN left Pyongyang on 11 September for a visit to Poland. The delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by O Kil-bang, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, returned home yesterday after visiting the Soviet Union. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0845 GMT 12 Sep 82]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 Sep--A delegation of the Ishikawm Prefectural Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korean Friendship headed by Yaosuji Shimizu, chairman of the Ishikawa prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and vice-chairman of the league, arrived in Pyongyang on 10 September. The delegation of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee of Japan for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Hitenori Yoshioka, chairman of the Osaka Youth Committee for Japan-Korea Solidarity, and the delegation of Iranian newspaper ETTELA-AT headed by its Director Shirani left here for home on the same day. [Text] [SK130205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 11 Sep 82]

CANADA-RESIDENT KOREAN DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 4 Sep--Kwak Myong-ok, a Korean resident in Canada, left Pyongyang on 3 September by air after visiting the homeland. [Text] [SK060108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 4 Sep 82]

SWEDISH VISITOR DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 4 Sep--Swedish freelance Lasse Berg and his party left here for home yesterday by air. [Text] [SK060108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 3 Sep 82]

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY GROUP--Pyongyang, 4 Sep--A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by Reiner Blumstengel, head of its patent information section, arrived here yesterday by air. [Text] [SK060108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 3 Sep 82]

ETHIOPIAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the day of revolution of Socialist Ethiopia. The Korean people extend congratulations and greetings to the Ethiopian people on this day, the article notes, and says: Since the victory of the revolution, the Ethiopian people have made progress in the building of a new life. The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Ethiopian people in the building of a new society. The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Ethiopia are developing. The Ethiopian people express support and solidarity for the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Convinced that the friendly relations between the two countries will as ever develop and strengthen, the Korean people wish the Ethiopian people greater successes in the building of a new life. [Text] [SK120940 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 12 Sep 82]

PAPUA NEW GUINEA ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 16 Sep (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the independence day of Papua New Guinea. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that the independence of Papua New Guinea opened a road of building a new life to her people. Pointing to the successes made by the Papua New Guinean people in the endeavours to build a new life in the past 7 years, the article continues: Pursuing a policy of peace and neutrality, the government of Papua New Guinea calls for the disarmament of the Pacific and Indian Oceans and is developing cooperation with South Pacific nations. Our people hail the successes of the people of Papua New Guinea. Korea and Papua New Guinea opened diplomatic relations in June 1976. The friendship and understanding between the two peoples have since deepened. Extending felicitations to the people of Papua New Guinea on their independence day, the Korean people wish them successes in their future struggle for building a new life. [Text] [SK161039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 16 Sep 82]

TOGO PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Togolese President Gnassingre Eyadema on 7 September met Kim Hyong-sam. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il-song. Expressing full support to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for national reunification, he said that the Togolese Party and Government hoped for an early reunification of Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [OW120101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 12 Sep 82]

EX-PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 15 Sep (KCNA)--Tulsi Giri, ex-prime minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, and his wife left Pyongyang on 14 September by plane. They were seen off at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman, and Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman, of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK150007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 14 Sep 82]

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL INSPECTS EXHIBITION HALL--Pyongyang, 11 Sep (KCNA)--Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel on 2 September went round the exhibition hall of our country which was participating in the 18th Maputo international commodities exhibition, according to a report. The president was accompanied by members of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO)--Minister for External Relations Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Secretary of Economic Policy of the Party Central Committee Marcelino Dos Santos, Minister for Planning Mario da Graca Machungo, and other dignitaries. The Mozambican president ahd his suite were met by Korean Ambassador to Mozambique Kang Su-myong and members of the exhibition delegation. The president inquired after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. Giving deep impressions he had got during his visit to our country in the past, he wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed admiration at the commodities on display at the exhibition and stressed that the participation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the 18th Maputo international commodities exhibition was greatly conducive to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Mozambique and Korea. [Text] [SK102310 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 10 Sep 82]

CSO: 4120/416

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DEFERRAL OF DEBT REPAYMENT CAUSES JAPANESE CONCERN

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] "North" Unable to Pay Again

North Korea Formally Requests Extension of Debt Service Deadline from End of June to End of August

Because of the extended delay in repayment of indebtedness to Japan by North Korea, it appears that criticism in Japan will intensify.

According to Japanese concerned with North Korean trade, the North Korean trade agency recently formally requested that repayment of 6 billion yen scheduled for the end of June be extended to the end of August.

Despite the fact that the end of June deadline had already been passed and no alternative payment methods had been discussed, the situation had simply muddled along and as of 20 July the debt was still outstanding. With this formal request for extension of the payment deadline, if met on schedule it would mean a 2-month delay from the originally agreed upon payment schedule.

Japanese sources concerned with North Korean trade note that the reason the North Koreans have brought such a situation upon themselves as to be unable to meet debt service repayment schedules lies in the fact that notwithstanding their chronic shortage of foreign exchange, they carried out a massive waste of assets last April in celebrating the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song.

By the mid-1970s it had become apparent that the North Koreans would not be able to repay their Japanese trade debts, so in 1979 they concluded an agreement with 13 Japanese trading firms and banks wherein "The Japan-Korea Accounts Settlement Problems Council" was to repay a 120 billion yen debt, including interest charges, in semiannual installments of 6 billion yen each in June and December over the next 10 years.

This June coincided with the sixth payment period of that agreement. During the entire period, only the first payment, in December 1979, and the fifth payment, in December 1981, were paid on schedule. The second payment period (30 June 1980) was delayed 10 days. The flimsy excuse "simply the result of technical error" was made at the time but it portended concern for future timely payments.

As feared, none of the subsequent payments have been on time other than the one specified.

However, the North Koreans having determined to maintain and expand trade with Japan on a priority basis even at the expenses of reneging on debt service payments outstanding with various European countries, have exerted continuing maximum efforts toward trade with Japan without interruption other than these minor debt repayment delays. The current request for a 2-month deferment is the first time such a long delay has occurred.

Since this exceptionally long extension request comes despite the special concerns and efforts extended by the North Koreans in the past, Japanese concerned with North Korean trade view the situation with gravity and have mounting fears regarding whether the end of August payment itself will be met.

A Deferrment of Settlement of LCs Also

Japanese Businessmen in Difficulties

Possible Total of 20 Million Dollars

The intensity of North Korea's foreign currency shortage, which can be measured by their inability to settle their letters of credit commitments to Japan, has been brought into sharp focus.

According to Japanese sources concerned with North Korean trade, LCs due for settlement by the end of May had already been extended to the end of June and even then remained unpaid. The North Korean agency for trade only recently formally notified Japan that the overdue LCs would be settled by the end of August.

What is clear at this point is that North Korean LCs outstanding toward Japan amount to more than $20 million and this has placed Japanese businesses involved in trade with North Korea in a difficult position.

Since almost all of these unsettled LCs represent imports of materials and products utilized in last April's 70th birthday celebration of Kim Il-song, businessmen have been raising angry outcries of "When they are in such difficult financial straits, why did they have to have such an outrageously big birthday celebration for Kim Il-song?" "We certainly find it difficult to understand."

Since the Singapore Straits Times reported on the 15th that the North Korean inability to pay $700,000 in freight charges for blankets shipped to celebrate Kim Il-Song's birthday had forced the Maya Trading Company of Singapore to sue North Korea for damages, concern has heightened among Japanese businessmen involved in trading with North Korea.

9980
CSO: 4105/179

CPC 12TH CONGRESS HELD

Pyongyang Press on Congress

SK101642 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (KCNA)--Pyongyang dailies today carry the gist of the report headlined "Create a New Situation in All Fields of Socialist Modernization" Comrade Hu Yaobang, on behalf of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, made at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

NODONG SINMUN allots the whole of the fourth page and part of the fifth page to the gist. In the first part of the report "A Historic Change and Our Great New Task," Comrade Hu Yaobang noted:

Since the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique in October 1976 and, in particular, sonce the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, we have accomplished, through the arduous efforts of the whole party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities, the difficult task of setting the party's guiding ideology to rights and have won major successes in setting right our practical work on all fronts, thereby effecting a great and historic change.

He remarked: The general task of the Communist Party of China in this new historical period is to unite the people of all our nationalities in working hard and self-reliantly to achieve, step by step, the modernization of our industry, agriculture, national defence and science and technology and to make China a culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country.

In the second part of the report "Bring About an All-Round Upsurge of the Socialist Economy," he said: Of the various tasks for bringing about an all-round new situation, the most important one is to push forward the socialist modernization of China's economy.

The general objective of China's economic construction for the two decades between 1981 and the end of this century is, while steadily working for more and better economic results, to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production--from 710 billion yuan in 1980 to 2,800 billion yuan or so in 2000.

What is most important in our effort to realize this objective in economic growth is to properly solve the problems of agriculture, energy and transport and of education and science.

In the third part of the report "Strive to Build a High Level of Socialist Spiritual Civlization," Comrade Hu Yaobang had this to say: From the time that the party shifted the focus of its work to the modernization of China's economy, the Central Committee has proclaimed on many occasions that while working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialism.

Roughly speaking, socialist spiritual civilization consists of two aspects, the cultural and the ideological, permeating and promoting each other. In essence, it consists of, above all, revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline.

He went on to say: To build a socialist spiritual civilization is a task for the whole party and the common task of our people in all fields of endeavour. Ideological education in the party is the pillar of the building of spiritual civilization in the whole society, and party members should, first of all, play an exemplary role morally and ideologically.

In the fourth part of the report "Strive to Attain a High Level of Socialist Democracy," he remarked: The steady development of socialist democracy provides the guarantee and support for the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization. To attain a high level of socialist democracy is therefore one of our fundamental goals and tasks.

Our state system is the people's democratic dictatorship. On the one hand, it ensures that the working people, the overwhelming majority of the population, are the masters of the state; on the other, it exercises dictatorship over a tiny minority of hostile elements who try to undermine socialism. Socialism is the common cause of the whole people.

In the fifth part of the report "Adhere to an Independent Foreign Policy," he stated: Our adherence to an independent foreign policy accords with the discharging of our lofty international duty to safeguard world peace and promote human progress. China's foreign policy is based on the scientific theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and it proceeds from the fundamental interests of the people of China and the rest of the world. Because we have firmly applied the basic principles of our foreign policy formulated by the late Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, socialist new China has gained prestige, made friends throughout the world and maintained its dignity in its relations with foreign countries.

The five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence have consistently guided China in its effort to develop relations with other countries.

With the friendly socialist countries of Korea, Romania and Yugoslavia, we maintain close cooperation and are steadily strengthening and developing ties of unity and friendship. We support the Korean people in their struggle to reunify their fatherland.

We strongly condemn Israel for its heinous aggression and atrocities against the people of Palestine and Lebanon.

Socialist China belongs to the Third World. The common task confronting the Third World countries is, first and foremost, to defend their national independence and state sovereignty and actively develop their national economies so that they can back up the political independence they have already won with economic independence. Here, mutual aid among Third World countries is of particular importance.

Our mutual economic cooperation, commonly known as "South-South cooperation," is no less effective than our cooperation with developed countries so far as some kinds of our technology and equipment are concerned in meeting mutual needs. Such cooperation is of great strategic significance, as it helps us to break out of the existing unequal international economic relations and establish the new international economic order.

In the sixth part of the report "Make the Party a Strong Leading Core for the Cause of Socialist Modernization," he remarked: In order to step up party building in the new period, we have made many fundamental changes in the party constitution adopted by the 11th National Congress. The general principle guiding the revision of the party constitution is to set more exacting demands on party members, enhance the fighting capacity of the party organisations and uphold and improve party leadership, all in conformity with the characteristics and needs of the new historical period. As required by the new constitution, we must strive to build the party and make it a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization.

In light of the present conditions in the party and in the spirit of our new party constitution, we must now concentrate on solving the following problems in party building.

First, improve the party's system of democratic centralism and further normalize inner-party political life.

Second, reform the leading bodies and the cadre system and ensure that the ranks of the cadres become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

Third, strengthen the party's work among the workers, peasants and intellectuals and establish close ties between the party and the masses.

Fourth, consolidate the party organisation's step by step in a planned way so as to effect a fundamental turn for the better in the style of the party.

Saying it should be emphasized that our party faces yet another historic task, that of joining hands with all our patriotic fellow-countrymen in a common endeavour to accomplish the sacred task of reunifying our motherland, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: Taiwan is part of the sacred territory of our motherland, and the people in Taiwan are our kith and kin. The return of Taiwan to the embrace of our great and indivisible motherland is the common desire of all our compatriots; it will be an inevitable outcome of historical development, which no political party or individual can resist. It is China's internal affair with which no foreign country has the right to interfere. We hope that our compatriots in Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong) and Aomen (Macao) and Chinese nationals residing abroad will urge the Kuomintang authorities to take a realistic view of the situation and put the future of our country and the interests of the nation above all else, instead of persisting in their obdurate stand, so that talks between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party may be held at an early date and, together, we can bring about the peaceful reunification of our motherland.

In conclusion, Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed: Let the whole party rally still more closely under the great banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. Let our party unite still more closely with the people of all nationalities in the country, with the democratic parties and all patriotic fellow-countrymen at home and abroad, and with all the progressive forces and friendly public figures in other countries who support our cause. Let us march forward dauntlessly and with one heart and one mind. No force on earth can deter us. Our triumph is certain.

End of CPC Congress

SK140830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and other papers here today report as follows:

The 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China successfully closed at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 11 September, according to a XINHUA report. Comrade Hu Yaobang, the presiding chairman, presided over the closing meeting.

The congress discussed the report delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang on behalf of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, its new rules and the work report of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and adopted resolutions endorsing them.

The congress elected 210 members and 138 alternate members of the Central Committee of the party, 172 members of the Central Advisory Commission and 132 members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

Comrade Li Xiannian made a closing speech. He expressed the conviction that the Chinese people would certainly achieve a new great victory in the cause of socialism by unswervingly advancing in the direction indicated by the 12th Congress under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The first plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was held in Beijing on 12 September. According to the communique of the first plenary session, the session elected members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, the general secretary of the Party Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee and appointed the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee.

Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee: Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Li Desheng, Yang Shangkun, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Yun, Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Yaobang, Nie Rongzhen, Hi Zhifu, Xu Xiangqian, Peng Zhen and Liao Chengzhi.

Alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee: Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei and Chen Muhua.

Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee: Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian and Chen Yun.

General secretary of the Party Central Committee: Hu Yaobang.

Members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee: Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Deng Liqun, Yang Yong, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili and Yao Yilin.

Alternate members of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee: Qiao Shi and Hao Jianxiu.

Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee: Deng Xiaoping.

Vice-chairmen of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee: Ye Jianying, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and Yang Shangkun (permanent vice-chairman).

The first plenary meeting of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China was held in Beijing on 13 September. The meeting elected chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Advisory Commission and members of its Standing Committee.

Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission: Deng Xiaoping.

Vice-chairmen of the Central Advisory Commission: Bo Yibo, Xu Shiyou, Tan Zhenlin and Li Weihan.

CSO: 4120/416

'NODONG SINMUN' CONDEMNS U.S., JAPANESE WAR EXERCISES

SK131131 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Play With Fire Creates Tension." Noting that these days the war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries threatening peace and security in Korea and the Far East are becoming frequent, the paper says:

According to a report, an exercise of the joint command post of the U.S. Army and Japanese ground "self-defence forces" is now taking place in the northern region of Japan in an atmosphere of a real war.

In the recent 1 month, the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries staged "test wars" several times under conditions of imaginary "emergency case" on the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East. It must not be overlooked that their reckless war exercise is timed to coincide with the "study of legislation in an emergency case" hastened by the Japanese reactionaries, which is directed against the Korean Peninsula.

Of late the U.S.-Japan Joint Committee decided to use seven areas around Chitose, Hokkaido, for joint war rehearsals of the U.S. and Japanese armies. This granted the U.S. imperialists the privilege to freely use these areas for their war of aggression against our country and other countries in the Far East in future. This indicates that the Japanese reactionaries are being inveigled today ever deeper into the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for war of aggression and are scheming to realise their militarist aggressive designs on the Korean Peninsula and Asia by taking advantage of the latter's Far East strategy.

In zealously dragging the Japanese reactionaries into their aggressive war exercises, the U.S. imperialists seek to perpetrate aggression and armed intervention against our country and other regions by manipulating the Japanese militarists as their "shock brigade."

Today the situation in Korea and the Far East is being further coiled up due to the rash manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries for the provocation of a new war. This evokes deep apprehension and denunciation from among the peace-loving people of Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries must act with discretion, mindful of the lessons of history.

CSO: 4120/416

BRIEFS

JAPANESE FIGURES CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT--Pyongyang, 12 Sep (KCNA)--Motofumi Makieda, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) and chairman of the Japan Teacher's Union, recently denounced the Japanese authorities' revision of textbooks, according to a report. He said: The militarist political scheme of the government and the Liberal Democratic Party lurking behind the textbooks issue and their educational policies must not be overlooked. The aim pursued in describing the aggression as "advance" and the national liberation struggle as a "riot" in a far-fetched way is a sinister one of the imperialists and colonialists. Today we harden our determination to more vigorously fight for anti-war and peace education, resolved "not to allow any students to be sent again to the battlefields." Sumio Minekishi, a Japanese textbook author in social science, said: The Japanese Ministry of Education tries to deal with the problem politically from the viewpoint of the government and political party, not from a scientific and educational point of view according to the opinions of textbook authors. This is a gross mistake. The utterances of the prime minister and cabinet ministers are aimed to shirk their responsibility for war. Many authors hope that the depiction at issue will be rapidly corrected, historical education be conducted properly and amity and friendship with the peoples of Asian countries be restored. [Text] [SK120938 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 12 Sep 82]

SICHUAN PROVINCE'S GAS PRODUCTION--Beijing, 13 Sep (KCNA)--Natural gas fields in Sichuan Province, southwest China, capable of producing six million cubic meters of gas a day, now supply Chongqing, Chengdu, Luzhou and other cities, and a number of chemical plants in neighbouring Yunnan and Guizhou provinces. The gas fields turned out 2,000 million cubic meters of gas last year, twice as much as in 1978, when they began production. [Text] [SK140810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 14 Sep 82]

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END

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22 October 1982

Korean Affairs Report

No. 247

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PYONGYANG RADIO REPORTS YONSEI UNIVERSITY DEMONSTRATION

SK212210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1340 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Text] According to a foreign news report, more than 1,000 Yonsei University students in Seoul rose up in anti-Japanese, an antigovernment demonstration on 21 September denouncing the Japanese reactionaries' maneuvers to revise textbooks and embellish their history of aggression and the nation-selling crimes of the traitorious Chon Tu-hwan clique, which fawns on and follows the Japanese reactionaries.

At noon on the same date, two students, scattering anti-Japanese and antigovernment leaflets, shouted slogans with portable loudspeakers while going around the campus. With this as an incentive, many students started demonstrating, responding to them.

The demonstrators, shouting such slogans as "Down with the Japanese imperialists and fascists!" staged a demonstration for an hour.

As the demonstrators' ranks were advancing to the street, breaking through the campus gate, the riot police ran amok to check them by indiscriminately firing tear gas. Thus, fierce fighting broke out between the students and the police. A cameraman covering this was beaten and knocked down by plainclothes policemen.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, running amok with oppression by dragging in some 300 riot policemen on that date, committed an atrocity by arresting many students.

The mass anti-Japanese and antigovernment advance, waged everyday by the students without yielding to the fascist clique's atrocious oppression, have frightened the aggressors and their stooges and are making them feel uneasy.

CSO: 4110/001

S. KOREA/ POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY URGES INCREASING ROLE OF STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SK210318 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Cabinet Meetings and the Review of National Administration"]

[Excerpts] The ministers of our government are heads of government agencies and members of the cabinet council. While adopting a presidential system, our ruling structure maintains a cabinet council system resembling a parliamentary cabinet system. This meeting reviews national administration. Because of its eclectic ruling structure, the nature of the cabinet council is unique. It assumes not the nature of legislative or advisory organs but that of a reviewing agency.

The unique nature of the system has retarded its development. There has been no example to follow. There has been lack of experience in this regard. It is true that the centralization of power has prevented active discussions and the development of creative wisdom. Members of the cabinet council have failed to comprehensively pay political attention to the overall domains of national administration. They have lacked professionalism. This has resulted in misunderstandings about the reviewing process at the cabinet council as a formal process. The practice of unanimously adopting bills without discussions has prevailed, creating an atmosphere of indifference so far as the affairs of other government agencies are concerned. In short, the cabinet council has done nothing other than to adopt bills submitted by government agencies without properly reviewing them. Members of the cabinet council have failed to assume their role as members of this committee in addition to that as ministers.

We regard the cabinet council's revision of the regulation on this council to pave the way towards its correct operation as a product of its acknowledgment of past practice. [passage omitted]

Just as the constitution prescribes in Article 65, the role of the cabinet council is extensive, including the work of formulating the basic plan for national administration and the general policy of the government and of reviewing the results of administration. [passage omitted]

We believe that the cabinet council should hold such authority and responsibility as prescribed in the constitution. The revitalization of an official agency is key to eliminating a political shadow.

It is desirable that, as prescribed in the constitution, the authority of the prime minister should be increased at the meeting of cabinet council. This is because the prime minister has presided over the meetings of the state affairs on many occasions, though the meeting has been chaired by the president. [passage omitted]

We cannot expect the revitalization of national administration without revitalizing the cabinet council.

CSO: 4107/001

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MAJOR PARTY LEADERS ON POLITICAL FUNDS

SK171234 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 12 Sep 82 p 5

[Remarks on political funds by Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of Democratic Justice Party, Yu Han-yol, secretary general of Democratic Korea Party, and Sin Chol-kyun, secretary general of Korea National Party]

[Excerpts] Kwon Il-hyon: To conduct party politics, parties in every country need political funds. There is an unbreakable equation as far as democracy and party politics are concerned, that to adopt a democratic system, a country must have party politics which need political funds. [passage omitted]

With a will to carry out reforms and to create new history, we have resolutely eliminated the source of corrupt politics, which need shady funds, by bringing to light the procurement and use of political funds.

The Democratic Justice Party's method of procuring funds is to have party members pay party fees and to organize a fund-raising supporters' association. It has occasionally received state subsidies.

We have prevented financial groups from participating in the supporters' association to eliminate the cause of collusion between the party and these financial groups. We are striving to make the party achieve self-reliance for the first time in the history of parties in our country by resorting to party fees paid by party members. As a matter of fact, this system has begun to bring about the desired effect. [passage omitted]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I pledge to take the lead in building a society of justice by conducting clean politics in the fifth republic.

Yu Han-yol: The statistics prepared by the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] on the operational funds spent by political parties in 1981 shows a great gap between the DJP and the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], ratio of 92 percent to 5 percent.

Seeing that 152 and 89 seats in the national assembly are occupied by the DJP and DKP respectively, we cannot but note that 92 percent versus 5 percent in party expenditures is evidence of one-sidedness. [passage omitted]

Although the current law on political funds envisages the formation of supporters' association for parties, our political culture has not reached such a level as to allow businessmen to donate political funds to opposition parties.

Therefore, we are urging the CEMC to form a pan-partisan, single supporters' group which jointly raises funds, jointly manages the raised funds and jointly distributes funds to the political parties in proportion to each party's seats in the parliament.

Because the fund-raising supporters' organization system, which only benefits the DJP, the ruling party, has been proved to be unfair in the final analysis, it is reasonable that this system should be changed into a system which also impartially benefits the opposition camp.

Sin Chol-kyun: As far as our party is concerned, the main sources of the party's fund are the payment of fees from party members including party lawmakers, and subsidies from the national treasury. Sometimes, our party makes up for funds shortages with special fees from party members.

From the early stages of the founding of our party, we estimated it was not easy for an opposition party to raise funds in view of various political realities in our country. Thus, we minimized the scale of the party's activities. Nevertheless, we have great difficulties in meeting the housekeeping needs of the party every month.

Though almost 2 years have passed since the inauguration of the party, the party even now has difficulty maintaining the status quo, far from increasing the wealth of the party treasury. We, thus, comfort ourselves with the thought that we have displayed (?) [punctuation as published] the characteristics a grass roots party which shares pain with the grass-roots. This notwithstanding, now we have to work out some other measures. [passage omitted]

Up to now since the 500-year long Yi Dynasty, people have been inbued with the sense of "political retailation." Before this notion is really eradicated from the people's thinking, the fund-raising supporters organizations serve only the ruling party. They are pie in the sky for the opposition parties.

In this connection, from the beginning has our party several times stressed the need to make the use of "the system of depositing political funds," stipulated in the Article 11 of the law on political funds.

The system of depositing political funds can lighten the psychological burden of sharing political funds proportionately among political parties and can prevent, in advance, enterprises and politics from colluding with each other, and from giving rise to political corruption. In order to realize the ideal--called "fund-raising supporters' organizations"--I think that the system of depositing political funds should be actively made use of for a considerable period of time.

CSO: 4107/001

BRIEFS

CHAIRMAN SPEAKS ON DEMOCRATIZATION--On the morning of 16 September, Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], called on West Berlin Mayor (Waicheker) at the city hall and exchanged views on the question of human rights and democratization in Korea. Mayor (Waicheker), who has visited Korea on several occasions, said: My interest in the question of human rights in Korea is not interference as a foreigner. It originates from my ingenuous desire. I welcome the recent series of amnesties in Korea. I hope that democratization will be realized soon. Expressing his view on the issue, Chairman Yi explained to Mayor (Waicheker): Despite the fact that it has experienced four republics so far, Korea has failed to attain success in executing democracy. This is because of a long-term rule by one man. Then he stressed: The constitution of the 5th republic prohibits such long-term power by one man. Furthermore, the DJP has adopted the prohibition against a long-term rule as its important political target. [Text] [From column "Tidbits"] [SK172332 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4107/001

ROK-MADE F-5F FIGHTER AIRCRAFT COMMISSIONED

Seoul DONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Yi In-kil]

[Text] A new era opened the morning of 9 September [1982] in establishing an independent weapons [supply] system when our aviation experts succeeded in the test flight of a high-performance, supersonic F5F fighter built by them, following their earlier success in independent missile development.

The success in reaching the goal of domestic production of fighter planes, which has been the largest remaining task of the Korean defense industry, will provide a decisive opportunity to eliminate the imbalance between the air forces of the north and south. South Korea is at a disadvantage in quantity [of military aircraft]. The success will also greatly stimulate other industries, including the nurturing of the aircraft industry as part of the export strategy.

The F5F that was introduced was assembled under a contract with the U.S.'s Northrop. Technical assistance was partly provided by the company during the production stage, but most of the production processes were completed by the aeronautical engineering team of Korean Air Lines [KAL]. We are inaugurating a real aircraft industry by domestically producing more than 20 percent of the jet engine, which is [one of] the most important components of a fighter.

The aircraft industry, in general, does not consume much material and energy, but it is extremely high in added value. The main ingredients of the industry consist of precision processing and assembly; it is an industry that requires concentration of advanced technology and hence it is favored by advanced countries. The industry is also known as the final step in the heavy chemical industry.*

The aircraft industry involves over 100,000 parts with complicated structures. The industry is represented by the manufacturing of airframes and engines made from special alloys, and is a comprehensive industry that involves all the fields of heavy chemical industry such as precision machinery, electrical and electronic machines, and hydraulic equipment.

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*Translator's note: "Heavy chemical industry" is often used in South Korea as a synonym for heavy industry.

Furthermore, the industry requires the most advanced technology from related industries, thus leading to the concentration of advanced technology. It also has the advantage that the developed technology benefits other industries such as automobile, shipbuilding, and the manufacturing of general-purpose machinery.

The bull of our exports consists of labor-intensive products of light industries. The future of our exports is unclear because of limitations in expanding markets and the strengthening of trade barriers [by others]. Under these circumstances, it was urgent that we explore new products for export by developing new technology.

The value added by the aircraft industry is very hihg, 51 percent, while the automobile industry adds 22 percent, and the shipbuilding 40 percent. The average cost of raw materials in the general manufacturing industry is 53 percent, while it is 37 percent in the aircraft industry. The average labor cost for the general manufacturing industry amounts to 12 percent [of the production cost], whereas it is much higher, 23 percent, in the aircraft industry.

This is so because the aircraft industry is based on precision processing and advanced assembly technology, the parts are light, and it requires reliability and safety.

The law to promote the aircraft industry became effective in December 1978, a first time in our country, and it provided the foundation for developing the aircraft industry in Korea. The law, along with the production of high-precision weapons such as missiles, accelerated the development of the aircraft industry.

The stages of development for the aircraft industry in industrialized countries take place in the following steps: (a) hangar maintenance technology, which is the final maintenance step for aircraft, must be accumulated, (b) the accumulated technology is transformed into assembly and manufacturing of aircraft, and finally, (c) advances into independent research, development, and production of aircraft.

Accordingly, the assembly and production of the fighter is based on the near-perfect hangar maintenance expertise of the national flag carrier, Korean Air Lines.

Based on their experience in the maintenance of civilian aircraft, KAL has provided maintenance service for various aircrafts such as fighters and transports. KAL built up their experience by not only servicing the fighters of the Korean Air Force but also American military aircrafts such as F4 Phantom, F5E, F5F, UH1, C123, C130, and 500MD helicopters owned by the 7th Fleet as well as by Southeast Asian countries.

The foundation for the domestic production of the fighter was laid by KAL by sending technicians to foreign aircraft manufacturers such as Northrop to have them trained in the treating of the airframe surface, which is crucial to aircraft performance.

Our aircraft industry is still in an elementary stage because only 20-23 percent of the necessary parts is produced domestically. The share of the domestically produced parts is expected to increase dramatically once the assembly production stage of the F5F fighter is over. It is known that, for this purpose, KAL has organized a development team independently to produce aircraft parts. The team will begin its operation shortly.

Another notable point related to the F5F production is the capability to assemble and produce [jet] engines.

The engine, which forms as essential part of the aircraft along with electronic equipment, is being assembled and built by Samsong Precision Machinery [Samsong Chongmil] under a license from General Electric. This achievement is highly regarded as a rare success for a developing country.

The domestic production of the jet fighter represents a great victory for our defense industry because it succeeded ahead of schedule as a part of the defense buildup program.

Parallel with the production of the fighter, the defense industry will become more active and it is expected to accelerate the formation of the foundation for the mass production of advanced weapons. The defense industry will emphasize improvement in the performance of large artillery peices, production of modern tanks and ships suitable for Korean geography, and improvement in the performance of long-range, ground-to-ground missiles and multiple-launching rockets.

At present, Korean defense industry produces over 100 types of weapons and over 3,000 general items such as military uniforms, equipment for individual use as well as small firearms, shared-usage firearms, mortars, howitzers, antitank weapons, ammunition, mines, bombs, communication and electronic equipment, ground vehicles, ships, and helicopters. In particular, there are outstanding products that demonstrate the accuracy and power such as M16 automatic rifles, 155 mm and 105 mm howitzers that can fire nuclear shells, 20 mm Vulcan antiaircraft guns, new antitank rockets, 90 mm and 106 mm recoilless rifles, M48A30 and M48A5 Korean-designed tanks, and 500MD helicopters and armed with TOW missiles. Some of these weapons are good enough to be exported.

Our defense industry, which rapidly grew with the development of our heavy chemical industry, has surpassed North Korea in the production and power of strategic and tactical arms. Our country stepped forward as a true producer of strategic arms by manufacturing the F5F fighter.

9829
CSO: 4108/232

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES ECONOMIC IMPLEMENTATION MEASURES

SK200016 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by senior economic desk reporter Choe U-sok: "Good Fortune of the Economists"]

[Excerpts] It is difficult for a man of talent to have opportunities to realize his ability. There were some examples in old days, such as Chegal Longmyong and Taegong Mang [Chinese politicians in first century], who could fully implement their plans and ideas in politics. However, they were the very few exceptions.

In many cases, the great ambition to administer the state to relieve the people's sufferings ends up with a mere theory. Thus, it is rather difficult to experiment with a doctrine because worldly affairs are not always carried out in accord with theory. [passage omitted]

However, Korean economists appear to be lucky as far as experimenting is concerned, because they are given many chances to realize their uncommon and novel theories. Magnificent experiments, which can be hardly conducted in other countries, can be easily carried out in Korea because the opinions of economists are highly valued.

Such experiments are conducted neither in a cautious way nor step by step. They are being carried out in such a way as to completely turn over the national economy, involving $70 billion and a population of 39 million people. Keynes and Friedman would certainly envy this.

South Korean economists can conduct currency reform when it occurs to them to collect money, because they feel too much money is in circulation among the people. They can freeze personal liabilities if they consider the economy is not in good shape because of excessive personal loans. They can put the value added tax system into immediate effect if they think it is a good system. They can implement financial renovation measures to deal with the underground economy.

They can lower the rate of interest abruptly on the pretext of a decline in the price index after maintaining high monetary interest, paying no heed to surging complaints, while mundane life has undergone no change. However,

novel theories are rampant. They can advance a theory that we should naturally endure the pains of reduced budget saying that prices go up if there is too much money. They can persist in their opinions that prices never go up although money has increased because it is being caused from "the reform of financial structure."

They explained the increase of money in the 1960's with a simple theory that "the size of clothes should be larger in accord with the growth of body." They advanced a somewhat higher-grade theory in the 1970's called "adjustment of the level of currency." In recent years, such advanced theories as "the reform of financial structure," "international comparison by Marshak K," [sarcastic reference to ROK finance minister] and so forth prevail.

It appears that the theory that prices never go up even if money increases is undergoing experimentation.

If this theory is true, economic activities should be enlivened with prices remaining intact. However, the reality is contrary.

There has already appeared signs of speculation in real estate, including apartments.

The price index shows a trend of continuous stability. Nevertheless, premium and the amount of key money to rent apartments are soaring.

The climate of one-digit price increase, which was successful with our devoted endeavors, is about to be spoiled with the emergency of women real estate brokers. Theories are noble but the worldly affairs never progress based on the theories because of worldly desires.

Those who advanced the theories might have done their best. However, the side which is subject to experimentation feels pain. We assume that this is because the theories are partly defective, just as a flaw in a precious stone, or the masses have no ability to digest such noble theories.

CSO: 4107/001

BRIEFS

IPU DELEGATE HOSTS LUNCHEON---Kwon Chong-tal, head of Korean delegation participating in the 69th general meeting of International Parliamentary Union [IPU], arranged a luncheon on the afternoon of 17 September (LOAL time) for delegations of the five ASEAN nations and requested them to render cooperation at their parliaments for the Pacific Summit Meeting proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan. Kwon is also scheduled to address a luncheon 21 September for members of delegations of the four African nations which President Chon visited, and of the Zaire delegation. At the luncheon Kwon will discuss ways to improve friendly relations and exchanges between the political parties of Korea and these nations. Earlier, on 16 September Kwon attended receptions hosted by the Japanese delegation and by the Italian upper and lower houses. He also paid a courtesy call on (Antrooky), the chairman of the general meeting. Meanwhile, the North Korean delegation was unable to make a keynote speech at the political committee because of time limitations. Also what drew attention was that the North Korean delegation shied away from filing an application for a speech at the human rights committee. This was probably because of the "Detention Islands" in North Korea which have been the subject of world-wide criticism. [Text] [SK181333 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 18 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 4107/001

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'VRPR' HAILS KIM CHONG-SUK'S DEVOTION TO KIM IL-SONG

SK230934 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Talk on Kim Chong-suk titled "Warm Heart of Upholding the Leader" from the "Today's Feature" program]

[Text] Esteemed Madame Kim Chong-suk, who upheld General Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, with a most pure, sincere and warm heart, traversed the road of loyalty, only wishing for the good health and peace of the general until the last moment of her life.

It was on 21 September, the day before she passed away that the great leader went to Tosan, Hwanghae Province to give an on-the-spot guidance. Despite her illness, Madame Kim Chong-suk walked out to the gate to see the great leader off on his trip for on-the-spot guidance. But, who could predict that this sendoff for the great leader by Madame Kim Chong-suk would be her last one?

On the evening of that day when the great leader left for an on-the-spot guidance, Madame Kim Chong-suk, unable to endure it any longer, was confined to bed with her serious illness. As Madame's illness grew worse, the great leader should have been informed as soon as possible, but she strongly opposed informing the great leader of her illness saying: Do not notify him. I do not want to see my illness bother his work.

Of course, as her consciousness became more dim, she must have wanted the great leader beside her. However, keeping her illness secret in an attempt not to cause anxiety for the great leader, who had embarked on a trip of on-the-spot guidance, she thought only of the great leader's revolutionary cause until her condition was critical. When the great leader returned to Pyongyang after completing the on-the-spot guidance, Madame was already comatose.

As her consciousness returned a little, Madame Kim Chong-suk saw the great leader standing beside her. Looking at the benevolent appearance of the great leader, who was looking at her with [words indistinct], Madame Kim Chong-suk said to the leader with a smile on her face: Dear General, it is already midnight. Dear General, do not worry about me and return to your office to continue your work. I feel better. I will return home soon after taking a little more medical treatment.

Thus, she spoke to the great leader as if she were not in critical condition and as if there were no chance of her passing away. These were the last words that Madame Kim Chong-suk spoke to the great leader.

Indeed, Madame Kim Chong-suk, the immortal revolutionary fighter, was the brilliant model of a true revolutionary who upheld the great leader with a sincere and pure heart until the last moment of her life.

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'VRPR' OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF DEATH OF KIM CHONG-SUK

SK230419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Roundtable from feature program "Today's Feature" entitled: "In the Sacred Struggle to Achieve the Liberation of the Fatherland and the Freedom and Liberation of the People"]

[Text] [First speaker] How are you? As you know, the 22d of September is the 33d anniversary of the death of respected Madame Kim Chong-suk, a revolutionary fighter who was most faithful to General Kim Il-song--the sun of the nation--an indomitable revolutionary fighter and anti-Japanese heroine. Greeting this day, our fellow countrymen warmly recall the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk, who devoted her lifetime only to the sacred cause of the liberation of the fatherland and for the freedom of the people. In this hour we are here to recall the immortal revolutionary achievements of Madame Kim Chong-suk, an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

[Second speaker] Born in a patriotic, revolutionary family, Madame Kim Chong-suk embarked on a revolutionary road in her childhood. At the age of five, in September 1931, she joined the Sonmyong Songyong unit organized by the great leader. In July 1932 she joined the Korean Communist Youth League and successfully accomplished the revolutionary duty assigned her by this organization. Thus, she developed herself into a revolutionary by carrying out revolutionary activities. In September 1935 the respected Madame joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, and participated in the sacred anti-Japanese struggle, carrying a gun. After joining this revolutionary army, she set an example for others in carrying out her assigned duty, cherishing deep in her heart honor and pride in having become a revolutionary fighter of the great leader.

[First speaker] It was a great thing for her to join the revolutionary army and participate in battles in her childhood. It is not simple to set an example in carrying out combat duties.

[Third speaker] Despite being a female, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk always took the lead in displaying matchless courage and a sense of devotion. Because of this, members of the revolutionary army called her a heavenly woman general. Let me tell one of many stories about the heroism she displayed in

her grim struggles. It is the story of the defensive tactical operation at the guerrilla base in Chochangju in October 1935. The aggressor Japanese imperialist rascals attacked this base, mobilizing over 10,000 troops and even aircraft. Revolutionary army troops at the base fought against the enemy, which was superior both in numerical strength and in technology. Participating in this battle and leading revolutionary army troops, she fired at the enemy, killing en masse the rascals who attacked the base in groups, dealing them severe blows. When she ran out of ammunition, she supplied ammunition, leading women members of the revolutionary army. She far surpassed others in carrying ammunition, doing twice what others did. When a shell exploded in front of the ammunition supply band, she braved the danger and rushed forward while other members of the band fell prostrate. The courage and the spirit of devotion displayed by the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk greatly encouraged the members of the revolutionary army and contributed to achieving victory in the defensive battle at the guerrilla base.

[Second speaker] Later, she again displayed heroism at the battle at Yongsong in the middle part of August 1936. After entering a castle, leading seven women revolutionary army members, she lay in wait at a single escape route for the enemy's attack on her troops. The Japanese imperialist aggressive rascals frantically ran amok to seize this escape route. Thanks to the heroic struggle of the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk, the heroin of the anti-Japanese revolution, the escape route Chamimok was successfully seized by our revolutionary troops, and these troops succeeded in withdrawing. Recalling the courage and heroism Madame Kim Chong-suk displayed in greatly contributing to the achievement of victory in the battle through the devoted struggle to defend Chamimok, the great leader later said that, if we had failed to defend Chamimok, our troops would not have been able to withdraw.

[First speaker] Indeed, she was very heroic. While displaying matchless courage and the spirit of devotion as an anti-Japanese woman general in the struggle against the enemy, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk performed immortal feats in resolutely safeguarding the great leader politically and ideologically and risking her life.

[Second speaker] Regarding it as a key to victory in our revolution, Madame Kim Chong-suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter, politically and ideologically defended and safeguarded the great leader, who took responsibility for the destinies of the fatherland and the people during the grim period of the armed anti-Japanese struggle, even at the risk of her life. She resolutely struggled to protect the great leader's revolutionary idea. She never compromised with the practice of slandering the great leader's revolutionary idea. In danger for her life, she protected the purity of this idea to the end. We should appreciate her unyielding struggle in Chonbongmiyong in the winter of 1938 to protect the great leader's revolutionary idea. At that time, anti-revolutionary elements infiltrated the revolutionary ranks and slandered the headquarters in Chonbongmiyong and the leader's revolutionary idea. After visiting Chonbongmiyong with a mission sent by the great leader to take care of the wounded, she revealed the treacherous acts committed by the anti-revolutionary elements. To conceal their true color, these anti-revolutionary

elements arrested, imprisoned and tortured some members of the revolutionary army, including Madame Kim Chong-suk, on groundless charges of her having been involved in a poison incident. By indomitably struggling against this intrigue, she dragged these anti-revolutionary elements to a court of justice and protected the leader's revolutionary idea.

[Third speaker] You have explained that the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk protected and defended the great leader politically and ideologically. She not only protected the great leader politically and ideologically but also safeguarded him at the cost of her life. She devoted everything to the cause for the security of the leader. Regarding the work of providing the great leader with tranquility and good health as her primary duty and as the core in her daily living she safeguarded him at the cost of her life.

It was the summer of 1940 when, braving sweltering heat, the great leader took command of a battle from a boulder on a hillside. Stealthily crawling to the foot of the hill, the Japanese imperialist, aggressive rascals took aim at him. At this juncture, Madame Kim Chong-suk swiftly covered him with her body and fired at the enemy rascals. Thanks to such a devoted struggle, the security of the great leader was successfully guaranteed. There were many similar dangers during the period of the protracted and grim armed anti-Japanese struggle. By shielding the respected and beloved leader with her body, she firmly protected the leader's physical safety.

After triumphantly returning to the fatherland during its liberation, she made a sincere effort to provide the great leader with tranquility and good health and to assist him in his work. She resolutely safeguarded the leader politically and ideologically. With a noble spirit and a strong will to devote herself to the cause for the great leader no matter whether she live or die, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk devoted everything to the struggle to defend the leader politically and ideologically at the cost of her life.

[First speaker] That's an exciting story. I understand that Madame Kim Chong-suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter, devoted herself to the cause of solving the question that caused the great leader concern.

[Second speaker] Regarding the great leader's concern as her own, the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk made every effort to free him from it. There are many stories in this regard. She carried out activities to achieve the fatherland's reunification--a question in which the great leader was greatly interested. Putting aside the work of locating her separated relatives, she carried out energetic activities to achieve the country's reunification. She made every effort to develop South Korean revolutionaries into true revolutionaries who, upholding the great leader's policy for the fatherland's reunification, devotedly struggled to implement this policy. One example of this is the story that she developed two South Korean women into true revolutionaries.

It was September 1948 when two maids, who had struggled in South Korea with guns, entered North Korea. After visiting their quarters, she took care of them and gave them precious teaching to glorify their honor as revolutionaries.

After receiving the teaching, they took the lead in the struggle to reunify the fatherland by banishing U.S. rascals.

[First speaker] When referring to the immortal revolutionary achievements attained by the respected Madame Kim Chong-suk, we should dwell on her work of adding a brilliant chapter to the history of the women's movement in our country by following the great leader's wise leadership and on her achievement in firmly cementing the lineage of the revolution to brilliantly accomplish the great leader's revolutionary cause by embracing and bringing up the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Indeed, Madame Kim Chong-suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter, attained an immortal achievement in the sacred struggle to achieve the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people. I think the brilliant lifetime and precious achievements Madame Kim Chong-suk devoted and attained in the revolution will shine forever in the history of our revolution as an immortal epic. Cherishing deep in their hearts the immortal revolutionary achievements attained by Madame Kim Chong-suk, indomitable revolutionary fighter, our people should hold aloft an anti-U.S. banner of independence and should more vigorously struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification--her ardent desire. Thank you for your useful speeches.

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'VRPR' DESCRIBES KIM CHONG-IL'S EARLY EDUCATION

SK230453 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Article on Kim Chong-il's mother by a member of the Japanese Kimilsongism Study Committee, from program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] The world abounds with stories about wonderful and outstanding women. Whenver I heard these stories about wonderful women, I used to wonder what kind of women they could be.

In April last year, I happened to visit the north and learned of the greatest woman I had ever heard about. It was the mother of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il. I heard about the respected Mrs Kim Chong-suk wherever I went--quite an emotional experience.

It was on a Sunday when I visited the Taesongsan resort that I came upon a wonderful story about Mrs Kim Chong-suk. I saw many people, who were there to enjoy Sunday in the resort, and who, with bouquets of fragrant flowers, were climbing the hill of the revolutionary warriors where a bust statue of Mrs Kim Chong-suk is placed on a pedestal.

It was not difficult for me to understand the people in the north, who miss Mrs Kim Chong-suk all the more as they enjoy more happiness these days.

I heard from the man who guided me on this day about her noble efforts to bring up her son, the dear comrade leader, to become the successor to the president. She was said to have educated her son to uphold the great leader not only as a father but as the respected and beloved leader. Whenever she was left alone with her son, she used to tell him about how the guerrillas stayed loyal to the great leader and how they upheld the great president as their leader during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. At the same time, she educated her young child to understand the noble will of the great leader and to unconditionally obey and respect whatever the president taught.

In particular, she was said to have educated her son to pay keen attention to the security and health of the respected and beloved leader through her own example.

During the period of the country's founding following national liberation, she used to step out onto the courtyard with a long wooden stick in the morning in order that her husband, who used to come home very late at night, could sleep peacefully even for a while. Her purpose in doing so was to scare away the birds that came to the trees in the courtyard early in the morning.

This story reminded me of a letter written to his father by the dear comrade leader during the Korean War in which he said: Father, you are not simply a private person. You are the leader of the Korean people. You should take care of yourself and remain healthy, because your health means happiness to all the Korean people.

Thanks to Mrs Kim Chong-suk's wonderful education, the dear comrade leader could, at that young age, write a letter reflecting the aspirations of the Korean people and the people of the world.

With her son, she accompanied the great president, whenever he went for on-the-spot guidance, thus leading her son to realize deeply the efforts and devotion of the president for the nation's benefit.

Thanks to such careful education and guidance by Mrs Kim Chong-suk, the dear comrade leader came at an earlier age to cherish a great will to devote himself to the fatherland and people.

While teaching her son in accordance with the daily program she provided, and regarding her son's wise intellect, tenacious and bold character, extraordinary [word indistinct] and generosity as most precious assets, she encouraged him to develop these character traits.

As a result of her devoted education, her son could read and had no difficulties in dealing with mathematics even before going to primary school, dealing with all the events in nature and society with extraordinary powers of observation, analysis and judgment.

In short, she was the greatest educator who, trusting the future of the fatherland to her son, brought up him to become a great leader [widaehan chiddja].

How great an educator she was is clearly seen in the following anecdote:

It was when her son was attending kindergarten. One, the kindergarten held a bicycle race. Her son, who was leading in the race, won only second prize because in the middle of the race he had to help a fellow racer who was in trouble and then raced together with him.

Hugging her son after the race, she praised him: "I am proud of you. Second price is better than first because you helped your fellow racer who had taken a tumble."

I think it would make a great book of an educational epic poem without rival in the whole world if I were to record the whole course of Mrs Kim Chong-suk's upbringing of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il.

Indeed, Mrs Chong-suk was a great mother who had brought up the future of Korea and the future of human beings. The history of human struggle has never known a great woman revolutionary like the respected Mrs Kim Chong-suk.

Cherishing deep in my heart the precious honor of living and struggling in the chuche era in which the respected Mrs Kim Chong-suk's Seoul is fully blossoming, I will follow to the end of the road of chuche, as directed by the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

CSO: 4110/001

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR JANUARY 1982

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during January 1982:

2 Jan 82 p 1 full page with border: "Let's Make 1982 the Most Glorious Year in the History of our People's Revolutionary Struggle": Published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 002, 5 Jan 82, pp D 1-6: "NODONG SINMUN Reviews Successes in 1981".

4 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With the Initial Battle of the New Year in All Sectors and Units": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 004, 7 Jan 82, pp D 3-6: "NODONG SINMUN On 1982 Economic, Political Tasks".

7 Jan 82 p 1 upper right three quarters: "Let Us Heed the Party's Call and Vigorously Participate in the Work of Remaking Nature": Notes that the fourth plenum of the party central committee has presented the four major programs for remaking nature; tideland reclamation, reclaiming new farmland, Namp'o Lockgate construction and the T'aech'on power generation station construction to realize Kim Il-song's broad plan to raise the standard of living and that rice is the foremost hill to be conquered on the road to communism since the food problem must be settled and farming further developed rather than backing in previous successes; stresses that the key to an ample food supply is increasing farm acreage by achieving the goal of 300,000 chongbo of tideland reclaimed, 200,000 chongbo of new land tilled so as to attain the goal of 1.5 million tons of grain set forth by the Sixth Party Congress; calls for the whole party, entire nation and the whole populace to participate vigorously in the struggle to achieve the four major tasks of remaking nature this year which marks Kim Il-song's 70th birthday; urges all party members and workers to display the same spirit as they did in accomplishing the major campaign to implement the decisions of the party central committee plenum of September 1958 in a spirit of absolutism and unconditionality; exhorts guidance functionaries to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the party's call to set high goals and work on a large scale to realize the grand plan of the great leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the high wishes of the party center to make Korea a worker's paradise; calls for factories and enterprises in the building materials, metallurgical and machine industries to produce and supply necessary materials and equipment for the four major projects of remaking nature from the beginning of the year, mobilize all reserves and capacities and give material and manpower support; calls upon the Administration Council

and provincial economic guidance committees and local executive organs to establish materials supply systems and follow the Taean System by going to the construction sites and arousing the masses to carry on the struggle to achieve thefour major projects of remaking nature.

8 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Accomplish the Second Seven Year Plan Ahead of Time": Summary published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 005, 8 Jan 82, pp D 4-5, "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Urges Economic Progress".

9 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Once Again Bring About a New Transformation in Agricultural Production This Year": Emphasizes the necessity of achieving a new transformation in agricultural production which Kim Il-song called for in his New Year Address at a time when many countries of the world are suffering a food crisis due to the cold front and when a worldwide severe food crisis is forcast for the yar 2000; calls for all functionaries, party members and workers in the rural economic sector to abide by the party's agricultural policy in its entirety and become thorough backers and implementers of party policy and chuche farming ideology on planting the proper crops in the appropriate soil at the proper time and perform thorough preparatory work for this year's farming season, completing all preparations which might have been falling behind; calls for party organizations and guidance functionaries to organize and direct the battle to accomplish the four major projects of remaking nature, perform political work to carry out party policy and formulate concrete and detailed plans for every step in this year's farming process so that all workers in all units will achieve their goals by day, week, month and by specific item while making proper use of chemical fertilizers; urges the machine industrial sector to produce and supply farm machinery to the farms on time so as to achieve their goals in farm production which Kim Il-song has set forth in his New Year Address.

14 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Further Raise Up the Role of Party Organizations inAccomplishing This Year's Battle Tasks": States that raising up the fighting power of party organizations, which are the political staff headquarters responsible for organizing and guiding all work, is the basic key for vigorously expediting the revolution and construction; stresses that party organizations bear a heavy responsibility in successfully celebrating Kim Il-song's 70th birthday as a grand political festival and in fulfilling the second 7 year plan ahead of schedule; urges party organizations and functionaries to recognize the importance of their responsibility for organizing and guiding this year's battle and adamantly seek breakthroughs whenever they encounter obstacles; calls for party organizations in all units to establish correct methodology to accomplish their tasks, accurately assess the status of accomplishment and draw up wrap-up reports on a regular basis; exhorts economic guidance functionaries to see to it that everyone follow the procedure set forth to accomplish the national economic plan and fulfill the second 7 year plan ahead of schedule; calls for an all-out mobilization in a mass movement to accomplish the four major projects for remaking nature and for party organizations at all levels to see to it that economic guidance functionaries go among the units, set high goals, give leadership so that the work of remaking nature and the second 7 year plan will be accomplished ahead of time; emphasizes the role of the campaign to capture the red flag of the

three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes in achieving innovations and a new upswing in this year's battle tasks.

16 Jan 82 p 1 lower left center: "Let Us Make Our Foremost Effort in the Struggle to Conquer the Chemical Summit": States that the chemical industry is the material foundation for chemicalization and an important constituent of the country's raw materials base; emphasizes that the chemical industry must be more rapidly developed and production of inexpensive, good quality materials such as chemical fiber must be increased to give impetus to production and construction and raise the standard of living; notes that this year is the historic year of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday and that only three years are left in the second 7 year plan; indicates that the expression of the party spirit, working class nature and populist spirit of the party members and workers is to be found in placing their foremost effort in conquering the chemical summit which is the firm resolve of the party; urges all functionaries and workers in the chemical industry to make their best effort in fulfilling their responsibilities, widely introduce technical innovations in the production process and increase production of all kinds of chemical products such as chemical fiber, fertilizer, medicines, plastics, paints, etc.; states that the role of South Hamgyong Province in the chemical sector is very large and thus the provincial economic guidance committees guidance functionaries must be aware of the importance of their role, give preference to political work and formulate plans together with scientists and technicians, carry on the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes to achieve continual innovations and advances to make 1982 a year of great victory and shining accomplishments.

18 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Struggle Vigorously to Conquer the Metals Summit": States that much more production of steel and non-ferrous metals is needed to achieve the goals set forth in the New Year Address; calls for new upswings in all sectors this year thich marks the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song and for all the struggle to accomplish the four major projects of remaking nature and completing the second 7 year plan ahead of schedule; exhorts the functionaries and workers in the metallurgical industry to recognize the importance of their role in metals production and answer the party's call to achieve an upswing in metals production and accomplish this year's quotas; calls for all sectors concerned to provide the necessary raw and processed materials, fuel and equipment to the factories and enterprises in the metals sector so as to normalize production at a high level; urges the appropriate adminsitration council committees and ministries and provincial economic guidance committees to place utmost effort in the large iron and non-ferrous ore mines and coordinate their work with cooperative production; calls for greater effort to strengthen self-sufficiency in the metals industry under the wise leadership of the party, increase production of coke, and calcinified coal, introduce more efficient metals processing machinery and reduce the consumption level of fuel, raw and processed materials; urges all to display that same spirit as the spirit which was noted in the chollima major advance after the war and conquer the metallurgical production summit ahead of time.

19 Jan 82 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Further Production of People's Consumer Goods by Rapidly Developing Light Industry": Text published in FBIS Asia and

Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 015, 22 Jan 82, pp D 3-5: "Motivating Role of Consumer Goods Discussed".

20 Jan 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Continue to Put An Effort Into Fish Processing": States that continuous innovations are occurring in winter fishing off the east coast thus posing the task to all functionaries and workers in the fishery sector of expediting fish processing operations and utilizing all means of transportation so as to satisfy the increasing demand for fish products; emphasizes that Korea now has the highest per capita fish consumption in the world thanks to the tremendous efforts of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leadership of the glorious party center; calls upon all functionaries and workers in the fishery sector this year, the historic year of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday, to vigorously expedite fish processing and distribute much more highly nutritious fish products to the people; asks for a high dedication and sense of responsibility in the functionaries and workers in the fish processing sector to utilize internal reserves and capacities to the maximum and provide fish processing battle direction while being well versed in the fishing operational status, processing capacity, manpower and equipment situation, etc.; urges them to see to it that processing equipment is run at full capacity; calls upon all party organizations to instil in the fish processing workers a sense of pride and dedicated service and heighten their revolutionary zeal; urges party organizations and three revolutions teams to make this year an epochal year for fish products and make a notable contribution to raising up the living standard of the people.

25 Jan 82 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Further Heighten the Role and Responsibility of Functionaries In Accomplishing Economic Tasks": States that functionaries are the directive personnel of the revolution who bear responsibility for implementing party policy and for fulfilling the second 7 year plan and the 10 long range goals ahead of schedule; urges that the responsibility and role of central and provincial economic guidance functionaries be raised up so as to make full use of the new industrial guidance system for implementing the Taean Work System in accordance with the measures the party has adopted; exhorts functionaries in all party, state economic organizations to promote the struggle to accomplish this year's economic tasks through the Taean Work System by Performing economic organizational work and production direction to fulfill the state quotas by day, month, quarter and specific item, go down among the workers in factories and enterprises, ascertain their situation, exchange opinions, settle problems and expedite production and construction to enable their economic tasks to be skillfully accomplished; exhorts provincial party committees to have all economic guidance functionaries accomplish all their objectives, perform work in conjunction with provincial economic guidance committee functionaries so they always work from a national vantage point to carry out Kim Il-song's instructions and the will of the party and thereby enable the excellence of the industrial guidance system for implementing Kim Il-song's Taean Work System shine forth and new transformations occur in socialist economic construction.

29 Jan 82, p 1 full page with border: "Let Us Further Strengthen the Fighting Power of the Party": States that strengthening the fighting power of the party

is a basic principle for strengthening and developing the party and accomplishing the revolutionary cause and that the KWP is the people's political guide wholly responsible for their life and destiny; expounds at length the role of the party in past accomplishments; stresses that the party's ultimate objective is communism and that socialism and communism are completed through the difficult and complex struggle against all internal and external class enemies and the struggle to change nature and society and that past experience indicates that revolution is not victoriously accomplished when the party's fighting power is not strengthened; calls for the accomplishment of the militant programs set forth by the Sixth Party Congress and this year's New Year Address; notes the need for more streongly setting up revolutionary regulations within the party especially the democratic centralized executive system wherein the entire party moves and acts as one under the leadership of the party center; urges all party organizations to carry out the party decisions and directives unconditionally and make the party into one which possesses the fighting power to implement the line and programs which the party center presents and make is into an organizational unit in which the whole party moves and acts as one; expounds on the role of party direction, guidance, regulations, etc., for party members both young and old without concern for position or occupation; notes the role of the party cell as the lowest unit of party structure and the need for cotinuous improvement of methods and working habits of the functionaries; calls for all party organizations and functionaries to make this year shine forth as a most significant grand political festival by further strengthening the party's fighting power and achieving a great upswing in socialist construction.

8446
CSO: 4108/200

'NODONG SINMUN' EDITORIALS FOR FEBRUARY 1982

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during February 1982:

2 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Concentrate Our Efforts To Expedite and Complete Farming Preparations": Notes the importance of expediting and completing farming preparations in fulfillment of the decisions of the 4th plenum of the 6th central committee in conjunction with the statement of Kim Il-song that rice is socialism and communism; stresses the need for thorough preparations for this year's farming under the party line of farming first; urges all functionaries and workers in the rural economic sector to mobilize all reserves, settle all difficulties, plan and expedite humus production, etc., and see to it that such preparatory work as machinery repair, fertilizer delivery, seed provision, etc., are accomplished ahead of schedule; exhorts guidance functionaries to take proper advantage of the heightened ardor of the workers due to the recent New Year Address by proper planning and battle direction under the principle of setting the standards by one's own example; calls for factory and enterprise workers to assist in farming preparatory work as well as producing and delivering farm tools, equipment and materials as needed since there is not much time left before the spring farming season; urges all provincial, city and county party organs, executive organs and agricultural guidance organizations to improve and intensify guidance to the agricultural sector and for party organizations at all levels to engage in the struggle to expedite and complete farm preparations to carry out the party line of farming first and thereby achieve a bumper harvest this year.

3 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Normalize Production in all Sectors of the National Economy": Notes that production normalization is an important requirement for successfully performing the militant tasks presented in the New Year Address requiring increased production and conservation, producing and building more and better with present manpower, equipment and materials and accomplishing the goals of the national economic plan by day, month, quarter and specific item this year which marks the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song; calls for the whole populace and entire party to expedite the four longrange goals of tideland reclamation, new farmland cultivation, Namp'o Lockgate and T'aech'on power generation station construction and the second 7 year plan while running every piece of equipment at full capacity; urges all party members and workers in all sectors of the national economy to develop a sense of responsibility and self-reliance which does not waver under any adverse

conditions and to make good use of what is provided but to find what is not provided by mustering their latent resources; stresses the importance of all functionaries and workers in the extractive, electric power and transportation industries to achieve advances in their respective fields and raise up the role of provincial economic guidance committee members in normalizing production at a high level under the new industrial guidance system; urges all guidance functionaries and party organization functionaries to go among the producing masses and instill in them a deep understanding of the necessity for achieving their goals like the unsung heroes so as to normalize production at a high level and accomplish a shining victory for this year's national economic plan.

5 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Stru-gle to Mobilize and Utilize Internal Reserves to the Maximum": Notes that producing more and better with present manpower, equipment and materials is an important objective for mobilizing and utilizing internal reserves to the maximum and satisfy the demands engendered by the powerful self-sufficient national economy based on chuche industry under the wise leadership of Kim Il-song and the correct guidance of the party; emphasizes that this year marks the 70th birthday of Kim Il-song and the 50th anniversary of the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band; calls for all functionaries and workers to operate on the principle of self-reliance under which it is good if things are provided but when they are not, to mobilize and utilize internal reserves to accomplish their quotas as mastersof their country and masters of production who endlessly improve the technology in the production process while utilizing production capacity in a reasonable manner, increasing processing speed, using discarded material and by-products, raising up product quality and reducing base cost; calls for party organizations to correlate the movement to emulate the unsung heroes with mobilizing and utilizing internal reserves to the maximum and thereby uphold the New Year Address and make this year shine forth victoriously.

8 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Improve Commodities Supply to the Countryside": Recalls the principle that a socialist state is responsible for the livelihood of peasants as well as laborers and office workers and cooperative ownership as well as ownership by all the people and thus the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be expedited in the countryside under the wise leadership of the party; stresses that when more high quality consumer goods are supplied to the countryside the zeal of the farm workers is enhanced and the party line on farming first is promoted; calls upon all responsible functionaries in committees and ministries of the Administration Council and on the provincial, municipal and county level to improve commodities supply to the countryside and to see to it that an epochal transformation is achieved in production of consumer goods in the light industrial sector, such as good quality watches, cloth, shoes, underwear, sleeping quilts, etc.; urges all functionaries in provincial, municipal and county party organizations and executive organs to intensify political work among commercial functionaries so they will more effectively supply commodities to the countryside and enable a new transformation to come about in grain production this year.

9 Feb 82 p 2 three-quarters page with border: "An Expression of Absolute Trust on Part of Our People for the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 029, 11 Feb 82, pp D 4-9: "NODONG SINMUN ON Kim Il-song SPA Nomination".

13 Feb 82 p 1 lower half with border: "100-Man Joint Meeting Should be Convened at an Early Date": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 031, 16 Feb 82, pp D 7-10: "NODONG SINMUN Supports CPRF Conference Proposal".

18 Feb 82 p 1 upper three-quarters with border: "May the Functionaries Go Down Below in Accordance with the Requirement of the Ch'ongsan-ri Method and Expedite Work in a Revolutionary Manner": States that on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of Kim Il-song's creation of the Ch'ongsan-ri Method during his on-the-spot guidance at Ch'ongsan-ri in which he delinearted the proper ideology and method of leading the masses based on the chuche idea for the purpose of carrying out revolution and construction, the impressive history of Kim Il-song's and the party's leadership of the masses toward socialist construction is recalled; expounds at length on the role of the party according to the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit and method and the example given by the numerous visitations around the country by Kim Il-song; calls for elimination of subjectivism and bureaucratism and promotion of the new industrial guidance system in factories and enterprises; urges all party functionaries and state economic organization functionaries such as those in the committees and ministries of the Administration Council and provincial economic guidance committees to go down below and ascertain the concrete situation, look into the production sites and teach and help the masses to fulfill their assignments while giving priority to political work becoming close comrades with the masses sharing their joys and sorrows so that they give themselves to their work like the unsung heroes in the style of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band founded 50 years ago.

22 Feb 82 p 1 full page with border: "Let All Cadres and Party Members Become Genuine Revolutionaries With Indomitable Revolutionary Spirit": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 037, 25 Feb 82, pp D 4-10: "NODONG SINMUN Discusses Revolutionary Spirit".

24 Feb 82 p 1 upper right: "Let Us Wholly Display the Excellence of the New Industrial Guidance System": Notes that it was last year that Kim Il-song announced the establishment of the industrial guidance system for implementing the Taean Work System and its excellence has already been demonstrated; stresses that the new industrial guidance system is an indigenous type of industrial guidance system in which the provincial economic guidance committees manage and control the whole scope of industry within the province under the unified guidance of the center; points out that through this system, party and political guidance is intensified, the provincial party committees play the primary role in bringing about a new upswing in production and construction; calls for all to display the excellence of this system and effectively utilize the strong economic base to fulfill the new long rangegoals and the second 7 year plan ahead of schedule; exhorts state economic guidance organizations to raise up their role and function to display

the might of the new industrial guidance system and for all committees and ministries in the Administration Council to accomplish all their duties in a responsible manner, give technical guidance and formulate plans for cooperative production, materials provision and export work; urges the party to assist the provincial economic guidance committees in fulfilling the national economic plan by waging the struggle to carry out their provincial economic policy and thereby expedite socialist construction at a rapid pace.

25 Feb 82 p 1 center: "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Struggle to Realize the Task of the Rural Thesis Completely": Notes that on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of Kim Il-song's "Thesis On Our Country's Socialist Rural Question", the history of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, have been furthered and the party has not ceased to provide funds, tractors and chemical fertilizer to the countryside even during the period of national defense against the endlessly intensifying aggression and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the agricultural workers have rallied around their leader and accomplished the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy; calls for the three revolutions teams and party organizations in the rural economy to expedite the cultural revolution to industrialize and modernize agriculture, see to it that all farm workers possess a high technical expertise and farm scientifically using tractors, seedling transplanters, checmial fertilizers and modern parts and materials; urges the entire populace and all farm workers to accomplish the goal of 15 million tons of grain set by the Sixth Party Congress by achieving a bumper crop this year, the year of Kim Il-song's 70th birthday.

27 Feb 82 p 1 lower left: "Let Us Produce and Provide Farm Materials and Farm Machinery at the Proper Time": Notes that the level of utilization of machinery and chemical materials in farming has increased considerably thus necessitating timely provision of farm materials, machinery and parts to ensure successful seasonal farming operations and give a highly prized gift to Kim Il-song on the occasion of his 70th birthday; urges responsible functionaries in provincial economic guidance committees, factories and enterprises to produce and provide farm materials and machinery as needed to fulfill the party line of farming first, go among the masses to perform the great leader a style of working and establish concrete measures to produce and provide farm materials and machinery on time in line with the party slogan, "fertilizer is rice and rice is socialism"; calls for timely maintenance and repair of farm machinery and irrigation facilities to raise up their operational rate; calls upon all factories and enterprises to wage the struggle to produce farm machinery parts and go directly to the countryside to help overhaul and repair farm machinery; urges party organizations in the agricultural sector to explain Kim Il-song's recent instructions on producing and providing farm materials to the functionaries and workers to bring about a new upsurge in farm materials, farm machinery and spare parts production and provision and render a significant contribution to bringing about a new transformation in agricultural production this year.

28 Feb 82, p 1 center with border: "Let All Citizens Further Consolidate the Power of the Republic by Unanimously Participating in the Elections": Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 040, 1 Mar 82, pp D 5-9: "NODONG SINMUN Urges 'Yes' Vote in SPA Elections"

8446
CSO: 4108/201

BEIJING RADIO REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT OF DPRK

SK121215 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Talk by announcer introducing the success of the DPRK in socialist construction]

[Text] In a report on the work of the KWP Central Committee delivered at the Sixth KWP Congress, President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, advanced 10 major prospective goals which Korea should fulfill in the 1980's. The 10 major prospective goals are, in the near future, to annually produce 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million meters of fabrics, 5 million tons of aquatic products and 15 million tons of grain and to reclaim 300,000 changbo of tideland within the coming 10 years.

The Korean people are vigorously struggling to achieve the 10 major prospective goals, cherishing the appeal of the great leader President Kim Il-song deep in their hearts.

The working class of Korea working on the industrial fronts have remarkably increased industrial production by actively waging a technical innovation movement, utilizing all available reserves in enterprises and fully organizing and mobilizing (?socialist labor forces). Industrial production for the first quarter of this year increased 10 percent over planned quota. Industrial production for the first quarter of this year has increased 20 percent as compared with last year.

The production quotas for steel, coal, cement, logging, chemical fertilizers, chemical fabrics and knitted goods for the first quarter of this year have been overfulfilled.

The machine industry of Korea has rapidly developed. The machine industry of Korea, which is capable of producing integrated facilities by gradually supplying complete component facilities, has been able to supply comprehensive plant machinery to the fields of the construction industry, the chemical industry, the extractive industry, the power industry, the transportation sector, the light industry and the agricultural sector.

In the period from 1978 to 1981 in Korea, more than 20,000 plants were newly built, expanded or rebuilt with production machinery produced with its own strength.

The machine industry of Korea can produce not only boring machines capable of digging 5,000 meters of ground, bulldozers of 300 hps, 10 cubic-metre-large excavators, high-speed motors of 30 hps, generators of 50,000 kws and 6,000 ton hydraulic powered press machines but can also build 20,000 ton cargo ships.

The production capability of the chemical industry of Korea, too, has remarkably increased and its branch structures have been gradually perfected. In Korea, many existing chemical plants have been already improved and expanded; the (Namhung) Youth Chemical Fertilizer Complex, which can produce urea, orlon and polyethylene, has been newly built. The production base for chemical fibers and synthetic resins has been firmly built and the production capability for vinalon and polyvinyl chloride has been increased. As a result, (?synthetic fibers) and synthetic [word indistinct] have been produced in large quantities and the raw material base of the chemical industry has been further expanded and strengthened.

The coal industry of Korea has also developed on a continuous basis. The total production of coal in 1980 reached 60 million tons. As a result, Korea could not only meet its domestic demands but also could export to foreign countries.

Coal is used as major fuel and energy in Korea. The thermal power plants in Korea, which account for half of its generating capability, use coal. Coal used as energy has been given much weight in industrial and agricultural production in Korea today.

Korea has rich coal resources. The coal deposits which have already been discovered are approximately several hundred million tons. Of this, approximately 70 percent is hard coal.

Agricultural production of Korea has also rapidly developed. The annual grain production in 1945, which was right after liberation, reached 2.27 million tons. This amount exceeded the highest level of the grain production in the period of Japanese imperialist rule. Grain production in 1956, which was right after the fatherland liberation war, increased to 2.87 million tons. In 1961, grain production increased to 4.80 million tons. Entering the 1970's, the grain production more rapidly increased, and increased to 7 million tons, 8 million tons and 9 million tons.

Today the agricultural working people in Korea are vigorously advancing to achieve the grand goal of producing 15 million tons of grain annually. Such rapid development of the agricultural production in Korea is a result of the policy of mechanization, chemicalization, the introduction of irrigation system and the modernization of agriculture.

Under Japanese rule, during which they were exploited, the poor Korean people had to use human-pulled plows. After liberation, under the leadership of the KWP, Korean farmers became proud masters of the country. Under the concern of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, Korean farmers have constantly improved their farming methods. As a result, today they have greatly enhanced labor productivity, farming with machines and through scientific farming methods. The number of tractors for use in agriculture has continuously increased. In 1979, the number of tractors per chongbo reached 7 in plains areas and 6 in intermediate and mountainous areas. In 1979, the amount of chemical fertilizers applied was 5 tons per chongbo. Rice fields where insecticides were applied reached 97 percent of the total rice fields.

The Korean government has concentrated major efforts on constructing irrigation systems. For the 2 years of 1967-68 alone, the Korean government constructed irrigation system facilities capable of supplying water to 120,000 chongbo of dry fields. In the middle of the 1970's, it constructed many irrigation facilities for pumping underground water. Today there are 1,700 irrigation reservoirs for agricultural purposes, some 23,000 water pumping sites and 70,000 water pumps in Korea. The total length of irrigation waterways reaches 40,000 kilometers.

Irrigated areas are divided into 12 districts. Three irrigation [word indistinct] are located in each of 4 districts. Irrigation system facilities are located in every 3 to 4 chongbo of fields.

Water is supplied to all dry fields in the mountains at an incline of 10 to 20 degrees. Of these dry fields, 60,000 chongbo are equipped with sprinkler irrigation facilities.

President Kim Il-song has stressed that, in order to increase agricultural production, tideland reclamation work and the movement to obtain new farmland should be aggressively carried out so that farmland can be further expanded.

Two-thirds of Korea is covered by mountainous areas. Thus, farmland is very limited in Korea. Considering this situation, the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth KWP Central Committee appealed to agricultural workers to reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland and to obtain 200,000 chongbo of new farmland. Upholding this great appeal, the entire party, the whole country and the entire people have obtained some 10,000 chongbo of new farmland this year.

The movement to obtain new farmland in Korea has been carried out together with the work of farmland rearrangement and soil amelioration. In North Hamgyong Province, some 2,800 chongbo of new land has been obtained by improving a (?breakwater) and by rearranging the river bed. Some 3,600 chongbo of new dry fields have been obtained in Yanggang Province. In North Pyongan Province, South Hwanghae Province and Kaesong City, [words indistinct].

In every area throughout the country, new farmland is being obtained. Forest resources are also actively preserved and [passage indistinct].

The Korean people are turning out to a vigorous struggle to obtain new farmland by cultivating hillocks and by reclaiming tidelands, cherishing the farm faith of certain victory in occupying the target of 15 million tons of grain.

CSO: 4110/001

WORKERS RESOLVE TO INCREASE MINING MACHINES

SK160210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] A rally of employees [chongopwon] of the Tongpyongyang Machine Plant to thoroughly implement the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 8 September 1982 was held on the site on 11 September.

Respectfully placed at the front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were hung in the rally place. [passage omitted]

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the political bureau of the KWP Central Committee and responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party, and other personages concerned attended the meeting together with the employees of this plant.

The meeting began with the playing of the "Song of Marshal Kim Il-song." Secretary of the primary party committee of the plant Chon Ki-chon made a report at the rally and other workers participated in the discussion. [passage omitted]

They stressed that the great leader's on-the-spot guidance was a programmatic guideline illuminating the future of the plant for creating the speed of the 80's and was a stimulative banner vigorously inspiring all employees to new renovation and exploits. They pointed out that all employees, receiving the great leader's on-the-spot guidance amid deep emotion and great excitement, are resolved to contribute through the production of more modern mining machines to achieving the goals of 120 million tons of coal and 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals set forth in the 10-point prospective targets of socialist economic construction. They are overflowing with the burning resolution to fully demonstrate the endless strength of the heroic working class boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center.

Noting that effecting a new upsurge in producing the mining machine is one of the most important tasks for successfully achieving the goals in coal and non-ferrous metals, they said that only with a sufficient supply of modern mining machines can the gigantic mining work, which is very difficult and requires hard labor, be effectively carried out and the picked coal and ore be smoothly transported and processed.

They noted: By introducing large, modern and high speed mining facilities and by producing in large quantities machines required for extensive mechanization and automation of pit work, they will rebuild and expand the mines in Anju District to make them modern ones and will contribute to raising the annual production of coal to the level of 70 to 100 million tons.

They said they will brilliantly fulfill this year's plan by effecting a new innovation in producing oil pressure cylinders and will increase production 1.6 times next year compared with this year. [passage omitted]

They pointed out that no matter how gigantic and grave the tasks assigned the plant may be, they will be surely accomplished as long as there are the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious party center and the burning loyalty of the working class. They stressed that all units should raise the flames of creating the speed of the 80's higher than ever before. A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON OFFICIAL PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK100951 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0905 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Speech by Pak Chae-no, vice chairman of Chongnyon, at 8 September Pyongyang rally making 34th anniversary of founding of the DPRK--live]

[Text] Comrades: Marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a felicitous national day for the entire Korean people, we, the congratulatory delegation of the Koreans residing in Japan, have come to our socialist fatherland, which we have missed, to offer our ardent expression of congratulations from the 700,000 Koreans residing in Japan to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the republic. [applause]

Even though we have done little for the great leader and the socialist fatherland, the fatherly leader and the dear comrade leader hugged us in a sea of welcoming flowers, arranged a warm banquet for us and have shown us all kinds of parental love and consideration. [applause]

Availing myself of this significant occasion, I, in the name of the endlessly admiring and ardently loyal entire Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 Koreans residing in Japan, offer the highest form of gratutude and warmest congratulations to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, who has established the immortal chuche idea, led our people's struggle for independence, socialism and communism to victory for the long period of over half a century, unveiled an era of great national prosperity and taken care of the Koreans residing in Japan with parental love, and to the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader. [applause]

At the same time, I also convey warm congratulatory greetings full of compatriotic feeling from the Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan to the entire people in the fatherland who, upholding the great leader's report at the sixth KWP Congress and his first historical policy speech, are creating a new speed of the 1980's and stocking the great revolutionary flame of upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction. [applause]

Comrades: The founding of the DPRK was a century-worth peal of bells heralding in a corner of the East the birth of a country of the sun--chuche Korea, which put an end to the history of sufferings replete with the feudal shakles and tears of those people who had lost their own country. And it was a

brilliant ray illuminating the path of building a new society and national liberation on a dark colonial, continent. [applause]

Already 34 years have elapsed since the republic was founded. Whenever we recall the history of socialist fatherland which, under the wise leadership of the great leader, has climbed to the pinnacle of brilliant socialist and communist construction, crossing the hill of mass revolution and cliffs of socialist revolution full of difficulties, we cannot suppress emotion.

Indeed, the proud course of 34 years trodden by our republic upholding the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song at the forefront of the party and state is shining with great changes, miracles, creations and prosperity and a heroic spic rarely found in the more than 5,000-year history of our people. It is also a chronicle of exploit evincing rays which has turned our poverty-stricken and backward country into a self-reliant, independent and self-defending powerful socialist country and into a model socialist country, achieving great upsurges in all fields of politics, economic, ideology and culture by progress and exploits. [applause]

In particular, today our republic, under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear comrade leader whom our people have come to honor for the first time in the history of thousands of years, is accelerating the historic advance of imbuing society with the chuche idea and struggling endlessly with youthful spirit. [applause]

We who are visiting the socialist fatherland in the year when we celebrated the 70th birthday of the great leader in the grandest style as a nation's greatest political festival derive great national pride, dignity and revolutionary pride from the ever-changing appearance of the fatherland, which is becoming more solemn and magnificent every year.

The beacon fire burning at the top of the tower of chuche idea scrapping the sky over the dike of the Taedong River is a brilliant ray of the genius wisdom of the great leader, the master of ideology and theory, and of the dear comrade leader. [applause]

Hidden in the magnificent and solemn appearance of the arch of triumph is not only the weight of the great leader's accomplishments but also the unwavering will and noble intention of the dear comrade leader, who is causing the blossoming of the chuche cause on an everlasting foundation. [applause]

Indeed, our republic, shining like the sun and stars, is a utopia of human beings; it is emerging thanks to great leadership and an explorer of a new era and is a new world entering the communist gate ahead of others. [applause]

We are living in the era of independence--a great era of chuche. No people are happier and prouder than the people of our country, who are holding in high esteem the great leader and the dear comrade leacer, who is loyally making the leader's cause blossom. [applause]

Our republic, founded by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song and led [ikkusinun] by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a true motherly fatherland of all the 700,000 compatriots in Japan--one which enables them to protect their national right as overseas compatriots of an independent country and to lead a dignified and worthwhile life. [applause]

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song has taught: Without the socialist fatherland, fellow countrymen in Japan cannot enjoy a dignified right as overseas compatriots. Nor can they enjoy a dignified and worthwhile life as we see today.

How can we describe the miserable and unfair status of the Korean residents in Japan, who were once slighted and humiliated in an alien land as a ruined race. At the time of the calamitous Kanto earthquake, Korean residents in Japan were murdered en masse and were buried in the bottom of the Arakawa River in Tokyo. A Japanese witness has said that the remains of these victims are still buried.

The Korean residents in Japan, who once experienced misery, are now magnificently advancing with a pride as overseas compatriots. They are envied by the world's people, including the Japanese people, because they are holding in high esteem the greatest leader in the world like President Kim Il-song. How happy and proud they are! [applause]

We owe this to the great leader, who has liberated our people from the status of colonial slaves by defeating the Japanese imperialists, who has revived the Korean residents in Japan into chuche-type overseas compatriots by founding the republic and who has considerately taken care of the Korean residents. [applause]

Based on [words indistinct] policy, the great leader has organized Chongnyon, has wisely led the movement of the Korean residents in Japan to strengthen and develop it into a true patriotic movement serving the cause for the Korean revolution and has shown paternal love to them. We cannot ever forget this.

With the resplendent rays of the chuche idea, the great leader has brightly illuminated the future path of Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan; has firmly guaranteed their legal position with the socialist constitution--which he personally formulated--and with the international law of the republic; has opened the searoad for them to return to their fatherland; and has afforded them the right to visit the fatherland. [applause]

The fatherly leader has annually sent large sums of educational aid funds from the state budget for the democratic and national education for the sons and daughters of the Korean residents in Japan. By evaluating the results of the patriotic work of Chongnyon functionaries and the Korean residents in Japan, he has helped many functionaries carry out their worthwhile activities as delegates to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic. [applause]

The wise leadership and great considerations displayed by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song to Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan have

become more effective today with the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause]

The dear leader comrade has made the warm love of the great leader equally reach all fellow countrymen in Japan. Last April, he sent gifts of love to every member of scores of thousands of Korean students in Japan. [applause]

He has taken various measures to help all Chongnyon functionaries and fellow countrymen in Japan more closely study the great chuche idea and has shown solicitude for all compatriots visiting the fatherland to spend joyful and glorious days during their stay. [applause]

Thanks to the wise leadership and paternal love shown by the great leader and the dear comrade leader, Chongnyon has reliably developed its organizations into authoritative overseas organizations of the republic by vigorously accelerating the work of imbuing its ranks with the chuche idea, by firmly establishing a chuche ideological system in organizations at all levels and by consolidating the mass foundation of the organizations. [applause]

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader and dear comrade leader, our Chongnyon could firmly safeguard various democratic national rights, including the civil rights of the republic, from subversive maneuvers of reactionaries at home and abroad and is honorably contributing to the sacred cause of the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and of achievement of the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. [applause]

The functionaries of Chongnyon and the Korean residents in Japan vigorously carried out the 300-day patriotic renovation movement of loyalty to greet the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song--a great common festival of mankind--with lofty political zeal and brilliant work exploits. Thus, we consolidated and developed further the Chongnyon organizations into ranks of loyalty. [applause]

With the wish of loyalty to lighten the concerns of the fatherly leader, who is making every effort to achieve the desire of 50 million fellow countrymen for national reunification, our Chongnyon organized and carried out a grand march for fatherland's reunification over 6,300 kilometers participated in by some 213,000 compatriots throughout Japan for 33 days from 25 June to 27 July.

We actively supported and encouraged the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and greatly aroused public opinion at home and abroad demanding withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea. [applause]

The future of movement of the Korean compatriots in Japan, who are holding the great leader and the dear comrade leader in high esteem, is brilliant. The destiny of the Korean residents in Japan is firmly ensured with everlasting happiness. [applause]

Comrades, the functionaries of Chongnyon and compatriots in Japan will, in the future, too, struggle to achieve the final victory of the chuche revolutionary

cause generation after generation by assuming loyalty to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as an invariable faith and principle. [applause]

We will, above all, establish more firmly the system of the chuche idea within our ranks by vigorously accelerating the chuche-orientation of Chongnyon and will consolidate Chongnyon to be an overseas (?compatriots') organization carrying out the invincible Kimilsongism.

We will also firmly unite all the Korean compatriots in Japan around the great leader and dear comrade leader. [applause]

Seeking genuine happiness of life from the endless development of the republic, we will breathe together with the people in the fatherland who rose in creasting new miracles under the slogan of creation of the speed of the 80's and will contribute to socialist construction in the fatherland by dedicating everything to the prosperity and development of the chuche fatherland. [applause]

We will achieve an all-out unity of patriotic forces of the 700,000 compatriots in Japan under the anti-U.S. banner and the banner of independence. We will support and encourage in every way the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the South Korean people and carry out a vigorous struggle to enforce the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces from South Korea by arousing public opinion among the Japanese people and the world's peaceloving people. [applause]

Thus, we will expedite the glorious day when we will uphold the great leader and dear comrade leader in the plaza of reunification by achieving the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and achieving an independent new society and a reunified Korea without outside forces and without national traitors, as so ardently desired by 50 million compatriots. [applause]

I respectfully wish long life to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, the legandary hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and benevolent father of the 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, and long life to dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the only successor to the leader and the sagacious leader [yongdoja] of our people, together with the ardent loyalty and admiration by all members of Chongnyon and Korean residents in Japan. I wish endless prosperity for our republic, everlasting happiness for our generations to come, the fatherland's reunification and the worldwide victory of the cause of Kimilsongism. [applause]

Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song!

Long live the glorious KWP!

Long live the glorious fatherland, the DPRK! [applause]

CSO: 4110/001

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRC LEADERS' SECRET VISIT TO PYONGYANG ANALYZED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 18 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Yi To-hyong]

[Text] Tokyo--Kim Il-song's scheduled visit to Beijing was confirmed by an annoucement issued by the PRC Foreign Ministry on 14 September. He is scheduled to arrive in Beijing by train on 16 September. What could be the purpose of his visit, the second since his first visit in April 1975?

Japanese newspaper reports from Beijing describe Kim's "visit in 7 years" generally as "one for goodwill and friendship, without any pending issue." Officially it is also a return visit for the visit to Pyongyang made by Chao Tzu-yang last December.

Since former PRC Chairman Hua Guofeng visited Pyongyang in May 1978, ranking PRC leaders have visited North Korea. In September of the same year, Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping visited North Korea; and toward the end of last year, Chao visited Pyongyang. In return for their visits, only North Korean Premier Yi Chong-ok paid a return visit in January 1981. Kim's visit is a return visit for that series of PRC leaders' visits to North Korea and, at the same time, can be a visit to reaffirm friendship.

Kim's visit, however, is considered to have several other purposes, according to expert views. His visit might be intended to discuss and find a solution to the problems regarding Kim Chong-il, his son whom he picked to succeed to power, economic difficulties, and diplomatic measures toward the non-aligned bloc nations.

First, outwardly, the PRC has shown its attitude as if it were praising Kim Chong-il. At the recent 12th Communist Party Congress, however, the PRC put an end to the era of Mao Zedong by prohibiting the cult of personality.

Kim Il-song wants the Soviet Union or the PRC to give a commitment on their favor of Kim Chong-il. He feels uneasy about his hereditary successor until he personally asked the new leadership of the PRC "to look after my son, please." If the PRC's new leaders accepted Kim's request, it will be great in countering the resistant forces at home. Not only that, it will serve as a weapon in countering international criticisms against Kim. The prevailing opinion, however, is that such an attempt by Kim will likely be frustrated.

Second, North Korea's economic situation has gone beyond a danger level, according to the general consensus. Their scream leaked out from Tokyo toward the end of July. The "Japan-North Korea Settlement Council" consisting of 43 Japanese trading firms and banks which had business ties with North Korea since 1979, has concluded some strange agreement with North Korea. Under this agreement, North Korea will repay its debts amounting to 120 billion yen in semi-annual installments over the next 10 years--6 billion yen each at the end of June and at the end of December.

North Korea has so far been able to meet the due date for repayment for the first and fifth installments only. Toward the end of last July, North Korea asked Japan to extend the due date until the end of August for the sixth installment repayable by the end of last June. North Korea again failed to meet even this postponed date. Early this month, North Korea once again told Japan that it would repay the accumulated interest of some 2 billion yen, excluding the sixth installment of 6 billion yen, in September and the rest as soon as possible.

Early this year, a Singaporean trading firm exported 194,000 acrylic fiber blanket sheets in commemoration of Kim's birthday, but it could not get the payment for the shipment worth $1.7 million. The firm has brought a lawsuit against the North Korean External Trade Bank. In addition, North Korean diplomats have been charged with smuggling activities in the Middle East and South America; and it has been internationally frowned upon for its "guerrilla exports." All these manifest struggles made by North Korea to tide itself over the current economic predicament.

North Korea has already exported some $300 million worth of military arms to Iran. But the payments are to be made in crude oil.

Since Hua stepped down from power, the PRC's crude oil supply to North Korea has been reduced by as much as 100,000 tons a year; and the price for PRC crude oil has been raised. Kim probably would beg Beijing for crude oil or money. In April 1975, Kim made a similar request, but was turned down. Instead, the PRC then supplied some 50 PRC-made MIG-19 fighter aircraft. This time there is also a high possibility for the PRC to provide some military aid, rather than crude oil or loans, with the Soviet Union kept in mind.

Third, Kim has since the death of Tito dreamed to emerge as a leader of the nonaligned world. But the last year's decision on holding the 1988 summer Olympics in Seoul and the recent visits to African countries by President Chon Tu-hwan might have dealt a great shock to him. Probably Kim might try to persuade the PRC not to participate in the Seoul Olympics. He might also try to crush the Olympics by asking the PRC's influence on Asian and African nations on this issue.

To cope with the current economic difficulties, North Korea appears likely to revive what they called "Ch'ollima movement" of the 1950's. This time Kim Chong-il is in charge of spurring on the "flying horse" (Ch'ollima). The purpose of Kim's visit seems likely to tell about its economic difficulty to PRC leaders and ask for their help.

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END

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No. 248

KULLOJA, No. 6, June 1982

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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ERRATUM: In JPRS 81850 of 24 September 1982, No 244 of this series, on page 22, paragraph 5 should read "...'On the Chuche Ideology,' a thesis by Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee..."

THE PEOPLE'S ADMINISTRATION AND THE THREE REVOLUTIONS ARE A GREAT BANNER OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6 Jun 82 pp 2-10

[Text] The historic administrative policy speech "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, because of its greatness and correctness, and truthfulness, is vigorously capturing our people's hearts, and is energetically encouraging and inspiring them to new struggle and victory.

The administrative policy speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal classical document which has synthesized the chuche communist construction theory, and a great outline of basic political principle for attaining the cause to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, enunciating for the first time in this classical work of his the functions and role of the People's Administration as a political weapon for socialist, communist construction, and the question of the three revolutions as the content and mode of the revolution for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, has set forth the militant task to step up communist construction, strengthening the People's Administration and energetically launching the three revolutions.

The People's Administration and the three revolutions--this is a great revolutionary banner which our party and people must tightly grasp in communist construction.

(1)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" has put forward the great propositon that Communism os the three revolutions added to the People's Administration.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to build communism, it is imperative to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction, holding aloft the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions. Communism is the three revolutions added to the People's Administration." (Book "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology," p 3)

This proposition that Communism is the three revolutions added to the People's Administration is a great new discovery of the law of communist construction, a new scientific formalization of the principle of communist construction.

Communism is the supreme ideal society of mankind. Mankind has longed for Communism from long ago, and in the past period it came to be turned into a science from a vision by leaders of the international working class.

Since the working class, holding the red banner of Communism, entered the stage of history, the times and revolution have come a long way.

As it was into our time, the struggle of the working class for Communism has expanded on a worldwide scale, and it has become possible to see the realization of the communist society not in the distant future but in the near future.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the social revolution in two stages has already been brilliantly carried out in our country, and today the struggle is dynamically under way to win the complete victory of Socialism and build Communism.

Today's new historical era wherein the struggle for communist construction is moving forward on a new higher stage has urgently called for the enunciation of a correct revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics, and struggle task for the ultimate attainment of the communist cause, based on the experiences already gained in socialist, communist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the course of founding the chuche communist revolutionary theory and embodying it in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, has ceaselessly developed and enriched the communist construction theory with fresh contents.

The new formalization of Communism put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his recent historic administrative policy speech most graphically enunciates the scientific principle which makes it possible to go forward to attain the communist cause in a manner consistent with the overall objective and struggle task of communist construction.

The proposition that Communism is the three revolutions added to the People's Administration contains the profound truth that when the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism are occupied simultanoeusly, ceaselessly strengthening the People's Administration and thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions, it is possible to build the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized.

The communist society is a society where all people will have been comprehensively developed and the sociopolitically indepenendent stand and attitude of the masses

of people will have been completely realized, a very affluent society where the material needs of social life will have been satisfactorily insured.

The communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized cannot be successfully built by thoroughly laying material foundations and developing productive forces to the extent of realizing distribution according to needs, alone.

Just because the economy has been developed and the country's material and technical foundations have been thoroughly laid, it does not mean that with that alone, the communist society will be built.

If the communist society is to be built, it is imperative of necessity to occupy simultaneously the ideological fortress which will have turned all members of society into communist social beings, and the material fortress which will have highly developed productive forces to the extent of realizing distribution according to needs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by putting forward the unique thought for going forward with a tight grip on the People's Administration and the three revolutions, based on his scientific theoretical analysis of practical experiences in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, has provided a powerful ideotheoretical weapon which makes it possible to successfully occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism simultaneously.

The People's Administration is the political weapon for communist construction; the three revolutions are the basic method of communist construction.

Therefore, when the People's Administration is ceaselessly strengthened, and with it as the political weapon, the three revolutions--ideologicaal, technological, and cultural--are thoroughly carried out, the communsit society will come to be built.

Having scientifically enunciated that only if the ideological fortress and material fortress are simultaneously occupied with a tight grip on the People's Administration and the three revolutions is it possible to build the communist society is where the revolutionary nature of the proposition of Communism which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has formalized for the first time in his historic administrative policy speech is, where an immortal great contribution which it has made to the developing revolutionary theory of the working class is.

Truly, the new proposition that Communism is the three revolutions added to the People's Administration is a unique scientific theoretical propositon which has synthesized the communist principle enunciated based on the great chuche ideology, and a guiding principle which leads socialist, communist construction to straight victory. By the discovery of this great proposition the basic principle of communist construction, which many an advanced thinker has groped and searched for through the centuries, has come to be clearly established as a scientific principle like a mathematical equation.

The proposition that Communism is the three revolutions added to the People's Administration, by most precisely enunciating the basic conditions and basic mode for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, constitutes

a great theoretical and practical weapon which makes it possible to energetically step up communist construction.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is a great revolutionary task on the highest stage of struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people. This great task can be brilliantly carried out when people and social life in all aspects are revolutionarily remade and the masses of working people are enabled to cast off all manner of constraint of nature and society, and constraints of outdated ideas and culture.

Only by strengthening the People's Administration and energetically launching the three revolutions is it possible to turn the ideological life, material life, cultural life of the masses of working people truly independent and creative.

With it enunciated for the first time that going forward with a tight grip on both the People's Administration and the three revolutions is the most precise method to realize conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, our people have come to have a powerful ideotheoretical weapon which makes it possible for them with a firm faith in the victory of Communism to go forward to energetically hasten the chuche revolutionary cause without any tilting and build a prosperous communist paradise in this land.

Truly, the discovery of the revolutionary principle that Communism is the three revolutions added to the People's Administration--this is the sum of the indefatigable, energetic ideotheoretical activity of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has been and is still leading revolution and construction along the one road of victory, holding from early on the human liberation cause as his lifelong cause, and constitutes a great event which has illuminated the bright road to breaking fresh ground for the socialist, communist construction theory and ultimately realizing the ideal of mankind.

(2)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech has formalized for the first time that the People's Administration constitutes the political weapon for communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The People's Administration is a political weapon guaranteeing an independent, creative life for the masses of working people." (Ibid., p 4)

The political weapon for revolution and construction, the question of political power, arises as a basic question of revolution not only in the period of struggle to oppose the exploiting classes and the exploiting system but even in the stage of socialist, communist construction.

The masses of working people, by seizing political power, can begin to occupy the position as masters of the state and society, and perform the role as masters in all realms of social life.

But, just because the masses of working people have become the masters of political power, it does not mean that their independent, creative life will completely be insured forthwith.

If the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people such as the working class is to be completely realized, not only must they establish a social system and order consistent with their class interests, they must go forward to ceaselessly consolidate and develop them. This task can be successfully realized only through a genuine people's administration guaranteeing the masses of working people broad freedoms and rights and thoroughly protecting their interests.

The state government, which is the political ruling power, must be strengthened ceaselessly not only during democratic revolution and socialist revolution but also throughout socialist, communist construction. Only then is it possible to brilliantly attain the historic cause to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade KimIl-song, based on the immortal chuche ideology, has given the most precise answer to the question of government during communist construction.

The new formalization put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the People's Administration is the political weapon guaranteeing the masses of working people an independent, creative life is a unique thought which has enunciated the character and mission of government with the masses of working people at the center.

Such formalization of the People's Administration makes it possible to establish a most correct understanding of the character and mission of state government which will be invariably in existence not only in the period of struggle to overturn the old society and establish a new society, a new system but even in the period of struggle for socialist, communist construction.

The communist society is a society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized. If state government is to become a genuine political weapon for communist construction, it is imperative that its character and mission be correctly defined to suit the basic objective to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

In a class society where people's interests are in conflict, the government serves as the means of protecting and realizing the interests of one certain class, but in the socialist society where people's interests are in accord and the basics of social relationship are unity and cooperation, the government represents the common social interests and becomes the means of realizing them.

The People's Administration represents the interests of the masses of people such as the working class, the peasantry, and working intellectuals, and is a political organization serving for their sake, and as such, constitutes a powerful means to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

Under the People's Administration alone, the independent right and creative activity of the masses of working people can be satisfactorily insured, their happy material and cultural life provided, and the people's independent and creative life reliably protected.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by defining for the first time the functions and role of the People's Administration in a manner consisten with its character and mission, has provided a firm guarantee which makes it possible for the state government to admirably serve in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The People's Administration, above all by thoroughly insuring the independent right and creative activity of the masses of working people, ceaselessly enhances their position and role.

The position of the masses of working people as the masters of the state and society manifests itself in how their independent right is insured.

Independent right is the first and foremost life of people who are social beings. The independent aim and demand of the people are synthesized and realized by the People's Administration. The People's Administration is the representative of the independent right of the masses of working people.

The People's Administration responsibly guarantees the masses of working people all of their rights on the highest standard such as their political freedom and right, and their right to eat, right to clothe, right to work, right to study, right to receive medical care. Under the People's Administration alone, the masses of people can practically exercise their independent right in all aspects of social life and enjoy to their hearts' content a free and happy life as the masters of the state and society.

The creative might of the masses of people lies in organization and unity. The masses of people, only if united into one political force, can become energetic social beings and amply display their creative strength in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

In the socialist society, the unity and solidarity of the masses of people is realized by the People's Administration, a most all-encompassing political organization. The People's Administration is the organizer of the creative abilities of the masses of working people.

The People's Administration, bringing all members of society into the state organization, and educating and indoctrinating them, turns them into one political force united around the party and the leader. Thus, it makes the entire people breathe with one ideology, move by one will, and operates to ceaselessly enhance their creative role.

Therefore, to strengthen the People's Administration constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to enhance the position and role of the masses of people as the controller, the remaker of nature and society, and completely realize their independent stand and attitude.

The People's Administration is the head of household responsible for the life of the people, and the protector of the independent, creative life of the masses of working people.

To ceaselessly improve the living standard of the masses of working people who have become the masters of the state and society is the basic duty of the People's Administration responsible for their destinies, and its indispensable requirement in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The People's Administration, by strengthening guidance for economic construction and cultural construction and commendably organizing the life of the people, makes it possible to systematically improve the material and cultural life of the masses of working people, eliminate the distinctions of their living standards, and ultimately, insure complete equality in terms of their living standards.

The People's Administration, ceaselessly strengthening its functions as a weapon for class struggle, also protects and defends the independent, creative life of the masses of working people from the encroachment of all kinds of class enemies.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciating the functions and role of the People's Administration as a political weapon for communist construction for the first time primarily based on completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, a guiding principle capable of strengthening the state government to suit the law of the political development has come to be provided.

It is the law that the more the society develops, the more the role of politics in revolution and construction is strengthened instead of being weakened and accordingly, the higher the functions and role of the political organization become in the direction of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

To simultaneously enhance all the functions and roles of the People's Administration as the representative of the independent right of the masses of working people, as the organizer of their creative abilities, as the head of household responsible for the life of the people, as the protector of the independent, creative life of the masses of working people is the most correct road to ceaselessly strengthening the state government as a weapon for representing and realizing the common social interests. If, failing to see the changed roles of the government in the period of socialist, communist construction, exclusive prominence were to be given to its role as a weapon for class struggle alone, it would create an uneasy atmosphere in society and render it impossible to successfully push economic and cultural construction forward; conversely, if, with exclusive prominence given to the changed functions and roles of the state government alone, the role of the government as a weapon for class struggle were to be neglected, it would be impossible to correctly establish a revolutionary system and order in all aspects of state and social life nor would it be possible to consolidate and develop the already established socialist system.

Therefore, only by comprehensively strengthening the functions and role of the state government as a political weapon for insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of working people is it possible to correctly solve the question of government in the period of communist construction and make the state government acquit itself fully of its mission as a political weapon for communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by thus enunciating for the first time the character of the People's Administration and its functions and role in the period of socialist, communist construction, has opened up the road which makes it possible for it to become a mighty weapon for genuinely insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of working people.

The new formalization that the People's Administration is a political weapon which insures an independent, creative life for the masses of working people makes it possible to have a precise idea about the political organization which will be coming into being in the future communist society.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, politics comes into being in any society, and the masses of people can become the genuine masters of society only if they become the masters of politics. In consequence, only by continuing to strengthen the functions and role of the government as a political weapon for insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of working people will it be possible to properly sustain and ceaselessly develop society even when it is into the communist society.

Our People's Administration is a revolutionary government of a new type which rests on worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relies on a broad united front of the masses of people, and as such, is the most superior government in accord with the entire historical period of attaining the communist cause.

Only by ceaselessly strengthening and developing the People's Administration is it possible to successfully build the communist society which will satisfactorily be insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of working people.

Really, the People's Administration is indeed a political weapon for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, and a great banner of communist construction.

(3)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech has defined for the first time the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the basic method, as the revolutionary mode of socialist, communist construction.

Communist construction is a sacred struggle to insure complete social equality and happy life for the masses of people, remolding man and society and nature. This struggle is an incisive revolution to overcome all relics of the old society.

In history, there have been many social changes aimed at attaining the human liberation cause, but never before has there been such a broad and incisive change as called for by the communist revolutionary cause.

If communist construction is to be successfully pushed forward, it is imperative to correctly define the content and mode of struggle to suit the character of the intended change. Only if this question is properly solved, is it possible to establish a precise method of communist construction and victoriously move the awesome, incisive revolutionary struggle forward, a struggle which is continued from generation to generation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by enunciating that the three revolutions are the basic content of revolution launched for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and that these are the mode of revolution consistent with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the will of the masses of people, has provided a powerful method capable of energetically stepping up the process of communist construction.

The three revolutions are the content of the continuing revolution in the socialist society after the establishment of the socialist system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The three revolutions are a struggle to liquidate the relics of the old society in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas and build a new communist ideology, technology, and culture, and this is the content of the continuing revolution in the socialist society." (Ibid., p 7)

The question of the content of the continuing revolution which has to be carried out after the establishment of the socialist system is a theoretical and practical question which has arisen for the first time in the process of socialist, communist construction, and as such, only if this is correctly elucidated, is it possible to consolidate and develop the already established socialist system and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by uniquely enunciating that the three revolutions are the content of the continuing revolution after the establishment of the socialist system, has illuminated the road which, viewing the process of socialist, communist construction as the process of revolution, makes it possible for the party and the state to dynamically move the struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people forward without interruption onto a higher stage of Communism.

Communism cannot be realized simply by making the masses of working people cast off the old social relations alone.

To liquidate the domination and enslavement of the exploiting class and establish the socialist system constitutes a turning point in the struggle to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

By the establishment of the socialist system the exploitation and oppression of man by man are forever liquidated, and the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is realized.

But this is not to say that by this, the revolution will come to an end or the historic cause of the working class to realize the independent stand and attitude will be attained.

Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, the relics of the old society will still be remaining in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas, and they will constitute the major factor constraining the independent stand and attitude of people.

Only by energetically launching the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is it possible to successfully conduct human remolding work and society remaking work, and nature remaking work, and turn all members of society into communist social beings, do away with all kinds of class distinctions and differences in labor conditions, differences in material and cultural living standards and realize the complete social equality of working people.

That the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, defining the three revolutions as the content of the continuing revolution after the establishment of the socialist system, has established a new scientific understanding of social revolution, constitutes a tremendous contribution indeed to developing and enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class and completing communist construction with tilting.

The three revolutions are the basic mode of the continuing revolutionary struggle after the establishment of the socialist system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The three revolutions aimed at remaking the old and creating the new are a mode of revolution consistent with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the will of the masses of people." (Ibid., p 8)

The revolutionary struggle, only if its mode is correctly established along with its content, can successfully move forward along the road of victory.

Inasmuch as the mode of revolution is determined by the content of the revolution, it must change to suit the change of character and targets of the revolution. There could be no such thing as a fixed, unalterable mode of revolution that suits the revolutionary struggle in all forms.

As to all the revolutionary struggle of the working class up to the establishment of the socialist system, the revolution has been conducted by the method of struggle to liquidate the exploiting class and overturn the exploiting system.

But, once the socialist system is established, the sociohistorical conditions under which the revolutionary struggle is launched change, and by the same token, the struggle targets and the duty of the revolution cannot remain exactly the same as in the preceding period.

After the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, it becomes the basic content of the revolutionary struggle to liquidate the relics of the old society in the ideological and technological, and cultural areas and create a new communist ideology and technology, and culture and in consequence, after the establishment of the socialist system the revolutionary struggle, unlike the struggle against the exploiting class and exploiting system, must be conducted by the mode of overcoming the old in all aspects of social life and creating the new.

This means that the three revolutions remaking the old and creating the new constitute the basic mode of the revolutionary struggle to build Communism.

Under the socialist system where the masses of working people have become its masters and which serves for the sake of the masses of working people, the masses of people display heightened revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness with a view to realizing their aim and demand as the masters of society. To be intent on remolding themselves into comprehensively developed communist social beings and enjoying an independent, creative life to their hearts' content is the unanimous aim of the masses of working people, who are the masters of society. Consequently, the three revolutions under way in the socialist society become a task targeted on the masses of people who are the masters of the state and society, and also constitute a task which they themselves conduct.

The most precise mode of revolution embodying such characteristics of the revolutionary struggle for Communism must through and through be a method of idoctrinating and remolding people, a method of eliminating the old by creating the new. In the socialist society, only by waging revolution by such a mode is it possible to successfully conduct communist construction, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the masses of people and heightening their revolutionary fervor and creative abilities.

With it enunciated that the method of elimianting the old and creating the new is a mode native to the revolutionary struggle under way in the socialist society, has come to be most precisely elucidated the question of the mode of struggle for developing the future communist society.

Of course, once the communist society is built, the three revolutions will come to an end as a struggle to eliminate the relics of the old society. But even after the realization of Communism, inasmuch as the tasks to educate and indoctrinate people, improve social relations, and conquer nature will have to be continued, the struggle to discard the old and create the new in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas will be continuing, and through this struggle, society will come to be developing ceaselessly.

Thus, the three revolutions, because they hold all the content and mode of the revolutionary struggle under way in the socialist society, constitute the basic method to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, a great revolutionary banner which must be tightly grasped until attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Truly, the immortal achievement, whcih the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has scored by comprehensively evolving and systematizing the theory of the three revolutions, will forever radiate radiant rays together with the victorious forward movement of the socialist, communist cause.

(4)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic administrative policy speech, has comprehensively enunciated principled quesions arising in stepping up socialist, communist construction in the presebt period by strengthening the People's Administration and energetically launching the three revolutions.

The People's Administration and the three revolutions are a great revolutionary banner which our party and people must tightly grasp until winning the ultimate victory of Communism, and a firm guarantee for attainment of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Tightly grasping the People's Administration as a political weapon and ceaselessly enhancing its functions and role and thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is precisely where the genuine road to glorifying the immortal revolutionary achievements scored by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, for ten thousand generations to come, and energetically moving the chuche revolutionary cause forward, lies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only by going forward holding aloft the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions is it possible to hasten the bright future of Communism, winning the complete victory of Socialism." (Ibid., p 9)

Today when the great task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is energetically under way and the complete victory of Socialism is within sight a short distance away, we are faced with the task to further strengthen the People's Administration and enhance its functions and role in every way to suit the demands of the new higher stage of the developing revolution.

The chuche ideology is the unitary guiding thought which the People's Administration must thoroughly embody in all areas of its activity with a view to completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

Only by holding the chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle and thoroughly carrying through the principle of chuche in thought, self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense is it possible to go forward to energetically step up revolution and construction and ceaselessly develop our country into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and reliant defense.

The People's Administration must thoroughly carry through the mass line in the struggle to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The mass line is the chuche mass leadership principle which protects the interests of the masses of people in revolution and construction and goes forward to solve all questions arising in revolution and construction, enhancing the role of the masses of people.

Only if the People's Administration thoroughly carries through the mass line in all its activities can it satisfactorily insure the position as the masters of the state and society for the masses of working people and make them acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as people in charge of revolution and construction.

Only if in its activity the People's Administration thoroughly protects the interests of the masses of working people and the functionaries of People's

Administration organs go in among the masses and positively organize and mobilize the heightened revolutionary fervor and creative wisdom of the masses in the struggle to carry through the line and policy of the party, is it possible to more thoroughly consolidate the political base of the People's Administration and go forward to achieve ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in the rev olutionary struggle and construction task.

To strengthen the unified guidance for society is an important task of the People's Administration. Only by strengthening the unified guidance of the People's Administration for society to suit the demands of the law of the developing socialist, communist society, where the society gets further organized and social life becomes more diverse, is it possible to develop all aspects of social life in accordance with the aim of the working class and insure the harmonious development of the whole society.

Energetically stepping up the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--is a firm guarantee for the victory of the communist cause.

The ideological revolution is the drive of revolution, and to give a firm priority to the ideological revolution is an inariable principle which our party firmly maintains in carrying out the three revolutions.

Only by giving priority to the ideological revolution and remolding people's ideological consciousness is it possible to successfully conduct the human remolding task and go forward to satisfactorily solve all questions arising in revolution and construction, enhancing their revolutionary fervor.

It is imperative to energetically push ahead with the technological revolution and cultural revolution along with the ideological revolution, all together. In this way it is imperative to register an even greater advance not only in the human remolding task but also in the task to remake the economy and culture the communist way.

The struggle of our people to build Communism, holding aloft the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions, can win a brilliant victory only under the leadership of our party.

Our party is the guiding force of the system of dictatorship of the proletariat, and the organizer and inspirer of all victories of the Korean revolution.

It is by our party that a great blueprint for communist construction in our country is unfurled and the history of our people's heroic exploits is made.

Today's happiness and bright future of our people, and the growth and prosperity of our fatherland are insured altogether by the sagacious leadership of our party.

Our party, assuming responsibility for all the large and small questions of the Korean revolution and the destinies of our fatherland and people, is always confidently leading our revolution to brilliant victory.

Any one of the prideful achievements scored in the glorious journey of the Korean revolution filled with arduous trials and great events is unthinkable apart from the sagacious leadership of our party.

The great realities wherein our country, today transformed into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense, is achieving an unprecedented national growth and prosperity and our people, becoming the masters of the state and society, are enjoying an independent, creative life to their hearts' content are precisely the priceless fruit of the sagacious leadership of our party.

Our people are confidently seeing in the sagacious leadership of our party the infinite future of the Korean revolution and the bright tomorrows of the fatherland, and are filled to the brim with a firm determination to go forward to hasten the victory of Communism, unswervingly following the leadership of the party.

Truly, our party is an ever-victorious revolutionary party leading the Korean revolution along the one road of victory, and a great symbol of the eternal happiness of our people.

To firmly insure the leadership of the party is the decisive guarantee for stepping up communist construction by strengthening the People's Administration and energetically launching the three revolutions.

Loyally upholding the leadership of the party is where the genuine road of our revolution and our people forever winning and ultimately attaining the communist cause is.

We must thoroughly establish the revolutionary ethos that, holding the rock-hard convictions that there is nothing that cannot be done when we go forward following the leadrship of the party, we entrust all of our own destinies and those of succeeding generations altogether to our party and go forward to carry through the line and policy of the party unconditionally to the end.

To our people who dynamically move forward toward Communism under the sagacious leadership of our party, holding aloft the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions, none but victory and glory are promised.

Let all party members and working people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology solidly united around the Party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, go forward to fight more dynamically in order to hasten the victory of Communism.

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OUR PEOPLE'S ADMINISTRATION IS A POLITICAL WEAPON GUARANTEEING AN INDEPENDENT, CREATIVE LIFE FOR THE MASSES OF WORKING PEOPLE

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[Article by Pak Chu-ryong]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic administrative policy speech "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea setting forth the prommatic task to more energetically hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, holding aloft the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions, has enunciated for the first time the mission and role of the People's Administration.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The People's Administration is a political weapon guaranteeing an independent, creative life for the masses of working people." (Book "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology," p 4)

This proposition of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a unique thought which has formalized for the first time the mission and role of the People's Administration with the masses of working people at the center.

To guarantee an independent, creative life for the masses of working people is the basic requirement in embodying the immortal chuche ideology, and the basic mission of the People's Administration.

To say to guarantee an independent, creative life for the masses of working people means to enhance the position and role of the masses of working people and make their independent demand and aim realized in all aspects of social life such as political life, and material and cultural life.

To wish to enjoy an independent, creative life is a demand flowing from man's inherent attribute. Man is a social being possessing independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, and as such,

opposes all manner of enslavement and constraint and demands to independently, creatively live, becoming the genuine master of the state and society.

The independent, creative life of the masses of working people is guaranteed by the state ruling power.

The state ruling power is a political ruling power, and as such, is the most important factor determining the position and role of people. The position and role of people in society are determined by whether or not they hold the state ruling power in their hands. The class holding the state ruling power in its hands comes to occupy the position of ruling the society, and the class which has failed to hold the state ruling power in its hands comes to be placed in the plight of being ruled.

In the exploiting society, the state ruling power is a political ruling power to exploit and oppress the masses of working people and protect the unlimited rights and interests of the exploiting class representing an extreme minority. In that society the exploiting class, with a tight grip on the state ruling power, exercises all the rights while the masses of working people solely become the object of exploitation and oppression and their independent stand and attitude is violated to an extreme.

In the socialist society where they hold the state ruling power in their hands, the masses of working people become the genuine masters of the state and society for the first time and come to enjoy an independent, creative life. In the socialist society, the state ruling power thoroughly guarantees the independent right and creative activity of the masses of working people.

Our People's Administration founded and still being led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a genuine people's administration thoroughly protecting the interests of the masses of working people and guaranteeing an independent, creative life for them.

Our People's Administration above all is the representative of the independent right of the masses of working people, and as such, guarantees the independent right for them.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The People's Administration is the representative of the independent right of the masses of working people." (Ibid., pp 4-5)

The independent right is the right of the masses of working people to enjoy an independent, creative life, holding their destinies in their own hands and working them out themselves. The independent right is the first and foremost life of man, a social being. He who does not have the independent right is as good as dead socially, even though alive physically. The masses of working people, only if they have, and exercise, the independent right, can defend their position as the masters of the state and society and fully perform their role as the masters, and go forward to live as befits human beings.

The independent right is a legal expression of independent stand and attitude which is guaranteed by the state ruling power. The state ruling power determines the

content of the independent right of people and guarantees its realization by virtue of authority. Therefore, in order that the masses of working people may enjoy the independent right, they must above all become the masters of political power.

Our People's Administration is the representative of the independent right of the masses of working people, and as such, comprehensively guarantees the independent right of the masses of people on the highest level.

Our People's Administration is a political organization representing the interests of the masses of working people such as the working class, the peasantry, and working intellectuals, and the independent aim and demand of the masses of people are realized through the People's Administration. Our People's Administration, by holding it as the supreme principle of its activity to realize the will and demand of the masses of working people and by thoroughly implementing democracy, that is, politics which has synthesized them, goes forward to comprehensively realize their independent aim and demand.

The independent right of the masses of working people is closely related to political life which occupies a leading position in social life, and is significantly expressed in it.

If the masses of working people are to exercise the independent right and become the genuine masters of politics, they must have the freedom and right to participate in political life. Only if the masses of working people participate in state political life which directly realizes the ruling power, can they come to enjoy genuine freedom and right, and it can be said that they enjoy an independent, creative life in all other aspects of social life as well.

The basic form in which the masses of working people participate in the exercise of the ruling power as the masters of the country is election. Our People's Administration by the most democratic election system insures exactly the same right to elect and right to be elected for all working people and firmly guarantees it for them to practically participate in the exercise of the ruling power, electing their genuine representatives or themselves as members of the ruling power organ. Again, the People's Administration makes them widely participate in the state task in various forms and by various methods such as the work system and work method, and the complaint and petition system, which embody the revolutionary mass line. At the same time, guaranteeing the freedom and right of sociopolitical activity of all kinds such as speech, publication, assembly, and demonstration for the masses of working people, it enables them to thoroughly exercise the independent right in all respects. It is precisely here where the important ground that the People's Administration constitutes a political weapon guaranteeing an independent, creative life for the masses of working people is.

Our People's Administration is also the organizer of the creative abilities of the masses of working people, and as such, guarantees creativity activity for the masses of people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The People's Administration is the organizer of the creative abilities of the masses of working people." (Ibid., p 5)

The creative activity of the masses of working people is a manifestation of creativity constituting the inehrent characteristic of man, a social being, and a process of embodying their creative abilities. The masses of working people, because they possess creativity, creative abilities, come to launch the creative activity to remake nature and society to suit their will and demand, and perform the role as the masters of the state and society. If the question as to the independent right is a question relating to the position of people as the masters of the state and society, the question as to the creative activity is a question relating to their role as the masters of the state and society.

The content and standard of the creative activity of the masses of working people are determined by their creative abilities, and the creative abilities come to be highly displayed when the masses of working people are turned action-conscious and organized.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the creative might of the masses of people lies in organization and unity. The politicoideological unity and solidarity of the masses of working people is the source of the inexhaustible strength of the masses of people and an important guarantee which makes them highly display their creative abilities.

People live, forming certain collective as social beings, and take action collectively, socially, in remaking and transforming nature and society. People cannot display great strength, singly, and cannot perform their role as history-makers who go forward to remake and transform nature and society to suit their aim and demand. The masses without unity and solidarity, as a matter of fact, cannot highly display their creative abilities. The masses of working people, only if organized and united, can display creative strength incomparably greater than individual strength, and in consequence, can become the most energetic beings. Again, only if the masses of working people are solidly united into one political force, is it possible, by insuring uniformity and unity in all activities and focusing their inexhaustible strength on the realization of one goal, to go forward to successfully solve all the difficult and complex questions arising in the revolutionary struggle for independent stand and attitude.

The creative abilities of the masses of working people are organized by the political organizations of the masses of working people, and a great role is performed here by the People's Administration which is a political orgnaization realizing the political ruling power of the masses of working people.

The People's Administration in our country is the most all-encompassing political orgnaization embracing the masses of all strata such as the workers and peasants, and the most all-encompassing transmission belt linking the party and the masses. The People's Administration is charged with the duty to organize the creative abilities of all members of society and insure their creative activities, and possesses the means capable of discharging such duty.

The People's Administration, embracing all members of society in the state organization, and educating and indoctrinating them, thoroughly arms them

with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, the chuche ideology, and firmly unites them into one political force around the party and the leader. Thus, by achieving the invincible politicoideological unity and solidarity of the masses of working people it extraordinarily enhances the strength of the masses of people and turns them into the motive force of great creativity for social development.

At the same time, the People's Administration, by insuring all the conditions for the masses of working people to display their creative abilities, enhances their role in revolution and construction.

Only if the masses of working people become the masters not only in politics but in economic and cultural life as well, can they become even more energetic beings and fully perform their role in revolution and construction. The People's Administration, by ceaselessly increasing material and cultural wealth to suit the aim and interest of the masses of working people and making the masses of working people the genuine enjoyers of them, enables them to go forward to enhance their creative abilities.

In this way the People's Administration nurtures the creative abilities of the masses of working people and positively insures their creative activities. It is precisely here where an important part of the ground that the People's Administration constitutes a political weapon guaranteeing an independent, creative life for the masses of working people is.

The People's Administration is also the head of household responsible for the life of the people, and as such, responsibly insures the people's material and cultural life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The People's Administration is the head of household responsible for the people's life." (Ibid., p 6)

In order that the masses of working people may enjoy a deserved life as independent, creative, conscious beings, they must have political freedom and right, and at the same time, have a happy material and cultural life guaranteed.

People's material and cultural life, together with political life, constitutes an important aspect of social life. People's position and role, only when they have the genuine right guaranteed in all aspects of life not only in political life but also in material and cultural life, can be enhanced. When people do not have their material and cultural life conditions guaranteed, they cannot properly exercise their political freedom and right either, and in the end, cannot enjoy an independent, creative life. Therefore, the independent, creative life of the masses of working people is unthinkable apart from their material and cultural life.

The happy material and cultural life of the people is firmly guaranteed by the People's Administration which serves for the sake of the masses of working people.

The People's Administration is the head of household responsible for the people's life. What makes the People's Administration the head of household responsible

for the people's life has significantly to do with its struggle objectives. The objective of the People's Administration building Socialism, Communism, lies in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and making them live well. From this, the People's Administration, holding it as the supreme principle of its activity to ceaselessly improve the standard of living for the people, comes to responsibly look after the people's life.

What makes the People's Administration the head of household responsible for the people's life has also to do with the intrinsic demands of the socialist system. Under the socialist system, all members of society work abiding by socialist ownership and live relying on the socialist state. In the socialist society, the state, with a unfied grip on the nation's economy in general such as production and distribution, accumulation and consumption, organizes them on a planned basis. Therefore, the socialist state, becoming the head of household, has to responsibly look after the life of all working people.

Our People's Administration, considering it as its deserved duty to responsibly insure the material and cultural life of the people, responsibly looks after their life. Our People's Administration insures the right to labor and rest for the working people, amply creates labor conditions and rest conditions for them, and responsibly provides all the conditions of food, clothing, and shelter for them. Again, it practically guarantees the right to free education and the right to free medical care for the working people. Thus it makes the entire people enjoy a happy, rewarding life to their hearts' content all together, free of any worry whatever.

All this bespeaks that our People's Administration is indeed a political weapon which thoroughly insures all aspects of an independent, creative life for the masses of working people.

Not only does the People's Administration guarantee the independent right and creative activity and provide a happy material and cultural life for the masses of working people, it protects their independent, creative life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The People's Administration is the protector of the independent, creative life of the masses of working people." (Ibid., p 6)

The struggle to guarantee the independent, creative life of the masses of working people is inevitably accompanied by a fierce class struggle against subversive elements and hostile elements gnawing at and infringing the interests of the masses of people.

Of course, when the socialist revoluton triumphs, the exploiting class will be completely liquidated as a class, and its socioeconomic base, too, will completely disappear.

But remnants of the overturned exploiting class and subversive elements will still be remaining, and the scoundrels will ceaselessly perpetrate counterrevolutionary machinations to regain their old position, depriving the masses of working people of all their freedoms and rights.

The imperialists, too, will ceaselessly perpetrate aggression, and destruction and sabotage machinations. The more socialist, communist construction deepens, the more vicious the wriggling of subversive elements and hostile elements and the machinations of foreign imperialists become. Under such conditions, unless the class struggle is strengthened against all kinds of class enemies, it is impossible to protect the independent, creative life of the masses of working people.

The People's Administration is an energetic weapon of class struggle held in the hands of the masses of working people. In order that the People's Administration may firmly protect the independent, creative life of the masses of working people, it must hold fast to a revolutionary stand and class principle in its activity, and strengthen democracy and dictatorship.

Our democracy is genuine democracy which practically insures an independent, creative life for the masses of working people; and our dictatorship is revolutionary dictatorship which imposes sactions on hostile elements and subversive elements violating and infringing the independent right and interest of the masses of people.

As historical facts show, the imperialists and all kinds of class enemies perpetrate all kinds of stratagems and destruction machiantions in order to stand in the way of the forward movement of the masses of people for Socialism, Communism, and destroy the independent, creative life of the masses of working people. Whether or not we can thoroughly crush the wriggling of class enemies, sharpening the cutting edge of dictatorship, constitutes a principled question of wether or not we can thoroughly protect the independent, creative life of the masses of working people.

Strengthening democracy and dictatorship is precisely where an important guarantee for going forward to protect and realize the independent aim and demand of the masses of working people and their basic interests, thoroughly consolidate the unity and solidarity of the revolutionary ranks and energetically step up the revolutionary struggle and construction task, is. Consequenty, in order that the People's Administration may thoroughly protect the independent, creative life of the masses of working people, it must highly promote democracy on the one hand, and ceaselessly strengthening its functions as a weapon for class struggle, must thoroughly put down subversive elements and hostile elements infringing the interests of the masses of working people.

Thus the People's Administration, by insuring the independent right and creative activity for the masses of working people and providing a happy material and cultural life for them and by protecting their independent, creative life, becomes a political weapon making it possible to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

Truly, our People's administration is a powerful political weapon which brings up the masses of working people as independent, creative, conscious energetic beings and thoroughly protects their independent, creative life, and a most people-minded, revolutionary administration which serves for the sake of the people from start to finish.

That the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his immortal classical work "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" has enunciated for the first time the mission and role of the People's Administration has great theoretical and practical signifiance.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song enunciating for the first time the mission and role of the People's Administration, the intrinsic nature and character of the People's Administration whose masters are the masses of working people have been elucidated even more clearly, and the method capable of more admirably realizing the independent, creative life of the masses of working people enjoyed under the People's Administration has come to be graphically enunciated. Thus has come to be provided a powerful ideotheoretical weapon capable of solving all questions arising in enhancing the functions and role of the socialist state to suit the independent aim and demand of the masses of working people. Again, it has become possible to energetically step up the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, further strengthening the People's Administration to suit the new demands of our developing revolution and enhancing its functions and role in every way, and further hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Indeed, the theory emunciated for the first time by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the mission and role of the People's Administration is a priceless heritage which has further perfected the revolutionary theory on politics and the state, placing the masses of working people at the center, and an inspiring banner which works to quickly step up the revolutionary struggle and construction task for the complete realization of the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

Today our party and people are faced with the glorious task to more dynamically step up revolution and construction by loyally upholding the historic administrative policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thoroughly carrying out the programmatic task set forth in it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Today we are faced with the task to further strengthen the People's Administration and enhance its functions and role in every way, to suit the demands of the new stage of the developing revolution." (Ibid., p 9)

All of our party members and working people, by engraving in their hearts the high honor and pride of having the most superior revolutionary administration in the world and strengthening the People's Administration in every way, must strive to make it display its might and vitality even more highly.

To thoroughly embody the chuche ideology in all areas of state activity is the basic requirement of the People's Administration in admirably carrying out its mission and role for insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of working people.

The chuche ideology is the unitary guiding thought of the government of the republic. Only by holding the chuche ideology as a firm guiding thought and thoroughly embodying it in all activities can the People's Administration satisfactorily carry out its duty.

By thoroughly carrying through the principle of chuche in thought, self-dependence in politics, self-support in economics, and self-reliance in national defense we must ceaselessly strengthen our fatherland as the chuche socialist power, and brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people

Thoroughly carrying through the mass line in state activity, we must also protect the interests of the masses of people in revolution and construction and more satisfactorily insure their position as the masters of the state and society, and make the masses of people acquit themselves fully of their role as people in charge of revolution and construction.

In order to enhance the functions and role of the People's Administration, it is important to further stengthen its unified guidance for society.

Only by strengthening the unified guidance of the People's Administration for society is it possible to develop all aspects of social life to suit the aim and demand of the working class, and insure the harmonious development of the whole society.

The struggle to strengthen the might of the People's Administration and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is organized and led by our party.

Our party is our people's guiding force and militant general staff leading our revolution to victory.

By loyally upholding the leadership of the party and unconditionally, thoroughly protecting and carrying through the decision and directive of the party, we must make the might and vitality of the most superior People's Administration of ours even more highly displayed and go forward to score a greater victory in the rewarding struggle to attain the chuche cause.

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SOCIALIST ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION IS A SACRED STRUGGLE TASK FOR COMPLETELY REALIZING THE INDEPENDENT STAND AND ATTITUDE OF THE MASSES OF PEOPLE

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[Article by Han Hui-ho]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic administrative policy speech "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enunciating the importance of socialist economic construction in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, has comprehensively set forth the militant task which must be tightly grasped in the economic construction area, and the method of the prosecution.

The task in the socialist economic construction area and the method of the prosecution enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a programmatic guiding principle of economic construction which has clearly illuminated the road to brilliantly realizing the unanimous desires of our people to enjoy a more independent, creative happy life to their hearts' content by hastening the complete victory of Socialism and building in this land at the earliest possible date the ideal society of mankind, the communist society.

All party members and working people, by going forward to energetically launch the struggle to carry out the militant task of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, must positivley contribute to brilliantly attaining the historic cause to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech has graphically enunciated the importance of socialist economic construction in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to build the communist society and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, it is imperative to energetically push ahead with socialist economic construction." (Book "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology," p 15)

As enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, socialist economic construction is a sacred struggle task to build the communist society and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

It is the basic objective of the revolutionary struggle and construction task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. Revolution and construciton are a struggle to work out the destinies of the masses of people, and a task to remake nature and society to suit their independent aim and demand. It is by the struggle of the masses of people to realize independent stand and attitude that all social progress and transformation get achieved and history advances.

From the beginning of human society the masses of people have been thirsting over a long period of time for an ideal society where they would be enjoying an independent, creative happy life to their hearts' content, and have ceaselessly struggled to realize their independent stand and attitude. But in the exploiting society there was absolutely no way that the aim and demand of the masses of people could be realized, and the people solely remained an object of exploitation and oppression.

What constitutes a historic turnaround in realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is the victory of the socialist revolution. When the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system is established, all kinds of exploiting classes and exploiting systems trampling and suppressing the aim and demand of the masses of people for independent stand and attitude will be liquidated and conditions will be created which will make it possible for the masses of people to enjoy an independent life to their hearts' content, grasping the ruling power and the means of production in their hands. Put another way, the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will come to be realized.

But this is not to say by any means that the historic cause of the working class to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will be attained by the establishment of the socialist system alone. It does not mean that the realization of sociopolitically independent stand and attitude will forthwith completely liberate the masses of people even from all kinds of social inequalities and the constraints of nature. In order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, not only is it imperative to change the political system and economic system of the old society and liberate them from class domination and enslavement, it is imperative to energetically step up human remolding and society remaking, economic construction and cultural construction, holding aloft the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and insure complete social equality and an affluent, civilized life for the entire people.

Socialist economic construction occupies a very important place in going forward to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. Socialist economic construction is a sacred struggle which firmly guarantees in material terms the task of completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

What makes socialist economic construction a sacred struggle task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people lies above all in that it makes it possible to completely realize the independent demand of the masses of people in the sphere of material life, occupying the material fortress of Communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only by stepping up economic construction and occupying the material fortress of Communism is it possible to realize communist distribution according to needs and completely satisfy the independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life." (Ibid., p 15)

The communist society is not only a society where all people will have been comprehensively developed and the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized but also a very affluent society where the material needs of social life will be satisfactorily insured. In the communist society, all people will become comprehensively developed social beings possessing an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities on the highest standard and all members of society will be enjoying an affluent material life to their hearts' content while adding luster to the genuine dignity and value of social beings.

In order to build the communist society where the independent demands of the masses of people will be completely satisfied in the sphere of material life, it is imperative to positively push ahead with socialist economic construction. To say to completely satisfy the independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life significantly means to amply produce and supply material wealth to the extent of implementing communist distribution according to needs.

Material life constitutes an important component part of social life. Without the essential means of life such as food, clothing, and shelter man could not survive nor could society develop. Even though equal relations have been achieved in the sphere of political life, free of exploitation and oppression, if there are constraints and restrictions in the sphere of material life, then it could not be said that an independent, creative life has been completely realized. To make them enjoy a materially affluent life to their hearts' content is one of the keys to completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life can be completely satisfied only if economic construction is stepped up and the material fortress of Communism is occupied. To say to occupy the material fortress of Communism means to establish the single form of communist ownership of the means of production and create productive forces on a high standard to the extent of realizing communist distribution according to needs.

Socialist economic construction is precisely a rewarding task to occupy the material fortress of Communism, and an important task to satisfactorily insure the material needs of social life, remaking nature in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology. Only by energetically pushing ahead with socialist economic construction is it possible to achieve a high developmental standard

of productive forces and successfully occupy the material fortress of Communism. When the material fortress of Communism is occupied, stepping up economic construction and developing productive forces to the extent of realizing communist distribution according to needs, it will be possible to completely satisfy the independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life.

This eloquently shows that socialist economic construction constitutes a sacred struggle task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, satisfying their independent demands in the sphere of material life.

What makes socialist economic construction a sacred struggle task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people also has to do with the fact that it makes it possible to successfully conduct the task to consolidate and develop the socialist system and remake all sectors of society the communist way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... only by commendably conducting economic construction and solidly consolidating the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism, is it possible to consolidate and develop the socialist system and successfully conduct the task of remaking all sectors of society the communist way." (Ib id., pp 15-16)

The socialist system, by insuring the position and role as the masters of the state and society for the masses of working people, opens up a wide road to completely realizing their independent stand and attitude. Therefore, in order to build the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized, it is imperative of necessity to put great efforts into consolidating and developing the socialist system.

An important method to consolidate and develop the socialist system lies in strengthening dictatorship against hostile elmenets and the ideological revolution, on the one hand, and positively stepping up economic construction. Economics constitutes a material base of social life. Unless economic construction is energetically pushed forward and the material base of social life is thoroughly consolidated, it is impossible to consolidate and develop the socialist system. Only by commendably conducting economic construction and thoroughly consolidating the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism, is it possible to more highly promote the genuine superiority and tremendous vitality of the socialist system and go forward to completely realize the communist principle gradually in all aspects of social life.

In order to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, not only is it imperative to further consolidate and develop the socialist system, the task must be commendably conducted to remake all sectors of society the communist way.

Relics of the old society remaining in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas are the major factors constraining the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people under Socialism. Therefore, if the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is to be completely realized, it is

imperative to energetically step up the task to liquidate such relics of the old society and remake all sectors of society the communist way. This historic task will come to be successfully realized when going forward to energetically push ahead with socialist economic construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

Commendably conducting socialist economic construction has important significance in remolding people's ideological consciousness the communist way.

People's ideological consciousness is not an inborn thing. It is formed and developed through the process of social life. People's ideological consciousness is formed as a reflection of material social life in one dimension, and in another dimension, is formed through goal-consciousness by education and indoctrination.

In light of such law of the formation of people's ideological consciousness, in order to remold it the communist way, the demand comes to arise for strengthening communist indoctrination on the one hand and remaking the material conditions of social life the communist way. With ideological indoctrination work alone, without commendably conducting economic construction and remaking people's material life conditions, ideological remolding cannot be conducted successfully. Commendably conducting communist indoctrination and at the same time energetically pushing socialist economic construction forward, and thoroughly laying the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism and improving the standard of living for the people and making them deeply feel the superiority of Socialism through real life is precisely where a firm guarantee for successfully conducting the task of remolding people's ideological consciousness the communist way is.

Socialist economic construction performs important functions in enhancing not only people's ideological consciousness but also their cultural and technical standards, and in going forward to create the communist culture as well.

When we step up socialist economic construction, build modern factories and enterprises in large numbers, and further improve the technical means and production processes, the working people through the process of managing such modern factories and operating advanced mechanical facilities will come to acquire a deep knowledge about nature and society and possess high technical skills. Socialist economic construction also insures the material and technical means essential to creating the socialist, communist culture.

To utilize advanced material and technical means constitutes an important precondition for sweeping away the outdated in the sphere of cultural life and creating a new culture. If the material and technical means essential to building the socialist, communist culture are to be amply produced and secured, it is imperative to energetically step up economic construction. Because socialist economic construction works to create high productive forces based on modern science and technology, it makes developed material and technical means amply produced and supplied to all areas of cultural construction and in consequence, works to further accelerate the process of communistic remaking of culture.

Socialist economic construction is closely linked to the task of remaking technology the communist way. Technological remaking work is an important component part of

socialist economic construction. The relative importance of technological remaking increases more and more as the society develops the communist way. The process of energetically pushing ahead with socialist economic construction is none other than a process of positively pushing technolocal remaking forward; and as technology develops rapidly, economic construction also comes to develop at a fast pace.

All this energetically proves that socialist economic construction is indeed a sacred struggle task to eliminate the relics of the old society in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas and brilliantly attain the historic cause to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

In order to remake all sectors of society the communist way and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, it is imperative to step up the tasks of ideological remolding, technological remaking, and cultural remaking and at the same time, go forward to positively launch the struggle to eliminate all kinds of distinctions still remaining in the socialist society such as the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

Without thoroughly eliminating all kinds of distinctions still remaining in the socialist society such as the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, the distinctions between physical labor and mental labor and without remaking all sectors of society the communist way, it is impossible to brilliantly attain the historic cuase to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

Such distinctions still remaining in the socialist society and the social inequalities stemming therefrom are significantly related to people's ideocultural standard and at the same time, to the economic developmental standard of the society. Therefore, it is imperative to improve people's ideocultural standard on the one hand and develop the productive forces of the society onto a higher standard, commendably conducting socialist economic construction. Only then will it be possible to eliminate all kinds of distinctions and social inequalities still remaining in the socialist society and more satisfactorily realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, brilliantly carrying out the task of remaking all sectors of society the communist way.

Thus, because socialist economic construction is a rewarding task to satisfactorily fulfill the independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life and an important task to provide a material base for consolidating and developing the socialist system and remaking all sectors of society the communist way, it constitutes a sacred struggle task which must be tightly grasped in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech has graphically enunciated the strategic line which must be firmly maintained in the area of economic construction and the more immediate struggle tasks for completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The government of the republic must vigorously push ahead with the struggle to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy in accordance with the socialist economic construction program set forth by the Sixth KWP Congress, and more immediately, must dynamically struggle to fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and realize the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction in the 1980's." (Ibid., p 16)

Chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a strategic line which must be invariably maintained in socialist, communist economic construction. Chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy is where a firm guarantee for satisfactorily fulfilling the independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life and completely realizing their independent stand and attitude is.

An important question arising in socialist economic construction is that of laying mighty material and technical foundations which most effectively serve in insuring an independent, creative life for the masses of people. Such material and technical foundations are none other than economic foundations thoroughly insured with the chuche nature and self-reliant character and equipped with the latest scientific technical provisions. An economy not insured with self-reliant character and chuche nature, not equipped with the latest scientific technical provisions cannot satisfactorily fill the daily growing material needs of economic construction and of people's life, and in consequence, will become unable to serve in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

The line for chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy, precisely because it makes it possible to successfully solve these basic questions arising in laying the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism, constitutes a strategic line which must invariably be maintained in socialist, communist economic construction.

Chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy hold it as their contents to build an economy firmly insured with self-reliant character and chuche nature so as to make it possible to satisfy the material needs of society with its own production, an economy comprehensively mechanized and automated so as to make it possible to plentifully produce material wealth even as work is done handily, a highly developed economy where the production and management activities of all branches have been placed on new scientific foundations. Only by building a chucheized, modernized, scientized economy is it possible, even under conditions that national distinctions remain and states exist, for each nation-state to develop its economy with its own strength to suit its specific national conditions, implement distribution according to needs and satisfactorily fill the independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life, eliminate all kinds of distinctions such as the intrinsic distinctions of labor, and realize complete social equality.

Thus having illuminated the revolutionary, scientific road to successfully laying sound material and technical foundations capable of completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is precisely where the correctness of the line for chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy is, where its invincible vitality is.

A priority task arising in the area of socialist economic construction under conditions that socialist industrialization has been realized and the technological revolution is being energeticcally pushed forward, is that of laying sound material and technical foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by setting forth the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction, has unfurled a grand blueprint for laying sound material and technical foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society.

The 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction realized, our chuche-oriented raw material, fuel, and power bases will be more solidly organized, and the nation's economy will come to comprehensively and rapidly develop in mamy-sided ways based on modern science and technology. Thus the might of the socialist self-reliant national economy will come to be strengthened even more, and the material and technical foundations of Socialism will come to be solidly consolidated to suit the completely victorious socialist society.

An important question arising in economic construction to win the complete victory of Socialism is that of properly determining the struggle task which we must resolve with priority and focus efforts on it, even as we quickly develop the overall national economy. Only by correctly solving this question is it possible to successfully carry out the task for completely satisfying the independent demands of the masses of people in the sphere of material life to suit the demands of the law of socialist, communist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by thoroughly embodying the basic demands of the chuche ideology for thinking out everything with man at the center and gearing everything to serving man and by setting forth the sagacious guidelines for plentifully producing rice and completely solving the question of food for the people first, has clearly illuminated the road to brilliantly solving this important question arising in socialist, communist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In realizing the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction we must occupy the height of grain first; and we must implement communist distribution first in the distribution of rice to the people." (Ibid., p 17)

A most urgent question in the sphere of material social life is the question of food. Only if food is plentiful, the state of consciousness of the people will also improve and all tasks can be done commendably.

The basics of solving the question of food are producing rice plentifully.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, rice is none other than Communism.

Plentifully producing and distributing rice constitutes one of the priority requirements in building the communist society where people will work according to abilities and receive distribution according to needs. Without satisfactorily solving the question of food it is not possible to realize distribution according

to needs. Distribution according to needs must above all be realized in solving the question of food first.

We must thoroughly carry out the 4-point nature remaking task aimed at increasing the arable land area and step up the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, and occupy the height of 15 million tons of grain without fail, thoroughly carrying through the chuche farming method. At the same time, occupying the height of 5 million tons of fishery products without fail, we must make the diet of the people even more diverse.

In order to lay sound material and technical foundations consistent with the completely victorious socialist society and epochally improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people, we must occupy without fail not only the height of grain and the height of fishery products but also the height of chemical fertilizer, the height of cloth, the height of electricity, the height of coal, the height of steel, the height of nonferrous metals, and the height of cement projected in the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction. Only then will it be possible to more solidly consolidate the foundations of the socialist self-reliant national economy and further strengthen the nation's economic might, and satisfactorily solve the question of improving the standard of living for the people as well.

Thus the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by graphically enunciating the strategic line of socialist, communist economic construction and the immediate struggle task, has provided a firm guarantee for energetically stepping up economic construction to suit the demands of the historic cause to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

To go forward to thoroughly realize the strategic line of socialist, communist economic construction and the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a glorious and rewarding task facing us today when the struggle to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is energetically under way.

All party members and working people, by loyally upholding the administrative policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and going forward to dynamically launch the struggle to register a decisive advance in socialist economic construction, shall further strengthen the nation's economic might and go forward to positively hasten the historic cause to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

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INDEPENDENT-IZING THE WHOLE WORLD IS A LOFTY COMMON CAUSE OF MANKIND

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[Article by Ch'a Pong-chu]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" has set forth the matchless strategic guideleines for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world.

The guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for independent-izing the whole world are great revolutionary guidelines which have brightly illuminated the road ahead for building an independent new world to suit the common aspiration and ideal of mankind wishing to live freely on an equal footing, and matchless guidelines which have opened up a wide road which makes it possible to sustain a lasting peace of the world and completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people of all countries.

The thought for independent-izing the whole world has given a new theoretical elucidation of the law of the developing world revolution and has clearly shown a new struggle strategy to step up the world revolution, and as such, constitutes another immortal service rendered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which has contributed to the developing revolutionary thought of the working class and the human liberation cause.

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in setting forth the guidelines for independent-izing the whole world, has graphically enunciated the features and intrinsic characteristics of an independent-ized new world, and has scientifically made clear the significance the construction of an independent-ized world has.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"An independent-ized world is a world where all manner of dominationism and colonialism has been completely liquidated, a world where the sovereign rights of all countries, all nations, have been completely realized. When all countries, all nations of the world, freed from all manner of domination and enslavement, achieve national independence and go forward to firmly maintain independent

stand and attitude, the independent-ization of the whole world will be realized." (Book "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology," p 34)

An independent-ized world, in a word, is a world where there are neither dominating nations nor dominated nations, a world where the sovereign rights of all countries, all nations, have been completely realized.

An independent-ized world is above all a world where all manner of dominationism and colonialism has been completely liquidated.

An independent-ized world is essentially a world where there are no domination and enslavement between countries, between nations, and independent relations, democratic relations based on complete equality and independent stand and attitude, have been established. Such independent relations between countries, between nations can be achieved only when all manner of dominationism and colonialism has been completely liquidated on the face of the earth.

Dominationism and colonialism are the dominationist forces infringing and violating the sovereign rights of other countries and nations, and a major factor causing enslavement and inequality between countries, between nations in the present period. Where there are dominationism and colonialism, the relationship of enslavement and inequality, domination and submission, will always ensue.

Therefore, if independent relations are to be established between countries, between nations, it is imperative above all that all manner of dominationism and colonialism be completely liquidated on the face of the earth.

An independent-ized world is a world where dominationism and colonialism have been liquidated, and at the same time, a world where the sovereign rights of all countries, all nations have been completely realized.

The question of completely liquidating dominationism and colonialism is inseparably linked to that of completely realizing the sovereign rights of all countries, all nations. Once all countries, all nations achieve political independence and come to exercise sovereignty in their own right, imperialism and dominationism will no longer be able to come alive.

Essentially, independent relations between countries, between nations are relations entered into based on independent stand and attitude, which is the life of country and nation. In consequence, only if the countries and nations firmly maintain their independent stand and attitude, is it possible to establish and sustain independent relations between countries, between nations.

Even though dominationism and colonialism have been completely liquidated, if each country, each nation, failing to firmly maintain its independent stand and attitude, is unable to exercise its sovereignty in its own right, then it will become unable to develop political relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect. If this should come to pass, then such phenomena as meddling in others affairs or following others without one's own convictions will not disappear between countries, between nations

even after they have achieved national independence, and ultimately, domination and enslavement in new form will come to emerge.

Therefore, if an independent-ized new world is to be built, all countries, all nations, freeing themselves from all manner of domination and enslavement by outside forces, must achieve national independence, and in external relations, must exercise sovereignty in their own right.

When all countries, all nations completely exercise their sovereign rights, commanding nations and following nations, dominating nations and dominated nations will disappear in the world, and an independent new world will be built where complete equality will be insured between countries, between nations.

The construction of an independent-ized new world constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to prevent in advance another world war, maintain a lasting peace of the world, and quickly build an independent, prosperous new society consistent with the ideal and aspiration of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The whole world independent-ized, it will be possible to prevent another world war and maintain a lasting world peace, and all countries, all nations, building an independent and prospering new society, will be opening up a wide road to completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people." (Ibid., p 34)

The guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for independent-izing the whole world above all illuminate the precise road which makes it possible to prevent another world war and insure a lasting world peace.

Wishing to live peacefully and freely is the demand of the masses of people and the common aspiration of progressive mankind.

Only if a lasting world peace is maintained, free of aggression and war, is it possible for the people to enjoy an independent, creative, collectivist happy life to suit their inherent nature, and strengthening unity and cooperation between countries, between nations, go forward to energetically step up social progress and the forward movement of mankind.

Moreover, the complex international situation prevailing today presents it before the progressive mankind, who holds justice and peace dear, as an urgent task to prevent another world war.

The road to reliably defending the peace and security of the world to suit the common aspiration and aim of all the progressive people of the world lies in liquidating all manner of dominationism and colonialism and independent-izing the whole world.

In the present period, the major forces of another world war are the imperialist forces infringing the independent stand and attitude of countries and nations.

If, in the past, world war broke out on account of the scramble of the imperialists and colonialists to acquire markets and redivide the colonies, today the danger of

another world war grows bigger on account of the scramble of the imperialists to enslave the newly emerging independent states once again and grasp the major zones of resources and strategic military areas.

At present nearly all of the large and small disputes and armed clashes occurring in various regions of the world are related to the aggression machinations being perpetrated by the imperialists in the regions concerned.

Under such conditions, if another world war is to be prevented in advance and a lasting peace and security of the world is to be maintained, it is imperative to block and frustrate the machinations by all kinds of dominationist forces such as imperialism, and to that end, the whole world must be independent-ized.

Once the whole world is independent-ized, and domination and colonialism disappear, the perpetual root cause threatening the peace and security of the world will be removed. Once the whole world is independent-ized and all countries, all nations come to completely exercise their sovereign rights, no force, no baton of imperialism and dominationism will be of any use and will ever come alive again. If this comes to pass, then such phenomena as being drawn into the military bloc of the imperialists or granting them military bases will disappear, and such disputes of the newly emerging countries as exist today will arise neither.

Truly, the road of independent-izing the whole world is precisely the road of defending the peace and security of the world. To rave as if the peace and security of the world could be maintained by a military bloc or by the so-called balance of forces between the big powers is no more than a sophistry of the imperialists to cover up and rationalize their aggression and war machinations.

The guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for independent-izing the whole world also open up a wide road which makes it possible to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, building an independent, prosperous new society in all countries.

To completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is the supreme ideal and common aspiration of the people. The objective of independent-izing the whole world, too, in the final analysis, lies in completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

Now, under conditions that revolution and construction are being conducted on a nation-state basis as at present, the destinies of the masses of people are directly tied in with the destinies of their country and nation. Apart from the liberation of the country and nation, the liberation of the masses of people is unthinkable; and apart from the independent stand and attitude of the country and nation, it is impossible to hope for the dignity and glory of the masses of people.

The independent stand and attitude of the country and nation is a precondition for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

Once the countries and nations defend their indepndent stand and attitude and come to exercise their sovereignty in their own right, first of all they will be able to work out all lines and policies to suit the interests of their country

and their people and successfully carry them through relying on their own strength, and defend their nation's dignity and glory.

Once all countries, all nations defend their independent stand and attitude and come to exercise their sovereignty in their own right, it will also become possible to mobilize and utilize all the potentialities of their country, their nation, totally in building a rich, strong new society and running an independent, creative lif of the people.

Today, science and technology are rapidly develong by the creative labor and sacrificial struggle of the people, and as a result, immense material and cultural wealth is being created.

But the continuing irregular situation wherein dominationism and imperialism still remain on the face of the dearth, the chronic danger of aggression and war floats in the air, and the sovereignty of the country and nation is being infringed, makes it impossible to channel these priceless material and cultural wealth to an independent, creative life of the people or to satisfactorily utilize them in building a new society.

If the creative labor of the people, and the national resources of men and materiel are all effectively used for building a new society, for enriching, strengthening, and developing the country, there is no doubt that social development and the advance of history will be achieved at a pace much faster than now.

If the whole world is independent-ized, all manner of dominationism and colonialism is completely liquida ed and independent relations are established between countries, between nations, there will no longer occur such a thing as spending the national resources of men and materiel in defraying military expenses to no good purposes. If such a situation comes to pass, it will become possible to mobilize and utilize all the national potentialities altogether in building an independent, prosperous new society, and the building of a rich, strong new society will be expedited by that much.

For all countries, all nations to completely realize their sovereign rights also constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to strengthen unity and cooperation between them and successfully build an independent, prosperous new society.

Unity and cooperation between countries, between nations are one of the effective methods to build a rich, strong new society.

Inasmuch as each country has different natural and economic conditions, its developmental standard of production in any given phase is different, and so are the quantity and variety of raw materials and products each country produces, it can quickly develop its national economy only by strengthening economic and technical exchanges and cooperation with other countries.

Independent stand and attitude is a firm basis of genuine unity and cooperation between countries, bewtween nations, and in consequence, only if independent stand and attitude is firmly insured between countries, is it possible to effectively realize political unity and economic and technical cooperation and quickly step up the building of a rich, strong new society.

The construction of a truly independent-ized new world constitutes a great milestone for all countries in building an independent, prosperous new society and completely realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

(2)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has precisely enunciated the tasks arising in realizing the independent-ization of the whole world.

In order to realize the independent-ization of the whole world, all countries, all nations must firmly maintain their independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Independent stand and attitude is the life of the country and the nation. Only by firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude is it possible to defend the dignity of the country and the nation, consolidate national independence, and achieve national prosperity." (Ibid., pp 34-35)

Independent stand and attitude is the life of the country and the nation. Only with independent stand and attitude can the country and the nation, holding their destinies in their own hands, achieve the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country to suit the independent wishes of the people. Man, if deprived of his socially independent stand and attitude, is as good as dead as a social being, and by the same token, a country, a nation, if deprived of its independent stand and attitude, it cannot be said, as a matter of fact, that it is a state, a ntion.

For all countries, all nations, to firmly maintain their independent stand and attitude arises as an even more urgent question in light of the complex international situation in the present period.

Today, in the international arena a tragic situation is arising one after another wherein the sovereign rights of the newly emerging countries are being violated and the destinies of the people are being toyed with by the machinations of the imperialists to sustain their dominationism.

In such a situation, if all countries, all nations, failing to firmly maintain their independent stand and attitude, come to dance to the music of others, the imperialists, dominationists will come to behave even more haughtily and insolently, and the newly independent countries will once again be ensnared into the domination and enslavement of the imperialists, dominationists.

Therefore, if the independent-ization of the whole wold is to be realized, all countries, all nations above all must firmly maintain their independent stand and attitude. If all countries come to firmly maintain their independent stand and attitude, never again will imperialism and dominationism come alive nor will any pressure of the imperialists have any effect.

Important in firmly maintaining the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation is thoroughly exercising its sovereignty in external relations.

Exercising one's sovereignty in its external relations is a sacred right no one may violate. All countries and nations have sovereign rights from the time of their birth, and are completely equal and independent. Between countries there could be differences in their territories being large or small, in their populations being large or small, but there could be no higher countries, no lower countries; between countries there could be differences in their developmental standards, but there could be no dominating nations, no dominated nations. Between countries, between nations the relationship of being higher and lower, the master-serf relationship of the dominating and the dominated must never be permitted.

All countries, all nations must develop the relationship of friendship and cooperation on the principle of equality and mutual respect.

Inasmuch as the principle of independent stand and attitude calls for not only protecting one's own independent stand and attitude but also respecting the independent stand and attitude of other countries, other nations, it must be applied universally to all countries. All nations must not allow their sovereign rights to be infringed, and at the same time, must not infringe the sovereign rights of other nations. Only if such principle is observed in international relations, there will be no dominating nations and dominated nations, no commanding countries and commanded countries in the world, and all countries, all nations will be living mutally cooperating in a truly free world, an independent-ized world. Only by so doing will each country be able to maximally protect its national interests and contribute to the mankind's common sovereignty cause.

An important demand arising in realizing the independent-ization of the whole world is also that of expanding and developing the nonaligned movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to realize the independent-ization of the whole world, we must further expand and develop the nonaligned movement." (Ibid., p 35)

The nonaligned movement is a progressive movement opposing all manner of domination and enslavement and struggling for the sovereign rights of the country and the nation. This movement reflects the trends of the present era taking to the road of sovereignty, and embodies the lofty idea of anti-imperialist sovereignty. Anti-imperialist sovereignty--this is the basic idea and objective of the nonaligned movement. Again, it is becoming the acknowledged action principle of the nonaligned movement to oppose all manner of domination and enslavement, participate in no blocs, and insure the free development of each country based on the principle of independence and territorial integrity, noninterference in others internal affairs and mutual nonaggression.

Today, the newly emerging countries, by coming to jointly launch the struggle for anti-imperialist sovereignty by the organizational form called nonalignment, are more clearly manifesting their might as a self-dependent political force, and are becoming a powerful anti-imperialist force of our era. In this context it can be said that the might of the newly emerging forces is none other than the might of the nonaligned movement.

Therefore, to expand and develop the nonaligned movement constitutes a most reliable guarantee for thoroughly defending the sovereign rights of the newly

emerging countries, and blocking and frustrating the tyranny of the imperialists in the international arena.

An important question arising in expanding and developing the nonaligned movement is that of strengthening the unity and solidarity of this movement.

The might of the nonaligned movement lies in unity. The might of unity and solidarity is invincible, and divded strength can never escape failure. Unity and solidarity constitutes the source of invincible strength of the nonaligned movement, a decisive guarantee for the victory of the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause.

To strengthen the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement arises as an even more important question in light of the situation that today the imperialists are persistently scheming to divide and alienate the newly emerging countries.

Today, frightened by the rapidly expanding and further strengthening nonaligned movement, the imperialists are driving wedges and fomenting enmity and discord between the nonaligned nations in order to block the influencing power of this movement and destroy it.

If the nonaligned movement is to be expanded and developed under such conditions, the nonaligned nations must confront the division and alienation machinations of the imperialists with the strategy of unity. The nonaligned nations, solidly uniting instead of viewing each other with enmity and jealousy or fighting each other, taken in by the cunning deception of the imperialists, must aim the spearhead at opposing the aggression and intervention of the imperialists.

The nonaligned nations must not only solidly unite politically but closely cooperate in economic and technical terms as well.

Among the nonaligned nations there are countries which have gained good experiences in the course of building a new life and possess developed technologies, and there are countries which possess abundant resources and funds. If all nonaligned nations, firmly maintaining the principle of collective self-reliance, are to briskly conduct mutual exchanges and close cooperation on the principle of satisfying each other's needs, they will be able to solve many question, and build their self-reliant national economy and strengthen the might of their country even without relying on the big powers.

When going forward to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement and dynamically fight on, the independent-ization of the whole world will be realized even faster.

(3)

The thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world has enunciated for the first time the basic direction and the law of the course of the revolutionary remaking of the world and a scientific struggle strategy, which are aimed at accomplishing the world revolution, and as such, constitutes a priceless theoretical heritage which has developed and enriched the revolutionary thought of the working class.

The world revolution is a sacred struggle task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people on a worldwide basis and attain the human liberation cause. In in the revolutionary movement of diverse types for national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation is contained, and revolutionary forces in various forms such as the international communist movement and labor movement, and national liberation movement come to participate.

In consequence, it can victoriously move forward and get accomplished only when guided by a scientific revolutionary theory and struggle strategy established on the basis of a thoroughgoing calculation of the interests of the revolution and the balance of forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by setting forth the unique thought for independent-izing the whole world based on having scientifically analyzed with the immortal chuche ideology the basic trends of our era and the complex international situation, has given a profound theoretical elucidation of this crucial question.

The correctness and uniqueness of the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for independent-izing the whole world lie above all in that it precisely reflects the basic turnaround that has occurred in the balance of forces in the international arena in our era.

Since the time Capitalism ceased to exist as a monolithic worldwide system because of the emergence of socialist forces, the confrontation and struggle between Socialism and Capitalism have become a basic question in the international arena, and in consequence, the socialist forces have become the basic motive force for revolutionarily remaking the world.

On such a premise has been set forth the strategic line for joining the world's revolutionary struggle of various types, including the confrontation and struggle between the colonial subordinate states and imperialism, to the struggle duty and interests of the socialist forces against imperialism and for holding the socialist forces as the main force unit of the world revolution.

A basic turnaround has occurred in the balance of the international revolutionary forces in our era.

The anti-imperialist, anticolonialist struggle of the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days, and the revolutionary struggle of the international working class for Socialism have come to form the two major revolutionary forces of our era. On the other hand, the dominationist forces such as imperialism have come to confront the revolutionary forces protecting independent stand and attitude.

Thus, imperialism, dominationism has become the main enemy of all peoples loving freedom and progress, on the one hand, and regardless of social systems, all peoples aiming for independent stand and attitude have come to enter the stage as progressive forces fighting against imperialism, dominationism in direct confrontation, as revolutionary forces remaking the old world where oppression and enslavement prevail.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting forth independent stand and attitude as the criterion for determining the progressiveness of a country based on his profound analysis of such trends of the world revolution of our era and of the prevailing international situation, has defined in a most all-encompassing manner the imperialist forces as the target of the struggle for realizing independent stand and attitude on a worldwide basis, and the sovereignty forces as its motive force.

This constitutes to have elucidated for the first time one of the most important theoretical premises for formulating the strategy and tactics of the world revolution.

The policy for independent-izing the whole world has been formulated based on having elucidated on the chuche-oriented stand such change that has occurred in the balance of the international revolutionary forces, and it is precisely here where the uniqueness and correctness of this policy are.

Next, the correctness and uniqueness of the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for independent-izing the whole world lie in that it precisely embodies the characteristics of the developing revolutionary movement of our era wherein revolution and construction are being conducted on a country, nation-state unit basis.

In the past period, national chuche forces were still weak on a worldwide basis, and the international working class and socialist forces were the sole revolutionary forces confronting imperialism. Under such conditions, it arose as an important strategic line to resolve national interests and national liberation task by subordinating them to the class interests and liberation task of the working class.

But now the situation has changed. Today our era is an era of independent stand and attitude in which the people, who used to be oppressed and mistreated in bygone days, entering the stage as the masters of the world, as the masters in command of their destinies, are going forward to work out their destinies independently, creatively.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, today the struggle of the people for independent stand and attitude is being conducted on a nation-state unit basis, and the destinies of the masses of people, too, are being worked out on a national or statewide basis. As long as there exist international boundaries and national distinctions, and people live on a nation-state unit basis, the destinies of the masses of people such as the working class have become unthinkable apart from the destinies of the country and the nation, and it has become impossible to hope for the independent stand and attitude of the working class and the masses of people apart from the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech has enunciated for the first time that realizing the independent stand and attitude of the country and the nation constitutes a precondition for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, the immediate task for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world.

This has enunciated for the first time that independent-izing the whole world ties in with the basic trends of our era and is also in complete accord with the objectives and interests of the international communist movement and labor movement, not to mention the newly emerging countries, aiming for Socialism and Communism.

The policy for independent-izing the whole world thus rests on a scientific analysis of the trends of the developing revolutionary movement of our era which is being conducted with the country and the nation as the subject and of the commonness of the objectives and interests of the forces participating in the world revolution, and it is precisely here where another part of the correctness of this policy is.

With the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for independent-izing the whole world, the law of the course of the developing world revolution and its basic direction have come to be enunciated for the first time, and a scientific struggle strategy for stepping up the world revolution has come to be provided for the first time.

Truly, the revolutionary policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world, because of its correctness and truthfulness, constitutes a great driving force making the contemporary currents of independent stand and attitude more energetically pushed forward, an inspiring banner calling the people to the construction of a free, equitable new world.

When all countries, all nations, holding aloft the banner for independent-ization of the whole world, go forward to energetically launch the struggle for building a new society, a new life, the historic task for building a free, equitable new world free of domination and enslavement will be stepped up even more.

Our people, by positively struggling to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the revolutionary peoples of the world aiming for independent stand and attitude, shall more energetically hasten the sacred cause to realize the independent stand and attitude of all countries, all nations and bring about the independent-ization of the whole world.

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THE IMMORTAL ACHIEVEMENT THAT BROUGHT THE DAWN OF FATHERLAND RESTORATION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6 Jun 82 pp 30-34

[Text] Forty-five years have elapsed since the historic Poch'onbo Battle wrote an immortal chapter in the glorious history of the fatherland liberation struggle.

The Poch'onbo Battle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron commander, the lengendary hero, was a historic battle which, dealing a serious politicomilitary blow to the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors, brought our people the dawn of the nation's rebirth, and a great event which led to a great upsurge the overall Korean revolution holding armed struggle as its main line.

The historic Poch'onbo Battle was a brilliant realization of the strategic plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for expanding and developing the armed struggle into the homeland in order to strike down the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and achieve the liberation of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By taking large-unit offensive operations into the homeland, cutting the Japanese imperialist aggressors to pieces, and setting fire to the enemy bastion, we must clearly show the people that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army is going strong and is continuing to win victory in the sacred struggle to restore the fatherland, and must let them know that as long as our People's Revolutionary Army exists, Korea will inevitably be independent." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 1. p 138)

It was the chuche-oriented strategic guidelines invariably maintained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to march into the homeland, deal politicomilitary blows to the Japanese impeiralist aggressors, and attain the fatherland restoration cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly maintaining the invariable stand that in order to liquidate the Japanese imperialist colonial rule once and for all and attain the fatherland restoration cause, the entire people must positively launch into the anti-Japanese armed struggle and that to that end, the armed struggle must be expanded and developed into the homeland, dispatched teams of the young communists and the Korean Revolutionary Army, and political operatives

into the homeland from the first days of revolutionary activity with a view to laying its sound foundations, and led the way in briskly launching the task of forming revolutionary organization and uniting the masses. At the same time, the great leader, personally advancing into the Onsong area on several occasions, guided the task of underground revolutionary organizations in the homeland, led the way in positively expediting the task of building a mass base with a view to organizing the northern border region along the Tumen River into strategic strongholds for armed struggle, and the party-founding preparatory task, and called broad circles of people to the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in the first days after founding the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and initiating the great anti-Japanese war, established a guerrilla base, the strategic base of the Korean revolution in the area along the Tumen River, and in March 1933, personally leading a unit and advancing into Wangjae Mountain, convened the historic meeting of responsible people of underground revolutionary organizations and political operatives of the Onsong district, and enunciated the guidelines for expanding and developing armed struggle into the homeland and the task for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by the mid-1930's establishing the Paektu Mountain base, a base of a new type for leading our country's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle to a great upsurge and quickly expanding the armed struggle into the homeland, more briskly launched military and political activities in the border area, and founding the Fatherland Restoration Society, the first anti-Japanese united national front organization in our country, went forward to expand its organizational network deep into the homeland.

Thus achieving the union of the anti-Japanese forces on a countrywide basis, he went forward to thoroughly organize the mass base of the revolution and ripen the conditions for the Korean People's Revolutionary to march into the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who had been ripening a grand plan of operations for marching into the fatherland, set forth at the historic Hsikiang Conference the guidelines for mounting offensive operations in the homeland by a large unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, and energetically organized and led the struggle for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, embarking on the road of marching into the fatherland on 4 June 1937 personally leading the main-force unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with a view to realizing the guidelines for mounting offensive operations in the homeland, and organizing and commanding offensive operations against Poch'onbo, one of the Japanese imperialist strategic key points, dealt a serious blow to the scoundrels and won the historic victory.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army's march into the homeland and the victory of the Poch'onbo Battle were a historic event that has etched an immortal achievement in our people's history of the glorious anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The historic significance of the victory of the Poch'onbo Battle lies above all in that it brought the dawn of restoration to this land of the fatherland heavily overcast with the dark clouds of a ruined nation and led our people's anti-Japanese struggle to a great new upsurge.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Its significance lies not in having killed a few Japanese scoundrels but in having brought the dawn of the revolution inspiring the convictions that the Koreans are alive, not dead and that if they fight against the Japanese imperialists, they will be able to win." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 12, pp 288-289)

The victory of the Poch'onbo Battle demonstrated the stern will of the Korean people to resolutely resist the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and drive out the aggressors from the land of Korea, and inspired the convictions that if they fought against the Japanese imperialists, they would inevitably win.

In the period before and after the Poch'onbo Battle the Japanese imperialists had intensified more than at any time their fascist suppression and brigandish plunder against the Korean people. The Japanese imperialist aggressors, enforcing unprecedentedly evil fascist laws and reinforcing their colonial ruling apparatuses with a view to rubbing out our people's slightest anti-Japanese elements, ruthlessly suppressed the revolutionary advance of the masses of people. The scoundrels mercilessly arrested, imprisoned, and massacred the patriotic people, and viciously plotted to turn Korea into a supply base for their continental aggression, into a "solid rear." The Japanese imperialist aggressors wantonly robbed our country of its abundant resources and agricultural produce, and raving about the "oneness of Japan and Korea" and "the same ancestors, the same roots," went berserk in rubbing out everything national of the Korean people. Korea was transformed literally into a living hell, and the fate of the Korean nation with a long history of five millennia and a brilliant culture behind them came to hang in the balance.

The fire of Poch'onbo ignited by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in such a grim period of whether our nation's lifeblood vessel would be severed forever or preserved, was an immortal torch that brought the first ray of hope for fatherland restoration to every heart of our people, brightly illuminating this beautiful land of ours.

The torch of the revolution that burned under the night sky of Poch'onbo brightly illuminated the road of the nation's rebirth for the entire Korean people who had been groaning under all manner of Japanese imperialist oppression and mistreatment, and contempt, and gave each and every one of them a firm faith in the victory of the revolution, and implanted a forever inextinguishable kindling coal of revolution, a kindling coal of struggle in every heart of theirs.

Through the victory of the historic Poch'onbo Battle our people's trust in and adoration of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the legendary hero of the nation, the peerless military strategist, became even more enhanced, and the Korean people, ever more loyally revering our great leader as the sun of the

nation, as the salvation star of liberation, and holding the firm faith that as long as our leader was at the helm of the revolution, it would be possible to strike down the brigandish Japanese imperialists and attain the fatherland restoration cause, came to even more energetically launch into the sacred anti-Japanese war.

Following the torch of restoration ignited at Poch'onbo, the people of all strata such as the workers and peasants all over the country came to more courageously launch into the anti-Japanese resistance war with faith in victory, and our people's national liberation struggle came to quickly expand and develop on a countrywide basis. Thus came to be thoroughly organized the chuche revolutionary forces to push ahead with the overall Korean revolution centered around the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the unitary leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and our revolution came to embark on the road of a new upsurge.

The significance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's march into the homeland and the victory of the Poch'onbo Battle also lies in that it dealt a serious politicomilitary blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and shook the Japanese imperialist colonial ruling system to the foundations, and further hastened the fall of the scoundrels.

To deal a serious blow by armed force to armed imperialist aggressors is an important demand arising before colonial oppressed people for achieving their country's independence with their own strength.

The Japanese imperialists, with a view to preventing the revolutionary influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle on the homeland and sustaining their colonial rule over Korea, had long been going berserk in reinforcing their border policing positions. In particular, after the October 1936 "Tumen Conference" the scoundrels deployed enormous aggressive armed forces in the whole areas of the Yalu River and the Tumen, on the one hand, and establishing a watertight policing system, raved about the "solidity" of the rear. The offensive operations organized and conducted in the homeland by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army precisely at such a time greatly shook up the Japanese imperialist colonial rule over Korea and dealt an unrecoverably serious blow to the Japanese imperialist scoundrels going berserk in making preparations for a war of aggression against the content.

Thus the myth of the Japanese imperialist "impregnability" was blown to smithereens, and the scoundrels came to thrash in fear and despair.

The great victory of the historic Poch'onbo Battle greatly inspired the anti-imperialist, antifascist struggle and national liberation struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, by dealing a serious blow to the brigandish Japanese imperialists, the "Asia shock brigade" of the imperialist aggressive forces at a time when the dangers of a world war by Fascism were deepening, showed the oppressed peoples the great truth that if they were to rise up and fight bearing arms under the leadership of a peerless leader, they certainly could vanquish any enemy, however strong.

Truly, the Korean People's Revolutionary Army's offensive operations in the homeland and the victory of the Poch'onbo Battle added luster to the dignity and glory of the nation and demonstrated the indomitable revolutionary mettle of the Korean people before the whole world, and because of that, not only occupy a shining place in the history of the anti-Japanese armed struggle but constitute a great event which greatly inspired the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world.

The historic victory of the Poch'onbo Battle was the victory of the chuche-oriented strategic and tactical guidelines of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great military strategist, the ever victorious iron commander, and the brilliant fruition of the matchless commanding art of our great leader.

The offensive operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into Poch'onbo were the first large-unit armed confrontation in the land of the fatherland with the Japanese imperialist aggressive army, a modern armed force several millions strong with enormous military potentialities.

Such matchlessly bold military operations as having shaken the Japanese imperialist colonial ruling system to the foundations by breaking through the enemy border policing positions vaunted as watertight, striking the enemy military key point in the twinkling of an eye and wiping out the scoundrels at a blow, graphically demonstrated the uncommon wisdom and decisiveness, intrepid strategy and unique tactics of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the great military strategist, the ever victorious iron commander who, dealing serious blows to the enemies with unique tactics and matchless commanding art without parallel in any book of military science of all ages and countries or the history of wars, has led the revolution to victory.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with his keen insights into the constantly changing and developing situations and the balance of forces between us and the enemies throughout the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and with a tight grip on the initiative, had applied matchlessly bold strategy and tactics of turning an adverse situation into a favorable situation and dealing ceaseless blows to the numercially and technically superior Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Creating such ingenious tactics to throw the enemies into confusion by concentration, dispersal, and movement while combining large-unit operations with small-unit operations, to decoy the enemies with a small force of ours and mount a surprise attack against a large enemy force, to sneak in and out of the enemies swiftly and make the enemies fight each other, to make a feint as if to move far away but quickly turn around and get right under the enemy nose, to race a thousand li at a stretch and strike the enemies, driving them into the defensive, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had skillfully applied such tactics. In the face of our great leader's razzle-dazzle of tactics even the Japanese imperialist fascist leaders and murder generals, skilled as they were in aggressive war, could not avoid the disgrace of fallen generals, and the Japanese imperialist aggressive army vaunted as a "crack" contingent was compelled to taste the bitterness of miserable defeat.

The matchless strategy and tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indeed turned the strong into the weakling and always drove the enemies into the defensive and passive, and became the source of invincible strength which led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to brilliant victory, dealing serious politico-military blows to the million-strong Japanese imperialist army vaunted as the "invincible imperial army."

Thus in the face of the intrepid guerrilla tactics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song the Japanese imperialist aggressors trembled with fear, and the scoundrels shivered with unease and fright at the mere mention of our great leader's revered name.

The victory of the Poch'onbo Battle was also the victory of the invincible unity and solidarity of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas and the people solidly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The invincible unity and solidarity of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas and the people solidly united centered around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and the legendary hero unanimously revered and loyally upheld by the entire nation was an important factor which crushed all the Japanese imperialist harsh oppression of Fascism and firmly insured the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces.

Firmly convinced that the road along which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was leading them was none other than the road of the nation's rebirth, our people even amid such wretched suffering only revered our leader as the sun of the nation, and with faith in victory and hope, came to confidently see fatherland restoration within view, and went on to resolutely live and fight, entrusting all destinies altogether to our respected and beloved leader. Because of this absolute trust and mind of firmly believing in and following none but the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply engraved in their hearts, members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas and the people were able to live and fight on in accordance with the thought and will of our respected and beloved leader, whatever the adversity, and never going back on their duty and ethics as our leader's revolutionary soldiers, however rugged the road of struggle, were able to resolutely preserve the integrity of the revolution.

Because of the high renown of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the feeling of absolute trust of the masses of people in our leader, the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, forming kindred ties with the broad masses, were able to live, fight, and always win amid their positive support and encouragement.

Again, it was possible to win the brilliant victory of the Poch'onbo Battle by the warm love for the fatherland and the people and invincible revolutionary spirit, and stern will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song alone.

It was the revolutionary will and convictions the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply engraved in his heart from the first day he early on set out on the road of revolution to save the fate of the country and the people from dire straits and attain the sacred cause of fatherland restoration. The rugged road of expedition from Nanhut'ou to Poch'onbo was every day a day of indefatigable

struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who, unable to sleep even in the dead of the night in the forests thinking of our people groaning under oppression and mistreatment, planned the future of the Korean revolution and a broad outline of action for restoration to resolve the grievances of the whole nation with many a battle and hasten the day of fatherland restoration.

The warm love for the fatherland and the people and the spirit of devoted service held by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song became the revolutionary creed, indomitable will of members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas, and always encouraged and inspired them to go forward to hasten the fatherland restoration cause with revolutionary optimism and faith in victory.

Since the historic Poch'onbo Battle a long time has passed and our revolution has come a long way.

Loyally upholding the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people at last vanquished the Japanese imperialist aggressors, attained the historic cause of fatherland restoration, and brilliantly carrying out the social revolution in two stages and energetically stepping up socialist, communist construction, have established in this land an infinitely growing and prospering socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense.

Today, our people, under the sagacious leadership of the party and the leader holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are going forward to energetically accelerate the historic march toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology set forth by our party is a new higher stage of the chuche revolutionary cause early on charted in the Paektu forests, and is a sacred cause to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

To convert the whole society to the chuche ideology is the stern will and revolutionary convictions of our party to establish a communist paradise under the banner of the chuche ideology.

All party members and working people, with a view to attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, must positively learn from the indomitable revolutionary spirit highly displayed by the late anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and more thoroughly prepare themselves as genuine chuche-oriented revolutionary soldiers infinitely faithful to the party and the leader.

Our party members and working people must go forward to add luster from generation to generation to the glory-filled revolutionary history and immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the revolutionary tradition of our party, and holding aloft the revolutionary slogans of the party "production, study, and life--all in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas!" and "ideology, technology, and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche!" must go forward to work ceaseless miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction.

There will always be none but victory and glory on the road ahead for our people dynamically moving forward solidly united around the party and the leader to attain the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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INDEPENDENT STAND AND ATTITUDE AND CREATIVE STAND AND ATTITUDE, AND ACTION-CONSCIOUSNESS ARE THE INHERENT ATTRIBUTES OF MAN

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6 Jun 82 pp 35-41

[Article by Yi Su-kun]

[Text] To correctly elucidate the inherent attributes of man is an important principled question in gaining a precise understanding of the chuche ideology, a man-centered world view.

Only by correctly enunciating the inherent attributes of man is it possible to scientifically elucidate the position and role of man as the master of the world and establish a man-centered world view.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, comprehensively enunciating the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology, scientifically elucidates that independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are the inherent attributes of man, the social being.

As the thesis enunciates, the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a man-centered new philosophical thought resting on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything.

To say that the chuche ideology is a man-centered philosophical thought means that it is a philosophical thought which, presenting the position and role of man in the world as a basic question of philosophy, has enunciated the understanding of the world, the viewpoint and stand toward the world, centered arounan.

Having establlished the understanding of the world with primary emphasis on man and enunciated the viewpoint and stand toward the world centered around man is precisely where the great service of the chuche ideology for having brilliantly resolved for the first time the philosophical task presented by our era is, where an important characteristic of the chuche ideology as the revolutionary world view of the working class is.

Running through the understanding of the world, the viewpoint and stand toward the world enunciated by the chuche ideology is the understanding of man,

the chuche-oriented understanding of the social being enunciated by the chuche ideology for the first time.

All the principle and method, the whole system and content of the chuche ideology rest on a consummate philosophical elucidation of the social being, and start therefrom.

The chuche ideology, by profoundly enunciating in scientific theoretical terms that independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are the inherent attributes of man, the social being, has given a consummate elucidation of the social being.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude are the most inherent attributes of man." (Book "Let Us Hold Fast to Independent Stand and Attitude," p 7)

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also taught as follows:

"Man is a social being possessing ideological consciousness." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 412)

Man is a social being possessing independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness.

As enunciated in the thesis, independent stand and attitude is an attribute of the social being intent on living independently as the master of the world and of his own destiny.

Independent stand and attitude is mainly expressed in the position of man as the master of the world.

Independent stand and attitude is characterized by the aim and demand of man intent on living with dignity as the master of the world and of his own destiny, casting off the constraint and enslavement of nature and society.

Man, because of possessing independent stand and attitude, the demand to live and develop independently, overcomes the constraint of nature and opposes all manner of enslavement of society, and goes forward to gear everything to serving himself. Thus man comes to occupy the position as the master of the world, as the ruler of the world.

As pointed out in the thesis, creative stand and attitude is an attribut of the social being going forward to remake the world through goal-consciousness and work out his destiny.

Creative stand and attitude is mainly expressed in the role of man as the remaker of the world.

Creative stand and attitude is characterized by the goal-conscious, active activity of man to work out his destiny, remaking nature and society to his advantage.

As man conducts active activity to remake the world through goal-consciousness, because of possessing creative stand and attitude, he comes to transform nature and society to render them useful, favorable to him while changing the old and producing the new. Thus man comes to perform the role as the remaker of the world.

As enunciated in the thesis, action-consciousness is an attribute of the social being governing all activity to grasp and transform the world and himself.

Action-consciousness is characterized by rational discernment abilities to grasp the principle of objects and phenomena and by ideomental abilities to become aware of one's demands and interests and go forward to realize them.

Action-consciousness is an attribute of the highest order making man the most superior, energetic being in the world.

Consciousness is the faculty of the brain, the most developed of the physical organs of man. The brain performs a pivotal role in the life activity of man, and consciousness, the faculty of the brain, commands all activity of man.

Man, because of possessing action-consciousness such as thought and knowledge, thinking faculty and willpower, grasps the world and the law of its developing movement, and goes forward to remake and develop nature and society to suit his demands.

Man, because of possessing independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, becomes an independent, creative, action-conscious social being who lives and develops, discerning, changing, and subordinating the world to himself unlike the animals which, subordinating and adapting themselves to the objective world, blindly live on.

Important in deepening the understanding of the inherent attributes of man is correctly grasping the mutual relationships of independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness. Only by precisely discerning the mutual relationships of independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness is it possible to establish a unified understanding of the inherent attributes of man.

Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, even as they are separate and distinct from one another, constitute a close-knit whole.

The mutual relationships of independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousenss as a close-knit whole manifest themselves clearly in the course of their formation, function, and development.

Man's independent stand and attitude underlines his creative stand and attitude, and his creative stand and attitude rests on his independent stand and attitude.

It is impossible to speak about creative stand and attitude apart from independent stand and attitude nor is it possible to think about independent stand and attitude apart from creative stand and attitutde.

Apart from independent stand and attitude it is impossible to amply promote creative stand and attitude, and apart from creative stand and attitude it is impossible to correctly realize independent stand and attitude.

Man, because of possessing independent stand and attitude, comes to display creative stand and attitude, and because of personifying creative stand and attitude, can realize independent stand and attitude.

Man, in the final analysis, can display creative stand and attitude only if he possesses independent stand and attitude, and can hold fast to independent stand and attitude only if he displays creative stand and attitude. In this way independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude are closely linked to each other, and constitute the inherent attributes of man which manifest themselves in a unified way.

Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude presuppose action-consciousness and also are guaranteed by it.

Man through consciousness comes to be aware of his demand to live independently as the master of nature and society, as the master of his destiny, and when possessing such self-awareness, man comes to possess independent stand and attitude as a matter of fact.

There could be no independent stand and attitude apart from an independent ideological consciousness nor could there be an independent ideological consciousness bereft of the demand to live independently.

Independent stand and attitude develops in the course of an independent ideological consciousness being heightened, and the height of the demand and aim to live independently is expressed in the height of an independent ideological consciousness.

Man's action-consciousness presupposes independent stand and attitude and at the same time, creative stand and attitude as well.

To say that creative stand and attitude is an attribute of man to remake the world and work out his destiny through goal-consciousness bespeaks in itself that creative stand and attitude presupposes action-consciousness. If man has no action-consciousness, it goes without saying that clearly, he can have no creative stand and attitude for going forward to transform the world and his destiny through goal-consciousness.

Man's creative stand and attitude, creative activity, comes to develop as his action-consciousness heightens. Accordingly, apart from the development of man's action-consciousness it is impossible to speak about the development of his creative stand and attitude.

Man's action-consciousness not only presupposes his independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude but constitutes a guarantee for them.

If man's independent stand and attitude is realized through his creative activity to remake nature and society, man's creative activity is guaranteed by his

action-consciousness. Man's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude not guaranteed by his aciton-consciousness cannot be manifested as man's attributes, as a matter of fact.

Only if man's action-consciousness, such as independent ideological consciousness and knowledge of science and technology, self-awakened enthusiasm and creative positiveness, is highly displayed, can independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude be firmly guaranteed, and people's goal-conscious discernment activity and practical activity successfully insured. People's activity is none other than the manifestation of their action-consciousness, and people's role in the struggle to transform nature and society is, in the final analysis, the role of their ideological consciousness.

Thus independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, even as they have different dimensions, are in the relationship of relying on each other restricting each other, and constitute such a close-knit whole that should any one of them be absent, they could not form the inherent attributes of man.

Man is the social being thus holding, as his inherent attributes, independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness as an organic whole. Because of that, man becomes the most superior, energetic being in the world, and the unitary ruler and remaker of the world who approaches the world not fatalistically but revolutionarily, not passively but actively, and remakes the world not blindly but through goal-consciousness.

As enunciated in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are man's social attributes formed and developed sociohistorically.

The question of how to view man's inherent attributes is a question of whether independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are sociohistorical attributes which are formed and developed sociohistorically, or of whether they are biological attributes which are formed by the development and attainment of natural attributes of life matter in general.

This is a question related to the social being and the natural being, the inherent distinctions of man and animal, their basic improvement, and as such, is a very serious question of whether to pull man's position and role in the world, the dignity and value of the social being onto the highest plane or to lower them down to the level of life matter in general.

The thesis, by profoundly enunciating in scientific theoretical terms that independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are not natural attributes but social attributes which have been formed and developed sociohistorically, gives the most correct philosophical elucidation of their character.

Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are neither man's inborn attributes nor biological attributes of life matter in general simply to preserve its organic body. They are through and through social attributes which are acquired and developed from generation

to generation amid ceaseless social practice in the course of people combining themselves and conducting social life. Man's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are attributes given the social being not by nature but by society, and are attributes formed and developed sociohistorically, not something inherited from the natural world. In this context, it can be said that man's inherent characteristics are the demand and reflection of social life, social practice.

Man's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, though needless to say they are social attributes, have close mutual relationships unthinkable divorced from man's developed organism.

Man's physical organs have been formed and developed in the long evolutionary process of nature.

The developed physical organs of man, product of the highest order from the evolutionary development of nature, constitute the material framework capable of making it possible for man to possess independent stand and attitude and creative stand and sttitude, and action-consciousness.

Because of possessing highly developed physical organs, man can possess the faculty of thinking and faculty of labor, faculties peculiar to man, and in consequence, can possess independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness as well.

But this is not to say by any means that just because man possesses developed physical organs, his independent stand and attitude will emerge spontaneously. Man's developed physical organs merely constitute a physiological base on which his independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness can be formed.

However developed the physical organs which man possesses, unless he forms society and conducts life collectively, he cannot be said to be a human being in the original sense of the word.

As long as man remains a bilogical body, he can possess developed biological attributes but cannot personify attributes new and different in quality from them: social attributes.

Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness constituting man's inherent attributes are not the attributes of an isolated individual divorced from society but are the social attributes of man, the social being living as a member of society.

Man is the only being in the world who lives and takes action, forming social relations. Man, forming combination by certain social relations and utilizing material and spiritual heritages achieved sociohistorically, sustains his existence and goes forward to realize his objectives. Man, because of living amid social relations in this way, becomes the social being.

Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are attributes solely native to man, the social being, not to

any developed animal of a higher order. Consequently, they constitute the general attributes characterizing man, the social being, separate and distinct from all other natural beings, and the basic factor which makes man the most developed, energetic being in the world.

Independent stand and attitude constitutes the life of man, the social being.

To say that independent stand and attitude is the life of man means that it is not his physical life but his sociopolitical life. If physical life is the life of man as the biological organic being, sociopolitical life is the life of man as the social being. This being so, independent stand and attitude is not a biological attribute to preserve one's physical life but constitutes a social attribute to sustain his sociopolitical life and go forwad to add luster to it.

Man's independent stand and attitude is not something which is formed in a day or two but is formed and consolidated in the course of social life.

The social being, by coming to form society, has come to be completely separated from the animal world, has come to live socially combined, and has become able to launch practical struggle to remake and transform the world. In the course of such social life, social practice, he has come to possess the demand and aim to live independently as the master of the world and of his destiny, and has become able to possess his independent stand and attitude.

Inasmuch as creative stand and attitude and action-consciousness, too, along with independent stand and attitude, are attributes man, the social being, possesses, they thoroughly take on social character.

Creative stand and attitude to go forward to change the world and his destiny through goal-consciousness is closely linked to the creative abilities of man.

Apart from man's creative abilities there can be no creative activity to remake the world and work out his destiny, and consequently, it is impossible to speak about man's creative stand and attitude.

Man's creative activity to remake and transform nature and society and work out his destiny is always achieved socially, and the knowledge of science and technology and material, technical means underlining it have been created not by any one individual but by societywide cooperation, and have been developed historically from generation to generation. This bespeaks that man's creative stand and attitude is a social attribute.

Although action-consciousness is directly related to the faculty of man's brain, it is not a natural attribute but a social attribute.

In the faculties of man's brain there are physiological faculty and thinking faculty, and here it is the thinking faculty of the brain which operates in forming thought and knowledge, grasping the world and himself. Just because of possessing the brain capable of performing thinking faculty, it does not necessarily follow that man's action-consciousness is formed spontaneously.

Man's action-consciousness is a social attribute which is formed socially and developed sociohistorically.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"To man, there is no such thing as thought and knowledge that he is born with." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 411)

The brain, part of man's developed organic body, is a nature's product, but thought and knowledge are not something that is inherited from the natural world. Thought and knowledge come to be had in the course of social life, social practice, and come to be acquired through social education.

Thought and knowledge even in their development have continuing relations sociohistorically. Always, the emergence of new thought and knowledge is brought about based on certain legacies from preceding gneeration.

Man's action-consciousness being a social attribute is also eloquently manifested in that, language, which is the form and means of consciousness, takes on social character.

Man, thinking with the help of language, becomes aware of his demands and interests, and grasping the objective world, forms thought and knowledge, and expressing them through language, exchanges his opinions with others.

Language is neither the creation of any one man nor the monopoly of any one individual. It is created in the course that people cooperate with each other, living a collective social life, and is further complemented and perfected from generation to generation. Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness which man possesses as the social being are a sociohistorical category formed and developed sociohistorically.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" graphically enunciates that independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are attributes native only to man, the social being.

Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are sociohistorical attributes which society and its history have given the social being.

It is a stark truth thus proved in scientific theoretical terms that man's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are not natural attributes inherited from the natural world but social attributes acquired and developed sociohistorically.

The social attributes which man, the social being, possesses are neither the developed and perfected natural attributes of life matter in general nor the instinctive biological attributes for survival.

Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness which are the attributes of man as the social being had not, and could not have existed in any blind and dumb form before society was formed. Inasmuch as this is so, independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness could not be viewed as the developed and perfected natural attributes of life matter in general.

For man, the social being, social attributes constitute his inherent attributes, and because of that, man is basically differentiated from other life matter.

Man, only by controlling and remaking his surrounding world, can survive and develop. Independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are the attributes of man as the social being manifested in controlling and remaking his surrounding world, and are the social attributes manifested invariably in all areas of man's existence and activity. Man, through his independent, creative, conscious societywide practical activity, comes to have his independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness.

Man, when he highly personifies independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, can add luster to the dignity and value which he must necessarily have as the social being, and when the dignity and value of the social being are highly preserved, the position and role of man as the master of the world, as the ruler and remaker of nature and society, can be firmly insured.

Therefore, it is imperative to view and understand independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness not from an evolutionary point of view but from a sociohistorical point of view, and again, only by so doing is it possible to go forward to correctly solve all questions arising in elucidating man's social attributes.

Just as it will not do to view man's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness as the development and attainment of natural attributes just because man's organic body is an evolutionary product of nature, neither will it do to view man not as a material being just because man's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are social attributes.

If it is negated that man is a material being, it will become impossible to understand correctly in comparative terms that man is the most developed material being in the world, and ultimately, it will become impossible to properly discern the intrinsic characteristics of the chuche philosophy which has established for the first time an understanding of the world with primary emphasis on man.

The question of whether or not man's independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness are social attributes and the question of whether or not man is a material being have a certain linkage, but they are not questions of identical character.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, man is a material being and an extraordinary product of the developing material world. Man is not a simple material being but a most developed, energetic extraordinary material being possessing social attributes capable of controlling, remaking and transforming the world to suit his will and demand.

Therefore, only by precisely understanding that man is the most developed material being in the world is it possible to correctly establish a unified understanding of the world with primary emphasis on man.

That the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" has provided a flawless philosophical elucidation of man's inherent attributes and based thereon, given a comprehensive anaswer to the position and role of man as the master of controlling and remaking the world, has tremendous significance in profoundly understanding the philosophical principle of the chuche ideology founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and constitutes an immortal contribution to the developing philosophical thought.

The chuche ideology, by enunciating that independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness constitute the inherent attributes of man, the social being, has given a flawless philosophical elucidation of the social being, and based thereon, has uniquely elucidated the principled question of a new world view as to who is the master of the world and where is the strength of remaking and transforming the world. Thus a consummate philosophical answer has come to be given to the position and role of man as the master of controlling and remaking nature and society, and the dignity and value of the social being have come to reach the highest plane.

In the history of philosophies dating back millennia, there were philosophers who attempted to seek the inherent characteristics of the social being in "religious faith" or "reason," other philosphers tried in vain to find the answer to the human question in "good" or "bad," or "sexual love" or "sexual desires," and still other philosophers contended that the social being is an animal producing the tools of labor. Thus all kinds of arguments have been put forward regarding the inherent characteristics of the social being, but none of them have succeeded in properly enunciating man's inherent nature.

The prior philosophy of the working class, by defining man's inherent nature as the sum of social relations and attacking decisive significance to material production and socioeconomic relations in the activity of the social being, registered an advance in the philosophical elucidation of the human question.

With a consumamte philosophical understanding of man's inherent attributes monolithically established by the chuche ideology, the incorrectness and unscientific nature of all kinds of arguments negating man's social character and viewing man as a being dictated by instincts, as an isolated, incompetent being divorced from the world, have come to be thoroughly bared, and the reactionary nature of the bourgeois human philosophy negating a scientific understanding and revolutionary transformation of the world and inspiring sorrow and pessimism, and extreme egoism, has come to be thoroughly smashed.

With man's inherent attributes scientifically elucidated by the chuche ideology, and based thereon, the understanding of the world with primary emphasis on man, the viewpoint and stand toward the world, enunciated for the first time, has come to be brilliantly resolved the philosophical task presented for the first time by the era of independent stand and attitude, a new historical era in which the masses of people, entering the stage as the masters of society, go forward to work out their destiny independently, creatively.

The chuche ideology, by scientifically enunciating that precisely independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness constitute man's inherent attributes and by starting from the independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness of the

masses of people, has made it possible to put forward the theory, and strategy and tactics protecting the basic interests of the masses of people and correctly promoting their heightened revolutionary fervor and inexhaustible creativity. Thus the revolutionary theory of the working class has come to be a most powerful revolutionary theory making it possible to thoroughly protect the interests of the masses of working people and maximally enhance their role, and the masses of working people such as the working class, possessing a powerful ideotheoretical weapon making it possible to remake the world and work out their destiny, have become able to go forward to more energetically launch their independent, creative, conscious activity.

It constitutes a tremendous contribution indeed to the developing philosophical thought of mankind that the chuche ideology has enunciated that man is a social being possessing independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness.

Today we are faced with the heavy yet glorious task to successfully realize the program set forth by our party for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, by firmly arming ourselves with the immortal chuche ideology and thoroughly carrying through the line and policy of the party, which are the embodiment of the chuche ideology.

If conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is to be realized, it is imperative to make all functionaries and party members and working people thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche ideology and go forward to resolutely fight along the road the chuche ideology teaches, wherever, whenever.

By profoundly studying the principles of the chuche ideology enunciated in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" and by deeply studying and mastering the chuche ideology founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we shall further glorify the greatness of the chuche ideology and go forward to hasten the ultimate victory of the cause to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE VIEWPOINT AND STAND TOWARD THE WORLD ENUNCIATED BY THE CHUCHE IDEOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6 Jun 82 pp 42-47

[Article by Pak Sung-tok]

[Text] The chuche ideology is a new man-centered philosophical world view. The chuche world view, presenting the question of man's position and role in the world as a basic question of philosophy based on a scientific elucidation regarding man, has enunciated the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and resolves everything.

The philosophical principle of the chuche ideology is a philosophical principle with primary emphasis on man. Put another way, this is a principle with primary emphasis on man, the independent, creative, action-conscious social being, not on the objective world restricting man's activity or a mythical spirit divorced from the material world.

In the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, are scientifically analyzed the viewpoint and stand toward the world which the chuche ideology has enunciated for the first time based on the position and role of man as the master of the world.

The thesis makes it quite clear that the viewpoint and stand toward the world enunciated by the chuche ideology are the viewpoint and stand toward the world centered around man, the master of the world.

Approaching the world centered around man is where the characteristic of the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world is.

As the thesis enunciates, to say to approach the world centered around man means above all to approach the world starting from the interests of man, the master of the world.

Inasmuch as man is the master controlling the world, he puts his interests up front in his relationship with the world and comes to approach nature and society to suit them. Man, the social being possessing independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness, has vital

interests at stake in living as the master of nature and society, casting off all manner of enslavement and constraint. Such interests at stake are at the base of all activities man launches against the world as the target. In consequence, man's interests in an independent, creative life constitute the starting point in approaching the world.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world make discernment and remaking activities launched, holding it as the objective to realize the interests of man.

Discernment and remaking activities are the sphere of basic activity launched by man against the world as the target. Through his discernment and remaking activities man develops his life and goes forward to work out his destiny. It constitutes an important question arising in revolutionarily changing nature and society and working out man's destiny to correctly establish the objectives of discernment and remaking.

Inasmuch as the subject of discernment and remaking is man, their objectives are determined by man himself.

Discernment and remaking are achieved by the mutual functions of man and the objective world, but the leading and positive dimension here is through and through man. It is man who demands discernment and remaking, and so is man who pushes discernment and remaking activities forward. In consequence, the objectives of discernment and remaking are set not by the demands of the objective world but by the demands of man.

Man, the social being holding independent stand and attitude as his inherent nature, demands to live freely, not tied up by anything. In the objectives of discernment and remaking comes to be reflected precisely such demand. Grasping the intrinsic nature and law of the target with a view to realizing his independent demand, man launches activity to change them.

The reason why man discerns and remakes society is for enjoying a sociopolitically independent life, casting off class and racial enslavement, and the activity of man grasping and conquering nature is for living an affluent, civilized material economic life, casting off the constraints of nature. Man's objective of remolding himself, too, lies in achieving a genuine living and development as an independent being, casting off the constraints of outdated ideas and culture. Man's objective of discerning and remaking the world is, in the final analysis, for making everything of the world serve in realizing man's interests.

Making it the objective to realize man's interests as enunciated by the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world is a firm guarantee for successfully launching discernment and remaking activities. Only by making the realization of man's independent stand and attitude the basic objective is it possible to thoroughly defend man's independent interests and positively promote man's creative abilities in solving all questions ranging from selecting the goals and targets of discernment and remaking to dealing with what results from such selection. When people put it forward as the basic objective to realize their independent demands, they can actively launch into their discernment and reamking activities and fully discharge their responsibility as the masters in the activity to gear nature and society to serving man.

In socialist construction, instead of developing the industries with a hazy notion, be it the heavy industry or the light industry, our party has set the targets of three technological revolutions aimed at liberating people from backbreaking labor, and is scoring a brilliant success in the realization. This constitutes an actual instance of bearing vivid testimony to the correctness and vitality of the chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand that economic construction or the technological revolution is not the end in itself but it must become the means of providing a rewarding life for the people as the masters of the state and society.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world make all objects and phenomena of the world evaluated with man's interests as the criteria.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Man is the most precious in the world, and everything of the world has value only so long as it is favorable to man and serves man. Therefore, it is imperative to put it forward as the supreme principle of all activity to protect man's independent rights and interests and subordinate everything of the world to realizing man's independent aims and demands." ("Kim Il-song Selected orks," Vol 8, p 473)

Only if man knows what significance and what use the objects and phenomena of the world have in his life, can he go forward to work out his destiny oriented in nature and society as the targets. Therefore, it constitutes an important question arising in man's life and activity to have correct criteria for evaluating the world and its objects and phenomena.

It is man who evaluates objects and phenomena. Actively approaching objects and phenomena from his interests and concern to socially live and develop, man evaluates them. All objects and phenomena of the world exist in accordance with their objective laws but have value only in their relationship with man.

Because man is the most precious in the world, man's interests constitute the criteria, the measuring stick for evaluating the world and its objects and phenomena. What is most important in the world is man's interests, and there could be nothing that is higher and more precious than man's interests.

All objects and phenomena of the world have value only so long as they serve in realizing man's interests. Objects and phenomena unnecessary, harmful, and negative to realizing man's interests cannot have value. In the final analysis, the value of all objects and phenomena of the world comes to be evaluated depending on how they serve in realizing the independent aims and demands of man, the master of the world.

Evaluation of the value of objects and phenomena in the class society comes to take on class character. Classes whose interests are in conflict, come to make a different evaluation of tbe same objects.

The interests of the masses of working people in an independent, creative life are the most correct criteria for evaluating the world and its objects and phenomena.

The masses of working people are social beings genuinely personifying independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and constitute an absolute majority of the population in any society and an advanced force in any era or society. It is by the masses of working people, who are the subject of history, that the revolutionary movement expediting social development is spawned; it is by the struggle of the masses of people that social transformation and progress is achieved. The creative labor of the masses of working people is the basic factor producing all material and cultural wealth.

Therefore, the masses of working people become the most precious, dignified beings in the world, and the interests of the masses of working people become the basic measuring stick for evaluating everything. If the interests of the exploiting class, a class which is the reactionary force obstructing social development and constitutes a minority of the population, are used as a measuring strick, it is impossible to make a correct evaluation of objects and phenomena.

Only if the interests of the masses of working people are used as the criteria, is it possible to make a most correct evaluation of the values of productive forces and technology exerting important influence on people's life, too. Productive forces and technology, which are the strength for remaking nature, come to have their values depending on how they serve the indendent, creative life of the masses of working people. Only if productive forces and technology become that which liberates the masses of working people from the constraints of nature and provides an independent, creative labor life for them, will they have genuine values. Only if productive forces and technology become that which not only makes goods produced in large quantities but liberates the working people from backbreaking labor, brings about improvement in labor productivity and insures the harmonious development of the intellectual and physical abilities of the producers, will they be valuable.

Only if the interests of the masses of working people are made the criteria, is it possible to correctly evaluate the values of objects and phenomena to suit the inherent demands of social beings and to suit the advance of history and the objective course of social development.

To evaluate objects and phenomena with the interests of the masses of working people as the criteria, as enunciated by the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world, is an important guarantee for going forward to successfully work out the destiny of the masses of people in terms of their relationship with the world. Only if based on the interests of the masses of working people is it possible to correctly judge and evaluate objects and phenomena from the standpoint of whether these are favorable and positive or harmful and negative to realizing their independent and creative life, and thoroughly protect man's independent rights and interests in all activities and even better subordinate everything of the world to realizing the independent aims and demands of the masses of working people.

Thus, the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world, by making all questions arising in discernment and remaking solved, objects and phenomena evaluated, starting from man's interests, constitute the most correct viewpoint and stand which make it possible to scientifically discern and revolutionarily transform nature and society and go forward to work out the destiny of the masses of working people through goal-consciousness.

As enunciated in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," to say to approach the world centered around man also means to approach the transformation and development of the world with primary emphasis on the activity of man, the remaker of the world.

Inasmuch as man is the remaker of the world, man comes to approach the transformation and development of the world with his activity and role as the basics. Man is the sole being in the world that takes action with creative strength through goal-consciousness, and in consequence, man performs the decisive role in remaking and transforming nature and society.

In light of the fact that man performs the decisive role in remaking and developing the world, man's action constitutes the basics of transforming and developing the world.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world makes man approach the transformation and development of the world from the standpoint that it is possible by the activity of man to ceaselessly widen the realm of the world controlled by man.

Only if man, remaking nature and society, widens the realm of the world controlled by him, to suit his will, can he go forward to work out his destiny. Whether or not to view that man can go forward to ceaselessly widen the realm of his control of the world through his activity, constitutes a principled question arising in working out the destiny of man.

Man is the most energetic being in the world, and man alone can remake the world. Man, the exatraordinary product of the developing material world, unlike other life matter possessing no more abilities than to live adapting itself to the objective world, possesses creative abilities to remake the world to suit his will. It is man that develops science and technology, and so is man that produces powerful material and technical means capable of remaking the world. Man, based on his life demands and his scientific discernment of the world, sets the goal of remaking nature and society and goes forward to consciously launch the struggle for the realization of his goal, rationally combining his mental and physical abilities with the strength of material and technical means.

Man's activity is launched not in subordination to the change and development of the outside world but in the direction of realizing his will and demand. Man, through his independent, creative, conscious activity, goes forward to subordinate the course of change and development of the world to him.

It is by the active activity of man who goes forward to remake nature and society through goal-consciousness to suit his demands that the realm of the world controlled by man is ceaselessly widened. As man's demands for an independent, creative life rise higher on the one hand and man's creative abilities to remake the world grow bigger on the other, people remake and transform an ever wider realm of the world to suit their demands. The realm of the world created and transformed by each generation of mankind has been relatively restricted, but for people's strength and wisdom of discerning and remaking the world, there are no limits.

It is an important condition for gearing the world to serving man to take the standpoint that it is possible to go forward to ceaselessly widen the realm of the world controlled by man by man's activity, as enunciated by the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world. Only by taking such standpoint is it possible to actively launch the struggle to remake nature and society with confidence that it is possible to remake and develop the world, and to go forward to ceaselessly widen the sphere of control of the world, strengthening man's active activity.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world makes man approach the transformation and development of the world from the standpoint that it is possible by man's activity to remake and develop the world in a direction favorable to man.

Only if man remakes, in a direction favorable to him, the world which changes and develops in accordance with objective laws, can he go forward to live freely in terms of his relationship with the world. To view or not to view that it is possible to remake and develop the objective world in a direction favorable to man's independent, creative life is one of the basic questions arising in turning the world around as a world for the sake of man.

As pointed out in the thesis, it is none other than man that demands the remaking of the world and realizes the remaking of the world.

Man, unlike the animal which simply utilizes what nature gives it, aims for transforming the world, doing away with the old and creating the new to suit his demand to live independently. Man's aim and demand for remaking the world to suit his will constitute the source of struggle for remaking and developing the world.

Man not only demands the remaking of the world but realizes the transformation of nature and society with his active activity. Man through his activity remakes what does not meet his independent demand into one that meets it, and goes forward to remake and develop nature and society, doing away with what is old and reactionary and creating what is new and progressive. Only by the independent activity of man does the world come to be transformed into a world for the sake of man. Man's independent, creative, conscious activity is the decisive factor remaking and developing the world in a direction favorable to man.

Inasmuch as man's activity is targeted on the world which is subject to the functions of objective laws, it is imperative to control the objective laws of the world in order that man may live independently. Man, relying on his creative abilities in scientifically discerning the objective laws and actively making use of them, goes forward to actively remake and develop the world to suit his aim and demand. Of course, man cannot create objective laws or make them extinct. But this does not mean by any means that man is helpless before the laws. Man approaches the objective laws in light of his life interests and goes forward to subordinate the functions of the laws to the objective of realizing his independent stand and attitude.

Man, actively on the conditions that the objective laws come to exist, restrains or terminates the functions of the laws unfavorable to him, and helps to promote the functions of the laws favorable to him. Again, by man's activity actively adjusting and controlling the process of functions of the laws, the objective laws,

which used to be unfavorable to his independent life or used to have nothing to do with it, come to be functioning in a direction favorable to man.

The chuche viewpoint and stand, which regards that it is possible by man's activity to remake and develop the world to the advantage of man, constitutes a firm guarantee which, holding it as the first process of all activity of remaking nature and society to nurture man into an even more energetic being, makes all questions arising in revolution and construction solved by the method of enhancing man's creative role.

By the activity of people making active use of the natural laws, formidable nature is harnessed and the blind force of nature is converted to serving the human being.

Our people's Mother Nature remaking projects which have converted vast areas of arid tideland into fertile fields are one of the vivid instances that the objective laws of nature have been harnessed to the advantage of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the working people.

By the struggle of the masses of people actively grasping the laws of the development of society, the laws of society which used to function as a blind, inevitable force come to function goal-consciously under man's control, and the social relations which used to restrain the independent stand and attitude of the working masses come to change into a condition insuring their independent, creative life.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people, even under conditions that they inherited a backward economy and culture from the colonial, semifeudal society, have charted the most straight road to Socialism, Communism without going through the cutting pains and misfortunes Capitalism brings inevitably. This constitutes energetic proof of the correctness of the chuche viewpoint and stand that it is possible by man's activity to turn the world around as a world for the sake of man, actively grasping the objective laws and making their functions serve man.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world, by viewing that by the activity of man, the remaker of the world, the realm of the world controlled by man's will expands and that the world is remade and developed into a world ever more serving man, constitutes the most correct viewpoint and stand which makes it possible for the masses of working people to revolutionarily transform nature and society with their own strength and go forward to positively work out their destiny.

The viewpoint and stand toward the world enunciated by the chuche ideology is a genuinely revolutionary viewpoint and stand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"When the masses of working people, with an awareness as masters of the revolution, vigorously launch into the struggle to work out their destiny, they can display their inexhaustible wisdom and creative power and move revolution and construction forward at an extraordinarily high rate of speed. Precisely herein lies the ground that the chuche ideology, which calls on the masses of working people

to participate in revolution and construction in a manner befitting the masters of revolution and construction with an awareness that they are the masters of the revolution, is becoming the propelling force energetically pushing the struggle of our people for building a new life and the guiding principle firmly guaranteeing all victories of our people." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 138)

If the viewpoint and stand toward the world is to become a revolutionary one, it is imperative that this be one which energetically encourages and inspires the masses of working people to struggle for transforming the world and makes them acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the masters in command of their destiny.

As pointed out in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world is a genuinely revolutionary viewpoint and stand which makes it possible for people, holding a heightened awareness as the masters in command of the world and of their own destiny, to independently, creatively, consciously remake the world and work out their own destiny.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world first of all makes the masses of working people hold a heightened awareness that they are the masters in command of the world and of their own destiny.

Only if the masses of working people hold the awareness that they are the masters in command of the world and of their own destiny, can they vigorously launch through goal-consciousness into the struggle for scientifically discerning and revolutionarily transforming nature and society, and properly pull their weight as the masters in command of their own destiny.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world, by making them start from the interests of man, the master in command of the world, makes the masses of working people become aware of their interests as the masters in command of their destiny in terms of their relationship with the world and protect their independent rights as the masters. When the masses of working people hold fast to the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world, they will come to have a heightened awareness as controllers of the world, grasping the truth that there is nothing in the world which is more precious than the interests of man and that all objects of the world can have value only so long as they serve man, and will come to positively launch into the revolutionary struggle and construction task for remaking and transforming nature and society and working out their own destiny.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world also makes it possible for the masses of working people to go forward to independently, creatively, consciously remake the world and work out their destiny.

Inasmuch as the struggle of the masses of working people to remake the world and work out their destiny is their own task, its success depends on how highly the masses of working people display their independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness.

The chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world, by making the activity of man held as the basics of approaching the change and development of the world,

makes the masses of working people have the confidence that they are capable of remaking and developing the world to suit their aims and demands if they highly display their independent consciousness and creative abilities, deeply grasping the characteristics of human activity getting a firm grip on the change and development of nature and society. Only if armed with the chuche viewpoint and stand toward the world, will people come to have a firm faith in the inexhaustible human strength and role in bringing about transformation, and maximally display their independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness in the struggle to transform the world and work out their destiny.

The chuche ideology is a scientific, revolutionary world view which the communist social being must possess, and a mighty weapon which must be tightly grasped in revolution and construction.

Party members and working people, by deepening their study of the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" and deeply mastering the chuche ideology and by holding it as a firm guiding principle of thinking and action, shall go forward to eneregetically hasten the sacred cause to remake nature and society, and the social being in accordance with the demands of chuche.

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THE DECISIVE ROLE OF THE INDEPENDENT IDEOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE MASSES OF PEOPLE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

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[Article by Kim Hyong-il]

[Text] To precisely elucidate the factor pushing the social movement, the revolutionary movement forward is one of the basic questions which must be solved with priority in correctly understanding social history and successfully launching the revolutionary struggle.

Only by correctly solving this question is it possible to scientifically elucidate all questions arising in establishing the view of social history, and have a correct guiding principle of the revolutionary struggle.

In the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, is graphically enunciated that it is the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people which plays the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle.

An independent ideological consciousness, because it determines, adjusts, and controls the activity of the masses of people, the subject of social history, comes to perform the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people for independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"What determines all activities of people is their ideological consciousness." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 278)

Essentially, consciousness is a high-class faculty of the brain which performs a pivotal role in the life activity of man, and the independent, creative activity of people is commanded, adjusted, and controlled by the consciousness.

As pointed out in the thesis, ideological consciousness determines, adjusts, and controls all activities of people.

Ideological consciousness determines the objective and direction of man's activity. People's activities are conducted by their life demands, and are for their realization. Because ideological consciousness reflects man's demands and interests, what is put forward by man as the objective of his activity is determined by the ideologidal consciousness he holds.

Again, ideological consciousness adjusts and controls the functions of strength so that man may attain the objective of his activity. This is not to say that because the direction of man's activity is set, man's strength will function spontaneously in that direction and the objective will be attained. In the course of man's activity, it is the law of nature that it will encounter resistance from outside, to a greater or lesser degree. If activity is to be conducted in such a way as to overcome this and attain the objective, there has to the function of will. Will is a mental function which makes man's strength set in motion to have his demands carried through to the end. To what extent man displays his will and strength in the course of his activity is determined by his ideological consciousness.

Therefore, ideological consciousness makes it possible for man to present his demand to control the world, rationally utilize the force blindly operating in the objective world to suit his demand, and live as the master in control of the world, launching his activity to remake it through goal-consciousness.

Ideological consciousness, because of thus determining the direction of man's activity, and adjusting and controlling man's activity, becomes the decisive factor governing man's activity.

Needless to say, scientific knowledge, too, becomes an indispensable factor governing man's activity. The target of man's creative activity to realize his independent demands exists objectively outside man's demands and will, and moves in accordance with objective laws. In consequence, if man is to launch his creative activity through goal-consciousness, he has to have scientific knowledge regarding the attributes of objects of the objective world and their law of movement. Only by holding scientific knowledge as a guiding principle is it possible to insure feasibility in setting the goal of activity and properly formulate an action plan to rationally utilize man's own strength and the objective target so as to make it possible to attain the goal.

But scientific knowledge cannot directly determine the direction of man's activity. It is not by scientific knowledge reflecting the objective world that the direction of man's activity is determined; only by ideological consciousness reflecting man's demands and interests can the goal and direction of activity be set.

Scientific knowledge is no more than a means to insure the activity to realize man's demands. How knowledge is used for what is determined by ideological consciousness.

An independent ideological consciousness alone commands, adjusts, and controls people's independent, creative life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Man, because of possessing an independent ideological consciousness, goes forward to remake the world through goal-consciousness to suit his will and demands instead of blindly adapting himself to the outside world." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Jouranlists," Vol 2, pp 169-170)

Man, when possessing an independent ideological consciousness, can go forward to launch his creative activity through goal-consciousness to remake and control the world to suit his demands.

As enunciated in the thesis, man's independent ideological consciousness is the awareness as the master in command of his destiny, and the will to go forward to work out his destiny himself.

Man's independent ideological consciousness is above all the awareness as the master in command of his destiny.

To say that man possesses the awareness as the master in command of his destiny means, in the final analysis, that he becomes aware of his independent demands and related interests.

If man, putting forward his independent demand as the goal of action, is to become able to act independently to realize it, he must become aware of his interests in the objective world. The target capable of satisfying man's independent demand lies in the outside world. Now, in the outside world there are favorable things and unfavorable things, things which serve in realizing man's demand and things which obstruct the realization.

Therefore, if man is to become able to put forward his independent demand as the objective of action, he must become aware of his interests in the objective world. Otherwise, he will be unable to determine what is favorable to him to win which of the different targets in the world, and in consequence, will be unable to properly put forward his demand against the objective target. Man, with the help of his independent ideological consciousness, becomes aware of his independent demand, and comes to judge his interests in the different targets of the world, linking his demand to them.

Man's independent ideological consciousness is also the will to go forward to work out his destiny himself.

If man is to become able to realize his independent demand, he must have the revolutionary will to go forward to work out his destiny himself.

It is only possible for man to go forward to independently work out his destiny with his own strength, provided he has the revolutionary will.

When man has the revolutionary will to go forward to independently work out his destiny, he comes to act positively to realize his independent demand, maximally setting his strength in motion. Therefore, the will to go forward to work out his destiny himself is also included in his independent ideological consciousness. It is precisely here where part of the ground that an independent ideological consciousness comes to perform the decisive role in governing people's independent activity, is.

The great chuche ideology profoundly enunciates the decisive role of an independent ideological consciousness in the revolutionary struggle for independent stand and attitude, based on a unique elucidation of the intrinsic content of an independent ideological consciousness.

As everyone knows, the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people, and the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people. Revolution arises by the demands of the masses of working people to enjoy an independent and creative life as the masters of the world and of their destiny, casting off all manner of enslavement, and is pushed forward by the creative strength, revolutionary abilities they themselves possess.

Revolution, in the context that it is conducted with the objective of realizing the independent stand and attitude of its subject, the masses of working people, becomes a struggle to protect their independent stand and attitude, and in the context that it is a movement pushed forward by the creative power of the masses of working people, becomes a creative movement.

But even though the masses of people are the masters of the revolution and the driving force for the revolution also resides in them, if the masses of people are not armed with an independent revolutionary consciousness and are not awakened in terms of class, revolution could neither arise nor be pushed forward.

The creative strength, the revolutionary abilities of the masses of people, inexhaustible as these are, if they are not awakened ideologically, cannot be highly displayed.

The masses not awakened ideologically, even as they are subjected to exploitation and oppression, cannot rise up in the revolutionary struggle to realize their independent stand and attitude.

The reason why in the exploiting society the masses of people have long been unable to occupy the position as the masters and perform the role as the masters has significantly to do with the fact that they have failed to have their independent revolutionary thought.

The masses of working people, only when they have an independent revolutionary thought correctly reflecting their interests and illuminating the road ahead for the struggle to realize them, can become the genuine subject of history and go forward to actively work out their destiny, energetically launching creative activities.

An independent ideological consciousness performs the revolutionary role of commanding, adjusting, and controlling the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people for independent stand and attitude.

An independent ideological consciousness, above all by correctly setting the goal of activity in the revolutionary struggle and leading the masses of people to rise up in the struggle, determines the character of the activity of the masses of working people. The direction of activity and the character of activity of people participating in the revolutionary struggle are determined by their ideological consciousness.

In the class society there could be no such thing as supraclass thought, and what constitutes the basics of people's ideological consciousness is class consciousness. People's attitude and stand toward the class struggle is determined precisely by their class consciousness. Needless to say, people's activity is based on the socioclass situation and is restricted by it.

But the socioclass situation through and through exerts influence on people's activity through ideological consciousness.

Which class interests people struggle to protect in the class society is determined by the class thought they hold. People holding the thought of the advanced class and people holding the thought of the reactionary class come to set different goals of activity and act in different directions.

If the activity of people holding the independent ideological consciousness of the working class is conducted in the revolutionary direction of realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, the activity of people holding the thought of the reactionary ruling class is conducted in the counterrevolutionary direction of repressing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and sustaining the outdated social system.

The reactionary ruling class, the exploiting class, creates and spreads a reactionry thought running counter to the demands and interests of the masses of people. Such reactionary thought merely performs the venomous function of obstructing the independent demands of people and their goal-conscious activity to realize them.

Only an independent ideological consciousness reflecting the independent demands and interests of the working class and the masses of working people can perform the revolutionary role of commanding, adjusting, and controlling people's independent and creative activity. Therefore, the revolutionary struggle of the masses of working people to protect independent stand and attitude can arise and be pushed foward only when the masses of people hold an independent revolutionary thought.

An independent ideological consciousness also governs the struggle power displayed by people in the revolutionary struggle.

How stern a will and struggle power people display depends on their ideological consciousness.

Only he who has thoroughly armed himself with an independent ideological consciousness can take a resolute stand and attitude in the revolutionary struggle, positively participate in the revolutionary struggle with a stern will, and struggle to the end, overcoming all kinds of barriers and trials.

An independent revolutionary thought, also by uniting the masses of people into one independent force, makes them become the motive force for social development, possessing a great creative power. When thoroughly armed with an independent revolutionary thought, the masses of people can achieve unity and solidarity as the subject of social history, and the inexhaustible revolutionary potentialities

of the masses of people can be turned around as a realistic force conquering nature and remaking society.

Thus an independent revolutionary thought performs the revolutionary role of turning the masses of people into the conscious subject of history, into a great force pushing the sociohistorical movement and the revolutionary movement forward, and of making them rise up in the struggle for independent stand and attitude and pushing them forward.

Therefore, the role played by the masses of working people in the struggle to remake the world and work out their destiny boils down, in the final analysis, to the role of an independent ideological consciousness, and an independent ideological consciousness becomes a great strength pushing forward the revolutionary struggle of the masses of working people for independent stand and attitude, the decisive factor determining the sociohistorical movement and the revolutionary movement.

Of course, this does not mean that objective, material condtiions in no way affect the sociohistorical movement, the revolutionary movement. Apart from life environment, sociohistorical conditions, man can neither survive nor develop. Divorced from sociohistorical conditions, there could be no such thing as social movement, and without the change and development of material conditions for social life such as productive forces or production relations, no social development could be achieved. If social development is to be achieved, the conflicts arising between productive forces and production relations must be resolved and the production relations must be changed in such a way as to make it possible for productive forces to develop. Only if productive forces are developed, can the independent, creative life of the masses of people without doubt be guaranteed materially.

But, however serious the conflicts between the developing productive forces and the outdated production relations, there could arise no struggle of the masses of people for independent stand and attitude, if the masses of peopel failed to arm themselves with an independent ideological consciousness.

It is the masses of people that remake nature and develop productive forces, and it is also by the goal-conscious creative struggle of the masses of people that the social system including production relations and the economic system is established and transformed. Only by the goal-conscious struggle of the masses of working people can the social conflicts with everything outdated and reactionary repressing the masses of working people and their independent stand and attitude be resolved as well.

Apart from the goal-conscious functions and role of the masses of working people armed with an independent revolutionary thought, any social movement, be it the nature-remaking movement or the society-remaking movement, cannot be carried out successfully nor can the material conditions for social life be changed.

That it has been enunciated by the chuche ideology that the masses of people are the subject of the sociohistorical movement and that their independent ideological consciousness is the decisive factor governing the revolutionary movement for independent stand and attitude constitutes a scientific elucidation

of the question regarding the factor exterting influence on the social movement, the revolutionary movement, and an epoch-making turnaround in the developing sociohistorical view of the working class.

As enunciated in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," the role of ideological consciousness comes to be ceaselessly enhanced as the revolutionary movement develops.

Inasmuch as the revolutionary struggle of the masses of people to protect independent stand and attitude is adjusted and controlled by an independent ideological consciousness, it is evident that unless the level and role of the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people are enhanced, it is impossible to deepen and develop the revolutionary struggle for independent stand and attitude.

The masses of people, more deeply engraving in their hearts their class interests in the course of creative struggle for independent stand and attitude, come to develop an independent ideological consciousness; and the more the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people develops, the more their creative role becomes strengthened. Thus, in the process, the revolutionary struggle for independent stand and attitude comes to develop further. In fact, the breadth and depth of the revolutionary struggle are determined by the level and role of the ideological consciousness of the masses of people in charge of the revolution.

As the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people develops and its role strengthens, the revolutionary struggle comes to expand and develop, and society comes to develop in the direction of more highly realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

An independent ideological consciousness comes to perform an extraordinarily big role without parallel in socialist and communist construction, the communist movement on a higher stage of the revolutionary movement.

As pointed out in the thesis, the communist movement, which is the highest stage of the revolutionary movement, because of its own intrinsic nature, calls for people's high action-consciousness.

The socialist, communist society is a highly organized society, and as such, can be built and developed only by the goal-conscious struggle of the masses of working people. Socaialist, communist construction, holding it as its objective to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people freed from exploitation and oppression, is an independent, creative movement in the highest stage which is pushed forward by their own united strength. Accordingly, only if the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people develops and their action-consciousness is highly displayed, can socialist, communist construction be expedited successfully.

At the same time, in the socialist, communist society will be insured all the conditions capable of comprehensively enhancing the role of people's ideological consciousness. As the independent revolutionary thought of the working class becomes the prevailing thought of society and as the constraints of outdated ideas represssing the independent stand and attitude and creative stand and

attitude of the masses of people come to disappear, the socialist society makes it possible for the masses of working people with a heightened awareness as the masters of the revolution to highly display their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness in revolution and construction. In this way in the socialist society will come to be provided all the conditions capable of enhancing the role of an indpendent ideological consciousness.

The extraordinarily big role played by ideological consciousness in the revolutionary struggle for Socialism, Communism, has also to do with the specific characteristic of the revolutionary thought of the working class.

The role played by ideological consciousness in the development of society rests on its class character and content. The reactionary thought of the exploiting class represses the development of society, and the advanced thought of the progressive class inspires the development of society.

The revolutionary thought of the working class performs great revolutionary functions incomparable to any advanced thought in history and scientifically reflects the law of the development of society and the aim of the masses of people, and because of that, becomes converted into a great material strength for the development of society. In particular, the revolutionary thought of the working class in the socialist society, because it becomes the prevailing thought of society, constitutes a powerful ideotheoretical weapon for revolutionizing the whole society and performs the revolutionary role of realizing the politico-ideological unity of the whole society and of organizing and mobilizing the strength of unity and solidarity of the masses of people in socialist, communist construction.

Thus, as socialist, communist construction deepens and develops, the role played by an independent ideological consciousness comes to be enhanced even more, and in step with this, the creative role of the masses of people comes to expand extraordinarily and the historic struggle of the masses of people for completely realizing independent stand and attitude comes to be conducted at a high rate of speed.

And as people, when they are into the future communist society, will be freed once and for all from the constraints of outdated ideas repressing the development of independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, there is no doubt that the level of people's independent ideological consciousness will ceaselessly rise and the scope of conscious activity to remake and control the world to suit their demands will ceaselessly grow bigger, and the sociohistorical movement will be conducted at an unimaginably high rate of speed.

The great chuche ideology calls for tightly grasping people's thought as the basics, if socialist, communist construction is to be successfully pushed forward, because the independent ideological consciousness of the masses of people performs the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle and the more society develops, the more the role of ideological consciousness is ceaselessly enhanced.

As pointed out in the thesis, going forward tightly grasping people's thought as the basics is an important principle which must be firmly maintained in revolution and construction.

To say to go forward tightly grasping people's thought as the basics of revolution and construction means to firmly maintain the principle of giving priority to ideological remolding work, political work, over all other tasks with a view to enhancing the awareness and positiveness of the masses of people, attaching decisive significance to the ideological factor.

To attach decisive significance to the ideological factor is the demand of the law of the developing revolutionary movement. Needless to say, in order to build Socialism, Communism, it is imperative to develop productive forces and lay the material and technical foundations, and constantly improve social relations so as to make it possible to enhance the position and role of the masses of people as the masters of revolution and construction.

But inasmuch as the subject of the creative movement to build Socialism, Communism is the masses of people, and revolution and construction are pushed forward by the goal-conscious, creative activity of the masses of people armed with an independent ideological consciousness, it is imperative to give a firm priority to ideological remolding work, political work, over all other tasks.

The basics of ideological remolding are establishing a revolutionary world view, the view of the revolution. If people are to be turned into fervent communist revolutionaries devotedly struggling for the socialist, communist cause, it is imperative to correctly establish the view of the revolution among them. How they approach the revolution and how positively they participate in the revolution depends, in the final analysis, on how they have established the view of the revolution.

The view of the revolution which our party members and working people must possess is the chuche view of the revolution. What constitutes the core of the chuche view of the revolution is faithfulness to the party and the leader. As the socialist, communist cause is charted by the leader and carried out under the leadership of the party and the leader, it is imperative to lead the way in enhancing faithfulness to the party and the leader all the time, in order to correctly establish the view of the revolution.

Our party members and working people, through revolutionary study and organizational life, and revolutionary practice, must prepare themselves as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries with the chuche view of the revolution thoroughly established, as genuine revolutionary fighters devotedly struggling for attainment of the chuche cause.

The great chuche ideology is a consummate independent revolutionary thought of the working class most thoroughly reflecting the independent demands and interests of the masses of people, the subject of history, and precisely illuminating the road ahead for the struggle to realize them.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founding the immortal chuche ideology early on in the first days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and arming the masses of people with the chuche ideology, our people who, deprived of national sovereign rights, were roaming at the crossroads of life and death in bygone days, at last became the masters in command of their destiny and were able to go forward to work out their destiny independently, creatively.

Our revolution, which has walked the one road of victory under the banner of the great chuche ideology, has today advanced onto the high stage of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

All functionaries, by energetically pushing ahead with ideological remolding work with primary emphasis on arming people with the great chuche ideology, must go forward to bring up all members of society as chuche-oriented communist revolutonaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader.

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TO STANDARDIZE PARTY LIFE IS AN IMPORTANT DEMAND FOR ENHANCING THE VIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6 Jun 82 pp 54-58

[Article by Cho Song-il]

[Text] To enhance the view of the party organization and strengthen party life is one of the principled matters which must be tightly grasped in the construction of the revolutionary party of the working class, and an important demand for strengthening the combat strength of the party.

To say to enhance the view of the party organization means to hold the party organization dear and approach it with dignity, always work and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization, and hold the viewpoint and attitude to consciously strive to receive the guidance and assistance of the party organization. Such view of the organization of the party member is established and consolidated through the standardization of party life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All of our party members, with the high honor and pride of being the glorious soldiers of the Korean Workers Party, must standardize party organizational life, and through party organizational life, ceaselessly temper themselves."
("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 274)

To say to standardize, habituate party life means to systematize party organizational life like clockwork in accordance with the demands of the standards of party life and go forward to establish the revolutionary ethos of voluntarily participating in party life.

Standardizing party life is an important demand which, closely combining organizational life and practical activity, makes it possible to revolutionarily temper party members and ceaselessly enhance the view of the party organization among them.

What makes the standardization of party life an important demand for enhancing the view of the organization lies above all in that it makes party members have a correct understanding of the party organization.

Inasmuch as the view of the party organization is a stand and attitude toward the party organization, it comes to be established only based on a correct understanding of the party.

To our party members, the party organization is the protector of political life who bestows on them the most precious political life, and looks after them and leads them in forever glorifying it. Only if party members have the firm understanding that the party organization is the protector of their political life, can they hold an intense political awareness that even though they could live apart from their parental bosoms, they could not live for a moment apart from the party organization and that only under the guidance and assistance of the party organization could they fight on with unchanging loyalty on the glorious road of revolution.

What is dearest to the party member is political life. Political life dearest to party members can be carried forward and glorified only through regular party life. In order that party members may sustain and glorify political life, they must ceaselessly absorb ideomental food just as people can sustain physical life only if they eat. The party member comes to receive such ideomental food essential to sustaining and glorifying his political life through the party organization in the course of standardizing, habituating party organizational ideological life.

Party organizational life infuses into party members a revolutionary thought which is the nutrient of political life, and makes them nurture a stern revolutionary will which does not break, whatever the adversity. If party members go back on party life and do not faithfully participate in organizational life, their brains will get rusty and ideologically degenerate, and in the end, will come to lose political life and drop out of the revolutionary ranks. Only if the party member regularly participates in party life can he revolutionarily temper himself and go forward to glorify political life.

When party life is standardized, habituated, and it becomes a habit as a natural course of life, all party members, participating on a daily routine basis in standardized life such as party life critique and collective study, will come to prepare themselves ideomentally and go forward to temper themselves organizationally. Through such process of standardizing and habituating party life party members will come to firmly arm themselves with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the line and policy of the party, and go forward to thoroughly establish the unitary ideology system of the party, and grow up into genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who always think and act only in accordance with the thought and intent of the party. This bespeaks that standardizing party life performs important functions in ideomentally arming party members and organizationally tempering them, and making them preserve their political life, the purity intact, and forever glorify it.

Thus, through the process of standardizing, habituating party life party members come to have the firm understanding that the party organization is the protector of political life and based thereon, go forward to establish the view of the organization.

What makes the standardization of party life an important demand for enhancing the view of the organization also lies in that it establishes for them the stand and attitude of working and living thoroughly abiding by the party organization.

To thoroughly abide by the party organization is an indispensable requirement of party members in commendably conducting their political life, revolutionary activ ity as revolutionaries.

In the course of carrying out the assignment from the party organization the party member participates in the political life to carry through the decision and directive of the party and goes forward to launch revolutionary activity. In order that party members may live as revolutionaries and commendably conduct political life, they must necessarily hold the stand and attitude of working and living thoroughly abiding by the party organization.

The process in which party members respect the decision and directive of the party organization and launch revolutionary activity, practical struggle to unconditionally, thoroughly carry them through constitutes a process of establishing the stand and attitude to approach the party organization with dignity, and work and live thoroughly abiding by it.

Organizational life is a revolutionary mode of life stemming from the intrinsic nature of the communist movement, and a process of revolutionary activity. The revolutionary activity of party members is conducted amid practical struggle through party organizational life. Apart from party life there could be no such thing as practical activity, revolutionary struggle of the party member. What makes it possible for the party member to sustain and glorify his existence as a member of the party organization lies in launching the struggle, the revolutionary activity to carry through the decision and directive of the party. The party member, whoever he may be, comes to receive and carry out the assignment from the party organization to carry through the decision and directive of the party, and on a daily routine basis, sum up before the party organization the progress in the prosecution. The process in which they receive an assignment from the party organization and upon its completion, receive another assignment and carry it out is precisely the political life of party members and their revolutionary activity. Therefore, only the party member who, wherever, whenever, thinks and acts linking himself to the party organization, and works and lives thoroughly abiding by the party organization, can go forward to commendably conduct his political life, his revolutionary activity, and add luster to his glory as a revolutionary.

Linkage of the party member to the party organization on a daily routine basis can be realized through standardized party life alone. Standardizing party life is an energetic means to make party members successfully carry out their revolutionary activity, and an important method to make them work and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization.

Party organizations, by giving all party members party assignments through standardized party life and teaching them the method of the prosecution, and by timely straightening out tiltings and deficiencies surfacing in the course of the prosecution, help them and lead them in correctly conducting their political life, their revolutionary activity.

Party members under the guidance and assistance of the party organization come to establish the stand and attitude to work and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization in the course of regularly participating in standardized life such as party conference and party study and carrying out the revolutionary tasks received from the party organization.

This bespeaks that standardizing party life is the most positive method to make them hold the stand and attitude to regard the party organization as a motherly bosom, and work and live abiding by it, and constitutes an important demand for enhancing their view of the organization.

Next, what makes the standardization of party life an important demand for enhancing the view of the organization lies in that it makes it possible to establish the revolutionary ethos of working and living under the guidance and control of the party organization.

That party members under the guidance and control of the party organization should regularly receive indoctrination and temper themselves is an important requirement in thoroughly preparing themselves as revolutionaries.

The view of the party organization is one which is not heightened spontaneously in a day or two but which comes to be firmly established and solidly consolidated through ceaseless organizational tempering. There is neither an inborn revolutionary nor a perfectly accomplished reactionary. Only through the systematic guidance of the party organization and regular indoctrination can the party member temper himself organizationally and go forward to attain both the revolutionary organizational spirit and disciplinary character.

The revolutionary organizational spirit and disciplinary character constitute the base of the view of the organization, and these come to be achieved and strengthened through the process of faithfully participating in regular party life with a self-awakened party life attitude.

Standardizing, habituating party organizational ideological life, because it ceaselessly deepens party life, is an important method which makes it possible to establish the revolutionary ethos among party members to voluntarily observe the organizational discipline, and work and live under the guidance and control of the organization.

Standardizing party life calls upon all party members to work and live by one set of standards of party life, and is an important principle of party life brooking no exemption of anyone from party organizational ideological life. Only by faithfully participating in standardized life can party members go forward to conduct organizational ideological life without interruption and establish the revolutionary ethos of voluntarily observing the organizational discipline. Therefore, when party members come to faithfully participate in regular party life, they will come to consciously strive to work and live in accordance with demands of the established system and order, and organizational discipline, and in the process, come to acquire the organizational spirit and disciplinary character and go forward to establish the view of the organization.

The process of the view of the party organization being formed and consolidated is also a process of struggle to uproot the dregs of outdated ideas. The view

of the organization of the party member comes to be heightened amid ideological struggle along with ideological indoctrination.

The party organization, by the method of criticism, launches the ideological struggle, and through the ideological struggle, uproots the dregs of outdated ideas still remaining in the heads of party members, timely rectifies the deficiencies surfacing in work and life, and leads them along the road of revolution.

When party members, standardizing party life, come to regularly participate in party organizational ideological life, they will routinely temper themselves amid the guidance and control of the organization and go forward to timely correct the deficiency that has surfaced, with the help of the organization and comrades. Through the standardization of party life the party member will come to hold dear the party organization which nurures him and leads him, and more solidly reaffirm his preparedness and determination to work and live always under the guidance of the organization.

Thus, standardizing, habituating party life is an important requirement in making party members, holding a correct understanding of the party organization and based thereon, approach the party organization with dignity and consciously strive to thoroughly establish the stand and attitude, and the view of the organization to work and live thoroughly abiding by the party organization and receive the guidance and assistance of the organization.

The guidelines enunciated by our party for standardizing party life and enhancing the view of the organization of party members are revolutionary, positive guidelines which make it possible for all functionaries and party members to forever glorify their political life on the one road of struggle for attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

In the guidelines of the party for standardizing party life and ceaselessly enhancing the view of the organization of party members are contained the great political trust and lofty will of our party to bring up all party members as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader and put them up front as vanguard fighters of the revolution.

Thoroughly carrying through the guidelines of the party for standardizing, habituating party life and enhancing the view of the organization of party members is where an important guarantee for bringing up party members as quintessential elements of the revolution to suit the demands of the conversion of the entire party and the whole society to the chuche ideology, and energetically enhancing their vanguard role and stepping up revolution and construction, is.

Important in standardizing party life is making functionaries and party members properly hold the viewpoint and attitude toward party organizational life.

What kind of viewpoint and attitude to hold in approaching party organizational life is a basic question arising in the party life of party members, and a precondition for strengthening party organizational ideological life.

Only by properly holding the viewpoint and attitude toward party life can all party members standardize party life, regarding it as an indeflectible life demand, as standards of action to participate in party life.

In order that party members may live their whole lives in a rewarding manner for the sake of the party and the revolution and forever glorify the title of being revolutionaries, they must necessarily hold the proper viewpoint and attitude toward party life and faithfully participate in it. Party life is not something to live for any one specific period or only on a time-available basis. The party member, as long as he carries his party membership card, must live party life to the last breath of his life, and whatever complex things may confront him, must participate in standardized life without exception. Failure to properly conduct standardized life, putting up this kind or that kind of alibi and excuse all stems from the failure to have established the proper viewpoint and attitude toward party organizational life.

All of our functionaries and party members, by positively participating in standardized life, deeply aware that standardizing party life is the basic method which makes it possible for them to thoroughly temper themselves in organizational ideological terms and stoutly walk the one road of revolution the party and the leader teach, must go forward to more thoroughly establish the view of the organization.

Important in standardizing, habituating party life is for the cadres and party members to establish the revolutionary ethos of voluntarily participating in party life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations must thoroughly establish the revolutionary party life ethos among party members and make all party members voluntarily, positively participate in party organizational life in accordance with the standards of party life." (Ibid., p 82)

Establishing a voluntary party life ethos is a priority demand arising in standardizing, habituating the party life of party members.

The standardization of party life, only if based on the heightened self-awareness of each of the party members, can successfully be realized, and the party life of party members can become a substantive, wholesome one.

Party members are voluntary revolutionary fighters who have joined the party, vowing to dedicate their whole lives for the sake of the party and the leader, for the sake of the revolution, and their party life is a revolutionary activity based on a heightened self-awareness. Therefore, the party member must consider it a sacred duty to participate in party life voluntarily with a heightened self-awareness, not on anyone's instructions.

All functionaries and party members with a heightened self-awareness must strictly observe the basic demands of standardized life and the standards of party life, and must participate in standardized life such as party life critique and Wednesday lecture, and Saturday study, without exception.

It is an important demand arising in standardizing party life and enhancing the view of the organization to correctly organize and guide party life.

In order to make party members commendably conduct party life, their self-awareness must necessarily be underlined with the guidance of the party organization.

Under conditions that the preparedness level of party members has yet to reach the high standard demanded by the party and that the dregs of outdated ideas still remain in their heads, party life cannot be conducted commendably, if left alone to their self-awareness alone. Only if the guidance of the party organization for party life is kept abreast of it, can party members go forward with a proper view of the organization to voluntarily conduct party life. Therefore, in order to commendably standardize party life, the self-awareness of party members must necessarily be underlined with the guidance of the party organization.

Important in correctly organizing and guiding party life is enhancing the role of party cells.

The party cell is the basic organizational building block of our party directly organizing and guiding party life, and a base for the party life of party members. Only by enhancing the role of the party cell is it possible to strengthen the revolutionary indoctrination and organizational tempering of party members, and nurture them into genuine revolutionaries.

Party cells must guide and control functionaries and party members so as to make them positively participate, with a correct stand and viewpoint toward party life, in all aspects of cell life such party conference and party study, and party life critique, and standardize, habituate party organizational ideological life.

In order to correctly organize and guide the party life of party members, it is imperative to precisely give party assignments to party members and make them move all the time.

The party assignment is one of the basic forms of organizing party life, and to make each of the party members move with the assignment received is the basic demand of party organizational life. Only if party members are regularly given party assignments, can they admirably carry out their duty as political activists and further enhance their vanguard role.

Party organizations, precisely giving party assignments to party members to suit their preparedness level and specific condtiions, must positively help them correctly carry out the assignments, and upon completion of a given assignment, timely summing it up and giving another assignment, must make all party members move all the time with the assignments received. In this way party members must be made under the routine guidance and assistance of the party organization to strengthen standardized life and go forward to further enhance the view of the organization.

In making party members voluntarily participate in standardized life, the practical example set by responsible functionaries has a great influencing power.

The responsible functionaries, going in deep among the mass of party members and living together with them, must take the lead in the task of carrying through the guidelines of the party for standardizing party life, and must lead party members by their personal example. Again, the responsible functionaries, by planning and coordinating work in such a way as to have significance in recognition and indoctrination when organizing but one conference or one study, must make party members positively participate in standardized life aimed at making them temper themselves and improve their training.

To conduct party life in close combination with the prosectuion of revolutionary task is an important question arising in realizing the stadnardization of party life.

An important objective of standardizing the party life of party members lies in tempering them in organizational ideological terms and making them carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned them by the party, even better. Only if party life is closely combined with the prosecution of revolutionary task, can party members admirably carry out their glorious task and lofty duty as genuine revolutionary soldiers of the party and the leader.

Party organizations must lead party members in making their standardized life thoroughly serve in the prosecution of revolutionary task and its success manifest itself in revolutionary practice. Again, eliminating all the tiltings such as emphasizing standardized life alone to the neglect of prosecution of revolutionary task or giving prominence to the importance of prosecution of revolutionary task to the neglect of commendable participation in standardized life, and commendably conducting party organizational ideological life, they must make it thoroughly subordinated to carrying out revolutionary task even better.

Standardizing, habituating party life, because it thus makes party members hold a heightened view of the organization, has very important significance in making them add luster to their glory as revolutionaries and fully discharge their duty as party members.

By loyally upholding the guidelines of the party for standardizing, habituating party life and holding a proper view of the organization and by thoroughly preparing ourselves as chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries infinitely loyal to the party and the leader we shall go forward to bring about ceaseless miracles and innovations in revolution and construction.

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CORRECT COMBINATION OF THEORETICAL EDUCATION AND PRACTICAL EDUCATION IS AN IMPORTANT METHOD TO NURTURE COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY PERSONNEL

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 6 Jun 82 pp 59-64

[Article by Yi Yong-pok]

[Text] The correct combination of theoretical education and practical education is an important method to nurture communist revolutionary personnel.

Essentially, education, spawned out of the demand of practice, serves for practice. Only education combined with practice can acquit itself fully of its mission. Therefore, if educational work is to be carried out satisfactorily, it is imperative to go forward to solve all questions arising in education, in close combination with practice, and establish the educational method, too, based on this principle.

But in the exploiting society, starting from the class interests of the ruling class and the reactionary character of the objectives of education, education is divorced from practice, separated far from reality. Thus, to the educational method, too, have been applied the blind recitation method and the ramming-down method teaching people "dead knowledge" which is of no use at all to real life and revolutionary practice.

The outdated educational method of the exploiting society is in itself one that is antagonistic to the interests and demands of the working class, and therefore, after having basically negated and liquidated it, a socialist educational method has had to be created for the first time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by putting it forward as one of the basic principles which must be firmly maintained in socialist education to combine education and revolutionary practice and by embodying it in teaching and indoctrinating work and advancing the thought and theory for closely combining theoretical education and practical education, education and production labor, has brilliantly solved this question.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Combining theoretical education with practical education is an important means of bringing up the students as competent communist revolutionary personnel possessing functional working knowledge." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 429)

Combining theoretical education and practical education is a most scientific, revolutionary educational method to bring up the younger generation as useful people possessing live knowledge and practical abilities essential to revolution and construction, as communist revolutionary personnel prepared in theoretical and practical terms.

To say to combine theoretical education and practical education bespeaks to closely unify the educational course which teaches the students the revolutionary theory and knowledge of science and technology, and the educational course which consolidates theory and knowledge and makes them acquire dexterity and abilities in practical terms.

Theoretical education is education which acquaints the students with such things as concepts or laws, principles, and as such, is conducted mainly through heuristically teaching them thinking activity; and practical education is education which makes the students acquire knowledge or skill and ability based on vivid visual aids and practical experience, and as such, is conducted mainly through their practical exercises and practical activities.

Theoretical education and practical education, thus even as they possess their own innate specific characteristics respectively, constitute the two dimensions of one set of unified educational courses restricting and complementing each other.

Theoretical education provides resources for practical education, and through practical education, is further consolidated, deepened, and made useful.

On the other hand, practical education is conducted thoroughly based on theoretical education, and through practical education, theoretical education is ceaselessly perfected.

The guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for combining theoretical education and practical education are scientific and revolutionary educational guidelines enunciating the most correct method which makes it possible to bring up people as communist revolutionary personnel possessing useful live knowledge and practical abilities.

Combining theoretical education and practical education is first of all the most scientific educational method altogether consistent with the demands of the law of acquiring knowledge which can be put to use in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Theories learned from books, only when they are tested in practice for the truth and combined with the ability to put them to use, can become working knowledge that can be put to use in revolutionary practice." (Ibid., pp 429-430)

The communist revolutionaries are revolutionary fighters shouldering the lofty mission to build the communist society, the ideal society of mankind, revolutionarily remaking and transforming nature and society. If nature and society are to be remade, it is imperative to have deep knowledge and abilities for the purpose. Only then will it be possible to learn the intrinsic nature of the objective

world and the law of its development, and to suit them, go forward to successfully launch the revolutionary struggle and construction task. Therefore, to possess live knowledge and abilities which can be put to use in revolution and construction is the important qualification which the communist revolutionaries must necessarily possess, and constitutes the indispensable requirement which guarantees their creative activities.

Live knowledge has to be learned amid revolutionary practice, in combination with it. Knowledge learned from books, because it reflects practice and its generalization, only if it is studied in combination with vivid reality, and applied to and tested in diverse practical activities, begins to be acquired as useful live knowledge.

Combining theoretical education and practical education, because it brings the students into contact with reality through diverse practice, gives them a vivid and precise understanding of objects and phenomena and enables them to handily acquire theory and knowledge. Inasmuch as theory itself has emerged from practice, theory removed from reality and divorced from practice is neither easy to understand nor interesting. Only if education is conducted, closely combining theory and practice, will the students have a growing desire for study and interest in understanding and also come to understand the intrinsic nature and principle of the objective world with a clear, deep impression.

The combination of theoretical education and practical education makes it possible for the students to test through practice the validity of the theory they have learned, and nurture their applying abilities and skills which they can put to use in various practical activities.

In this way it makes the students broadly and deeply acquire scientific knowledge about nature and society and nurture their abilities to put their learned theory and knowledge to use in revolution and construction, and admirably prepares them as communist revolutionary personnel.

Combining theoretical education and practical education is also a most revolutionary educational method altogether consistent with the mission of socialist education.

Socialist education, by bringing up people as communist revolutionaries devotedly struggling for the sake of society and the people, for the sake of Socialism and Communism, holds it is its mission to serve the socialist system and contribute to the revolutionary cause of the working class. In order that socialist education may acquit itself fully of this lofty mission, it is imperative of necessity to closely combine educational work with the revolutionary practice of the working class. Only then is it possible to thoroughly carry through the interests and demands of the working class in educational work, and bringing up people as resolute, useful revolutionary personnel, make them positively contribute to hastening the socialist, communist cause.

Should socialist education come to be divorced from the revolutionary practice of the working class, it will already have lost the value of its being. Socialist education, only if combined with the revolutionary practice of the working class, can preserve its class character and fully carry out the lofty mission of contributing to the socialist, communist cause.

If educational work is removed from the revolutionary practice to remake nature and transform society, it will be making useless "ivory tower type" eggheads of people who are divorced from real life, weak and impotent beings of people in ideological will and practical activity. Bearing vivid testimony to this are the aftereffects of bourgeois education, opportunistic education which builds walls against real life and gives education oriented in so-called "education for the sake of education" and "knowledge is everything."

Unlike this, if education is closely combined with revolutionary practice, it can, in teaching but one thing, give knowledge which can be put to use in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, and admirably bring up people as communist revolutionary personnel who, tempered through revolutionary practice and prepared in theoretical and practical terms, possess creative abilities capable of transforming the world.

The combination of theoretical education and practical education is precisely what has comprehensively embodied in school education the basic principle of socialist education for combining education and revolutionary oractice, and as such, is the most revolutionary educational method which has enunciated the practical method which makes it possible for socialist education to admirably serve the revolutionary cause of the working class.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song putting forward, based on the immortal chuche ideology, the thought for combining theoretical education and practical education, it has become possible to revolutionarily conduct educational work on a scientific basis consistent with the mission of socialist education and the demands of the law of acquiring knowledge, and a wide road has come to be opened up which makes it possible to bring up people as competent communist revolutionary personnel prepared in theoretical and practical terms.

With the thought and theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for combining theoretical education and practical education, a powerful ideo-theoretical weapon has come to be provided which makes it possible to preserve the purity of the revolutionary educational theory of the working class and the purity of socialist education, dealing decisive blows to all kinds of bourgeois, opportunistic theories and attempts to separate education from practice and turn people into impotent, weak, deformed social beings.

It is arising as an indispensable requirement in developing our revolution and our country's socialist construction to thoroughly carry through the thought and guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for combining theoretical education and practical education.

As a result of having energetically launched the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--to suit the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, a fresh change has occurred in the mental and moral features of the people and a great advance has been registered in the struggle to chucheize, modernize, and scientize the people's economy. As modern science and tchnology have developed at an extraordinarily fast pace and all branches of the people's economy such as the industries and agriculture have been equipped with modern technical provisions, the might of our country's socialist economy has been incomparably strengthened. Truly, the developmental standards

of all areas such as the political and economic, cultural and military areas in our country are reaching a very high stage.

Our revolution and socialist construction, which have advanced onto a new developmental stage, demand more than at any time functionaries with real abilities who are thoroughly prepared both in politicoideological terms and in terms of science and technology.

Today we have all the conditions and possibilities for bringing up, in greater numbers and more admirably, competent communist revolutionary personnel who are wholesome in politicoideological terms and prepared in theoretical and practical terms.

In our country there is the most superior socialist education system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, there are the ranks of teachers hundreds of thousands strong who are infinitely faithful to the party and the leader and high in scientific and technological qualifications, and the material and technical foundations of educational organs, too, are admirably equipped with modern provisions.

Whether or not it will be possible to improve the quality of education one notch higher based on such achievements scored in socialist educational work depends altogether on how our functionaries will carry through the chuche-oriented educational guidelines set forth by our party, such as combining theoretical education and practical education.

All functionaries and working people, bearing in mind that correctly combining theoretical education and practical education is an important method to bring up competent communist revolutionary personnel urgently demanded by the developing realities of the country and constitutes one of the decisive keys to improving the qualitative standard of education, must go forward to energetically launch the struggle for the realization.

It is an important requirement in correctly combining theoretical education and practical education to correctly combine lecture and training and commendably conduct production training and specialized training.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In school education, lecture and training by experiments must be correctly combined so that the students may sufficiently assimilate into their own what they have learned in lecture and develop the ability to apply it to practice. In school education, it is especially important to creditably conduct training in production and specialized training." (Ibid., p 430)

To correctly combine lecture and training by experiments is an important form of combining theoretical education and practical education in school education.

Lecture is the most important teaching form in school education, and as such, through lecture the students come to basically acquire the content of education set forth in the educational program, and establish the chuche revolutionary world view and acquire knowledge of science and technology.

In order to commendably conduct lecture to suit the demands of theoretical education, it is imperative to explain deeply in terms of principle the intrinsic nature of the phenomena of nature and society and the law of their development, and persuasively conduct it by a heristic method on matters of theory which are consistent with the policy-oriented demands of the party and connected with our revolutionary practice. Only then is it possible, in dealing with but one matter, to make them clearly understand it in terms of principle, and teach them live knowledge which they can put to use in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

In school education, it is imperative to substantially, commendably conduct the experiments and training projected in the educational program, along with lecture.

To commendably conduct experiements and training to suit the mission of theoretical education has very important significance in consolidating the achievements in theoretical education and making the students acquire useful, live knowledge and nurture their practical abilities.

Experiements and training are one of the teaching forms of combining theory and practice, and as such, make the students more clearly, more deeply learn concepts and laws, principles, and nurture practical skill and dexterity to actively apply already learned knowledge to practice. Experiments and training also develop the students' power of observation and ability of discernment, nurture their desires for study and scientific disquisition, and through the process of scientific operation of experiments and rewarding training in production, make them acquire a high sense of responsibility and stern will, and revolutionary work habit and communist traits.

In school education, it is especially important to commendably conduct production training and specialized training without fail.

As for production training in the intermediate education stage, conducting it in the direction of making them acquire the primary technical knowledge of modern production and technical abilities to operate mechanical facilities, tools of labor, it is imperative to brilliantly carry through the guidelines of our party for making all members of the younger generation acquire one or more modern technical skills.

As for production training and specialized training in the higher education stage, these must be conducted with emphasis on making them acquire the scientific principles of the specialized fields and modern technical skills. In this way it is imperative to bring up in large numbers competent technical personnel who not only commendably understand modern production and the engineering principles of technology and deeply possess the specialized technical knowledge of specific fields but also are capable of ably operating modern technical means such as automated facilities.

In order to thoroughly carry through the guidelines of our party for combining theoretical education and practical education in school education, it is imperative to strengthen exercises in teaching subjects which call for dexterity and skill.

In order to bring up the younger generation as talented, useful, able communist builders, it is imperative to commendably conduct theoretical education and at the same time, practical education which nurtures their quality and ability. In particular, in natural science subjects such as mathematics and technical education, physical education and arts education, inasmuch as they demand dexterity and skill, it is imperative to put efforts into exercises.

In important in the guidance for exercises is making all exercise activities by the students conducted thoroughly based on scientific theory and principle, and their systematic nature and sequence strictly observed. At the same time, by striving to enhance the self-reliant character of the students in exercises it is imperative to maximally raise the efficacy of education and make their skill and dexterity ceaselessly developed.

It is one of the important demands arising in combining theoretical education and practical education to regularly organize field trips and surveying trips for the students.

It has very important significance in substantially conducting ideological indoctrination among the students and teaching them vivid, broad knowledge to organize on a planned basis surveying trips to historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites and regularly conduct field trips to various social cultural and indoctrinational organs and factories, enterprises, cooperative farms.

Through surveying trips to the historical revolutionary battlefields and historical revolutionary sites permeated with the revolutionary thought and glory-filled revolutionary history, and immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and through field trips to the daily changing realities of the socialist fatherland the students come to learn by experience with all their hearts the revolutionary thought and sagacity of leadership, and noble communist character of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and come to be deeply convinced of the correctness of the policy of our party and its invincible vitality.

The students, also in the course of field trips and surveying trips, come to gain broad insights into nature and society, and come to not only confirm and deepen amid formidable realities the knowledge they have acquired but learn vivid, live knowledge about various areas which they could not learn in the classroom.

Therefore, it is important that all educational organs, keeping in mind the educational and indoctrinational significance of surveying trips and field trips, organize them on a planned basis in close linkage to teaching forms such as lecture, and regularly conduct them in step with statewide events and the progress in teaching.

Next, in order to thoroughly carry through the guidelines of our party for combining theoretical education and practical education, it is imperative to satisfactorily insure the necessary material conditions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Education is not something that is all done if there are the teacher and the student. In order to commendably conduct educational work, the conditions essential to education must necessarily be insured. Only if the necessary conditions for education are satisfactorily insured for the schools, is it possible to improve the quality of education and bring up the students as communist revolutionary personnel possessing useful, live knowledge." (Book "Let Us Bring About a New Turnaround in Educational Work, Thoroughly Carrying Through the Theses on Socialist Education," pp 14-15)

In order to strengthen practical education along with theoretical education, it is imperative to thoroughly provide the schools with the attendant material and technical foundations.

Under conditions that the standard of technical provisions of various branches of the people's economy such as the industries and agriculture has by far improved and that the contents of school education are being enriched for the first time based on the advances in modern science and technology, to lay, to suit them, modern experimenting and training foundations of the schools is one of the important tasks for improving the quality of education, correctly combining theoretical education and practical education.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at present in our country there have been created sound economic resources which can satisfactorily insure the necessary material conditions for educational work, and the concern and fervor of the working people for school education work are also very high. How to insure even better the experimenting and training facilities for the schools depends altogether on how much concern our functionaries direct to them and how they plan and coordinate the task.

All factories and enterprises, by concretely planning and coordinating the task of manufacturing various kinds of experimenting and training facilities and sending them to the schools, must energetically launch as an all-party, all-people, all-state movement the task of sending newly manufactured mechanical facilities to the schools with priority and providing them with experimenting and training facilities.

At the same time, factories and enterprises must organize training shops or training work teams for the students, and cooperative farms must set aside training fields for agricultural colleges and higher agricultural technical schools, so that the students through training may consolidate the knowledge they have learned from books, and nurture their practical abilities.

The educational functionaries, by going forward to substantially lay the experimenting and training foundations of the schools with their own strength, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance with a heightened awareness that they are the executors of the educational policy of our party and are in direct charge of educational work, must thoroughly insure qualitatively the experiments and training in various forms called for by the educational program.

It is a decisive guarantee for correctly combining theoretical education and practical education and improving the quality of education to strengthen partywide guidance for school education work.

Just as it is so for all other tasks, the task of carrying through the policy of the party for combining theoretical education and practical education, too, can be successfully pushed forward only under the guidance of the party.

All party organizations and functionaries must deeply explain and drive home to the teachers the intrinsic nature and correctness of the educationa policy of our party such as the guidelines for closely combining theoretical education and practical education, and thoroughly plan and coordinate organizational political work to make the policy carried through without fail.

The responsible functionries, going down to the schools frequently, must observe the teaching, ascertain the experimenting and training conditions, and have pending questions solved in a timely manner.

Party organizations also must strive to thoroughly eliminate the tendencies to emphasize theoretical education alone to the neglect of practical education, and all kinds of erroneous phenomena, in the case of organizing experiments and training, field trips and surveying trips, too, of abbreviating them or dealing with them in a slipshod way simply as a matter of formality, contrary to the pedagogic demands.

In this way all educational functionaries, loyally upholding the educational guidelines of our party and closely combining theoretical education and practical education, must strive to reliably bring up our younger generation as able communist revolutionary personnel with the chuche revolutionary world view firmly established, possessing live knowledge and practical abilities which can be put to use in the Korean revolution.

All functionaries and party members and working people, by going forward to thoroughly carry through the Theses on Socialist Education put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, shall bring about a new turnaround in educational work and positively contribute to hastening the cause to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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No. 250

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3 November 1982

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOCIALIST UN DELEGATES DEMAND U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK052235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--Delegates of socialist countries to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, in their speeches at its plenary meeting, expressed support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's reunification, according to a report from New York.

The foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic said:

The German Democratic Republic demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and supports the proposals of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the solution of the Korean question.

The Hungarian foreign minister said:

The Korean question which is left unsolved for a long period has become a factor hampering the improvement of the international situation.

Our government remains on the side of the DPRK in its righteous struggle and invariably supports the Korean peoples cause of achieving the reunificaition of the country on a democratic basis and in a peaceful way without outside interference.

The Romanian foreign minister said:

I take this opportunity to reaffirm Romania's support and solidarity for the DPRK's stand and initiatives for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Polish foreign minister said:

The proposals of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the solution of the Korean question are of essential significance. We fully support all these initiatives.

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KOREANS ABROAD CRITICIZE U.S. TROOPS IN SOUTH

SK071128 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists colonial enslavement policy in South Korea and calling for full sovereignty and independence are ringing louder from overseas Koreans.

The publisher of a Korean's newspaper in the United States said:

A close scrutiny into the content of the "security" meetings and economic meetings, etc between South Korea and the United States and the rule over South Korea by the U.S. Embassy in South Korea, the CIA of the United States, and the U.S. State and Defense departments makes it plain that South Korea is nothing but a U.S. colony.

A Korean residing in the United States in an article published in a Korean newspaper pointed out that the United States is, in fact, the very one which not only has divided our country so we could not build it by our own efforts, but also is barring the reunification of the North and the South by keeping its armed forces constantly in South Korea.

The Society for the Enhancement of the April 19 Spirit, a Korean organization in the United States, said in its statement:

The overseas Koreans who clearly see through the aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists to perpetuate the division of Korea and keep South Korea as their permanent colony demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and an end to their interference in the internal affairs and express the determination to fight to a finish for this.

MINJOK, a Korean magazine published in France, noted that the indiscriminate massacre committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the war and the Kwangju popular uprising "dumbfounded even the people who had worshipped the United States like God." We must wage a death-defying movement to expel the outside forces, it added.

Declaring that the South Korean people are now standing at the crossroads of life and death, the magazine said: We should make concerted efforts to shake

off the pro-American, America-worshipping and America-fearing flunkeyist idea, overcome outside forces, restore sovereignty and independence, and found on this basis a country where one can live a life worthy of humanity.

A Korean organisation in West Germany in its declaration exposed the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists rendering the situation strained in South Korea and demanded that the United States withdraw and remove all its lethal weapons from South Korea and no more support the fascist clique suppressing the people.

MINJOK SIBO, a "Mindan"-living Korean paper, in its editorial said: "Only our people have the duty and right to shape their own destiny and the destiny of the country and we must fight, defying death, against the forces encroaching upon this inviolable right."

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN PUBLIC CIRCLES DENOUNCE U.S. IN SOUTH

SK111044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign public circles expressed full support to the September 7 memorandum of the DPRK Government and denounced the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea, according to reports.

In a joint statement, the Sierra Leonean National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea and 12 other chuche idea study organisations in Sierra Leone said:

The United States occupation of South Korea and its aggressive policy impose immeasurable sufferings and disasters upon the South Korean people and lay an obstacle in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Today South Korea is totally subjugated to the United States in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural.

We fully support the assertion of the DPRK Government that South Korea has completely turned into a colony and aggressive military base of the United States, and strongly demand that the United States end its colonial rule over South Korea and stop interfering in the domestic affairs of Korea.

The Uganda-Korea Friendship Association, the National Organisation of Trade Unions of Uganda and other public organisations of Uganda issued a joint statement, in which they noted that the South Korean "Government" with no independence is a tool for the U.S. colonial rule.

They stressed:

We fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, a most realistic and reasonable one for reunifying the country independently and on the principle of great national unity and peacefully.

U.S. troops, take off the beret of the "U.N. forces" and quit South Korea at once!

In its statement, the Nepalese Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Committee said:

Since it stationed its troops in South Korea, U.S. imperialism has robbed the South Korean people of lots of their properties, pursuing a colonialist policy.

As long as the U.S. imperialists keep occupying South Korea, sanguinary tragedies and the danger of aggression and war cannot be removed.

We denounce the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and splittist and aggressive manoeuvres.

Ram K. Karmacharya, chairman of the Patan District Committee of the Nepal Peace Committee, said in his statement:

The conspiratorial acts and outrages of the U.S. troops during their occupation of South Korea for 37 years are grave criminal acts wantonly violating the sovereignty of the Korean people and a challenge to the world's peaceloving people who value peace and social justice.

Korea must be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he stressed.

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JAPANESE GROUP CONDEMNS AMBASSADOR WALKER REMARKS

SK080933 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong), the "Council for National Unification," the "Mindan Committee for Defending Independence" and other Korean organisations under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan") made public a joint statement on October 2 in denunciation of the aggressive outburst let out recently by the U.S. ambassador to South Korea revealing his intention to suppress and stifle the South Korean people's anti-U.S. sentiments for independence, according to a KNS report.

Noting that U.S. Ambassador Walker argued at a "lecture on the centenary of the Korea-U.S. Treaty" co-sponsored by the South Korean paper TONGA ILBO and the "American Information Centre" on September 28 that South Korea and the United States should "rather strengthen the relations of mutual reliance than nationalism," the statement says: "This disclosed his dark intention to suppress the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese movement for being freed from outside forces and winning national independence which is now sweeping South Korea in a powerful wave and keep South Korea in chains as a permanent tributary of the United States."

Refuting his utterances that nationalism "is a call of fanatical ultra-nationalists for absolute independence", the statement says: These words defended the expansionism of the United States and denied the South Korean peoples age-old demand and movement for independence."

Noting that he also twaddled about "human rights" and "liberty," the statements point out: This is a hypocritical phraseology patronizing and praising the present dictatorship" of South Korea. Walker, it notes, attempted to conceal the South Korean reality and mislead world opinion with his lie.

The South Korean policy of the United States may be epitomized in the maintenance and strengthening of its military support to South Korea, freezing of division of Korea into North and South and fabrication of a dictatorial "regime" and support to it, the statement says, and declares:

We condemn the utterances of Walker distorting and attacking the just movement of our people to free themselves from outside forces and win national independence and practically denying the right to national independence as an aggressive drivel and demand its withdrawal and apology.

We strongly demand that the U.S. Government immediately recall Walker.

CSO: 4100/030

STUDENT ACTIVIST IN SOUTH 'MURDERED' BY 'FASCIST'

SK150515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--Pak Kwan-hyon, a former student of Chonman University, who had been imprisoned for participation in the Kwangju popular uprising was murdered by the fascist thugs on October 12 in his 40-day long hunger strike in prison. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON October 15 brands it as another unpardonable challenge to the patriotic uprisers of Kwangju and the people who demand freedom and democracy.

The author of the commentary says:

Pak Kwan-hyon was a patriotic youth who fought courageously in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in May 1980 as chief of the student organisation of Chonnam University.

After his arrest, he fought undauntedly against the inhuman persecution and suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan clique and put up a resistance against the fascist hangmen by waging even a hunger struggle.

The military fascist clique, far from revoking the penalties imposed upon the Kwangju uprisers and giving up repression, put them to harsher persecution and suppression and clamped a strict news blackout to keep the hunger struggle of Pak Kwan-hyon in the dark.

This was an extension of the Kwangju bloodbath and a deliberate act for murdering him. His death is, in fact, a murder by the fascist thugs.

The South Korean students and people will not make the death of Pak Kwan-hyon useless or lay down the banner of anti-imperialism and independence till their desire will have been realised.

CSO: 4100/030

JAPAN PAPER CONDEMNS CHON TU-HWAN 'CLIQUE'

SK081103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--A recent issue of the magazine SEKAI SEIJI published in Japan carried an article titled "No Prospect for Corrupt Dictatorial Regime."

It notes that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique find their foothold violently shaken already today when two years have passed since they grabbed "power" on the sea of blood of the Kwangju massacre.

The only prop supporting an illegal "coup regime" is open violence and suppression and unwholesome power of money, the magazine declares, and adds: Chon Tu-hwan is trying by hook or by crook to cover up the truth about the big-scale loan scandal, but the situation is assuming more serious dimensions.

Recalling that the South Korean Church Missionary Council published a statement criticising the United States to its face in connection with the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in March, the magazine says:

The open criticism of the United States in South Korea and the clarification of the fact that the anti-American sentiments of the people are underlaid with the Kwangju incident are, at the same time, a sharp criticism of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

That the church group which kindled the torch of the anti-"government" struggle under Pak Chung-hui published the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan statement, opening its mouth after a long silence, indicates a turn in public opinion.

The student movement is also cultivating its strength under the harsh oppressive system in reliance upon various circles and reading groups which are called "underground colleges" and portends another massive struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" has been landed in a grave crisis.

It is certain that as it sinks deeper into the crisis, it will request greater "loans" and other forms of support of Japan. Such act as helping maintain the "regime" of the corrupt military dictatorial clique with blood taxes must be decisively curbed.
CSO: 4100/030

SEOUL INTELLECTUALS CRITICIZE ANTI-COMMUNISM

SK091138 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Members of the "Federation for the Study of Current Thought" composed of intellectuals in Seoul held of late a symposium for criticizing anti-communism and denounced the frantic anti-communist row of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

A pressman surnamed Chong told the symposium that the "government"-sponsored anti-communist campaign which had become more vicious these days, reflected the uneasiness of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and, in actuality, was run through with a rabid distortion of facts and a hollow fabrication. Anti-communism in South Korea, he noted, is a reactionary slogan aimed at anti-nation and anti-people within and directed against the northern half of the DPRK without.

A certain Ko, a lecturer at a university, declared that for mankind to advance toward communist society is a law of development of social history which nothing can check. This, he stressed, has been proved by the great chuche idea which brightly indicates the road of national, class and human liberation today and by the prosperity of the socialist society of the northern half of the republic, the homeland of chuche, and by the reality of the world which gains boundless inspiration and strength therefrom.

A certain Yi, a postgraduate, said: Anti-communism in South Korea is characteristic of the fact that neo-colonialism of the United States is its ideological foundation and its keynote is the justification of the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea, domination, fascism and war.

A writer surnamed Cha attending the symposium noted that the "government"-sponsored anti-communist campaign is shockingly disgusting and illustrative of their doom. The communists are the true men, patriots and fighters, he added.

The chairman of the symposium urged the attendants to look squarely at the reality of South Korea where everything national, patriotic, democratic and progressive is suppressed and strangled under the name of anti-communism and take the lead in the struggle for defeating and frustrating anti-communism.

CSO: 4100/030

KOREAN STUDENT COMMITTEE DENOUNCES SUPPRESSION

SK081115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The Korean students committee issued a statement on October 7, which bitterly denounces the Chon Tu-hwan fascist hangmen for arresting a number of South Korean students who fought against the revision of history textbooks by the Japanese reactionaries and the pro-Japanese treacheries of the puppets subservient to them and for brutally torturing the students, and demands the unconditional release of the arrested students.

Noting that the South Korean students rose up determinedly for the national sovereignty and dignity, braving fascist repression, the statement says: This is a manifestation of patriotism to frustrate the shameless reinvasion of the Japanese imperialists and not to allow any foreign interference.

In brutally suppressing the struggle of the South Korean students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique intends to leave South Korea for ever to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and realise its dirty ambition for long-term office under the patronage of the outside forces, the statement says, and continues:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should act with discretion, looking straight at the ever growing fighting spirit of the South Korean students and people against imperialism and for independence, promptly stop his outrageous suppression of campus and release all the illegally arrested students unconditionally and immediately.

At the same time, he should give up at once his pro-American, pro-Japanese flunkeyist treacheries and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

The Japanese militarists should discard the already bankrupt old dream of "the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" and correct at once the distorted history textbooks in compliance with the unanimous demand of our people and world people and stop their reinvasion of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must no more instigate traitor Chon Tu-hwan cursed and forsaken by the whole nation to fascism and national split and must withdraw from South Korea forthwith, taking along all their aggression armed forces.

CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREAN REVOLUTIONARIES REVERE KIM IL-SONG

SK120953 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean revolutionaries ardently revere the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song who founded the Workers Party of Korea, a revolutionary party of chuche type.

A revolutionary surnamed Yi in Seoul, who is deeply studying the immortal revolutionary history of the great leader, said that not until the Workers Party of Korea was founded by the great leader, did the working class and people of our country have the general staff of the revolution which would hew out the right path of the revolutionary cause of chuche. He further said:

The founding of the WPK was a magnificent bell sound announcing the birth of the most glorious age of the workers party in the history of the nation and a great declaration heralding the efflorescence of the brilliant era of chuche.

A South Korean revolutionary stressed that it was thanks to the great leader, the genius of mankind, brilliant commander of the revolution and sun of the nation, who has been at the head of the party, and to his ever-victorious revolutionary ideas and guidance that the WPK has performed feats and exploits which will shine long in history.

In their congratulatory letter to the great leader, South Korean revolutionaries said:

It is a great feat performed by you the respected leader by leading the Workers Party of Korea, general staff of the revolution, that the whole society of the North has become one big revolutionary family, harmonious and united, and the entire people enjoy a long life in happiness, in an earthly paradise of socialism free from exploitation, oppression and taxes.

A revolutionary in Seoul said:

In the course of realizing the modelling of the whole of society on the chuche idea, the Workers Party of Korea under the wise guidance of the respected leader has grown and developed into an ever-victorious vanguard and has been further tempered into a political general staff with a bright future powerful enough to march from victory to victory and creditably carry the revolutionary cause of juche through to completion generation after generation.

The WPK is demonstrating its dignity as the vanguard of the era throughout the world as the sun of chuche is shedding its rays all over the land and the lodestar of chuche is dazzlingly bright high above the sky.

When a person surnamed Kim residing in Tongrae District, Pusan, went to Seoul some time ago to meet his relatives, he produced leaflets reading "Let us vigorously fight upholding the reunification programme of General Kim Il-song" before his colleagues, and said: "Let us all fight persistently to realize the proposal to institute a confederation for reunification advanced by General Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation."

CSO: 4100/030

'NODONG SINMUN' ON SOUTH KOREAN SITUATION

SK011606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--The 36 year long history till today since the October people's resistance and the reality of South Korea today prove that, with the U.S. imperialist aggressors left there, neither the establishment of the nation's sovereignty nor the reunification of the country nor the democratisation of society nor the solution of vital problems can be expected, declares NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 36th anniversary of the October people's resistance in South Korea.

The October people's resistance was triggered off on October 1, 1946, by the U.S. imperialist aggressors brutal murder of Taegu citizens who came out with an urgent demand for their living and it rapidly spread to all parts of South Korea.

The masses fought undauntedly, shouting the slogans "We oppose the U.S. imperialists colonial enslavement policy!" "Power to the people's committee!" etc. The resistance was participated in by about 2.3 million patriotic people in 73 cities and counties of South Korea and the struggle continued nearly two months. The paper in its article titled "South Korean People's Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence Is Sure To Win" says:

The October people's resistance was a manifestation of the unshakable faith and will of the South Korean people to live a dignified life as an independent nation by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw, establishing national sovereignty and setting up a democratic social system.

The participants in the resistance fought courageously with an indomitable fighting spirit not to tolerate any longer the U.S. imperialists colonial fascist rule, thereby striking a serious blow at U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

But the just demand which they raised, shedding blood, has not yet been met though 36 years have passed since then, and the South Korean people are still forced to the miserable lot as the U.S. imperialists colonial slaves, with the dignity and sovereignty of the nation trampled underfoot.

This is, to all intents and purposes, the direct consequences of the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy of colonial occupation of South Korea and the pro-U.S., flunkeyist treacheries of the South Korean puppet clique, their stooge.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors brutally suppressed the October resistance of the South Korean people with the criminal design to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea and further turned South Korea into their colony and military base of aggression, disguising it as an "independent state" and resorting to a new ruling method of neo-colonialism.

Though there is a "power" in South Korea, it is nothing but a camouflage for concealing the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and a tool for faithfully executing their policy of aggression.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan who grabbed power with the bayonet under the patronage and manipulation of the U.S. imperialists far outdistances his predecessors in flunkeyist treacheries.

Praising the U.S. imperialist aggressors as a "friend", "protector" and "helper" the Chon Tu-hwan clique is now frantically cracking down upon the anti-U.S., independent forces, and is blowing the "two Koreas" trumpet in accordance with the script of its master and, at the same time, framing even a sinister plot to provoke a nuclear war against fellow countrymen, together with the U.S. imperialists.

Now the wave of anti-U.S. and independence is raging and the anti-Japanese struggle is growing in South Korea. It is a patriotic struggle motivated by the bloody lesson that colonial slavery can never be evaded with foreign aggression allowed.

The U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooge, must act with discretion, looking straight at the desire and demand of the time and the people.

CSO: 4100/030

'NODONG SINMUN' REVIEWS SITUATION IN SOUTH KOREA

SK011026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 1 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday carried a review of the South Korean situation under the headline "People Will not Pardon Aggressors and Traitors."

Noting that from mid-September the struggle of South Korean people and students against U.S. imperialism and for independence gained further momentum, combined with the anti-Japanese, anti-puppet struggle, the paper says:

On September 14 students of Seoul University held an open forum on the subject "Japan's Distortion of History and Neo-militarism" and denounced the Japanese reactionaries revision of textbooks and reinvasion of South Korea and the treacherous crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan clique subservient to them.

They staged demonstrations on September 15 and 16, shouting slogans "Japanese Government, immediately correct the textbooks", "Down with Japanese imperialism" and "Down with fascism."

Students of many other universities in Seoul including Koryo, Yonse, Sogang, Songgyungwan and Rihwa Women's universities rose in struggle one after another in the wake of the fierce struggle of Seoul University students.

They held mass meetings and demonstrations on the campus or in the streets, shouting the anti-U.S. slogan "Yankees, go home" and slogans "Down with Japanese imperialism", "Down with fascism" and "Away with Chon Tu-hwan regime." They also made public statements denouncing the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors for their aggressive and treacherous crimes.

The anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-"government" struggle of South Korean students which is gaining in scope and developing, assuming a new character, is very noteworthy and well shows how strong their desire and determination to smash foreign aggression and the puppet cliques treachery and lead an independent life.

The South Korean people do not want to live in rightlessness, national humiliation and insult, deprived of national sovereignty, under the domination of

the U.S. and Japanese aggressors. This is why they are valiantly waging a righteous struggle against the aggressors and traitors.

This is an important characteristic feature of developments in South Korea for the past fortnight.

Frightened at the fierce struggle of South Korean students against outside forces and fascism, the Chon Tu-hwan group tried in vain to find a way out in the undisguised fascist suppression, war moves and deceptive burlesques.

On the orders of the U.S. imperialists, its master, the puppet clique sent armed police to brutally crack down on the demonstrating students and arrested and penalized a large number of them.

On the other hand, the Chon Tu-hwan group resorted to all sorts of foolish tricks in a bid to veil its nature as a band of despicable colonial stooges and flunkeyist traitors with the mask of "patriotism" and thereby take the edge off the struggle of students against outside forces and the "government."

With no deceptive ruse, however, could the Chon Tu-hwan group conceal its treacherous nature. Its trick only gave rise to bitterer hatred and denunciation at home and abroad.

The developments in South Korea over the past fortnight clearly showed that no matter how hard the aggressors and traitors may try, they cannot dampen the South Korean people's desire to take back national sovereignty and enjoy an independent life.

CSO: 4100/030

'NODONG SINMUN' REVIEWS S. KOREAN SITUATION

SK151527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday comes out with a semi-monthly review of the South Korean situation of October under the headline "Puppet Clique Steeped in Treacheries Will Face Stern Judgment by People."

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique, the most faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism, resorted to more crafty and vicious manoeuvres than ever before in the first half of October to hamstring the South Korean peoples struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence against fascism and for democracy and bridge over the crisis of their fascist rule, the paper says:

Obtrusively letting out a string of hypocritic sophism about "sovereignty," "independence," "anti-colonialism" and so on, the Chon Tu-hwan group tried by hook or by crook to disguise South Korea as an "independent state."

On October 3 the traitor set the stage for "a celebration of the national foundation day" and threw together absurd balderdash about the "ancestors idea of the founding of the country" and "the orthodoxy of national history" and let out ridiculous protestations about "development of a new history" and "a leap."

The hullabaloo of the Chon Tu-hwan group is a foolish burlesque for concealing its treacherous color and wearing a mask of "patriot" and, at the same time, for lulling the spirit against U.S. imperialism and for independence rapidly mounting among the South Korean people and delivering itself from isolation within and without by embellishing the dark scenes of South Korea, now virtually a colony of the U.S. imperialists.

While trying their hardest to cover up their true color as colonial lackeys, the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique are going on a rampage in their desperate bid to stem the struggle of the people for national sovereignty and democracy and the reunification of the country, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The puppet clique used all the eloquence at their disposal about "national harmony" during the fortnight.

By "national harmony" the puppets mean that the South Korean people must unconditionally submit to their fascist terror rule and must not oppose the U.S. imperialists colonial rule over South Korea, but cooperate with it.

On the other hand, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are wielding the bayonet more frantically against the South Korean people who desire independence and democracy. The fascist thugs have arrested and brutally tortured groups of South Korean students who rose up daringly against the revision of history textbooks by the Japanese reactionaries and the pro-Japanese treacheries of the puppets subservient to them.

Moreover, they have strengthened surveillance over campus to prevent the expansion of the students struggle.

The Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique got more hysteric in their war clamour, inciting the spirit of North-South confrontation and anti-communism among the South Korean people.

On October 1 the traitor shouted himself hoarse for the establishment of a "security system," raising a shrill cry over "increase of tensions" and "creation of internal confusion" by someone.

On the third, traitor Chon Tu-hwan drivelled that "unity" must be achieved and "strength" be cultivated for "existence," bringing forward again the fiction of "threat of southward invasion."

In the meantime, all parts of South Korea were scenes of never-ceasing military rehearsals for mobilising all potentials for the purpose of war and there were repeated war confabs between the U.S. imperialists and the puppets.

All this presents a glaring picture of the ugly color of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique who are suppressing the struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for independence and against fascism and for democracy and seeking a way out in dependence on outside forces and treacheries.

The paper declares in conclusion:

The Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique who are trying to find a way out in treacheries, trampling upon the purpose and desire of the people for independence, democracy and reunification, will face a stern judgment.

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON REGIME MAKES PRESS, RADIO ITS TOOL

SK091146 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group which grabbed power under the baton and manipulation of the U.S. imperialists have run the whole gamut of infamy totally to reduce the South Korean press to their propaganda machine.

The fascist clique, to begin with, placed the overall press activities under their strict control and watch by faking up or revising fascist evil laws including the "basic law on the press" while closing and putting out of existence press organs and publications en masse by fascist steps.

After the May 17 fascist action in 1980, they put out of existence 172 periodicals and closed 617 publishing houses in July and 395 magazines and 19 publishing houses in November on charges of "agitating insidious political purposes," "fostering labor-management disputes" and so forth.

The viciousness of the criminal acts of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for placing the South Korean press under "government" control found typical manifestation in overall "closure and merger" of newspapers, news agencies and radios under the pretext of "reorganising the press tructure." In this fascist step taken in December 1980 they closed a number of minor news agencies, marging them into one "government"-managed news agency in order to place all the mass media under their uniform control.

They merged the minor radios into subsidized "Radio Chungang" or "Radio Munhwa" and laid a ban on the broadcasting of news in general by "Radio Christian" of the religious circles. And they subordinated all the local radios to the "government"-controlled broadcasting system to relay "Radio Chungang."

The fascist clique also drastically cut the number of the newspapers by "closing and merging" them, closed the branch offices of the newspapers and totally banned free news coverage, including local coverage by newspaper reporters of Seoul, allowing them to deal with only official reports of the "government"-controlled news agency.

Under these fascist steps all the South Korean mass media including newspapers, news agency and radios have been totally placed under "government" control to

be reduced to tools propagandizing the reactionary policies of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The manoeuvres of the fascist clique to have the South Korean press in their clutches and subsidize it got more hideous in the course of suppressing and expelling progressive men of the press.

In a short time following the May 17 fascist action in 1980, the Chon Tu-hwan group expelled from the press organs as many as 3,360 men of the press including over 700 newspaper, news agency and radio reporters on the charge of "lacking anti-communist spirit" under the cloak of "purification of the press."

In the later period, the fascist clique never ceased such fascist outrages as arresting and penalising conscientious and progressive men of the press calling for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

More recently, they banned the sale of an anthology of South Korean poet Kim Chi-ha and walked off and detained personages concerned of the publishing house which had brought it out, touched on the raw by it.

All the fascist steps taken by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans prove that they are the most ruculent and shameless stranglers of the press and unparalleled fascist tyrants outdistancing all the preceding puppets.

CSO: 4100/030

'MINJU CHOSON' ATTACKS CHON FOR 'BELLICOSE JARGON'

SK082352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--A few days ago the traitor Chon Tu-hwan turned up at a puppet air force base in the central region and cried that "a perfect night action posture should be established" and "dawn is particularly important in this." Commenting on this, MUNJU CHOSON today brands it as a bellicose jargon for inciting the consciousness of North-South confrontation and hostility and a war fever among the puppet army soldiers.

The author of the commentary says:

The traitor hammered away at the poppycock that "Dawn is particularly important" and the like as if there actually existed "threat of southward invasion." But no one will believe him.

Once the puppets raised a hue and cry about "southward invasion in winter" and "southward invasion in summer." Though winter and summer have passed several times since then, there has never been "threat of southward invasion."

The puppets who had cried about fictitious "southward invasion in winter" and "southward invasion in summer" are now clamouring about "dawn" and "night", flinging mud at us and inciting North-South confrontation and war fever. This shows with increasing clarity how far they have gone in their war frenzy.

It is under the backstage manipulation and with the backing of the U.S. imperialists that they are getting so frantic with war moves against us.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique barely subsisting with the backing of outside forces tries to prolong its dirty remaining days by faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression and war.

When the traitor Chon Tu-hwan made the provocative utterances about the "establishment of perfect night action posture" and the like at the puppet air force base, he had in his mind the aim of stepping up war preparations on the order of U.S. imperialism.

Facts more clearly prove that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the dirty agent faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy and colonial rule.

The puppets talk about "peace", "unification" and "independence" is nothing but a subterfuge to veil their dirty nature.

With nothing, however, can they cover up their dirty colours as the enemy of peace and peaceful reunification and warmaniacs or attain their heinous aim.

CSO: 4100/030

DAILY DENOUNCES CHON'S FOUNDATION DAY ADDRESS

SK050549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (KCNA)--In an "address" read by the puppet prime minister at a "ceremony marking the foundation day of Korea," traitor Chon Tu-hwan impudently let loose a string of balderdash about "idea of forefathers on national construction," "orthodox national history" and the like and cried again over "threat of southward invasion." This revealed the intention of the colonial stooge to find a way out in inciting North-South confrontation and anti-communism, intensifying fascist repression and persisting in a war policy.

So says a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Tuesday under the title "Balderdash of Traitor Wearing Toga of Nation.'

The commentary says:

It is ridiculous indeed for Chon Tu-hwan to whitewash his treacherous nature with "national" color, talking about "ancestors" and "nation" under the pretext of fictitious "threat of southward invasion."

Chon Tu-hwan is a truculent military hooligan who is not entitled to utter such words as "ancestors" and "nation" and is a vicious fascist murderer and dirty traitor who has been raised by U.S. imperialism.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is an out-and-out colonial stooge without an equal in the world; he is faithfully executing the colonial enslavement policy and war policy of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, calling them "protector" and "savior."

However hard he may try, this traitor cannot conceal his ugly colour as a colonial puppet and the crimes he has committed against the country and the nation.

The filthy pro-U.S., pro-Japanese lackey who should have been brought to justice by the people dared wag his tongue talking about "ancestors" and "nation". This itself is an intolerable mockery of the ancestors and an unpardonable insult to the honor and dignity of our nation.

He had also the cheek to talk about "creation of a new history" and "leap" in an attempt to prettify the deplorable reality of South Korea.

With no trick, however, can traitor Chon Tu-hwan conceal his treacherous crimes and the deplorable reality of South Korea consequent upon them or mislead public opinion at home and abroad.

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY GROUP BACKS DPRK PROPOSAL

SK080428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity organisation recently issued a statement supporting the memorandum of the DPRK Government, according to a report.

The U.S. imperialists continued military occupation of South Korea spells immeasurable misfortunes and miseries to the South Korean people, it said, and noted:

All the brutalities committed by U.S. imperialism in Korea and other regions of the world show that it still remains the international gendarme and the main threat to peace and security.

The U.S. forces must immediately stop encouraging the Chon Tu-hwan military clique to the creation of "two Koreas" and preparations for a new war.

The foul plot of the South Korean puppet clique to worm themselves into the Non-Aligned Movement must be thwarted and frustrated.

Chon Tu-hwan who committed unpardonable crimes not only against the South Korean people but against the Vietnamese, Arab and African peoples must step down from "power" at once.

Holding that to reunify the two parts of divided Korea into one is the only way of preventing a war and guaranteeing a lasting peace in this region of the world, the permanent secretariat of the Afro-Asian peoples solidarity organisation once again declares its full support to the DPRK proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

CSO: 4100/030

SPEAKERS AT UNGA SESSION SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK091142 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Delegates of many countries to the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly expressed firm support to the reunification of Korea in their speeches at its plenary meeting, according to a report from New York.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, said in his speech:

We firmly support the Korean people, our brothers and sisters, who ardently desire the reunification of the divided country. We warmly support the wise and patriotic proposals put forward by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Supporting the cause of Korea's reunification, the Sierra Leonean foreign minister expressed the belief that the courageous Korean people with a long history will make a greater contribution to the international community by achieving the reunification of the country.

The foreign minister of Botswana said that the Korean people want to reunify the divided country and held that the question of Korean reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves.

The Zambian foreign minister said: We support the efforts of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea and once again demand an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea.

CSO: 4100/030

DAILY OBSERVES DCRK PROPOSAL ANNIVERSARY

SK110433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 11 Oct 32

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday carried an editorial article titled "Let Us Firmly Unite for Peaceful Reunification of Country Under Banner of Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence" on the lapse of two years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the new proposal for reunifying the country through the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the confederal state in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The article says:

The proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives an allround exposition of all theoretical and practical questions pertaining to the establishment of a unified state from the principles and ways of forming a confederal state to its character and function, the duties of a unified government and regional governments and their mutual relations, the name of the confederal state and its policy.

The proposal for founding the DCRK and the policy of the confederal state constitute a most reasonable proposition for solving the question of national reunification in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and the desire and demand of the nation, and a most fair reunification charter acceptable to anyone who truly desires reunification.

For the realisation of this proposal we have repeatedly advanced many proposals, such as the formation of a preparatory committee for the founding of the DCRK, convocation of a conference for the promotion of national reunification and a joint conference of 100 Koreans and proposed Korea-U.S. talks for the settlement of the Korean question, the article notes, and says: None of these proposals have been realised so far. This is entirely because of the U.S. imperialists policy of division and war.

The article continues:

The U.S. imperialists seek to keep hold on South Korea for ever as their colony and military strategic stronghold against the DPRK and other countries.

In pursuance of this aggressive design, they set it as the basic strategy of their present Korean policy to maintain and strengthen their military occupation of South Korea and keep Korea divided by creating "two Koreas."

The pursue in an undisguised way the policy of "strength" against the Korean people, while persisting in the splittist line.

The U.S. imperialists occupation of and colonial domination over South Korea are the basic factor barring the reunification of our country, imposing colonial slavery upon the South Korean people, heightening tension and jeopardizing peace in the Korean peninsula. The puppet cliques policy of dependence on foreign forces thoroughly serves this aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism toward Korea. If the U.S. troops are allowed to remain and the colonial military fascist terror rule is tolerated in South Korea, neither the reunification of our country nor its peace is thinkable, and the national sovereignty will be further trampled underfoot.

The withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the abolition of the colonial military rule there are the only way for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw all their forces and destructive weapons from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session and take their hands of interference off Korea.

The armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement.

The aggressive, treacherous and reactionary colonial military fascist rule must be overthrown in South Korea and the repression of patriotic and democratic forces be ended there without delay.

The entire Korean people will certainly realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, firmly rallied around the great national united front under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and national reunification, the article stresses.

CSO: 4100/030

PRC 'PEOPLE'S DAILY' SUPPORTS DCRK PROPOSAL

SK120509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--The October 10 issue of the Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY published a commentator's article titled "We Resolutely Support Struggle of the Korean People for Realising National Desire", according to a report from Beijing.

The daily introduced in detail the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy advanced by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. The proposal enjoys the warm support of the entire Korean people and the general support of the world public circles, the daily noted, and said:

The reactionary stand of the Chon Tu-hwan clique trying to prolong the division of the nation is the internal cause for the delay in the solution of the Korean question.

The external cause lies in the United States refusal to observe the UN resolution on the Korean question passed at the 30th General Assembly.

While persisting in the "two Koreas" plot, the United States resorts to such sophism as "cross recognition by big powers" and "simultaneous entry of North and South Korea to the UN."

The paper went on:

The U.S. Government should respond to the proposal of the DPRK Government, respect the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly, put an end to its intereference in Korea and withdraw all its troops and military equipment, so that the Korean people may resolve their own problems free from outside intereference.

The Chinese people have always supported the Korean people in their sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. They stand up for the new proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Some time ago, the paper pointed out, General Secretary Hu Yaobang in his speech welcoming President Kim Il-song's visit to China reiterated that "the three principles and five-point policy for the peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song are reasonable and they accord with the fundamental interests and common desire of the entire Korean people."

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

WAR EXERCISES ATTEMPT TO DIVERT ATTENTION IN SOUTH

SK020820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean military holligans at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists held shooting exercises from September 14 to 19 in the sea near Oi Island east of Palmi Island, in the sea near Taechon port and in the sea around Anhung port, the West Sea, and in the sea southeast of Koje Island, the South Sea.

On September 27, they stated "a combined naval mobile exercise" with the mobilisation of various types of naval vessels in the South Sea, crying about someone's "infiltration" from the sea, sky and from under water and raised much ado with random firing.

Earlier, in Ausugt, the military fascists held shooting exercises in succession in the East, West and South seas.

In particular, they held a "river-crossing exercise" and "bridge rehabilitation exercise" by dragging out puppet army units, synchronising with the joint military exercise of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army called "the annual command post exercise of the combined forces command" at the close of August.

Such criminal war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are partly aimed to whip up a war atmosphere and thereby divert elsewhere the attention of the people opposing the colonial fascist ruling system and prevent their anti-U.S., anti-"government" action.

CSO: 4100/030

DAILY DENOUNCES CHON'S 'WAR PREPARATIONS'

SK060507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the order of the U.S. imperialists, turned up at an air base in the central region on October 3 and whipped up a war fever, hammering away at the poppycock that "a perfect posture for night action should be established" and "dawn is particularly serious".

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that his behavior is very ominous and assumes dangerous proportions.

The author of a commentary headlined "rash acts of warmaniac" says:

It is not hard to gather what the traitor had in mind when he made these provocative utterances, while strutting about the base for hours.

The South Korean puppets never open their mouths without making such bellicose cries as "destroy communism" but are spurring on the arms reinforcement and "modernisation" of the puppet army to perfect war preparations and intensifying military provocations against us.

War whooping made by the puppet while inspecting a puppet army unit patently proves that the puppets intend to unleash a war against the DPRK at any cost and are biding their time for it.

The war moves of the puppets are unthinkable apart from the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists toward Korea.

Today the U.S. imperialists, putting up the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, try to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base and, further, realise their aggressive design on the whole of Korea.

On the other hand, they are further encouraging the South Korean puppets to military gamble.

When U.S. Secretary of State Shultz twaddled about "security commitments" to the South Korean puppets some time ago, he intended to instigate them to war.

Owing to the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to unleash another war, a tense situation prevails in the Korean peninsula, which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment.

The U.S. imperialists must renounce their anachronistic policy of occupation and war toward South Korea and stop goading the puppets to war.

If the Chon Tu-hwan clique persistently follows the road of crime as a dirty colonial puppet of the U.S. imperialists, opposing the fellow countrymen and executing their war policy, it will surely meet a stern judgment of history and the people.

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINDAN' PAPER HITS SOUTH'S STANCE ON TEXTBOOK

SK060427 Pyongyang KCNA In English 0332 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a MINDAN-lining Korean paper published in Japan, carried an article lashing at the revision of textbooks by the Japanese authorities and the servile stance of the South Korean puppets toward Japan.

The paper points out that the revision of textbooks by Japan is aimed at justifying and beautifying the aggression and war committed by her and hastening militarisation.

Noting that the attitude of the puppet clique and political parties is dubious when the criticism of Japan is acrimonious among the South Korean people, the paper says:

Casting a sidelong glance at the opinion of the people and the attitude of other countries, the authorities were observing the countermove of the Japanese Government.

When the "foreign minister" reluctantly met the Japanese ambassador to South Korea in August and handed to him "a note demanding correction," he added: "Please understand the stand of our government in view of the mounting public opinion of the people." This vividly revealed their mean stance toward Japan. In other words, this was a step taken in fear of the development of the anti-Japanese Movement of the people into an anti-"government" movement in case their criticism of Japan was ignored indefinitely.

Such stance of South Korea toward Japan is explained by the fact that the core force in turning Japan to the right and militarising her is the pro-South Korean group within the Liberal Democratic Party, which defends the stand of South Korea and supports its "anti-communist security system." And it thought that it should not delay negotiation on account of the textbook issue for the earliest possible and favorable settlement of the question of "loan" from Japan, declaring that there is a trace of the manoeuvres of the Japanese Government to split and stifle the anti-Japanese public opinion with "economic cooperation" as a lever by taking advantage of such sore spot of the South Korean puppet clique, the paper says: A struggle should be waged "to liquidate what is Japanese internally."

CSO: 4100/030

SOUTH FARMERS STRUGGLE FOR COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE

SK150030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2233 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean peasants are rising up in a powerful struggle for their existence, according to reports.

Peasants in Namyangju County, Kyonggi Province, fought recently in demand of compensation for their loss, saying that their farm ing this year had been spoilt by the chemicals forced upon them by the puppet clique at high prices.

Peasants in Tongyong County, South Kyongsang Province, and Yongam County, South Cholla Province, also demanded compensation for the loss brought by the seed rice imposed upon them by the puppet clique which had made a havoc of their farming.

Peasants in Sugok-myon, Chinyang County, South Kyongsang Province, and in Piin-myon, Sochon County, South Chungchong Province, demanded compensation, denouncing the crimes of the puppet clique in causing tens of thousands of pyong of paddies to be inundated by opening the sluice gate, while peasants in Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, lodged a strong protest with the puppet authorities and contractors who had dug up their crop fields after starting engineering works and demanded them to take an appropriate measure.

The population of Kwangju and other places of South Cholla Province came out in protest against crafty plunder by the puppets. They are enraged at the outrage of the puppet authorities who had forced the peasants of 27 areas of the province to sow a few designated crops and were now collecting them at cheap prices less than the production cost.

Peasants in Taegu and Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, are dealing a blow at the puppet clique who are running riot in robbing them of agricultural produce.

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENT ARRESTED—Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascists on October 1 arrested Sin Kye-yon, a student of Sogang University in Seoul, by invoking the fascist "Law on Assembly and Demonstration," according to a report. On September 27 Sin Kye-yon waged a fierce demonstration with some 1,000 fellow students after scattering leaflets denouncing the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique. That day the student scattered 220 copies of leaflets on the campus calling upon the students to turn out in a demonstration. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique had already arrested many students to put them to harsh persecution. [Text] [SK040444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 4 Oct 82]

'INCOGNITO INSPECTION' OF TEACHERS--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--The puppet Seoul education committee on the instructions of traitor Chon Tu-hwan decided to carry out an "incognito inspection" for an indefinite period from October 1 under the pretext of "eradicating teachers irregularities," according to a report. Crying that bribing and other corrupt practices are prevalent in the educational domain, too, it threatened that it would take a "decisive measure" against anyone exposed. This is another clumsy ruse to conceal the corruption of the puppets themselves and mislead public opinion. If there was bribing in the educational domain of South Korea, it must have been committed by traitor Chon Tu-hwan and other elements of the privileged and moneyed quarters. By staging the farce of "incognito inspection," the Chon Tu-hwan clique intend to disguise themselves as interested in eliminating corrupt practices. But, with this they can fool no one nor can cover up their true color as the chieftain of corruption. [Text] [SK070358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 7 Oct 82]

UNGA DELEGATES BACK UNIFICATION—Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Delegates of various countries expressed support to the Korean peoples just cause of national reunification in their speeches at the plenary meeting of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, according to a report from New York. The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation said: A governmental conference of African regional countries supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Togo in July 1982. Our government supports the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Repbulic of Koryo put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song. The entire Korean people want the reunification of the country and oppose any attempt to create "two Koreas." The deputy premier and foreign minister of Syria said: Though

the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea put forward new plans and proposals, the question of Korea's reunification still remains unsolved. We support the reunification of Korea in accordance with the just and realistic proposal of the DPRK Government. The Danish foreign minister in his speech stressed that the reunification of Korea should be achieved on the basis of the July 4 North-South joint statement. [Text] [SK070353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 7 Oct 82]

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR LEAFLETEERING--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascists on October 7 arrested four students including Pak Chae-kyong of Sukmyong Women's University in Seoul by invoking the fascist "Law on Assembly and Demonstration," according to a report. In the daytime of October 5 those students scattered more than 200 copies of anti-"government" leaflets on the campus and shouted slogans denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique crimes through loudspeakers, urging the fellow students to rise in a demonstration. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested them on charges of "agitating a demonstration." [Text] [SK090012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 8 Oct 82]

POLISH DENOUNCES CHON'S AFRICAN TOUR--Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--The October 1 issue of the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU carried an articel titled "Unsuccessful Trip" denouncing the African tour of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to a report. Recalling that a cartoon of Chon Tu-hwan arriving at the airport of an African country was carried in a publication, the paper says his African tour was a fruitless one. South Korea, it notes, is under the rule of most reactionary terrorists. They are Syngman Rhee, Pak Chung-hui and the present dictator Chon Tu-hwan who committed the sanguinary suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising, the paper says. Pointing out that the South Korean "Government" is unlimitedly inducing foreign capital, the paper says that it is aimed at meeting the demand of the United States in military domain. Referring to the recently published memorandum of the DPRK Government, the paper stresses that it enjoyed broad support of the world. [Text] [SK111039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 11 Oct 82]

S.KOREAN STUDENT PRISON DEATH--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist cliques brutal murder of Pak Kwan-hyon, a student of the Chonnam University who had participated in the Kwangju popular uprising, was brought to light to arouse vehement indignation among the people. Foreign reports say that the student died early on the morning of October 12 after a 40-day hunger protest against the fascist clique. A report said that he was the head of a student body at the Chonnam University and valiantly fought in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising which broke out in May 1980 against the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans and was imprisoned later for his participation in the uprising to be subjected to harsh persecution and suppression. He did not cease his struggle against the fascist hangmen even under the unbearably difficult conditions in the prison but continued his persistent strikes, not yielding his principle till he was murdered by them. The fascist clique enforced a strict news blackout to keep this fact in the dark. But a part of this outrage was brought to light when one of his relatives telephoned from Kwangju to a number of foreign news media bureaus in Seoul. [Text] [SK130454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 13 Oct 82

STUDENTS SENTENCED TO PRISON TERMS--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, at a trial held at the puppet Chunchon District Court on October 11, turned down an intermediate appeal brought in by Song Yun-sok and 7 other patriotic students of the South Korean Kangwon University and passed prison terms up to two years and six months upon them on charges of "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration", according to a report. The fascists inflicted a heavier penalty upon Song Yun-sok than the original sentence. On April 22 these students burned the Stars and Stripes and held a demonstration in the university campus, scattering anti-U.S., anti-"government" leaflets. [Text] [SK140150 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 13 Oct 82]

JAPANESE BEGGED TO INCREASE IMPORTS--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The puppet clique behaved itself in a shameful manner, begging of the Japanese side to buy more products of South Korea at a meeting of the "Committee for Trade Expansion and Proportion" held with its Japanese masters in Seoul, according to a report. Saying that their trade with Japan has been in the red, the puppets entreated the Japanese side to increase the import of South Korean goods. At the same time, the puppets asked the Japanese side to reduce its tariff rate and abolish restriction on import so that South Korea may freely export its goods. This shows the miserable position of the puppet clique gripped by economic difficulties as a result of its colonial dependence. The Japanese reactionaries try to subjugate South Korea economically and convert it into their commodity market by unilaterally dumping their goods in South Korea through trade. As a result, the puppets trade with Japan has become all the more unbalanced, producing a deficit of 2,818 million dollars in 1980 and 2,929 million dollars last year. [Text] [SK140836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 14 Oct 82]

INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING DENOUNCED--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The target of robbery for "defence spending" set by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for this year has jumped 6.67 per cent, according to a recent issued of a South Korean paper. Noting that the chronic recession of the South Korean economy is largely attributable to the increase of "defence expenditure," the paper demands its drastic cut. [Text] [SK151514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 1400/030

'NODONG SINMUN'ON CREATION OF SPEED OF 80'S

SK041538 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today stresses that to vigorously wage the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is an important demand for actively arousing the masses to action to successfully carry out the vast tasks of socialist construction and create the "speed of the 80s."

In an editorial titled "Let Us Create the Speed of the 80s by Vigorously Waging the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement" the paper says:

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a communistic mass movement of higher form for carrying to brilliant accomplishment the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea by energetically pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, under the leadership of our party. This movement makes it possible to successfully carry out the tasks of rearing the entire members of society to be communist revolutionaries of chuche type boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader and thoroughly transforming and changing nature and society in conformity with the requirements of the chuche idea. Only by dynamically pushing ahead with the movement can the enthusiasm and mettle of the masses be enhanced to the maximum and a new, great upsurge be effected in socialist construction by giving full play to their creative ingenuity and wisdom.

Our party initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in a historical period when the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea was pushed to the foreground and saw to it that it was carried on as a whole-party, all-people movement.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement is a new policy of mass movement set forth by our party, reflecting the requirements of the developing reality when socialist construction has been brought to a new higher stage.

This movement puts up a demand of higher level than any other mass movements and helps hasten the revolutionarization, working-classification and intellecturalization of the party members and working people and thoroughly carry through the party's line of the three revolutions with a high degree of fidelity to the party and the leader in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. The might of this movement lies in the fact that

it advances socialist construction at a fast tempo and strengthens the revolutionary forces in every way by ideologically rousing the working masses of broad segments.

Therefore, this movement should be pushed ahead vigorously to bring about a new revolutionary upswing in socialist construction and successfully carry out the vast tasks of economic construction.

The great vitality of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement has been proved in practice.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have been firmly converted into a work of the masses themselves and a truly tremendous progress has been made in our revolutionary struggle and construction work in the flames of this movement that fiercely spread all over the country.

A radical change in the ideological and moral traits and work style of our functionaries, party members and working people and signal successes gained in socialist economic construction in recent years are all unthinkable apart from this movement. This clearly shows the validity of the policy and wise leadership of our party which initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, a mass movement of higher form a development of the Chollima workteam movement in depth, and has energetically led this movement.

Practical experience proves that the thorough implementation of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions through the vigorous Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement gives a firm guarantee for successfully capturing the ideological and material fortresses of communism and speedily advancing our revolutionary cause.

Noting that now our party demands that the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement be pushed forward powerfully in close combinaton with the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the 80s", the editorial says:

This reflects the far-reaching plan and firm will of the party centre to advance our revolution and construction at a high rate and successfully realize the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea.

CSO: 4100/030

KIM CHONG-IL'S EXPERIENCE, TRAINING NOTED

SK051103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (KCNA)--The September issue of the Egyptian magazine SAUT AL OURBAH carried an article headlined "Secretary Kim Chong-il Is Walking the Road of Tens of Thousands of Ni Covered by President Kim Il-Song."

It says:

Secretary Kim Chong-il has gained perfect grasp on the chuche idea through his revolutionary practical struggle and active pursuit. He spent his childhood and youth in the period of the democratic revolution and the fatherland liberation war against U.S. imperialism and in the period of postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist revolution and acquired a profound grasp of the principles of the chuche idea in the arduous revolutionary practice, following the road covered by His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

He has personally experienced the grim trials, following the course of the revolutionary activities of his excellency president. He has always been with his excellency president who has made trips of tens of thousands of ni for on-the-spot guidance.

Secretary Kim Chong-il deeply understood the exploits of his excellency president in the revolutionary activities and grasped the truth of revolution and established the revolutionary world outlook of churche particularly in the course of accompanying him in on-the-spot guidance. In this course he became possessed of brilliant intelligence and outstanding leadership as a great leader. And in this course he gained thorough knowledge of the strategic lines of revolution put forward by his excellency president and acquired the revolutionary work method, popular style of work and noble communists traits.

He made the chuche idea his unshakable faith through the practice of the revolutionary struggle.

He made an assiduous study to grasp the chuche idea of his excellency president and made energetic searches in its essence.

On thisbasis Secretary Kim Chong-il has conducted ideological and theoretical activities and developed and enriched the revolutionary idea and revolutionary theory of his excellency president.

CSO: 4100/030

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 1930 KIM IL-SONG GUIDANCE

SK021111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 2 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Friday carried an article titled "Banner of Chuche Held High Over the Homeland" on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in Turu Hill, Onsong County, North Hamgyong Province, in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The article says:

The advance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song into the homeland and the meeting in Turu Hill in the autumn of 1930 were an event of historic significance which recorded a shining chapter in the glorious annals of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle of our people.

Our revolution entered a new stage of development after the historical Kalun meeting (in the summer of 1930) which put forward a chuche-based line and strategic and tactical policies of the Korean revolution. But the revolutionary struggle in the homeland failed to gain momentum at that time due to the Japanese imperialist fascist suppression.

Owing to the vicious moves of the factionalists in those days, it arose as a more urgent problem to strengthen the guidance of the revolutionary movement in the homeland.

The leftist opportunists and sectarian-flunkeyists who had wormed into the ranks of the communist movement opposed the expansion and development of the revolutionary struggle in the homeland.

The great leader set out on the road of advance into the homeland at that time when the situation and the development of the revolution raised it as an urgent demand to strengthen the guidance of the revolutionary movement in the homeland, and convened a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations from Onsong and other parts of the country on October 1, 1930, in Turu Hill and made a historic speech there.

In his speech he first gave a scientific analysis of the situation prevailing at that time and the historical lessons of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country in the past period and again clarified the basic stand to be firmly maintained by the Korean communists in the revolutionary struggle.

He taught that the Koreans should invariably defend the Korean revolution through thick and thin with an independent faith and true revolutionary outlook as masters of the Korean revolution and solve all questions arising in the revolutionary struggle in conformity with the specific realities of our country by relying on the strength and wisdom of the popular masses on all accounts.

Next, in his speech he clearly expounded the tasks and ways for implementing the chuche-based line and strategic and tactical policies of the Korean revolution.

In advancing the task for carrying through the line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, he put forward the policy of turning the northern border area along the river Tuman into a strategic stronghold for armed struggle.

In order to cement the mass basis of the revolution, he said, the revolutionary organizations that already rooted among the masses should be firmly built up and their role be enhanced and, at the same time, more revolutionary organizations should be formed to firmly rally the masses in all walks of life under the banner of the anti-Japanese struggle.

Laying stress on actively promoting preparations for the founding of the party, he gave a clear-cut exposition of the problems of principle arising in party construction, such as forming party organizations at the lowest level first of all and constantly expanding and strengthening them and raising the leading role of party organizations in the revolutionary movement.

The historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the meeting served as a programmatic guideline in vigorously developing the Korean revolution as a whole under the banner of chuche.

CSO: 4100/030

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

UNUSUALLY RICH CROPS EXPECTED IN DPRK

SK071520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Autumn harvesting is now in full swing in the Korean countryside which has been visited by an unusually rich harvest thanks to the thorough application of the chuche methods of farming.

Crops are very rich this year throughout the country--not only in the plain areas but also in the in-between and mountain areas.

Crops are of record proportions particularly in the provinces on the Western coast, leading granaries of the country.

Many counties of North Pyongan Province foresee each an increase of more than 1,000 tons of grain above the previous peak years. In particular, Yongchon and Yomju counties expect an increase of 8,200 and 12,900 odd tons respectively.

Many plains in South Hwanghae Province expect to reap 9-10 tons of rice from each hectare on an average.

In Sukchon, Mundok, Pyongwon and many other counties of South Pyongan Province crops are better than the previous peak years. As a result, many cooperative farms located in Yoldusamcholli plain will produce more than 10,000 tons of grain each.

Kaepung County, Kaesong, expects to increase this year per hectare rice yield by 1.5-2 tons on an average above last year, taking the county as a whole.

Bumper crops have visited the Eastern coast areas, too.

This year Kangwon Province foresees an increase of more than one ton above last year in per hectare grain output on an average and South Hamgyong Province an increase of 1-1.5 tons in per hectare rice output.

An average increase of 1-2 tons in per hectare maize yield above last year is expected at many cooperative farms. The per hectare maize output is estimated at 13 tons at the maximum in some fields in various parts.

Weather conditions this year were very unfavourable: severe drought continued for more than 160 days in the spring and summer of this year, which was followed by heavy rain.

Despite these unfavourable conditions, our agricultural working people have become able to reap a rich harvest thanks to the solid material and technical foundations of the rural economy and the thorough application of the great chuche methods of farming.

Now the agricultural working people and their helpers in all parts of the country are bringing in rich crops in time.

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

RICE HARVEST PROGRESS--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--As of October 5, rice harvesting was finished in North and South Hwanghae provinces, North Pyongan Province, Nampo Municipality and Chagang Province, according to data available from the agricultural commission. Rice harvesting has been wound up in the main in Pyongyang Municipality, South Pyongan Province, Kaesong Municipality and Nyanggang Province and is at the final stage in North and South Hamgyong provinces and Kangwon Province. Thus, it has been wound up in 96.4 per cent of the paddy fields as of October 5, taking the country as a whole. As the amount of work increased because many cooperative farms foresee an increment of over one ton in average per hectare grain output above last year, province, cities and counties are accelerating autumn harvest 7-10 days earlier than usual on an average by rationally utilizing labour force and machines. [Text] [SK071023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 7 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/030

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

ANNIVERSARY OF 'PYONGYANG SINMUN' REPORTED

SK071134 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--The 25th anniversary of the founding of the newspaper PYONGYANG SINMUN was commemorated.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded PYONGYANG SINMUN in 1957 on the basis of the deep and stout roots of our party's press nursed by him in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

PYONGYANG SINMUN has served as an intimate educator and guide loved by the citizens of the capital by conducting chuche-based newspaper activities under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre.

The great leader clearly defined the character and mission of the newspaper of the capital and its duty and has brightly shown the orientation of edition and ways for it in each period and stage of the developing revolution.

The glorious party centre has given perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in developing PYONGYANG SINMUN in conformity with the demand of the developing revolution at a new stage and wisely led it to properly embody them.

PYONGYANG SINMUN, therefore, has covered a road of shining victory in the past 25 years.

A meeting celebrating the 25th anniversary of the founding of PYONGYANG SINMUN was held on October 6.

Present there was Comrade So Yun Sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK.

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

GROUP DEPARTS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--The delegation of the "People's Korea" supporters association headed by Yi Chong-tae, vice-president of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, left Pyongyang on September 28 by plane after a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 29 Sep 82 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--The congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Pak Jae-o, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), left Pyongyang on October 5 by plane after visiting the socialist homeland to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. Many working people in the city came out to the airport to see off the group. Set up amidst them was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Among the well-wishers at the airport were comrades Kim Chung-nin and Chong Chun-ki, and Yi Yong-su, Kim Man-kum, Kim Pong-chu, Kim Chu-yong, Kim I-hun, Yo Yon-ku and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK052243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 5 Oct 82]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 13 met the delegation of publication workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) headed by Yi Pok-nam, director of the Sidae Publishing House, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present there was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [SK140830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 14 Oct 82]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION BANQUET--Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--The administration council arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture Tuesday evening in honour of the delegation of traders and industrialists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) in Tokyo on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by O Im-hwa, adviser to the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan. Present there were Kim Chu-yong, Yo Yon-ku and other personages concerned. Speeches were made by Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and O Im-hwa, head of the delegation. The attendants of the banquet drank toasts wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK060840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 6 Oct 82]

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN CABLES PRC PREMIER--Tokyo, 5 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), sent a message of greetings to Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China, on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic of China. Extending warm felicitations and greetings to the fraternal Chinese people in his message, he noted that over the past 33 years the Chinese people, under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China, have converted their country into a new socialist China pulsating with life by giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and are today making a big progress in their efforts to realise the grand program of socialist modernisation. Expressing the belief that the great friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples established and constantly consolidated and developed by the respected leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the party and state leaders of the Peoples Republic of China would continue to be strengthened and developed in the future, too, he wished the Government of the Peoples Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people new success in their righteous struggle. [Text] [SK062225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 6 Oct 82]

KOREAN RETURNEES FROM JAPAN--Chongjin, 4 Oct--Koreans returning from Japan to the socialist homeland in the 186th batch arrived in Chongjin on board the ship "Mangyongbong" on October 4. The returnees were warmly met at the wharf by a large crowd of working people in Chongjin and Deputy Director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs Yi Kong-su, Secretary of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers Party of Korea Ho Kyu-chin and Vice-chairman of the Chongjin Municipal Peoples Committee Pak Chang-sik. They had an emotional reunion with their families and relatives at the wharf. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 5 Oct 82 SK]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETING--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 28 met the delegation of graduating class students of Choson University under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON) headed by Yi Kwang-hyon, deputy director of the normal education faculty of the university, staying in the socialist homeland, and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was Chang Pong-chun, deputy director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 29 Sep 82 SK]
Pyongyang, 29 Sep--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 28 met with 100th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Yong-chin, section chief of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), now staying in the socialist homeland, and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was Chang Pong-chun, deputy director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 29 Sep 82 SK]

'MANGYONGBONG' SHIP--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--The ship "Mangyongbong" left Chongjin port on September 28 to carry home the 186th batch of Korean citizens returning to the socialist homeland from Japan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 28 Sep 82 SK]

CSO: 4100/030

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OBSERVE DPRK NATIONAL DAY

SK041524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--Meetings were held in socialist countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Republic of Korea, according to reports.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, were placed on the platform of a meeting which was held in Ruse, Bulgaria.

In his speech Dimiter Bonev, vice-chairman of the Ruse Provincial Peoples Council, said that the Korean people had turned their country, once backward, into a socialist industrial state with a solid independent national economy and developed agriculture in a brief period under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

He continued:

The DPRK has established friendly relations with a large number of countries in the world and her international prestige is rising day by day.

The Bulgarian people will as ever actively support the Korean peoples just struggle for the reunification of the country.

The director of the Bucharest electrical machinery plant made a speech at a central meeting which was held under the sponsorship of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association.

Under the outstanding guiance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said, the people of the DPRK beat back the foreign imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppet clique and won a shining victory in the fatherland liberation war.

After introducing in detail the successes made by the Korean people in socialist economic construction, he said:

The Communist Party and people of Romania have always extended active support to and full solidarity with the friendly Korean people in their just cause and in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, has always supported and is supporting all the constructive proposals put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A meeting was also held at the Buz wire factroy in Buzau, Romania.

The first secretary of the Otwock City Committee of the Polish United Workers Party made a speech at a meeting held under the co-sponsorship of the Otwock City Committee of the PUWP and the Otwock City Council and the Poland-Korea Friendship Club.

September 9 is a significant day when the heroic Korean people founded the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the first worker-peasant state in Northeast Asia, he said, and continued:

The ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the ten-point policy of the unified state put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea are of weighty significance in the development and prosperity of the country and in the accomplishment of the reunification cause.

The ten-point policy of the unified state clearly indicates the road to be followed by a reunified Korea.

Meanwhile, a friendship meeting took place at the Swider school in Otwock.

A letter and a message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were adopted respectively at the meeting and friendship meeting held in Poland.

CSO: 4100/030

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AS 'GENIUS OF LEADERSHIP'

SK061047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--Exhibitions of books, photographs and handiworks of our country were recently held in the capital of Tanzania and the capital and a local town of Zimbabwe, according to reports.

In Tanzania our exhibition attended the Sixth Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were put in place of honour in the exhibition halls.

On display there were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Korean books, pictures showing successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction and handiworks.

The exhibition in Tanzania was visited by President Julius K. Nyerere, and the foreign minister, the minister of foreign trade, the minister of economy and planning, the minister of industries, department directors and members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and other party and government leading functionaries, men of political, social, academic and press circles and people of all walks of life, 150,000 in all.

More than 40,000 people called at the exhibition in Zimbabwe. Among the visitors were President Canaan Banana, and the minister of legal and parliamentary affairs, the minister of mining, the minister for state, the chairman of the Senate, members of the Political Bureau of the Zimbabwe African National Union and other party and government cadres and personages of all circles.

The exhibitions drew capacity visitors every day, evoking wide-spread repercussions upon them.

P. Sekochewana, president of the theory and practice centre of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe, said:

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the road of revolution in his early years and founded the immortal chuche idea, thus ushering in the era of chuche which holds the most brilliant place in human history and indicating

A true road of struggle to the once maltreated and oppressed peoples for shaping their destiny independently and creatively.

An instructor of the Chinggindumа Youth Academy in Harare, Zimbabwe, said:

The deal leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also a great activist and a genius of leadership showing a brilliant example in mass leadership. He has perfectly grasped the chuche art of leadership and method of mass leadership created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is brilliantly carrying forward and developing them.

He always believes in the strength of the popular masses and accelerates the revolution and construction in reliance upon it, thereby effecting a new miracle and innovation.

P. Kombayi, mayor of Gweru, Zimbabwe, stressed: I have read works of Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding hero, great thinker and theoretician and founder of the immortal chuche idea and gained a deep knowledge of his profound and unique revolutionary idea.

Going round the exhibition, J. Ibrahavsavto, a statistician in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, said that he was very deeply moved by the miraculous successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

N. Kitomari, senior secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of Tanzania, said that Korea ranks first in the world in irrigation and that she completed the irrigation and electrification of agriculture long ago and harvests bumper crops every year by applying the chuche method of farming advanced by President Kim Il-song.

Maruso, an officer in Dar es Salaam, expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, stressing that this is a very just and reasonable proposal.

For the reunification of Korea, he noted, the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying South Korea must withdraw from there, first of all.

CSO: 4100/030

BANGLADESH PAPER ON KIM CHONG-IL'S LOVE OF PEOPLE

SK071550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--The September 9 issue of the Bangladesh paper NEW NATION carried an article titled "Warm Heart for the People", printing a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song together with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, is a tenderhearted leader of the people, the paper notes, and says:

As the father of the nation, he always represents the demands and interests of the people and devotes all his energies to the work for their realisation.

The warm love of the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il for the people has been displayed all the more fully to be a great epic in this land in the course of learning from the noble popular personality of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and embodying it in revolutionary practice.

Recalling that when he took part in the Yongsong road expansion project in Pyongyang in the summer of 1961, the dear leader himself relieved an old woman of her chore near the project site, though a trifling work but proceeding from her patriotic mind, telling his comrades to help her with it, the paper continues:

Hearing belatedly that the kind person was the dear leader, the old woman respectfully paid courtesy to him in a voice choked with emotion.

Warmly grasping her hands, the dear leader said in a soft voice: "Grandma, don't mention it. I am also a son of the working people. What would I hesitate to do if it is for the good of the people? Nothing is better than to work for the people."

This means that like the great leader, he himself is a true son of the people who was born to work for the people and is devoting his all to the happiness of the people. This is her unswerving view on the people and the support of firm faith deeply rooted in his mind.

His love for the people is based on the immortal chuche idea that regards man as a most valuable being and on a genuine humanism with which he regards everyone of the Korean people as his kith and kin.

Unfolded on the bank of the Potong River quietly flowing through Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, is a picturesque scene of such buildings for the promotion of health and welfare of the people and for their cultural and emotional life as the peoples palace of culture, the Pyongyang indoor stadium, the ice rink, the Changgwang health complex and the Chongnyu restaurant, products of the popular policy of the state.

Each of these buildings is deeply associated with his unbounded love for the working people.

When the Changgwang health complex was under construction, the dear leader came out to the construction site. Acquainting himself with the accommodation capacity of the public bathrooms for men which was designed passively, he said to personages concerned: "Have you set the accommodation capacity, taking into consideration the desire of the people to come to this modern bathhouse?" He helped find a way for increasing the accommodation capacity and warmly remarked that to do the project over again might be rather difficult but it is a demand of the people.

When the problem of water, thousands of tons of which is needed to fill the swimming pool and bathhouse each time, was raised as a difficult one, the dear leader indicated a principle for the solution of the water problem, saying: "There must be not even one percent of stale water in the baths, swimming pool and a wading pool which would be used by our people. We must find out a way on the principle of draining 100 percent of stale water and filling 100 percent of fresh water."

The paper continues:

Early in the morning of one day in mid-August, 1981, the dear leader inspected the inside of the ice rink which was nearing completion. Seeing that the inside walls, the columns of the entrance hall and the ceiling are not amply clear, fresh, fascinatingly bright and dazzling, he criticised functionaries in the field of construction for their wrong attitude to the people.

Noting that the ice rink should be built with sincere efforts because it is not a property of any individual person but of the people, he said that it would be good only when the people say good, not merely because designing workers say good.

Since they would be widely used by people, the ceiling and floor, walls and columns should be built on the highest level from the viewpoint of the present and future, not wedded to the old view and standard. This was the demand and standard of the dear leader.

One day in July 1975, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il visited the freezing factory of the Soho fishery station on the east coast of Korea. In summer clothes, he went round for a long time in each room of the cold storage whose temperature was 20 degrees below zero and gave programmatic teachings on improving food supplies to the people.

The paper stresses:

He taught how to improve the dietary life of the people, denying himself even a moment's rest and forgetful of mealtime. He is indeed a true leader of the people.

Busy as he is leading the sacred revolutionary cause to victory, the dear leader is deeply concerned even about a trifling matter related to the health and life of the working people and gives them unbounded happiness and joy.

He showed such a warm care and solicitude that it was possible to revive a steel worker who had been declared dead by modern medicine and save two seamen who were attacked by serious diseases in the middle of an ocean far away from Korea to resume their work at their revolutionary posts.

Under such warm love of the dear leader, the Korean people are leading a worthy life to their hearts content.

CSO: 4100/030

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES HAIL SURINAME ENVOY'S UPCOMING VISIT

SK080455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorial articles in welcome of the visit of Roy Horb, vice-president of the policy centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam, to Korea as a special envoy of the president of the policy centre who is the commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam.

NODONG SINMUN says that Roy Horb's visit to Korea is an important event in bringing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Surinam to a higher stage.

It will go a long way toward developing the friendly relations betwen the Korean people and the peoples of Latin America and Caribbean region and promoting the cause of the non-aligned and developing countries against imperialism and for independence, the paper notes.

Pointing out that since the victory of the revolution in February 1980 the Surinam people have made a big advance in the struggle for the building of a new society, the paper says:

The Surinam Government supports the struggle of the third world people, struggling in external relations for peace, non-alignment, national independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity. In particular, it is making positive efforts to strengthen unity and cooperation with the people of the Caribbean region.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Surinam people in the building of a new society and express solidarity with their just struggle.

Though Korea and Surinam are separated by a long distance geographically, they are linked with each other by the bonds of friendship in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Today it fully accords with the interests and desires of the two peoples to develop on to a new, higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Surinam.

The Korean people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, actively strive to develop the friendly and cooperative relationswith the Surinam people.

MINJU CHOSON says: The visit of Vice-President Roy Horb to Korea shows that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are developing on to a new, higher stage.

CSO: 4100/030

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT

SK090416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The message dated October 1 reads:

Feeling happy at extending, in the name of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the entire Palestinian people and in my own name, warmest felicitations to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on the occasion of the 34th anniversray of the National Day of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, I wish you good health and a long life and happiness and the friendly Korean people steady progress and prosperity.

Dear comrade,

The Palestinian people regard the National Day of the DPRK as a holidary of a friendly and sincere people who have rendered most excellent support and encouragement to them.

The entire Palestinian people had earnestly hoped for celebrating your national day together with you.

Dear comrade,

But we could not celebrate most wholeheartedly your national day owing to the aggression of the imperialists and Zionists which our people had sustained in the past period and have sustained particularly from several months ago.

As you know, the Zionist clique with the full support from the United States committed a brutal massacre of defenceless people including children, women and old folks in the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

The aggression of imperialism and Zionism has reached the most barbarous and inhuman stage.

Such aggression of theirs continues in various forms against our people in Lebanon and occupied Palestinian land.

If their aggression continues in this form, this will result in killing tens of thousands of our Palestinian people and leaving them without shelters.

The unyielding struggle of the Palestinian people will continue; the invasion of imperialism and Zionism could not influence our peoples conviction of final victory and their confidence in the capacity to win their legitimate national rights including the rights to return to the homeland, self-determination and the right to build an independent state in the homeland.

In this struggle the Palestinian people are relying upon their own efforts and capacity and the peoples of all countries and progressive forces of the world supporting justice and world peace.

Dear comrade,

In this connection, the Palestinian people pay regards to you and to the Korean people for the every possible effort made by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea to support the just cause of Palestine, expose all the plots and machinations of imperialism and Zionism and create an international climate for supporting the Palestinian cause.

Our people firmly believe that these efforts will continue to strengthen in the future, too, and bear fine fruits.

Expressing once again warmest felicitations and noble respect to you and to the Korean people on the National Day of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, I wish your excellency good health and a long life and the Korean people continuous progress and prosperity.

CSO: 4100/030

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YUGOSLAV PAPER NOTES NORTH'S OPPOSITION TO BLOCS

SK100523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Yugoslav papers recently published articles observing the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to a report.

The paper DNEVNIK pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and led the Korean people to a happier and bright future.

Noting that the DPRK has established diplomatic relations with a large number of countries in the world and is playing a big role in the international arena as a member nation of the Non-Aligned Movement, the paper said:

President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, has wisely led the struggle to get over all the difficulties confronting Asia and the world over the last scores of years.

He has further developed and enriched the chuche idea calling for maintaining an independent view on the revolution and thereby greatly inspires the Third World countries today.

The DPRK does not tolerate the splittist policy of blocs nor recognise anyone's domination but resolutely opposes the imperialists interference in the internal affairs of small countries.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea holds that the Third World countries should closely unite to oppose all manner of domination.

These policies have brought about a brilliant fruition.

The paper POLITIKA EKSPRES wrote:

The chuche idea fathered by President Kim Il-song constitutes a guiding idea in all aspects of state and social life of Korea, and it is put into practice as independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by President Kim Il-song maintains that the country should be reunified free from any outside interference, the paper VJESNIK remarked, and said:

This enjoys the great support of the non-aligned countries including Yugoslavia.

It expressed support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Recent issues of other Yugoslav papers OSLOBODJENJE and VECERNHI LIST also introduced the successes achieved by the DPRK in different domains over the last 34 years.

CSO: 4100/030

ROMANIAN, YUGOSLAV, BULGARIAN MEDIA ON DPRK ANNIVERSARY

SK121213 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Publications of socialist countries carried articles greeting the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Romanian paper SCINTEIA wrote in its editorial article:

Romania actively supports the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The meetings and talks held in Pyongyang and Bucharest between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu played a decisive role in the development of the friendly relations between the two parties and peoples.

The Romanian people, cherishing the warm feelings of friendship and solidarity toward the fraternal Korean people, hope that they will achieve greater success in socialist construction and realise their legitimate desire to live in a unified, democratic and prosperous country, the paper said.

A recent issue of another Romanian paper SCIENTEIA TINERETULUI introduced in detail Korea's achievements in industry over the last ten years. Not only industry but all other fields are developing at a fast tempo under the special care of the Workers Party of Korea, it noted.

A recent issue of the Yugoslav paper KOMUNIST said that the Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by President Kim Il-song, have converted their country into a socialist state with a modern industry and developed agriculture in a short period, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials.

The paper further said: The chuche idea has been put into practice in a concrete way in all realms of the revolution and construction in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The chuche idea clarifies a principle that all problems arising in the revolution and construction should be solved independently in conformity with the specific conditions and pecularities of ones own country on ones own strength, not on the strength of others.

This idea is the only guiding idea of the Workers Party of Korea and the guiding principle of all activities in the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

As a member nation of the Non-Aligned Movement the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the paper stressed, actively struggles to defend and strengthen the unity and solidarity of this movement on the basis of its fundamental principles.

A recent issue of the Bulgarian weekly journal IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT in an article introduced the successes of the Korean people in socialist construction and the ten long-range prospective targets of the socialist economic construction.

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is striving to acheive the reunification of the country by her own efforts, the journal noted.

A recent issue of the Bulgarian paper OTECHESTVEN FRONT in a travelogue on our country stressed:

Korea which had suffered most due to the imperialists, has today uptodate science and technology and a most developed economic power. This is, indeed, a miracle.

CSO: 4100/030

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG REPLIES TO HU YAOBANG, BREZHNEV

SK110426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent messages to party and state leaders of various countries, in reply to their messages of greetings sent to him on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Messages were sent to:

Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress of the Peoples Republic of China;

Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic;

Comrade Petar Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic;

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the State Council of the Polish Peoples Republic;

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic;

Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian Peoples Republic;

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba;

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Peoples Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great Peoples Hural of the Mongolian Peoples Republic;

Comrade Enver Hoxha, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, and Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People Assembly of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania;

Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council of the Lao Peoples Democratic Republic;

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea;

U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma;

Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia;

Lieutenant General Kh. M. Ershad, chief martial law administrator and leader of the Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh;

Justice Abul Fazal Mohammad Ahsanubbin Chowdhury, president of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh;

Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India;

Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives;

General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan;

Chengara Betil Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore;

J.R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka;

Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, King of Nepal;

Phumiphon Adunyadet, King of Thailand;

Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and Peoples Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria;

'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Peoples Supreme Council of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and prime minister of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen;

Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic;

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt;

Seyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran;

Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic;

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah;

Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan;

Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, emir of State of Kuwait;

Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia; and

Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of the National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

In his reply messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended thanks to the party and state leaders of these countries for their warm felicitations extended in the name of their parties and states and in their own name on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, expressed the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and these countries would grow stronger and develop in the future and wished them greater successes in their work.

CSO: 4100/030

KIM IL-SONG SENDS REPLY MESSAGES

SK121152 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, sent messages to the party and state leaders of various countries in reply to their messages of greetings on the occasion of the 34th anniverary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The reply messages went sent to:

Colonel Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander-in-chief of its armed forces; Husan Bin Talal, acting king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan;

Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic;

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces;

Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana;

Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria;

Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon;

Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of the Redressment for National Progress and head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta;

A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda;

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi;

D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius;

Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar;

General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali;

Samuel Kanyon Doe, head of state, chairman of the Peoples Redemption Council and commander-in-chief of the Republic of Liberia;

Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Guinean Revolutionary Peoples Republic;

Samdra Moises Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party (FRELIMO Party) and president of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique;

General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese Peoples Rally and president of the Republic of Togo;

France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles;

Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary-general of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;

General Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic;

Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea;

Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane, president of the Federal Islamic Republic of Comoros;

El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic;

Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe, and President Canaan Banana, of the Republic of Zimbabwe;

Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde;

Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe;

Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Workers Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Angola.

Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal;

Bakary Dabo, acting president of the Republic of Gambia;

Colonel Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labour, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Anerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius;

Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, and Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta;

Olav the Fifth, King of the Kingdom of Norway;

Carl Gustaf, king of the Kingdom of Sweden;

Mauno Doivisto, president of the Republic of Finland;

Margrethe the Second, queen of the Kingdom of Denmark;

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria;

Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal;

Vidgis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland;

Linden Forees Sampson Burnham, leader of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua;

Maurice Bishop, leader of the New Jewel Movement of the Grenada and prime minister of the Peoples Revolutionary Government of Grenada;

Milton Cato, prime minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines;

John Michael Geoffrey Manningham Adams, prime minister of Barbados;

John George Melvin Compton, prime minister of Saint Lucia;

Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela;

Edward Seaga, prime minister of Jamaica; and

Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico.

In the reply messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended thanks to the party and state leaders of these countries for their warm congratulations sent in the name of their parties and governments and in their own name on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding, expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations forged between the peoples of our country and these countries would grow stronger and develop in the future and wished them greater successes in their work.

CSO: 4100/030

YUGOSLAV MAGAZINE PRAISES DPRK DEFENSE ABILITY

SK131524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Oct (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Yugoslav magazine DANAS carried an article titled "Not an Inch of Retreat; Line of Defence Building of DPRK Is Based on Chuche Idea," according to a report.

Noting that the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is a powerful country, politically, economically and militarily, the paper says:

The chuche idea is the guiding idea of the DPRK; it is embodied in the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-reliance in national defence.

By adhering to the line of self-reliance in national defence the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, a socialist non-aligned country, has become a country with powerful defence capabilities today. Proceeding from the chuche idea, the DPRK has constantly maintained the line of building its defences by its own efforts.

The line followed by the republic in strengthening the nation's defence capabilities is to turn the whole army into an army of cadres, modernize it, arm the entire people and fortify the whole country.

The republic pays deep attention to political and ideological preparations of the soldiers.

The magazine continues:

The DPRK puts forth one proposal after another for the reunification of the country. It also calls for a cut of the numerical strength of the armies of the North and the South.

These proposals enjoy support of the non-aligned countries.

CSO: 4100/030

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETS PDRY COUNTERPART

SK131541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on October 12 sent a message of greetings to Ali Nasser Mohamed, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the October 14 Revolution in Democratic Yemen.

The message reads:

On the 19th anniversary of the October 14 Revolution in Democratic Yemen, I extend warm congratulations to you and through you to the Central Committee of Socialist Party of Yemen, the Government and people of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Since victory of the revolution, the people of Democratic Yemen who embarked upon the road of creating a new life have powerfully waged for 19 years the struggle to safeguard revolutionary gains and build a new society while enforcing various socio-economic reforms.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes being scored by the people of Democratic Yemen under the leadership of Socialist Party of Yemen in their struggle to oppose imperialism and Zionism, build socialist society and sincerely wish them greater headway in their future endeavours for country's prosperity.

I take this opportunity to express my conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow in strength and develop in the common struggle for independence against imperialism.

CSO: 4100/030

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GIFT TO MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

SK140145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2221 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to Mozambican President Samora Moises Machel.

According to a report, Kang Su-myong, DPRK ambassador to Mozambique, on October 6 conveyed cordial regards and the gift film "Visit of President Samora Moises Machel of the Peoples Republic of Mozambique to Our Country" sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the Mozambican president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm, heartfelt greetings to the great leader.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique and minister of national defence, and the special secretary of the president.

On the evening of that day the Mozambican president arranged a screening of the film sent as a gift by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present at the film show were the family of the president, the minister of national defence who is member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front Party of Mozambique and the secretary for ideological work of the party and other leading personnel of the party and government. Also present on invitation were the DPRK ambassador and officials of his embassy.

CSO: 4100/030

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK DPRK FOUNDING DAY

SK051516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (KCNA)--Papers of socialist countries published articles on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports.

The Bulgarian paper VECHERNI NOVINI came out with an article titled "Annals of Prosperity," which says:

Under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, Korea, once backward, has been converted into a developed industrial state.

Referring to the relations between the two countries, the paper stresses: the visit of respected Comrade Kim Il-song to Bulgaria in 1975 and the visit of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Korea in 1973 were of weighty significance in developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. The Bulgarian people who greatly value the development of the friendly and cooperative relations with the Korean people wish them new, greater success in their future struggle.

Other Bulgarian papers NARODNA ARMIYA and OTECHESTVEN GLAS carried articles under the respective headlines "September 9--the National Day of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Annals of construction and Upswing" and "Years of Creation."

In an article headed "Goal Is To Achieve the Country's Reunification," the Czechoslovak paper PRAVDA says: The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea advanced a new proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Korya, a unified state, on the basis of recognizing and tolerating the ideas and systems existing in the North and the South as they are.

Saying that the solution of the Korean question would remove the danger of war inthis region of the world, the paper stresses: It is an earnest desire and hope of the Czechoslovak people to see the Korean people greet all holidays and anniversaries in a reunified land in the future.

Other central papers of Czechoslovakia PRACE, MLADA FRONTA and LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE also carried articles.

In an article titled "Founding Anniversary of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea," the Polish paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says that the DPRK is constantly developing the economy under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song who has performed great feats for the country's liberation cause. Poland denounces the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists in heightening the tensions in the Far East and in constantly arming the South Korean puppet army and further intensifying provocations along the military demarcation line, the paper stresses.

It expresses support to the active struggle of the Korean people for the accomplishment of the peaceful reunification of the country on the principle of great national unity free from outside interference.

The Mongolian papers UNEN and ULANBAATORYN MEDEE carried articles and the Romanian paper APARAREA PATRIEI a travelogue on Korea.

CSO: 4100/030

INDIAN SEMINAR ON CHUCHE PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK081112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held on September 27 by the study group of the chuche idea of the teachers of the Tamil Higher Middle School in New Delhi on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to a report.

A portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was placed on the platform of the seminar hall.

The seminar was attended by members of the study group and T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, and its secretary general.

The president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea made a study report on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, which was followed by speeches of the chief of the group and other personages.

The reporter and speakers reviewed the basic content of the treatise and stressed that the treatise published by the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is an immortal classic document which has further developed and enriched and perfected the chuche idea founded by the great President Kim Il-sung.

They noted that the dear leader in his treatise gives all-round and flawless answers to all problems arising in the study of the chuche philosophy with his scientific exposition of the origin of the chuche idea and its philosophical principle, socio-historical principles, guiding principles and historic significance.

He also gives in the treatise the philosophical conception of man by defining that man is the social being with chajusong (independence), creativity and consciousness, and chajusong, creativity and consciousness are the essential feature of man, they stressed.

By giving a scientific exposition of the essential features of man, he scientifically proves the correctness of the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything, they noted.

They said in unison that the treatise of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a programmatic document which the followers of the chuche idea and social scientists should take as the guiding compass in their study of the chuche idea and the theory of social science based on it.

The reporter and speakers expressed their resolution to make a deep study of "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/030

JAPANESE VISITORS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL

SK100446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Kiyomi Shinohara, general secretary of the Tokushima Prefectural Peoples Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, was interviewed on October 7 in Pyongyang by a report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY prior to its departure for home.

The head of the delegation said that the Korean people achieved great successes in socialist construction on the debris after the war, dashing in the saddle of chollima, and are now working new miracles day by day, upholding the militant slogan of the party for creating "the speed of the 80s."

He noted that such monumental edifices as the Kim Il-song stadium, the tower of chuche idea, the arch of triumph and the Changgwang Street which were built in a short period will show the resourcefulness and talent of the Korean people.

Korea solving the food problem by her own efforts by overcoming the influence of the cold front and increasing the grain output has become an example for many countries of the world.

This is why the non-aligned countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are today actively learning from the chuche methods of farming of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the head of the delegation said, and continued:

The Korean people owe all their successes in agriculture to the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

Thanks to the meticulous guidance and solicitude of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in the domain of culture and art, the Korean art is rapidly developing on to a high level.

The immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song is brilliantly embodied in the fields of the revolution and construction under the energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

General secretary of the delegation Kazumi Nakamura also spoke at the press conference.

"Threat of southward invasion" cried about by the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique is a complete fiction, he said, and continued:

We saw the different realities of the North and the South at Panmunjom.

On the fields of the DPRK all the cooperative farmers were bringing in bumper crops. But the farmland in the South has been devastated and only the reinforced concrete wall and pillboxes were to be seen there.

The people of the DPRK are the true masters of politics; they are the genuine masters of the country who decide everything by themselves.

But in the southern half, the U.S. troops and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are brutally suppressing the people who struggle for the democratisation of society.

All facts clearly tell who truly desires the reunification of the country.

The reunification of Korea should be realised on all accounts in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/030

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPLE PRESIDENT'S VISIT HAILED

SK110523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here run editorials warmly welcoming the state visit of Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, to Korea upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"Goodwill Envoy From West Africa" is the headline of an editorial of NODONG SINMUN, which reads in part:

This second visit to President Manuel Pinto da Costa to our country carries great significance in further consolidating and developing friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe and strengthening solidarity between the Asian and African peoples for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

After the independence, the people of Sao Tome and Principe, under the leadership of President Manuel Pinto da Costa, have registered many successes in their struggle to clear away the consequences of the colonial rule and build an independent new country.

Pursuing an anti-imperialist, independent and non-aligned foreign policy, the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe is struggling for the complete liberation of Africa and its unity and developing its friendly and cooperative relations with the non-aligned countries and many other countries of the world.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over all the successes made by the Sao Tome and Principe people and express support and solidarity for their just cause.

The peoples of Korea and Sao Tome and Principe have established friendship on the road of anti-imperialism and independence and have constantly developed it. These friendly relations entered a new stage with the visit of President Manuel Pinto da Costa to our country in December 1975, President Costa and other leaders and people of Sao Tome and Principe respect and revere

the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and pay high tribute to the achievements registered by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre. The Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe recognize the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea as the only lawful state of the entire Korean people and actively support all the time our people's cause of national reunification at the United Nations and other international organizations. Our people are deeply grateful for this.

The Korean people are happy to have such close friend as the Sao Tome and Principe people in Africa and will bend in the future, too, all efforts to develop Korea-Sao Tome and Principe friendship.

The visit of President Manuel Pinto da Costa to our country this time will greatly help toward developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our people and the peoples of Sao Tome and Principe and other African countries and strengthening and developing the Non-Aligned Movement.

Holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the Korean people will make every effort possible to firmly unite with the world people advocating chajusong (independence) and actively support and encourage the struggle of the world people for making the whole world independent.

CSO: 4100/030

GUINEAN PAPER HAILS KIM CHONG-IL 'RARE' LEADERSHIP

SK150124 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--Abu Bangura, deputy secretary general of the editorial board of the Guinean paper HOROYA, recently published an article titled "President Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader of the Revolution," according to a report.

He said he had the honor of meeting President Kim Il-song, the brilliant thinker and theoretician who founded the great chuche idea, when he was attending the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea as a member of a delegation of the African Democratic and Revolutionary Youth of Guinea in October 1981.

Saying that he witnessed the fruition of the chuche idea during his Korean visit, he remarked:

The chuche idea of Marshal Kim Il-song indicates the guideline which should be adhered to in the party and state activities and in all fields of the revolution and construction.

This idea produces a great material force, more tightly grasping the hearts of all the revolutionary people the world over as the days go by and throws bright rays on the struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism. This is because the chuche idea is a guideline and fighting program for all the oppressed and humiliated people.

He further said:

Under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great strategist and iron-willed brilliant commander, the heroic Korean people fulfilled the tasks of the anti-imperilaist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after defeating the Japanese imperialists and have turned their country into a powerful socialist industrial state through a successful application of the principle of juche.

All the victories won by the Korean people are related to the wise and unswerving leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great thinker, theoretician and practician.

The world's progressive people, he stressed, must lift up louder voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and supporting the just struggle of the Korean people.

The reunification of Korea, the greatest desire of the Korean nation, must be achieved independently without any foreign interference, on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the immortal chuche idea and clearly indicated the road to be followed by the Non-Aligned Movement.

For his great constribution to the victory and development of the Non-Aligned Movement and his immortal feats for the victory of the Korean revoltuion, he enjoys deep trust and respect not only among the entire Korean people but among all the progressive people the world over as well.

While staying in Korea, I could see at first hand through realities that his revolutionary cause was being successfully carried forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il possessed of brilliant intelligence, noble virtues and rare leadership.

Seeing the great achievements made under the wise and energetic leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, I became firmly convinced that the future of the Korean revolution would shine endlessly. Because, as the wise leader so faithful to the cause of the great leader leads the popular masses at their head, inheriting his revolutionary cause, the glorious cause will certainly be carried to a victorious accomplishment under any adversity.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/030

NEW DELHI LECTURE PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK151033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--A lecture on "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was given in New Delhi on September 30 in celebration of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea under the sponsorship of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea.

A portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was placed on the platform of the lecture meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by President T.B. Mukherjee and the secretary general and members of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, social science department directors, professors and doctors of Nehru, Delhi and Jamia Millia Islamic universities of India, social science researchers of the Council for Social Development of India and the Indian International Centre, members of the Indian Association of Social Scientists, chief of chuche idea study groups in New Delhi and politico-theoretical reporters.

Dr B. R. Patil, director of the Council for Social Development of India, gave a lecture on "On the Chuche Idea", a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Dwelling upon the ideological and theoretical contents and significance of each chapter of the treatise, the lecturer said:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il is not only the sagacious leader of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people but also an outstanding thinker and theoretician.

He has perfectly grasped the chuche idea and further developed and enriched the chuche philosophy.

His treatise "On the Chuche Idea" is a historic document and monumental work of immortal significance in the cause of human liberation and in the development of human thought. The treatise is a precious fruition of his profound and diverse ideological and theoretical activities.

His treatise is the source of invincible might which makes the popular masses deeply conscious of being the master of the revolution and imbues them with a firm conviction of the justness of their cause and with an indomitable fighting spirit.

His treatise is a mighty theoretical and practical weapon for successfully solving all problems arising in all struggles to remould nature, society and man in conformity with the demand of the chuche idea and a great banner powerfully inspiring the masses of the people to the sacred cause of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation.

The treatise is an undying encyclopedia systematising and consummating the principles and theories of the chuche idea in a comprehensive and original way on a scientific basis, and an immortal classic document further developing and enriching the chuche idea with a wealth of new ideas and theories.

The publication of the historic document by the dear leader was an epochal event in successfully carrying out the world's progressive peoples cause of chajusong (independence); it has made them more successfully carry to completion the sacred cause of realising the chajusong of the masses of the people under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the lecture meeting amid a stormy applause of the participants.

CSO: 4100/030

BRIEFS

SURINAME SPECIAL ENVOY--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--His Excellency Roy Horb, vice-president of the policy centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on October 8 by plane as a special envoy of Desi Bouterse, president of the policy centre and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam. They were met at the airport by Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-u, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan, Lieutenant General of the Korean Peoples Army Chong Chang-yol and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK090030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 9 Oct 82]

FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY MARKED--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Papers of various countries edited special writeups and published articles on the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, according to reports. The Bangladesh paper BANGLA JOY carried a special writeup, printing a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The paper of Guinea-Bissau NO PINTCHA introduced in detail the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, and pointed out that the international movement is now going on briskly in support of this proposal. The Moroccan paper AL BAYANE wrote in an article: The founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great event of weighty historic significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people. The founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea was the great birth of a new Korea, the emergence of an independent peoples powers, the paper said, and noted: Since the founding of the DPRK great socio-economic changes have taken place in Korea. [Text] [SK130449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 13 Oct 82]

FILM SHOWS MARK KWP FOUNDING--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--Film receptions were recently given at the Korean embassies in China, Romania, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary and Mongolia on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea. Invited there in China were Gian Liren, deputy head of the international liaison department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; in Romania Ion Popescu Puturi, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and head of the party history institute; in the GDR Herbert Krolikowski, secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry of the GDR and its first vice-minister; in

Bulgaria Slavcho Tronski, member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With Peoples of Asia and Africa; and other personnel of the party and government organs and public organisations of these countries. DPRK documentary films were screened. [Text] [SK150440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 15 Oct 82]

GIFT TO GUINEA-BISSAU--Pyongyang, 7 Oct 82 (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. Sim Chae-tu, Korean ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his gift film "Visit of a Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau Led by Chairman Joao Bernardo Vieira to Our Country" to the chairman on September 30, according to a report. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished respected Comrade President Kim Il-song happiness and a long life in good health. Saying that he would always remember his meeting with the great leader, he declared that he would actively strive to further strengthen and develop the freindly and cooperative relations between Guinea-Bissau and Korea which are developing favourably. Noting that to reunify the divided country is a legitimate right of the Korean people, he said that the party and Government of Guinea-Bissau always fully support the proposal for national reunification put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK070338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 7 Oct 82]

DEPARTING NIGER AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on October 13 met and had a talk with Idrissa Arouna, ambassador of the Republic of Niger to our country, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [SK140433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 14 Oct 82]

GREETINGS FROM CEAUSESCU--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea. Messages came to him from: Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian Peoples Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Malagasy vanguard of revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; and Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. [Text] [SK121208 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 12 Oct 82]

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 5 Oct 9KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on October 4 met and had a talk with Mohamed al-Akhdar Balid, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and Peoples Republic to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK051505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 5 Oct 82]

GREETINGS TO BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Mario Velarde Dorado upon the latter's appointment as foreign minister of the Republic of Bolivia. The message sincerely wishes the Bolivian foreign minister success in his responsible work. [Text] [SK140436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 14 Oct 82]

GREETINGS ON EGYPTIAN ARMY DAY--Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of Peoples Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to Army Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazala, minister of defence and military production and general commander of armed forces, on the occasion of the Army Day of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Expressing the belief that the friendly relations between the armies of the two countries will develop favourable in the future, too, the message wished him new success in his responsible work for increasing the defence capabilities of the country. [Text] [SK060831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 6 Oct 82]

INDIAN NONALIGNED SUMMIT PROPOSAL--United Nations, 5 Oct (PTI)--The Indian external affairs minister, Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, has said that the seventh nonaligned summit is proposed to be held in New Delhi from March 7 to 11 next year. Mr Rao, who made the announcement at a plenary meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries here Monday, said the summit would be preceded by a meeting of ministers in March 3 and 4 and a meeting of senior officials on March 1 and 2. Mr Rao informed the meeting that India proposed to initiate the process of pre-summit consultations as early as possible for the preparation of a draft declaration for the seventh summit. This was necessary to identify problems and tackle them well in advance of the summit. Procedural wrangles and futile debates which had become the bane of international conferences in recent years, he said, should not be allowed to afflict the summit. "Our leaders should be enabled to concentrate their energies on constructive work in New Delhi, on developing a vision of the future, on finding answers to the burning problems of the day, on building a better world." [Text] [SKD60152 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 6 Oct 82]

SURINAM ARMY COMMANDER VISIT--Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--His Excellency Roy Arib, vice-president of the policy centre and deputy commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam, who is a special envoy of Desi Bouterse, president of the policy centre and commander of the National Army of the Republic of Surinam, and his party visited Mangyongdae on October 9. The guests were accompanied by Vice-President Pak Song-chol and Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun. After visiting Mangyongdae, the special envoy visit The revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung never to understand more deeply the truth that one certainly wins, if one struggles, whatever hard trials and ordeals one may face. They inspected the Taean general heavy machine works and the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Min-uk belongs on the same day. On October 10, the guests inspected the Pyongyang metro and visited the KPA unit to which Comrade Kim Min-uk belongs. The special envoy and his party appreciated the music and dance unit "The Song of Glory" and a circus show. [Text] [SK111553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 11 Oct 82]

GDR AMBASSADOR ARRIVAL--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--Karl-Heinz Kern, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Kora, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by plane. [Text] [SK120532 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0508 GMT 12 Oct 82]

YUGOSLAV, POLISH KWP FILM SHOWS--Pyongyang, 14 Oct (KCNA)--Film shows and photo exhibitions were held in Yugoslavia and Poland on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Josip Broz Tito were placed in the hall of the Savski Venac Children's House of Culture of Yugoslavia where an opening ceremony of a film show and photo exhibition took place. The director of the Children's House of Culture said in his speech: Under the wise guidance of the Workers Party of Korea led by President Kim Il-song the Korean people converted their country into a powerful industrial state in a brief period after the war and have covered the road of proud victory and glory. As a non-aligned state the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, along with Yugoslavia, has become the master of the Non-Alignment Movement. Referring to the friendly and cooperative relations between Yugoslavia and Korea, he noted: This friendship provided by President Josip Broz Tito and President Kim Il-song is more favourably developing day by day. In the future, too, we will defend forever these excellent relations of friendship. A Korean film show was arranged at the Poland-Korea Friendship Club in Otwock, Poland. [Text] [SK140440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 14 Oct 82]

HUNGARIAN ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 15 Oct (KCNA)--The Hungarian "Duna" art troupe gave its premiere at the Moranbong Theatre Thursday evening. Seeing the performance were Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yiu Chong-mok, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Choo, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong and other personages concerned and working people and artists in the city. In the audience were Ambassador Etre Sandor and officials of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. The artists put on the stage a colorful program of dance, solo, national instrumental music, etc in two parts. They excellently depicted the courageousness, worthwhile labour and life customs of the Hungarian people with lively dance movements and songs and melodies with strong national flavour to be warmly acclaimed by the audience. They also sang well in Korean the Korea song "It Is Our Boundless Honor To Have You as Our Leader" delighting the audience. At the end of the performance, they excellently played with national instruments "Song of General Kim Il-song" with unbounded respect and reverence for the great leader to draw enthusiastic applause of the audience. After the performance, a basket of flowers was presented to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance. [Text] [SK150501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 15 Oct 82]

LEBANESE PRESIDENT REPLY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message from Amin Gemayel in reply to his message of greetings on the latter's assumption of office as president of the Republic of Lebanon. The reply message dated October 4 reads: Expressing heartfelt thanks to you for the message extended me on my assumption of office as president of the republic, I take this opportunity of most wholeheartedly wishing you happiness and the Korean people prosperity. [Text] [SK091131 Pyongyang KCNA In English 1001 GMT 9 Oct 82]

GREETINGS TO EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on October 10 sent a message of greetings to Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on the occasion of the National Day of the republic. The message reads: I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own, extend warm congratulations to your excellency and your government and people on the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. Today the Equatorial Guinean people, under your leadership, are making a great advance in their work for achieving national unity and rebuilding the country. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, I wholeheartedly wish your excellency and your people greater success in the future work for the independent development of the country. [Text] [SK111556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 11 Oct 82]

SURINAM CHUCHE GROUP LETTER--Pyongyang, 11 Oct (KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was recently adopted at the inaugural meeting of the first branch of the Surinam group for the study of the chuche idea, according to a report. The letter says: The chuche idea is a genuine guiding idea of our era. It indicates the road for people to lead an independent and creative life to their hearts content by scientifically expounding the position and role of the working masses in the revolution and construction for the first time in history on the basis of the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything. For its greatness and validity, the chuche idea today enjoys full support and sympathy of the progressive people in all parts of the world across the oceans and continents and powerfully encourages the struggle of hundreds of millions of people advancing along the road of independence. We, ardent adherents of the immortal chuche idea, will devote all our energy and wisdom to the sacred work for normalizing the activities of the group for the study of the chuche idea and for studying, explaining and propagandizing the chuche idea. The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. [Text] [SK111104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 11 Oct 82]

BURMESE TV DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 7 met and had a friendly talk with the TV broadcasting friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Aung Tun, director general of the information and broadcasting department of Burma. Cha Sung-su, vice-chairman of the DPRK radio and television broadcasting committee, was on hand. [Text] [SK080431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 8 Oct 82]

IRANIAN SPORTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 7 met and had a friendly talk with the sports delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Bahram Afsharzadeh, chief of the sports federation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. On hand was Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean physical culture and sports guidance committee. [Text] [SK080444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 8 Oct 82]

ENVOY'S FAREWELL TO IRAN'S PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--Cha Pyong-ok, ambassador of our country to Iran, on October 7 paid a farewell call on Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm, heartfelt greetings to the great leader. He heartily wished the great leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK130551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 13 Oct 82]

EMBASSIES MARK KWP 37TH ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 13 Oct (KCNA)--A film reception was arranged at the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union and film receptions and photo exhibitions were held at the DPRK embassies in Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea. B.S. Semenov, deputy director of the chemical industrial department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, was invited to a film reception in the Soviet Union and Aleksandar Bakocevic, chairman of the Yugoslav League for Peace, Independence and Equality of Peoples and director of the TANJUG News Agency, to a film reception and photo exhibition in Yugoslavia and Vaclav Janousek, director of the industrial department of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, to a film reception and photo exhibition in Czechoslovakia. Other personages concerned of the host countries were also invited there. Korean documentary films were screened at the film reception. [Text] [SK130820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 13 Oct 82]

GDR FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--Klaus Barthel, charge d'affaires ad interim of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at his embassy on the evening of October 7 on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Invited there were comrades So Chol, Paek Hak-nim, Yun Ki-pok and Hong Si-hak, and Kil Chae-kyong, Yo Yon-ku, Kim Chae-suk, Yi Song-nok, Kim Chong-u and other personages concerned. Charge d'affaires ad Interim Klaus Barthel spoke first at the reception. Comrade Yun Ki-pok spoke next. The attendants dranks toasts to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and GDR peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR. [Text] [SK080442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 8 Oct 82]

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Franz M. Palla, commercial counsellor of the Austrian Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a reception on the evening of October 11 on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Austria. Invited to the reception were Yi Song-hui, Yi Song-nok, Kim Chong-u, Pak Yong-si, Kim Ung-chol and other personages concerned. The reception was addressed by Commercial Counsellor Franz M. Palla and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui. The attendants raised glasses to the strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Democratic

Peoples Republic of Korea and the Republic of Austria, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria. [Text] [SK120405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 12 Oct 82]

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION TO EGYPT--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--The DPRK agricultural delegation headed by Vice-chairman of the Agricultural Commission Chon Song-hwan left Pyongyang on September 25 for a visit to Eygpt. A delegation of San Martin de Porres University of Peru headed by Raul Pena Cabrera, president of the univesrity, arrived here on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 26 Sep 82 SK]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN LEAVES--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--Yi Sun-hui, a Korean resident in the United States, left Pyongyang on September 28 by plane after a visit to the homeland. [Text] [SK290511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 29 Sep 82]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 29 Sep--Hossenjee Edoo, chairman of the Mauritious-Democratic People Republic of Korea National Friendship Association and vice-chairman of the Writers Union of Mauritius, and his party and a delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Kiyomi Shinohara, general secretary of the Tokushima Prefectural Peoples Council for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, affived in Pyongyang on September 28. Mario Castro Tota, chairman of the group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Chileans, comrades-in-arms of Rodrigo Ambrosio, in Sweden, left Pyongyang yesterday. Also leaving here for home yesterday were the delegation of the Hungarian Union of Journalists headed by Gabor Satmari, deputy editor-in-chief of NEPSZAVA, organ of the Central Council of the Hungarian Trade Unions; the Hungarian radio reporters group headed by Rekai Gabor; Hans Koechler, professor of the University of Insbruck, Austria; the delegation of the West Jutland branch of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association headed by Hans Jargen Lausten, vice-president of the branch; and R.S. Sharma, professor of Delhi University of India. [Text] [SK290511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 29 Sep 82]

DPRK-JAPAN CULTURAL SOCIETY FOUNDING DAY--Tokyo, 27 Sep--"An evening of song and dance" celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange was held on September 24 at the Japan House of Education in Tokyo. The gathering was attended by Yoshihisa Kajitani, general director of the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, Shozo Hasegawa, socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, Kenichi Ogami, general secretary of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, and other Japanese personages and artists, over 800 in all. Also present there were Han Tok-su, chairman, and Yi Chin-kyu and Yi Kye-paek, vice-chairmen, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGNYON), and other CHONGNYON functionaries and Korean in Japan. Addressing the gathering, Yoshihisa Kajitani reviewed the path covered by the society over the past 10 years since its inception. He said that he would work as ever to expand and develop cultural exchange and friendly relations between the Japanese and Korean peoples. Chairman Han Tok-su spoke next at the

gathering. Noting that over the past 10 years the Japan-Korea Society for Cultural Exchange, overcoming all difficulties, has introduced and propagated the chuche-based art and culture of Korea among broad segments of Japanese people, he wished the society great success in its future work. The gathering was followed by a performance of Japanese artists and Korean artists in Japan in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the society. [Text] [SK290511 Pyongyang KCNA in Enlgish 0338 GMT 29 Sep 82]

PRC RADIO, TV DELEGATION--Pyongyang 29 Sep--A Chinese radio and television broadcasting delegation arrived in Pyongyang by train on September 28. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 28 Sep 82 SK]

NEW ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 2 Oct--Belaid Mohamed Lakhdar, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to our country, arrived here Friday by air. [Text] [SK040059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 2 Oct 82]

DPRK-NIGERIA CULTURE EXCHANGE PLAN--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--A plan for cultural and educational exchange for 1982-1984 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was signed on September 16 in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria. [Text] [SK040059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 29 Sep 82]

DPRK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Sep--The delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Choe Suhon, deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, returned home on September 29 after attending the 69th general meeting of the Interparliamentary Union which was held in Italy. The delegation of the People's Insurance Company of China headed by Song Guohua, general manager of the head office of the People's Insurance Company of China, left here for home yesterday. [Text] [SK040059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 30 Sep 82]

BURMESE TV DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Oct--The radio and television broadcasting committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party Saturday evening at the People's Palace of Culture for the TV broadcasting friendship delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by U Tin Aung Tun, director general of the information and broadcasting department of Burma. Yi Yong-ik, chairman, and Cha Sung-su, vice-chairman, of the DPRK radio and television broadcasting committee, were present there. The party was addressed by Cha Sung-su and U Tin Aung Tun. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 3 Oct 82 SK]

POLISH 'TRYBUNA LUDU' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 5 Oct--A delegation of TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, headed by its editor-in-chief Bek Weslaw, arrived in Pyongyang on October 4 by plane. It was met at the airport by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN, and an official of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK060132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 4 Oct 82]

SOVIET JOURNALISTS UNION GROUP--Pyongyang, 5 Oct--A delegation of the Journalists Union of the USSR headed by its secretary L.N. Spiridonov arrived in Pyongyang on October 4. On the same day, a delegation of musicians of the German Democratic Republic, a delegation of the Wiener-Neustadt branch committee of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by its chairman Hans Wagner and a delegation of Andes University of Venezuela headed by its President Dr Jose Mendoza Angulo arrived in Pyongyang, Earlier, Indian writer Prabhjot Kaur and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on October 3. [Text] [SK060132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 5 Oct 82]

PRC HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 6 Oct--A delegation of the Chinese side to the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydraulic Power Company headed by Li Diageng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang on October 5 by train to attend the 35th regular meeting of the council. The delegation was met at Pyongyang railway station by Yi Chung-song, vice-minister of power industry and personages concerned and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. [Text] [SK060132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2225 GMT 5 Oct 82]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETING--Pyongyang, 5 Oct--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 4 met Prof and Dr Mun Sung-kyu at Manitoba Provincial University, Canada, a compatriot visiting the socialist homeland, and had a talk with him in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, was on hand. [Text] [SK060132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 5 Oct 82]

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'VRPR' REPORTS ON STUDENTS' STUDY ACTIVITIES ON IDEOLOGY

SK090822 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Dialogue on "Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and Ideological Club" from the "Hour for Youths and Students" Program]

[Text] [First speaker] How are you. As we know, ideological club activities are recently being conducted among youths and students more vigorously than ever before. So, first, I want you to briefly explain the status of the ideological club activities among youths and students.

[Second speaker] It is an intrinsic basic attitude of a human being and the indispensable requirement of today's reality of the South Korean Society to aspire for progressive ideology and ideals.

Therefore, for the last 2 years our progressive youths and students have conducted ideological club activities to study progressive ideology. As a result, today their ideological club activities are more vigorous than ever before.

As can be proved by the status of the ideological clubs organized among college students, according to a source, in Seoul University alone, there are 16 ideological clubs, and their activities are very vigorous. Besides clubs, there are a total of more than 100 ideological clubs in universities and colleges throughout the country. In a nutshell, the number of ideological clubs is countless.

These ideological clubs have been thoroughly and elaborately organized under such names as the Philosophy Research Association, the Economy-Philosophy Association, the Research Association for the South Korean Society, the Theological Research Association, the "Tonghak" Association and the night schools for laborers. Their activities are said to be very tested.

Of course, some associations are legally operated, but most of them are illegal and, therefore, are operated as underground organizations.

[First speaker] Now, would you describe the contents of the activities of these ideological clubs, please?

[Second speaker] Yes, the activities of these ideological clubs are not exposed outwardly. But the activities are very active and various. The ideological clubs attach great significance to consciousness-raising work to enhance the theoretical armament and political awakening among youths and students, and concentrate great efforts on the work.

The consciousness-raising work establishes phases according to its contents and method and is conducted in accordance with plans. I cannot explain the consciousness-raising work in detail in this hour. But the consciousness-raising work is normally conducted, for instance, in the form of research and discussion, using such booklets as the theory of development of history, the economy in a capitalist society and the history of mass movement in South Korea.

In the course of this consciousness-raising work, youths and students are said to come to perceive the contradictions existing in and essence of the society, thereby finding a way for their struggle. Another aspect of the major activities of the ideological clubs is, I think, to foster the core elements for the struggle, so that they can lead the student movement.

[First speaker] You mean that even under the brutal fascist suppression the ideological clubs are greatly contributing to the consciousness-raising work for youths, students and the working masses and are playing a leading role in organizing and mobilizing them to the struggle against foreign forces and against the government.

[Second speaker] That's right. We can see this well through the activities of the Morning Star Association, an ideological club of patriotic students who burned the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan.

Through their ideological club activities, members of the Morning Star Association, including Mun Pu-sik, came to establish correct views on the United States and to recognize that the way of living of the nation lies on the road of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. As a result, they burned the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan last March in an effort to make known to the world the resistance spirit of our masses, showing the United States that our people have not died but are still alive.

I think that the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan by members of the Morning Star Association was a torch which greatly encouraged youths, students and patriotic people of all strata to join the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

This vividly shows that the significance and role of the ideological club activities which have been vigorously conducted among hot-blooded youths and students are indeed great and that the people's expectation of these activities is also great.

[First speaker] In the consciousness-raising work of the ideological clubs, it is important, I think, to center on redefinition of consciousness of national independence and consciousness of national sovereignty. What do you think?

[Second speaker] As you all may know, the revolution is carried out and brought to victory by the working masses awakened to consciousness of independence. This being the case, I think the cause of anti-U.S. national liberation--an urgent task facing us--too can be brought to victory only by consciousness struggle of the working masses. Also, this is required by the reality of South Korea. Naturally, the work of raising consciousness of the ideological clubs should center on arming ideologically the broad-range of students, youths and the masses of all strata with consciousness of independence. What should be urgently solved in this work is, I think, to arm them ideologically with thorough consciousness of national independence and consciousness of national sovereignty.

[First speaker] Now, would you please tell us what to do to arm them with consciousness of national independence and consciousness of national sovereignty?

[Second speaker] I think what the ideological clubs should do is to arm thoroughly the students and youths with the chuche idea--the guidance ideology of our times. As you may know, the great chuche idea is the only guidance idea in the present era--the era of independence--and an encyclopedic idea and theory on national liberation, class liberation and human liberation. Only when we are thoroughly armed with the great chuche idea and when we follow the road directed by the great chuche idea, can our people achieve national liberation and class liberation and enjoy true life. For this reason, I think the ideological clubs should assume as its chief activity to understand and spread the great chuche idea. Only when this is done, can the ideological clubs arm ideologically the masses of all strata with consciousness of national independence and consciousness of national sovereignty.

[First speaker] At the same time, it is also important for the ideological clubs to make the masses clearly understand that South Korea is a complete colony of the United States.

[Second speaker] Yes, it is very important in awakening the masses to consciousness of national independence. Thus, the ideological clubs should conduct in a superb manner public relations activities to make the masses of all strata understand that our people's national sovereignty is ruthlessly trampled upon because of the occupation of South Korea by the United States and because of its fascist colonial rule, that these facts are the source of all miseries and pains suffered by our masses and that the United States is not a friend of South Korea but an unpardonable enemy, so that the masses can redefine their outlook of the external world and raise in themselves consciousness of national independence and consciousness of national sovereignty.

[First speaker] I think it is very important for the ideological clubs to stage an anti-U.S. struggle for independence along with the work of raising consciousness in the masses of consciousness of national independence. What do you think?

[Second speaker] Of course, it is important. The goal of our redefining consciousness of national independence and consciousness of national sovereignty

in our work of raising consciousness is to stage the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation. This is to be developed in the course of struggles. For this reason, the ideological clubs should naturally assume it as their chief task in their activities to stage the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation and, as in the past, should play the leading role in the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation. To this end, the ideological clubs, while training the core members of the struggle, should take the lead in the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation on the strength of strategy suited to the occasion to tackle the situation. Also the members of the ideological clubs should fulfill their heavy duty as the pioneers of the times and as the banner of struggles.

[First speaker] Perfectly right. To summarize what has been said till now, the essence of the ideological club activities should aspire to the realization of making this land anti-U.S. and independent. For this reason, the students and youths who are engaged in the activities of the ideological clubs should, as in the past, arm the students, youths and masses of all strata with consciousness of national independence and should make utmost efforts to make them join in the struggle for national liberation.

[Second speaker] Right.

[First speaker] We have to close now. Thank you for telling us such wonderful things.

[Second speaker] Thank you.

CSO: 4110/002

'VRPR' ON SLUGGISH EXPORTS, DEPRESSION IN SOUTH

SK081211 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Oct 82

[Station Commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will discuss the economic crisis which has recently deepened in South Korea. Availing itself of every opportunity, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has raved that the South Korean economy has taken a favorable turn. Instead of taking a favorable turn, however, the economy has increasingly been facing a deepening crisis. This shows that, although the Chon Tu-hwan ring has babbled about revitalization of the economy, it has not been able to overcome the economic crisis. This is eloquently proven by the South Korean situation, in which the economic crisis has deepened with each passing day irrespective of the reference to economic revitalization. Exports--the lifeline of the Chon Tu-hwan ring have become very sluggish, plunging the externally dependent South Korean economy in need of exports into an irrevocable catastrophe.

To overcome a depression in exports the Chon Tu-hwan ring, convening a meeting of the export promotion committee, has taken measures to provide financial aid for exports and to reduce incidental expenses in exports. However, exports have not increased; instead, they have decreased. In particular, the export of light industrial goods, which occupy an important position in exports, has decreased by 6.3 percent; agricultural goods, by 15 percent; minerals by 14.7 percent; and marine products by 1.8 percent.

Sluggish exports have accelerated bankruptcy of enterprises, including export firms, aggravating the economic depression. Because of the sluggish export of plywood, the Taesong Timber Mill with over 1,600 employees has closed, showing a deficit of 9 billion won. The Chunchon plant of the Pyongan Fiber Company has closed. The Chongju Fertilizer Company with over 970 employees has closed. The Tongsan Oil and Fat Manufacturing Company with 1,376 employees has closed, leaving a debt of over 63 billion won and without paying wages amounting to 2 billion won. The Kunsan Plant of the Tusan Glass Company has suspended operations. The Cheju plant of the Chilno Brewing Company has closed and has sent notification of dismissal to its employees.

According to curtailed information released by the authorities, machine tool plants in the country have suspended operation at more than half of their

workshops. As of the end of August this year, only 45 percent of plants in the Iri Metallurgical Industrial Complex were operating. Because of the reduction of industrial profits caused by sluggish exports, the rate of increase in industrial investment in equipment has continued to drop, registering a drop of 10.9 percent for last year compared to the previous year. This trend has not improved.

The economic depression caused by sluggish exports has increased overdue wages and the ranks of unemployment, causing the people to suffer an even more irrevocably miserable life. According to information released by the authorities, as of 27 September this year, 226 enterprises failed to spend a total of 11,402 billion won to pay the wages, bonuses and severance pay of over 56,800 employees--an increase of over 3,621 billion won over 2 weeks ago.

To overcome such an economic crisis, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been zealous in establishing an emergent planning committee under the control of the prime minister, in taking measures to positively attract foreign investment and in hosting an international trade fair. With such an impromptu attempt, however, it will not be able to overcome its economic crisis, which is on the verge of catastrophe. This is because today's economic crisis has been caused not by trial and error or by the lack of policies but by the externally dependent nature of the South Korean economy--by its subservient, colonial nature of relying on the United States. To overcome the present catastrophic crisis of the South Korean economy, therefore, we should eliminate its externally dependent nature and should achieve the independent development of the national economy. To achieve this end, we should prevent the infiltration of U.S. monopolist capitalists, should protect the South Korean economy from being controlled by them and should force the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of pro-U.S. traitors entrusting U.S. monopolist capitalists with its lifeline--to step down from power.

CSO: 4110/002

'VRPR' ON FAILURE OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' APPEAL

SK141251 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will talk about the fascist outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which illegally executed the patriotic students of Kangwon University who turned out to the righteous anti-U.S. struggle.

As has been already reported, at the trial on an appeal held at the Chunchon District Court on 11 October, the Chon Tu-hwan ring passed a jail sentence, heavier than the original sentence, on Song Yun-sok, a student of Kangwon University, on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. The ring turned down the intermediate appeal brought by Pak In-chin and Chu Mun-yong and sentenced them to prison terms. Moreover, it passed imprisonments on five other students. This is a truculent challenge to our patriotic masses demanding national sovereignty, democracy and peaceful reunification and an intolerable criminal act of executing patriotism with treachery.

As for the students of Kangwon University, including Song Yun-sok, who were illegally condemned this time, they are the hotblooded patriotic students who valiantly waged the righteous anti-U.S. struggle. As you know, on last 22 April, the students of Kangwon University staged a demonstration on campus, burning the blood-stained and cursed stars and stripes and scattering anti-U.S., and antigovernment leaflets. On that day, the patriotic students, who rose up in struggle, poured gasoline on the stars and stripes and burned it, shouting the slogan: "Yankee, go home!" Then they staged a strong demonstration on campus, scattering about 200 leaflets containing slogans reading: "Yankee, go home!", "we extol the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan!: and "we negate the current system!"

The students of Kangwon University, who were illegally condemned this time, courageously fought at the van of the righteous anti-U.S. struggle. Their struggle was a genuinely just and patriotic act representing our masses' unanimous will not to live as colonial slaves who are having their national sovereignty and dignity infringed on by the U.S. colonial fascist rule.

The U.S. aggressors, indeed, are the source of all miseries and sufferings of our masses and nation. The United States, which illegally occupied this land

under the mask of supporter and liberator, is neither our friend nor a friendly country. It is our masses' implacable enemy, aggressor and plunderer. This has been confirmed by the disgraceful 37-year history of the U.S. occupation of South Korea and, in particular, by the bloody Kwangju atrocity. It was the United States that, clamoring that the rebels should be quelled by iron-like fists, played the role of chieftain in soaking Kwangju in a sea of blood by masterminding the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

As the recent cases show well, as long as we leave the U.S. aggressors intact in this land, we can neither restore the national sovereignty our masses eagerly aspire for, nor can we desire democracy and peaceful reunification. For this reason, the students of Kangwon University, who can no longer tolerate today's miseries and sufferings, rose up in the anti-U.S. struggle, shouting the slogan: "Yankee, go home", and even burned the cursed stars and stripes. It is natural to praise their struggle as a matchlessly patriotic act. Their struggle cannot be the object of suppression.

This notwithstanding, at the trial of the appeal, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, once again, committed the bestial suppression of turning down the appeal and of passing prison terms, as heavy as the original sentences or heavier than them, on the patriotic students who staged the righteous anti-U.S. struggle. This exposes the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a group of puppets faithful to the United States and as the traitors of the nation.

Though the Chon Tu-hwan ring is striving to enjoy prosperity for itself and its family by thwarting with fascist suppression the anti-U.S. and antigovernment spirit growing among our masses and by maintaining the U.S. fascist colonial rule, its attempt is a foolish fantasy. Upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence, the patriotic masses of all walks of life are valiantly turning out to the sacred war against the United States and for independence and national liberation and salvation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should watch the development of the situation, immediately stop its bestial fascist suppression and promptly release all the patriots, including the students of Kangwon University, without any conditions. And it must step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of our masses.

CSO: 4110/002

'VRPR' COMMENTS ON KWANGJU STUDENT LEADER'S DEATH

SK150849 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour we will discuss an incident in which Pak Kwan-hyon, a heroic Kwangju warrior, died while staging a hunger strike in prison after being unjustly sentenced to imprisonment.

As is already reported, Pak Kwan-hyon, former student leader at Chonnam University, died on the morning of 10 October while staging a hunger strike in the Kwangju Prison for 40 days after being unjustly sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment on charges of participating in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in May 2 years ago. Hearing the news report on the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, students and the patriotic people throughout South Korea as well as citizens in Kwangju are deeply lamenting over his death and harboring surging resentment against the fascist jackals.

The death of Pak Kwan-hyon is a token of the resistance of our patriotic people who demand payment for the price of blood shed in Kwangju even at the cost of their lives and who refuse to tolerate the U.S. fascist colonial rule and Chon Tu-hwan's murderous dictatorship. It is the indomitable will and burning patriotism of our intellectuals and people who do not give in to any murderous suppressive means even at the sacrifice of their lives in the struggle to achieve justice and patriotism.

Pak Kwan-hyon is a patriotic student, who courageously fought in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980 against the U.S. imperialists and the Yusin remnants--their stooges--with his patriotic fellow students in order to oppose fascist colonial suppression and to achieve independence, democracy and reunification.

Rising in the righteous Kwangju popular uprising and reciting slogans reading, "The emergency martial law must be lifted", "the Yusin system must be repealed," and "Chon Tu-hwan must resign," patriotic students and citizens staged a fierce demonstration. Taking up arms against the bloody, barbarous atrocities of the U.S. imperialists and against the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring, they waged a bloody do-or-die struggle for 10 days. Braving death, Pak Kwan-hyon always devotedly took the lead in this heroic struggle.

The mass popular uprising of the heroic Kwangju fighters was a matchlessly righteous and patriotic struggle which reflected the unanimous and ardent desire of our people for independence and democratic reunification and their indomitable will to refuse to lead a fettered life of colonial slaves. Accordingly, it is crystal clear that this struggle was a very righteous and patriotic one which all the people should praise, rather than to regard it as crime and target of punishment.

Those who should be naturally and severely tried and punished by the people are none other than traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a murderous devil--who committed bloody, harrowing atrocities in Kwangju, and the U.S. aggressors who masterminded his committing these atrocities. As widely known to the world, masterminded by the United States and deploying vast number of troops, including vicious paratroopers, in Kwangju, traitor Chon Tu-hwan indiscriminatingly shot, stabbed, smashed and buried men, women, elderly people and children, committing barbarous, intolerable acts, killing his fellow countrymen and submerging Kwangju in a sea of blood.

It is a known secret that these bloody atrocities were committed at the direct command of a foreign country. Nevertheless, like a robber shouting, "stop thief!" the Chon Tu-hwan ring has committed an intolerably barbarous, fascist act of unjustly arresting the heroic Kwangju fighters, including Pak Kwan-hyon, former leader of students at Chonnam University, of sentencing him to 5 years of imprisonment on charges of violating martial law and of persecuting and cruelly torturing him. Not giving in to persecution and murderous torture, Pak Kwan-hyon continued a fierce struggle in prison against the fascist jackals. He died heroically while staging a 40 day hunger strike, since the beginning of last September.

Pak's death is the product of another intolerable crime of murder committed by the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of pro-U.S. stooges. However, the Chon Tu-hwan has conducted propaganda on this death, saying that he died because of acute myocardial infarction. This is a base trick designed to conceal its murderous crime and to mislead public opinion. The Chon Tu-hwan ring can never evade responsibility for this crime, no matter what means it may use. Nor can it pacify the surging resentment and resistance of the people of all walks of life.

Hearing the news report on the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, his family and relatives and students and patriotic people throughout the country, unable to suppress surging resentment against the fascist jackals, are burning with thoughts of revenge, paying back Pak harbored.

With the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, the Chon Tu-hwan ring must apologize before the people for the barbarous act of killing its fellow countrymen in Kwangju and immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people.

Our people will never let the death of Pak Kwan-hyon be in vain. Inheriting the will of those who fell in Kwangju and of Pak, they will bring about the storm of pan-national nation-saving, sacred struggle to build a new democratic society in this land--a new world of independence, free from foreign forces and fascism.

CSO: 4110/002

'VRPR' ATTACKS SEOUL MEDIA CONFERENCE

SK092320 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Dialogue with Madam Yun, station commentator, on the fifth world media conference held on 5 October in Lotte hotel in Seoul, from feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [First speaker] Hello, how are you, Madam Yun?

[Madam Yun] Hello, how are you?

[First speaker] Shall we take a brief look at the so-called fifth world media conference held recently in Seoul; in other words, what are the character and purpose of this conference?

[Madam Yun] In short, the fifth world media conference held in Seoul is a conference of slander under the cover of media, an anticommunist meeting and a frenzied farce staged by those who are devoted to literary hackwork, fallacies and deceptions. The character of the conference is clearly shown in the profiles of those who came to Seoul to attend the conference. We do not need to explain in detail the background and concealed circumstances behind this conference.

[First speaker] The profiles of those who came to the conference remind us of our proverb, "Birds of a feather flock together."

[Madam Yun] Exactly. When we look at the faces of those who attended the conference, we can see they are mostly anticommunist maniacs, well-known literary hacks, war maniacs, murderous generals, pro-government professors who sell their conscience and reasoning power in exchange for dollars and who are devoted to telling lies, scholars, critics and so forth. For example, there was a reception for those attending, some 200 journalists and scholars from various countries, at the Crystal Ballroom of the Lotte Hotel on the evening of 4 October. Several of them are well known to us. To cite a few: William Rusher, editor of the U.S. magazine NATIONAL REVIEW and chairman of this conference--a specialist in literary hackwork; Douglas MacArthur Jr., nephew of Douglas MacArthur--a notorious murderous general during the Korean war; John Singlaub, former chief of staff of U.S. forces in South Korea and a well-known bellicose element and war maniac and all sorts and conditions of men.

The Chon Tu-hwan group even invited Nguyen Cao Ky, former prime minister of the defeated South Vietnam, who is now running a liquor store in the United States; Lloyd Bucher, former captain of the U.S. spy boat Pueblo which was captured by the North while engaged in an illegal spy activity in the North's waters--human trash and hooligans who have nothing to do with journalism.

What is more, Pak Po-hui, human trash and an agent of Mun Son-myong who heads the Unification Church, an anticommunist maniac widely known to the world for his notoriety, ran riot making a speech at the conference, with a large name plate reading "guest speaker."

[First speaker] Now, the purpose of this conference and for whom it was held are self-evident.

[Madam Yun] Needless to say, it is as clear, as daylight that the purpose of the conference, organized by pseudo-journalists, literary hacks and non-journalists who sell words in exchange for bribes, is to justify the U.S. colonial rule of this land, encouraging anticommunist confrontation while shouting the theory of the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion, to embellish and beautify U.S. aggression into South Korea and the Chon Tu-hwan group's fascist terrorist rule and to obliterate the spirit of the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle in this land. It is a hackneyed trick frequently resorted to by South Korean rulers to invite such human trash as these people, who are known as pro-South Korean in the international community, including the United States, and by buying off their words and language, have them speak up on their behalf.

All these so-called international and world meetings were organized this way; all of them were anticommunist meetings or slanderous commotions.

[First speaker] Then, shall we talk a little more about this? To expose more clearly the anticommunist character of the conference, it is necessary to remind us of the criminal background of those meetings held in the past.

[Madam Yun] Right. For example, an organization located on [name indistinct] street of Tokyo, named the International Consultative Council for Korean Studies, which is run by funds from the South Korean Government, is devoted to convening anticommunist meetings under the name of South Korea-Japan and South Korea-U.S. collaboration and exchange. Through a person named Choe Son-yong, head of this council, this organization either invites people from universities and research institutions in the United States to visit South Korea or makes them donate funds to South Korea, while sending to these universities or institutions documents or booklets praising South Korea published by this organization. This organization also has been holding pseudo seminars in foreign countries or in Seoul by paying these universities travel expenses to induce them to participate in the meetings. Besides this council, there are many pro-government organizations, such as the Korean Institute for the Study of International Affairs. Most of them play the same role as this council.

For example, recently a pro-government organization named the Association of Korean Scholars of Political Science held an international seminar in Seoul

under cosponsorship with an association of scholars of political science consisting of Korean residents in the United States. Some 50 pro-government scholars from U.S. universities such as Harvard, Yale, and Indiana came to attend this seminar. The South Korean Government paid all expenses for them, including airfare and hotel expenses. The participants gathered in Seoul to read texts they had provided for the seminar.

Thus, the Chon Tu-hwan group buys off U.S. professors and scholars, making them play to the tune of the South Korean Government in exchange for free travel and VIP treatment.

The fifth world media conference is this kind of slanderous activity.

[First speaker] The absurd remarks by Singlaub, Nguyen Cao Ky and Bucher at the so-called reception held on the evening of 4 October exposed the nature and purpose of this conference.

[Madam Yun] That is true. Appearing with a seemingly grave face at the reception, Singlaub delivered something like a speech. He extoled as a correct policy toward South Korea U.S. President Reagan's aggressive act of cancelling the plan for withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Nguyen Cao Ky, former South Vietnamese premier, who defected to the United States after defeat and who is now dealing in liquor there, babbled about anticommunism, foaming at the mouth.

Bucher, captain of the U.S. spy ship, went mad groundlessly and slandering North Korea. Dissatisfied with his slander, he reversed his remarks at the Pyongyang press conference and, furthermore, told a downright lie that the crew of Pueblo had been tortured in the North.

[First speaker] Even though we are not watching the process of the conference to be held until 11 October, its underlying purpose becomes as clear as daylight.

[Madam Yun] Right. I think it is not accidental that they are kicking up the racket of anticommunism under the name of an international conference. I view their commotion as being connected with the crises facing the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group and with the stark reality of South Korea.

As is well known, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of its stooges, are facing serious crises. The anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, which has explosively grown since the Kwangju incident, is spreading like wildfire, sweeping over a wide range of social circles, including universities and religious circles.

To cite a few examples, there have been the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, the anti-U.S. struggle by the workers of the control data company, the anti-U.S. statements issued by religious circles, including the Korean churches' social missionary council, the struggle of the students of Kangwon University who burned a U.S. flag and the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese

and antigovernment struggles which have been waged on campuses since the opening of the new semester. These massive anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles clearly show the aspirations of our popular masses for independence. Our popular masses have opposed the U.S. military occupation and colonial rule over South Korea and have risen in revolt against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous pro-U.S. policies.

This growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is shaking to its boots U.S. colonial and fascist rule of terror over South Korea. And the crises facing the Chon Tu-hwan group are deepening. Moreover, because of the U.S. policy of making South Korea its colonial military base, its policy of plunder and the Chon Tu-hwan group's economic policy depending upon foreign debts, the economic crisis has reached its peak. For this reason, the discontent of the popular masses is surging. Besides this, the isolation of the Chon Tu-hwan group from the international community is getting deeper with each passing day.

[First speaker] You mean that the conference is a part of the Chon Tu-hwan group's last-ditch resort to extricate itself from such crises and isolation.

[Madam Yun] That is correct. Such a political background lays behind the false media conference which is being held by the Chon Tu-hwan group under the instigation and support of the United States and at which it is raising pro-U.S. and anticommunist commotions.

Through the so-called world media conference, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group is trying to maintain the faltering U.S. colonial rule, justify its military fascist rule, perpetuate the division of our country by adhering to anti-communist confrontation and war policy, put the damper on ever-rising fighting spirit of the people against the United States and Chon Tu-hwan and turn public opinion elsewhere.

The Con Tu-hwan group, however, cannot maintain the toppling colonial rule. Nor can it thwart the people's anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle. Far from paying attention to the Chon Tu-hwan group's farce, the people are opening the flood gates of wrath. They are denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan group, which is strangling mass media, for babbling about mass media.

The people will never be deceived by the Chon Tu-hwan group's fraudulent pacification measures and will never tolerate the treacherous group which is frantically running amok in maneuvers to sell the country and nation, adhering to a anticommunist racket, and to perpetuate the division of the country and nation for its own comfort and prosperity.

[First speaker] I agree. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the anachronistic anticommunist maneuvers and its foolish act of thwarting the people's aspirations for independence.

I believe that, to drive out the Yankee aggressors, to bury U.S. colonial rule, to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group which is blocking reunification of the country and running amok in maneuvers to perpetuate the division of the nation, maintaining its dirty life by sticking to the coattails of the United States, and to realize the democratization of society and the independent reunification of the fatherland, our masses should continue to valiantly wage the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for democracy and national salvation.

'VRPR' ON SOUTH KOREA'S ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON JAPAN

SK140748 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] According to reports on the situation of trade between South Korea and Japan released by the Korea Trade Association, South Korea's trade deficit with Japan reached $2.929 billion as of the end of last year and as of the end of last July it amounted to $1.178 billion. As you all perhaps know, our country's trade deficit with Japan was $122 million in 1966, $575 million in 1970 and $1.198 billion in 1975. Then, it increased to $2.818 billion in 1980 and last year it jumped to $2.929 billion. To sum up, the trade deficit of the last 17 years totals $23.1 billion. This shows that South Korea's trade deficit with Japan has been increasing in the midst of inactive exports, although the government authorities have been paying lip service to an increase of exports and the correction of unbalanced trade between South Korea and Japan.

Despite the Chon Tu-hwan ring's babbling about correcting the unbalanced trade between South Korea and Japan, instead of being improved, the trade deficit is becoming more serious with each passing day. Why is it so? The Chon Tu-hwan ring has been babbling about the trade deficit as if it were an ephemeral phenomenon caused by an economic recession. It is, however, a superficial phenomenon, not a substantial fact. The true cause of the ever-growing trade deficit between South Korea and Japan is a structural disease of South Korea's lopsided economic dependence on the outside forces and an inevitable result of South Korea's subordinate trade with Japan.

As you may know, because of the treacherous and traitorous economic policy of all the past rulers that has depended heavily on outside forces, particularly that of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, today South Korea's economy has been turned into a colonial subcontract, processing and assembling Japanese-made materials and parts made with Japanese capital, technology and equipment. To cite a few examples: South Korea depends on Japan for more than 20 percent of its total foreign debt, for more than 66 percent of its borrowed technology and between 60 and 80 percent of its imported raw materials. Such key light industrial sectors as textiles and electric home appliances are controlled by the Japanese monopoly capitalist. Although the Chon Tu-hwan ring raves about a

diversified export market, South Korea's depends on Japan for 37.8 percent of its trade.

Japan's imports from South Korea are very limited, but South Korea is Japan's no. 4 export market. Taking advantage of such a dominant position, the Japanese monopoly capitalists are selling machines, equipment, raw materials and parts to South Korea at a high price. However, South Korea, depends on Japan for machines, equipment and raw materials to run its economy, having no other source to turn to. While the Japanese monopoly capitalists sell their goods to South Korea at a high price, they buy Korea-made goods at price lower than the production cost. What is more, while they force on South Korea an unlimited amount of their goods, they either restrict South Korean imports under various pretexts or impose restrictive measures on them.

South Korea, which has such a subordinate economic system that it has to buy machines, equipment and raw materials from Japan to run its economy, has no choice but to import more from Japan than it exports. It also has to export at low prices whereas it has to import at much higher prices. On top of that, South Korean exports to Japan face various restrictive measures. No wonder there is an increasing trade deficit.

The ever-increasing trade deficit between South Korea and Japan, therefore, is not an ephemeral phenomenon caused by an economic recession or deteriorated trade conditions, but results from South Korea's extreme dependence on Japan and the colonial, subordinate character of South Korean trade--all of which are products of the authorities' traitorous policy of depending on outside forces.

Even so, on 7 October, the Chon Tu-hwan ring disgustingly begged the Japanese to lower the tariff rate or abolish restrictive trade conditions by staging the meeting of the so-called South Korea-Japan Committee for Expansion and Balance of Trade. The act of currying favor and begging the Japanese cannot alone resolve the unbalanced trade deficit. Such an act will only make the Japanese more conceited and encourage them to act more tyrannically in the future, eventually increasing the unbalanced trade deficit.

To improve South Korea's trade deficit with Japan, South Korea's economic dependence on Japan and its colonial subordination to Japan should be eradicated. To this end, the pro-Japanese flunkeyist and traitor Chon Tu-hwan ring should be ousted from power.

CSO: 4110/002

'NODONG SINMUN' ON TRAITS OF COMMUNIST REVOLUTIONARY

SK070312 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2224 GMT 6 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 7 October special article: "Our People's Lofty Spiritual World Has Reached a New Height Amid the March To Remodel Whole Society on the Chuche Idea"--KCNA identifies this item as an "editorial article"]

[Text] Great turns are being effected in all domains of our revolution and construction under the slogan of chuche-orientation of the entire society. The fact that the task of remodeling men has been deepened and developed further and our people's spiritual and moral traits have reached a lofty stage is the greatest and most proud one of all turns.

Our party members and workers, cherishing a lofty pride as chuche-type revolutionaries, are leading every moment of their lives by faithfully fighting only for the party and the leader. This is a lofty spiritual world that can be seen only in the people who are deeply aware of where the genuine value of life lies.

The fact that our people's spiritual world has reached such a high stage is the result of the task of fostering chuche-type communistic men, vigorously carried out under our party's leadership. The reality today shows that the people can have the lofty spiritual world of genuine revolutionaries, live worthy lives and carry out worthy struggles only under the leadership of the great party.

1. Fostering men to be true communist revolutionaries is the most important task of the working class party in socialist, communist construction. As is elucidated by the chuche idea, the masses are the masters of society and the elements deciding everything. Unless we educate and reform the masses in a revolutionary manner, no problems concerning the revolution and construction can be solved.

The future communist society is the society where everyone will live a worthwhile life cherishing the loftiest spiritual world. Thus, the course of building the socialist, communist society is the course of fostering the genuine communist revolutionaries and of revolutionizing and working classizing the people.

Today in our country, the work of educating and reforming all the members of society in the communist way is being successfully pushed ahead without even minor deviation under the slogan of the chuche-orientation of the entire society.

This is because the work of reforming men is in progress, in accord with the policy for fostering the chuche-type communist revolutionaries put forward by our party. The work to foster the chuche-type communist revolutionaries is a rewarding historic task that enables us to realize the work of remodeling men at the highest level.

As put forward by our party, the chuche-type communist revolutionaries are the revolutionaries who have the loftiest traits and temperament among all the communists known in history. Their spiritual world gives a correct answer to how the revolutionaries should live their entire lives and carry out their struggle.

Perfected spiritual and moral traits in the people are required to foster such revolutionaries. The most distinct characteristic of the lofty spiritual world of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries is that they live worthwhile lives and carry out their struggle for the party and the leader.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: A man should live a worthwhile life, even a day, for the fatherland and the people.

How we should live every moment of our life and carry out the struggle is an important indication showing the heighth of the people's spiritual world. The whole life of those who carry out the revolution is being glorified in the course of living every moment of their lives in a fruitful and worthwhile manner. Thus, it is very important for the people to live worthwhile moments of their lives in training themselves to be perfected communist revolutionaries.

For the revolutionaries to live worthwhile lives, for even a moment, means devotion of their all lives to the victory of the revolution, loyally fighting only for the party and leader any time, in any place with firm faith and moral sense. In essence, this relates to the issue of establishing an outlook on their life based on the revolutionary outlook on their leader. Loyalty to the party and the leader is an essential element for the revolutionaries.

The revolutionaries can endlessly glorify man's value and dignity on the single road of revolution with lofty political life only in the bosom of the party and the leader. Thus, they should live and struggle for the party and the leader, always cherishing a pure, spotless and clean revolutionary conscience.

It is truly a worthwhile course of life to struggle faithfully by holding every moment of the revolution dear and to embroider one's whole life with exploits on the road led by the party and the leader. To live a worthwhile life for the revolutionaries as fighters of the party and the leader, they should not stop the struggle throughout their whole life. Only those who live and work in a revolutionary way, not stopping the struggle even a moment, can continuously bloom the flower of revolution and glorify the honor of the revolutionaries, just as waters of flowing rivers will never decay. Thus, the genuine revolutionaries, no matter how great the achievements they might have made for the fatherland, for the people and for the revolution, do not regard them as their own merits and strive and struggle to accomplish greater works to the last moment of their life.

Those who live worthwhile moments in their lives are the communist revolutionaries who devotedly struggle for the party and the leader by firmly establishing the correct view and position for genuine happiness and honor. What a man regards as happiness and honor is an important content of his outlook life. Only when a man has a correct outlook on happiness and honor, can he live a worthwhile life with a clear objective for his life.

The people's views on happiness and honor may differ from one another in accord with their ideological standpoints. Those who do not have the revolutionary view of the world seek happiness from an individual's pleasant life and from the (?course) of the worldly life. However, genuine communist revolutionaries seek their happiness and honor by upholding the party and the leader and by dedicating everything to the revolutionary struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots--the models of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries -- remained loyal to the great general Kim Il-song to the end, upholding the slogan "In the course of carrying out the revolution, life and death are equally glorious!" The greatest happiness to them was to struggle in the bosom of the leader of the revolution and to devote their whole life to fulfilling the policy and lines put forward by the leader to the end. Their views on happiness and honor were so lofty because they valued a moment of life spent for the revolution more than long life spent worthlessly. Thus, they could embroider their whole life with exploits, overcoming the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese struggle.

As is shown by the lives of the revolutionary patriots, happiness apart from the revolutionary struggle cannot be thought of by the revolutionaries. It is the honor and happiness of the revolutionaries to faithfully fight for every moment on the single road indicated by the party and the leader, although their struggle is arduous.

As they established such views on genuine happiness and honor and lived in accord with the demand of the views, the spiritual world of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries is lofty. The revolutionaries who live worthwhile moments in their life are the fighters who always possess the resolution and determination to fight to the end for the party and the leader. It is not easy for the people to dedicate their whole life solely to the revolution. This is not a question that can be solved by a temporary excitement and instigation.

To invariably struggle under any condition and situation for the revolutionaries, their resolution and determination must be strong and firm. Such resolution and determination can be made from the firm belief in the justness of their cause and the truth of the revolution. It is being consolidated further in the course of the flames of the long revolutionary struggle. The most important factor in the resolution and determination of the revolutionaries is to be deeply aware of how they should live their whole life and how they should carry out their struggle.

Only when they have clear aims and plans for their life, have great ambition and high hopes and have strong will to achieve them, can people live a faithful life every moment.

The numerous indomitable revolutionary fighters nurtured during the course of the arduous Korean revolution were those who always held on to the faith in the pure life along the road of the revolution led by the party and the leader. Their firm faith and determination, which they started holding on to in the initial stage of their participation in the revolution, never changed, even during the trials of the prolonged revolution.

Times of difficulty disclose people's true nature. Therefore, in living a life worthy of revolutionaries, how to overcome trials is very important. The experience of the long history of the revolutionary struggle shows that, if people fail in overcoming the difficult moments of grim trials, serious damage is done to the revolution and people cannot maintain the loyalty of the revolutionaries.

For their firm revolutionary will and faith to hold on to their pledge for the revolution, the chuche-type communist revolutionaries can live a pure life during the entire course of their struggle. Only such revolutionaries value and glorify the political life that the party and the leader provided for them, earn great respect of the people and live forever in the memory of their descendants. Thus, chuche-type communist revolutionaries are model revolutionaries living in the lofty spiritual world and faithfully struggling along the road of the revolution, enjoying the noblest reward and honor of life.

The correctness and vitality of our party center's policy to educate and nurture all members of the society as such revolutionaries has been fully proved in its implementation. Deeply realizing how they should live and struggle to become true communist revolutionaries, today, our party members and working people are embroidering every second and every moment of the revolution with miracles and feats.

It is an unalterable faith for the living of our people that they depend entirely on the party and the leader for their destiny and, under the leadership of the party, will struggle till the end of the world. This shows that the spiritual world of our people has now reached the very high stage where they will live a loyal life only for the party and the leader, not only throughout their life but even each moment.

In the brief period of time since we launched the comprehensive work to permeate the society with the chuche idea, the spiritual world of the people has reached this noble stage. This is an amazing miracle created in the work of remaking humans, and a great triumph that cannot be compared with any other changes brought about during the course of our advance toward communism. This is our great pride.

2. The great change in the spiritual world of our people is a fruition of our party's correct leadership exercised in leading the work of nurturing the chuche-type communist revolutionaries along the straight road.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the entire society is teeming with boundless loyalty to the party and the revolution and with revolutionary zeal. And, in the revolution and construction, ceaseless miracles are being brought about, surprising people of the world. These are the outcome

of our party's vigorous ideological work that has been carried out in accordance with the demand of the developing situation.

The work of changing the ideological and spiritual aspect of people is a difficult and complicated work that cannot be compared to the work of remaking nature and society. This historic work can be successfully carried out only by the party of the working class assuming a full responsibility for the destiny and future of the people.

Our party is a chuche-type party and our party's work to remake people's ideology is to nurture people as firm chuche-type communist revolutionaries. Ensuring that everyone considers human dignity and honor as most precious and that they struggle and live a rewarding life along the single road of revolution is a principle for the activities of our party regarding the chuche idea as a cardinal guiding principle. Our party regards it as a priority work in permeating the society with the chuche idea to nurture party members and working people as communist revolutionaries through revolutionization and working classization. And, to this end, our party exerts great efforts.

Without the wise leadership and warm care of the party, we cannot think of the honor of revolutionaries enjoyed by the party members and working people and of the glorification of every moment of their life. What is significant in our party's leadership, which has made the spiritual world of the party members and working people reach such a noble stage, is that the work of nurturing chuche-type communist revolutionaries has been carried out in a scientific manner in accordance with the inevitability of the development of ideology and thought.

The revolutionary world outlook of people is formed and developed following a certain course of development of thought. Therefore, to have party members and working people achieve the traits of perfect revolutionaries, a correct course of ideological education must be taken. Only in this way can the ideological education be carried out effectively and can man be nurtured as a true revolutionary who will not change in faithfully struggling throughout his life.

The noble spiritual world of people devoting every moment of their living to the revolution is formed during the course of learning the basic principle of the revolution. In this regard, our party has seen to it that all ideological work is carried out with emphasis on teaching the profound principle of the chuche idea, and has directed keen attention to making the party members and working people realize how they should live and struggle to be loyal to the cause pioneered by the leader. This was a correct policy that has enabled us to completely do away with formalism in the ideological education and to penetrate the spiritual world of the party members and working people with the ideological work.

To have the working people live in the noble spiritual world and to help them overcome any difficulties, we must have them arm with unchanging revolutionary faith. The revolutionary who lives a valuable life even for a moment and makes a steady advance along the single road of loyalty throughout his life is one who devotes himself to the party and the revolution with the revolutionary faith cherished deep in his heart.

Our party always sees to it that the unitary ideology education, revolutionary education, class education and all other ideological education work are carried out in a way that makes the party members and working people cherish the revolutionary faith deep in their hearts. Thus, thanks to our party's correct leading of the political and ideological life of the party members and working people, today, in our country, the noble spiritual world in which people faithfully struggle every day and every moment with the pure conscience of the revolutionaries is overwhelming the society.

To have the party members and working people cherish the noble spiritual world of the revolutionaries, our party has also set forth high requirements in the ideological education and is seeing to it that the requirements are ceaselessly heightened.

The ideology and thought of people are not unchangeable. During the course of a person's life, they can change for the better or vice versa. Therefore, we should continuously develop the ideological indoctrination work for party members and workers to help them lead a life worthy of revolutionaries throughout their lifetime, without idling away even a moment. Our party earlier made it clear that stagnation in an ideological life means retreat. This teaching is a truth that the development of the revolution and the elevation of workers' ideological level continue to create a higher demand, urging us to strengthen the struggle to revolutionalize men. This reflects a noble intent to take responsibility to the end for the ideological life of party members and workers and to take good care of it so as to prevent them from drifting off the road of revolution even for a moment.

Proceeding from this stand and based on the close analysis of the ideological life of party members and workers and of the level of their consciousness at every developmental stage of the revolution, our party has newly specified the contents of ideological indoctrination and has continuously improved methodology and form in this regard.

The unique policies set forth by our party--such as the one for carrying out ideological indoctrination work not on a transitory basis but on a continuous, steady and repetitive basis to develop this campaign, the one for bringing about change in an ideological life in the shortest span of time through the full mobilization of all propaganda and agitation means, the one for changing ideological indoctrination work into one possessed by the people and the one for continuously strengthening a revolutionary organizational life -- have become a powerful weapon to help party members and workers further consolidate and develop their revolutionary world outlook.

The course in which ideological indoctrination work has developed in the advance movement to imbue society with the chuche idea in accordance with the correct policy of our party has been one in which all timeworn ideological legacies have been overcome one by one and in which the trait of chuche-type communist revolutionaries have taken complete shape among party members and workers. The more society develops and the more the people's daily life becomes affluent, the healthier the revolutionary atmosphere that overflows in society and the nobler the spirit that people come to possess--this is the proud situation in our country today.

In accelerating the work of remodelling the ideologies of party members and workers, our party has concentrated on positively setting the model of chuche-type revolutionaries and on helping the people follow this model. The lifetime of those loyal revolutionaries who devoted their daily life only to the party, the leader and the revolution greatly move people and vigorously encourage them to a worthwhile revolutionary road. Influencing people with such an affirmative model is very effective in remodelling their ideologies.

By developing the policy for influencing people with an affirmative model to meet the new requirements for developing the situation in which the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea is in progress, our party has helped carry out this work in a more organizational and positive manner. What is particularly significant in the leadership of our party is its effort to encourage all cadre and, party members and workers to positively learn from the indomitable revolutionary spirit displayed by young communists at the developmental stage of our revolution and from the noble spirit of today's unheralded heroes who inherited this spirit.

Firmly trusting the great comrade Han Pyol, young communists, including Kim Hyok and Cha Keang-su, resolutely traversed the grim road of revolution during the dismal period when the people's sufferings reached their zenith and when no one could tell when he could win victory in the revolution. They unhesitatingly devoted their youthful days of the 10's and 30's to the revolution. Although the lifetime of young communists was short, people cherish it deep in their hearts today. This is because they set a brilliant example in showing how revolutionary fighters live and struggle by displaying endless loyalty to their leaders with an indomitable revolutionary spirit.

To train party members and workers into indomitable warriors who lead a worthwhile life even for a moment no matter what difficult circumstances they may face, our party today positively plays up the feats performed by young communists half a century ago.

Thanks to the leadership of our party, scores of thousands of people believe in the spirit displayed by indomitable revolutionary warriors 20 years ago, and a worthwhile age has been ushered in to help all the people become Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su. This is a clear evidence of the correct leadership of our party center that endlessly values and purely maintains the tradition developed during the period when the people greeted and held in high esteem a revolutionary leader and who organizes and plans all work, including ideological work, based on the revolutionary tradition. The leadership of our party, which organizes and carries out all work, proceeding from the tradition developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the period when he pioneered the cause of chuche, is a decisive factor helping party members and workers firmly develop their revolutionary world outlook and inherit and complete the revolutionary cause to the end without the slightest deviation.

The unheralded heroes, who emerged in the worthwhile period when the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea was carried out, are the model of chuche-type revolutionaries whom our party has brought up and helped bring out. During the period that was not as grave as wartime, they sincerely struggled for

10 or 20 years, as they do on a single day with an extraordinary determination and fighting spirit, to implement party liens and policies.

By having all party members and workers follow the example set by the unheralded heroes, our party has elucidated the method of brilliantly leading daily life with determination and a fighting spirit in favorable circumstances as we see today.

The movement to follow the example set by the unheralded heroes is a great ideological reform movement to help everyone lead the most worthwhile and rewarding life for the party and the revolution by inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit. By initiating, organizing and carrying out this great movement, our party has attained another great achievement in training all members of society into chuche-type communist revolutionaries who possess an endlessly noble spirit. Indeed, the long history of the communist movement does not know a revolutionary party resembling our party, which has brought about a great change in the ideological and spiritual traits of the people in a short span of time by concentrating on the work of remodelling the ideologies of workers.

The noble spirit of our people and the revolutionary trait of our party shows that only a great party that correctly guides people to devote every moment in their lifetime to a single worthwhile road of revolution can successfully carry out the difficult and complicated work of remodelling man.

3. It is the honor and duty of our party members and workers to loyally struggle throughout their lifetime for the party and the revolution.

The revolution does not stop at one place, but continuously advances. The honor of the revolutionaries shines in the worthwhile struggle to successfully carry out the revolution. The course of true revolutionaries is to glorify their honor at any place and at any time by continuing their struggle without stopping it even for a moment.

Today, our revolution has entered the most glorious period in developing itself. A great era of advancing toward the future of communism has been ushered in ahead of us. Our struggle has become more worthwhile. Cherishing pride and happiness deep in their hearts to emerge in this glorious era and to become the warriors of the party, all our functionaries and workers should endlessly glorify their honor as chuche-type revolutionaries.

Endlessly glorifying the honor of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries by functionaries and workers means devotion of loyalty to the end on the single road of revolution led by the party and the leader, deeply cherishing the political trust extended by the party and the leader.

The party and the leader are the political leaders, leading the people to the worthwhile life and to the road of struggle. The precious political life given by the party and the leader is shining and lofty political trust dwells in the lofty traits of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries. Thus, the course of struggle of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries should be one

that the upholding the party and leader as a firm principle of life and leads every moment based on this principle. We should totally entrust our destiny to the party and the leader and loyally struggle to the end with firm traits that we can neither live nor carry out the revolution apart from the bosom of the party and the leader.

Nothing is more glorious and worthwhile for our party members and workers than to live a worthwhile life for the party and the leader, even a moment, and to fulfill the pledge of the revolution to the end. To lead a worthwhile life on the road of revolution led by the party and the leader for functionaries and workers, they should ceaselessly train and cultivate themselves.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Anyone wishing to continue carrying out the revolution should constantly train himself. The communist revolutionaries, who carry out the revolution throughout their life under the leadership of the party and the leader, should not neglect even to a minor degree, their own ideological discipline and moral cultivation. The communists should always possess modest character to be required in perfecting the traits of revolutionaries. Restrictions should not take place in revolutionizing the people just as an interruption should not be allowed in the revolutionary struggle.

The historic experiences of the revolutionary struggle show that he who neglects ideological discipline will fall out of the revolutionary ranks. Only he who constantly disciplines and cultivates himself in a revolutionary manner can preserve and illuminate the honor of the communist revolutionaries. Indeed, our people's spiritual world has reached a lofty stage, however, we should not allow any self-admiration or stalemate in ideological life and organizational life but struggle for loftier targets. Thus, we can carry out the revolution to the end by overcoming arduous trails together with our party.

To endlessly glorify the honor of the chuche-type revolutionaries for the party members and workers, we should intensify the revolutionary study and organizational life. The study is a basic measure to arm ourselves with the leader's revolutionary idea and party's policy, strategy and tactics. Unless we study, we can neither understand the truth of the revolutionary struggle nor can we have lofty class judgement and political knowledge. When we firmly arm with the chuche idea through study and possess the communist revolutionary spirit, we can accomplish many works for the party and the leader and lead genuinely a worthwhile life.

Assuming the study as the basic mission, the party members and workers should continue study throughout their lives and make the party's ideology and theory their faith.

The revolutionary organizations, including the party organizations, are the strongholds of life and works enabling the people to lead worthwhile and rewarding moments in life. It is a unique style of the revolutionary life for the communists to perfect themselves to be revolutionaries by properly carrying out organizational life with lofty organizational sense.

The revolutionaries can neither live nor maintain political life without organizational life, just as fishes cannot live without water. Today our party members are linked with the party center with one respiration through the party organizations. For our party members, the course of leading the party life is the political life in which they think and act in accord with the party's ideas and will, upholding the leadership of the party center. Therefore, all the party members should not neglect the party life even a moment in glorifying the honor of the party's revolutionary fighters.

The party members may skip meals but should not discontinue the party life for even a moment. It is a genuine road of carrying out the revolution to the end, following the party, to properly lead the party life to the last moment of life. It is important for all the cadres and party members to have a lofty sense of awareness to faithfully lead the party life.

The party members are the revolutionaries who voluntarily joined the party with resolution to dedicate everything to the party and the leader and to victory of the revolution. The party members should voluntarily participate in the party life with their own faith, whether so requested by others or not, and should discipline themselves ideologically, thus striving to have the character and temperament worth revolutionaries.

The party members who carry out their duties with firm political faith even though they were not so requested are the genuine party members, whose organizational and moral discipline is high, and true revolutionaries.

All the party members, cherishing a great pride and honor as members of the KWP--the glorious chuche-type party founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--should live by thoroughly relying on the party organizations and voluntarily abide by the rule and regulations of the party.

Examining ourselves to see if we have lived worthwhile a life in accord with the party's intention, we should fully demonstrate the lofty spirit of leading the party life with revolutionary conscience. To endlessly glorify the honor of the revolutionaries for the party members and workers, they should actively contribute to the party and revolution by effecting actual successes in their works.

The traits of the revolutionaries can be illuminated through actual struggle to realize the plans and ideas of the party and the leader. Thus, the genuine revolutionaries regard the dedication of themselves to the revolutionary struggle as the greatest honor and assume what they have done for the party and the leader as a primary constituent of their happiness.

Those who embroider every moment of their life in their respective revolutionary outposts with exploits and miracles, not with empty words, and contribute to the revolution with actual achievements are the faithful revolutionary fighters.

To contribute to the party and the revolution with fruitful successes of works for our functionaries and workers, they should thoroughly embody the slogan, "Let us loyally repay the great political trust and care by the great leader with lofty political awareness and techniques!"

This slogan reflects the demand of upholding the party and leader by combining burning loyalty with ability, lofty revolutionary zeal with talent. Assuming this slogan as a guideline for their life and works, our functionaries and party members should constantly promote the standard of their political theories and technical and on-the-job knowledge. Thus, they should brilliantly fulfill all revolutionary duties assigned by the party.

They should effect proud exploits in the new struggle to create the speed of the 80's by waging bold, aggressive battle with firm spirit of revolutionaries to meet the calls of the party by going through fire and waters.

Our people traversed the worthwhile road of struggle under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for over a half century, enjoying all kinds of honors and happiness that could be cherished by the revolutionaries. This proud history is being brilliantly continued on the revolutionary road leading to the future of communism under the guidance of our party. It is the greatest happiness of our people to lead worthwhile life and carry out the struggle as the chuche-type communist revolutionaries, being born in the great era led by our glorious party.

We will fulfill the chuche cause to the end together with our party center by inheriting the revolutionary spirit of the young communists of the 20's--the first chuche-type communist revolutionaries. This is iron-clad faith and will deeply be cherished by our party members and workers in their march to remodel whole society on the chuche idea.

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'NODONG SINMUN' ON ROLE OF PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

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[NODONG SINMUN 11 October special article: "The People's Government is a Political Weapon Which Represents Interests of the Popular Masses and Serves Them"]

[Text] In his policy speech on the task of the people's government in modeling the whole society on the chuche idea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song came up with a unique ideology that, to build communism, the revolution and construction should be vigorously pushed ahead, holding aloft the banner of the people's government and the three revolutions, and gave perfect answers to the theoretical and practical problems arising in strengthening and developing the activities of the people's government.

What is important here is that he redefined the character of the people's government. Correctly defining the character of the government of the working class is a principled problem in the building and activities of the government.

The government of the working class is a most comprehensive transmission belt linking the party and masses and is a powerful weapon for the revolution and construction.

The demands and aspirations of broad masses of people of all strata are embraced and integrated by the revolutionary government. The government takes charge of important duties in implementing the party's lead in the revolution and construction.

Therefore, in order to victoriously advance the construction of socialism and communism and to thoroughly protect the interests of the people, the revolutionary government should be constantly strengthened and developed.

It is very important and significant to correctly indicate the character of the government. Only when the character of the government is clearly defined can its function and role be correctly prescribed and the principle and methods of the activities of the government be clearly indicated. In his policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song thoroughly and perfectly elucidated the character of the people's government, a government of new type.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people's government is a political organization representing the interests of the masses of working people, including the working class, peasants and working intellectuals, and is a political weapon serving the masses of working people.

This thesis of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song newly clarifies the character of the revolutionary government of the working class in conformity with the demands of the times. The character of a government is, in essence, related to whose interests it represents and for whom and how it serves.

In other words, the character of a government is defined by the type of class and social strata that the government has embraced and the type of duties that it is performing in the interests of these class and social strata.

Every government has its inherent character. Therefore, each has its own class and mass foundations and duties. The character of each government differs according to the scope and content of the activities of these mass foundations.

The character of a government has been thus far defined as linked with class domination. Of course, the government of a state came into being together with the creation of classes. It has long served as a means of protecting and realizing the interests of certain class and social strata.

Under these conditions, we can consider the character of the government of a state in relation to the political domination by a certain class.

However, in our times the broad masses of working people, including the working class, peasants and working intellectuals, are vigorously turning out in the revolutionary struggle of protecting independence, pioneering their own destinies independently and creatively.

The socialist system has already been established in numerous countries and, as a result, the popular masses in these countries have become the masters of sovereignty and production means of their states. Such development of the times has demanded a new theory on the character of the revolutionary government.

By newly elucidating the character of the people's government, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has brilliantly solved this historic task raised by the development of the society and the times.

One of the important aspects in the ideology on the character of the people's government indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that the people's government is a political organization representing the interests of the masses of working people, including the working class, peasants and working intellectuals.

The government of a state is a means to embrace and integrate the interests and demands of class or society. Therefore, all governments represent the interests of certain class and social strata.

The character of a government is prescribed according to which classes' interests the government represents.

The government protecting the interests of the exploiting class has a reactionary character, whereas the government protecting the interests of the masses of working people has a progressive character.

The ideology--that the people's government is a political organization representing the interests of the masses of working people--indicates that this type of government allows the broad masses of people, including workers, peasants and working intellectuals, to participate in the government, and embraces and integrates their demands and aspirations. Because of this, the genuine popular character of our government has been perfectly elucidated.

Our people's government is a genuine people's government which was chosen and organized by our people themselves, proceeding from the desire of the masses of working people, and has been operated and managed by the people.

One of the important characteristics of the people's government is the participation of the broad popular masses, including workers, peasants and working intellectuals, in the government. Therefore, the people's government has a wide political base and represents the interests of the broad masses of working people.

Today our people are fully exercising freedom and rights of social and political activities as masters of the state political life under the people's government, regardless of sex, occupation, levels of property and knowledge, political views or religion. All our people have equitable rights to participate in the tasks of the people's government and are thoroughly realizing their intentions and demands through power organizations.

This is one of the most important indications of the genuine popular nature of the government of the republic. Another important aspect in the ideology on the character of the people's government indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that the people's government is a political weapon serving the masses of working class.

That the people's government serves the masses of working class means that all the activities of the government of the republic are thoroughly aimed at representing the interests of the people. This character can be preserved only by a government that establishes and implements its policies in accordance with the intentions of the masses of working people and guarantees their genuine political freedom and rights and a happy material and cultural life.

The government of a state serves for a certain class [ilchonghan kyekup] and stratum. The service nature of the government is intensively shown by its activities. This is because the interests of the classes and strata are being integrated and realized through the government's activities.

The idea that the people's government is a political weapon serving the masses of working people fully proves the superiority of the government of our republic, which vigorously carries out all its activities for the benefit of the people.

Our people's government is a genuine service organization of the people which aims all its activities at faithfully serving the people, regarding this as its honorable mission. The people's government guarantees positions of all people as master of the country, including workers, peasants and working intellectuals, and extensively implements popular policies for the benefit of their material and cultural life.

Organizations of our people's government thoroughly embody the principle of ensuring the workers a happier life; these organizations take the interests of the people as the basis in all domains of their activities, including guidance in economic construction, cultural construction, and service works for the people.

The clear elucidation of the character of the people's government provides a firm guarantee enabling the government of the republic to carry out brilliantly its honorable mission as a faithful servant of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's complete elucidation on the character of the people's government is significant in providing a more independent and creative life for the people by further strengthening our government and heightening its functions and role.

Its significance lies, above all, in the fact that a broad path has been opened for the people's government to strengthen and develop itself ceaselessly to become a true people's government defending the will and demand of the broad masses of people.

Struggling to achieve the people's demand and will is a matter of principle arising before the people's government in defending its true popular character. The will and demand of the people are the basis of all activities of the people's government.

Only when it energetically conducts its activities in accordance with the people's demands and aspirations can the government of the republic fully display its might and superiority as a people's government representing and serving the people's interests.

Today, under the correct leadership of our party, the people's government has fully guaranteed an independent and creative life for all the people by vigorous struggle, after assuming the defense of the people's interests as its principle of activity.

Thanks to a people's government which enforces its lines and policies and conducts its activity according to the will and demand of the people and in the people's interests, our people are firmly guaranteed their happiness now and in the future.

The fresh elucidation on the character of the people's government has also made our people take great pride in having a most superior revolutionary government.

With the establishment of the people's government, our people regained true human dignity and rights and have enjoyed to their satisfaction an independent and creative life. Thus, through their experience, our people have realized how superior and precious the people's government is and they have true confidence in the people's government.

Summed up as a whole in the idea on the character of the people's government are the true superiority and vitality of the government of our republic which have been proven in the course of history. Also reflected in this idea is the firm, unwavering position of our government that it will wage a more vigorous struggle in the future for greater happiness and freedom of our people.

Because of this, our people are full of pride and dignity at having a most superior revolutionary government and are fully determined to hasten the communist future, assuming the people's government as the banner to follow.

Today, under the leadership of the party, our people's government is ceaselessly strengthening and developing into a powerful weapon brilliantly fulfilling its historic mission to imbue the society with the chuche idea.

Thanks to this, our people's government will forever go on defending, invariably, its chuche-type character.

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'RPR' NEWSPAPER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK151024 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Oct 82

[HYONGMYONG CHONSON 29 September special article: "The Chuche Idea's Contribution to the History of the Mankind"]

[Text] Today our nation is living in the rewarding era of chuche, victoriously advancing along the banner of the great chuche idea, together with the progressive peoples of the world. The chuche idea is the great revolutionary banner to create a new world and is the only guiding idea [hyangdo inyom] of the South Korean revolution.

The immortal chuche idea, which is the only guiding ideology [chido sasang] of the revolution in the new era of history, the era of chuche, is vigorously leading to brilliant victory the cause of independence in the fatherland of chuche and on a worldwide scope, demonstrating its greatness, uniqueness, truthfulness and invincible vitality.

It is thanks to the guidance of the great chuche idea that the South Korean revolution is now substantially developing to a new, higher stage under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The treatise titled "On the Chuche Idea" published by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has constantly developed and enriched the chuche idea created by the great leader with new ideological and theoretical contents, not only gives overall answers to the principled matters of the great chuche but also perfectly explains the immortal exploits and historic significance of the chuche ideas contributions to the ideological development and liberation of mankind.

By deeply and thoroughly mastering the great historic significance of the chuche idea newly indicated in the treatise of the dear comrade leader, members of our Revolutionary Party for Reunification [RPR] and the patriotic masses in South Korea should effect a new epochal turn in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, holding aloft the banner of the chuche idea.

1. In the treatise, "On the Chuche Idea," the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has scientifically and theoretically explained the position and role of the

chuche idea in the history of the world as a great guiding idea for the revolution in today's era of independence, the era of chuche.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has clarified: The chuche idea has had great effect on the ideological and spiritual life of mankind and on the revolutionary course of reforming the world.

As indicated in the treatise, the great chuche idea, as an officially recognized trend of the times, has vigorously inspired and encouraged the historic movement for independence in our times. At the same time, as history advances, the driving force of the chuche idea and its significance in reforming the world have become stronger and greater.

In the treatise, the explanation of the position of the great chuche idea in the history of the world and its role in reforming the world constitute immortal exploits of the dear comrade leader.

The great exploits of the chuche idea and its historic significance are, above all, that this idea has elucidated a genuine revolutionary outlook on the world of our times, aspiring for independence.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has clarified: The chuche idea has indicated a genuine revolutionary outlook on the world of our times, the era of chuche. This is an important historic achievement of the chuche idea which has contributed to the ideological development and liberation of mankind.

The chuche idea, which was created for the first time in the history of ideology of the mankind, has brought about a great change in the development of world outlook by elucidating a genuine revolutionary outlook on the world in our times, the era of chuche.

The history of the development of the world outlook in the past was the history of the struggle between two conflicting philosophical ideologies, namely between materialism and idealism and between dialectics and metaphysics.

In this struggle, Marxism did away with idealism and metaphysics and established a world outlook based on the dialectical materialism of Marxism. The advent of the world outlook based on the dialectical materialism of Marxism was a reflection of the demands of the contemporary times when it was a urgent problem to elucidate a revolutionary world outlook for the working class who had begun to participate in the struggle in a new historic situation under which a new prelude to the revolution against capitalists opened with the appearance of the working class in the arena of history.

The development of the times has been accompanied with the development of the world outlook.

The constant expansion and development of the revolution, which began with the advance of the working class, have brought about the birth of a new era in which the working people, who were shunned from as objects of history, have become the masters of history.

The new era of history required an emergence of a new world outlook enabling the working masses to become the masters of their own fate, so they could explore it independently and creatively and victoriously achieve the great historical cause of national liberation, class liberation and mankind's liberation.

This historic problem has been brilliantly solved with the establishment of the great chuche idea. The basic characteristic and historic truth of chuche lies in the fact that the great chuche idea is a revolutionary outlook of the world representing a new era--an era of chuche which is entirely different from all preceding historic eras.

The uniqueness of the great chuche idea, an elucidation on the outlook of the new era--the era of chuche--has been completely explained in the treatise. As explained in the treatise, the chuche idea, which has elucidated the outlook of a new era, is fresh and unique in its philosophical principles--the foundations of the chuche idea.

Setting forth the fundamental problems of a philosophy centered on man, the great chuche idea has explained the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and that only man determines everything. Formerly, philosophy centered itself on the basic problem of the relationship among material things, consciousness and existence.

The materialistic principles of Marxism on the consistency of material things and on the consistency of existence gave a scientific answer to this problem. As the issue of origin of the world has been explained on the basis of materialism, the great chuche idea, assuming the problem of the position and role of man in the world as its fundamental philosophical problem, has given an answer to who is the master of the world.

As has been explained in the treatise, the philosophical principle of the chuche idea which has explained the position and role of the man as the master of the world is based on a new philosophical explanation of the inherent nature of man.

The issue of the inherent nature of man, which was frequently discussed in preceding philosophical theories, has been set forth and answered to in the context of social relationships by Marxism.

The great chuche idea, while viewing the man in the context of social relationships, has given a fresh scientific answer to the inherent nature of man as a social being with independence, creativity and consciousness. It is a great philosophical discovery making possible a new change in world outlook of that the chuche idea, on the basis of its scientific explanation on man as a social being, elucidated a philosophical principle that man is the master of his own fate, that man reforms the world and plays a decisive role in exploring his own fate.

As has been explained in the treatise, the world outlook based on the philosophical principle of the chuche idea is a world outlook centering on man. There have existed various sorts of world outlooks. Never before, however, has there been a viewpoint of man centering on man.

A new world outlook dealing with the world and its changes and development centering on man, the master of the world, has been freshly redefined by the great chuche idea.

The chuche point of view and its views dealing with the world centered on man are firm guarantees for man's independent and creative activity of understanding and for his practical activity in reforming the world and exploring its own fate.

As explained in the treatise, the chuche idea, which has answered the question of how to view the world by centering on changed our views of society and history. Admitting to the fact that society, too, belongs to the material world just as nature does and that it changes and develops in accordance with the general nature governing the development of the material world as stated by Marxism, the great chuche idea has freshly explained the inherent laws of motion that governs society and history.

The great and invincible contribution which the chuche idea has made to consummating a historic social theory of the working class lies in the fact that the great chuche idea has given a fresh chiefly chuche-type scientific answer that inevitably social and historic movements are generated and developed only by the chiefly chuche-type functions and roles inherent in them.

The social and historic principle that the main force of history are the masses of people, that social and historic movements are ones driven by people's independence and creativity and that the people's independent ideas and consciousness play the decisive role in the revolutionary struggle is the basis of the chuche view of history.

This is a new answer to the essence, nature and driving force of social and historic movements--the chuche movement.

Thanks to the great chuche idea, a new point of view and a new position viewing the historical development and social revolution centering on man--the main force of the historical development and social revolution--has been freshly redefined for the first time in history.

Also, thanks to the great chuche idea, which has elucidated a world outlook centering on man and a view of society and history centering on man, the revolutionary world outlook of the working class has been developed and consummated at a new high stage.

The chuche idea--a revolutionary world outlook representing our era, the era of chuche--is a great revolutionary banner that leads mankind's advance toward independence in the correct direction. The chuche-type revolutionary world outlook has awakened our RPR members and the South Korean people to the fact that they are the masters of the whole world and of their own fate and given them a mighty weapon to wage a vigorous anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation on the basis of firm confidence in their own inexhaustible strength in order to explore their own fate.

The world outlook that our party members and the patriotic people of South Korea should cherish is the chuche-type revolutionary world outlook. The chuche-type revolutionary world outlook is an immortal revolutionary banner which illuminates the direction of the struggle waged by the South Korean people who are determined to become masters of their own fate and to explore their own fate on their own.

2. The great historic significance of the immortal chuche idea lies in the fact that it has opened a new, high stage for the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

The dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il has stated: The chuche idea has opened a new, high stage for the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

Also in this is the historic contribution to the revolutionary cause and to the cause of mankind liberation made by the chuche idea.

The tremendous revolutionary practice in the new era of history--the era of chuche, in which the working people who have extricated themselves from the repression and maltreatment they suffered in the past to become the masters of the world steering their fate in their own hands independently and creatively--urgently required the development of a revolutionary theory of the working class suited to the new historic conditions. This great historic cause set forth by the revolutionary practice of a new era came to have a brilliant answer thanks to the great chuche idea.

By elucidating--and on the basis of--the fundamental principle of the revolution that the masses are the masters of the revolution and construction and that the driving force of the revolution and construction also rests with the masses of people, the great chuche idea has freshly unfolded revolutionary theories required by the era of chuche.

Scientifically explained in the treatise are the foundations of the chuche idea which helped open a new, high stage in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class.

As stated in the treatise, the chuche idea is the correct foundation on which to unfold the revolutionary theory of the era of chuche. To unfold the revolutionary theory on the basis of the chuche idea means to give answers to the principles and nature-governing laws of the revolutionary movement centering on the working masses--the masters of the revolution and construction. To unfold the revolutionary theory by centering on the working people is what is required by the revolutionary movement in the era of chuche in which the working masses have emerged as masters ruling the world. In the era of chuche, which is entirely different from preceding historic periods, only when revolutionary theory is developed with the working masses at the center can we correctly answer questions about the principles and nature-governing law of the revolutionary movement.

By unfolding the revolutionary theory centering on working masses, the great chuche idea has enabled us to supply answers for the revolutionary movement.

By unfolding the revolutionary theory centering on working masses, the chuche idea has enabled us to supply answers for the revolutionary theory as a whole so that we can achieve the independence of the working people. It has also enabled us to develop the revolutionary theory of the working class into a perfect theory embracing the theories on national liberation, class liberation and mankind's liberation and into a consummate communist theory embracing theories on social reform, nature remolding and mankind's remodelling.

Tu unfold a revolutionary theory centering on the working masses is a firm guarantee enabling us to unfold a revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics in conformity with the essence of the revolutionary movement.

Since all revolutionary movements are essentially for the independence of the masses, and since they are struggles carried out by them to explore their own fate, the revolutionary theory and revolutionary strategy and tactics should naturally defend the masses' interests and enhance their role.

Originating in the masses' independence creativity and awareness, the great chuche idea presented theories, strategies and tactics enabling the masses to defend their fundamental interests and to manifest their high revolutionary zeal and boundless creativity. As a result, the great chuche idea has made the revolutionary theories of the working class become most powerful revolutionary theories most thoroughly defending the interests of the working masses and increasing their role to the maximum.

As delineated by the thesis, the great chuche idea is a guideline allowing us to correctly assess previous revolutionary theories. By presenting principles making us creatively assess preceding theories and experiences, the great chuche idea has made it possible to develop the previous revolutionary theories in conformity with the demand of the revolutionary practices in our era.

The chuche revolutionary theories, which have been systematized on the basis of the great chuche idea, are revolutionary theories being unfolded by placing the working masses in the center, and revolutionary strategies and tactics grounded on the role of the working masses. Herein lies a basic trait of the great chuche idea.

The chuche revolutionary theories are genuine revolutionary theories of the working class in the chuche era and great revolutionary theories to realize the independence of the working masses.

Clearly and comprehensively elucidated in the chuche revolutionary theories are ideas ranging from the essence of revolution for independence and the inevitability of the development of revolution to principles for elaborating revolutionary strategies and tactics, and from the theories, strategies and tactics of revolution for the liberation of national and class to theories, strategies and tactics for the construction of socialism and communism and for world revolution. The chuche revolutionary theories give the most correct answers to questions raised in remodeling all sectors of social life, including politics, the economy, ideology and culture, in accord with the aspirations and demands of the working masses.

Because they make a comprehensive compilation of the theories, strategies and tactics of all steps and fields of the revolutionary struggle for the realization of the independence of the working masses, the chuche revolutionary theories have become great communist revolutionary theories.

The great chuche idea is an ideological and theoretical foundation for the theories, strategies and tactics of the South Korean revolution. The theories of the revolution in South Korea, based on the chuche idea, comprehensively and perfectly delineate the intrinsic cause of the revolution, the essence of the revolution and all the ways and orientations of the struggle for the victory of the revolution.

The task of highest priority assigned to the South Korean revolution is opposing the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have infringed on the national dignity and sovereignty of the South Korean masses and achieving national liberation and independence.

Only when they valiantly stage a nation-wide anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation can the South Korean masses put an end to the domination of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, restore national sovereignty, which has been trampled underfoot by them, and achieve the national cause of the democratization of society and of reunification.

The theories on the South Korean, based on the great chuche idea, are invincible guiding banners leading the South Korean masses' struggle for independence to victory.

3. The chuche idea is also of historic significance in bringing about great reforms in practising revolution in the chuche era.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has declared: A great ideology gives birth to great practice.

Newly elucidating its philosophic principles and the inevitability of social, historic and revolutionary movements and scientifically delineating the leading principles of revolution and construction, the great chuche idea has brought about great reforms in the practice of revolution. The thesis has confirmed that the role of reform of the great chuche idea is the revolutionary practice in the chuche era.

The chuche idea, above all, has been brilliantly embodied in the Korean revolution and brought about a great victory. As declared by the thesis, since it extricated itself from the pain of its infancy caused by flunkeyism and doctrinism, the Korean revolution, guided by the great chuche idea, has been able to victoriously pioneer the road of the arduous struggle, overcoming difficulties and ordeals piled one on another.

Along the untrodden road, the great chuche idea has most correctly led the revolution and construction. The Korean revolution, which has been guided by the great chuche idea, is a revolution which has pioneered the most correct way of national liberation from colonial domination, it is a revolution which has opened the shortest road to socialism.

The Korean revolution is a revolution which has created a new life of the most superior socialism, which the world calls a model of socialism, and a revolution victoriously pioneering the unfamiliar road of socialism and communism.

Thanks to the great chuche idea, which has illuminated the road ahead, the Korean revolution has advanced by the shortest route and, in a brief period, has won a great victory--one which has caused the world to be struck with admiration--in the struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

The epochal reforms which have been effected in chuche Korea and the amazing reality in which it has been converted into a chuche paradise are the invaluable fruitions of the great chuche idea.

In today's North Korea, chuche Korea, the construction of socialism and communism has reached a new high level and the historic struggle to realize the program of imbuing the whole of society with the chuche idea and Kimilsongism is being vigorously staged.

The path which the South Korean revolution, which is an inseparable part of the revolution of the whole of Korea, will follow to win its victory has been pioneered by the great chuche idea. The revolution of South Korea has repeatedly advanced by strides, surmounting difficulties and ordeals created by the anti-revolutionary fascist offensives of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the flunkeyist traitors, their stooges.

The victorious and fruitful advance of the revolution in South Korea is attributable to the great chuche idea, which has illuminated the road ahead. In the course of its development, the revolution in South Korea, which has advanced under the banner of the great chuche idea, has nurtured the chuche forces guaranteeing the victory of the revolution.

With the declaration of its historic inauguration as the political headquarters of the revolution of South Korea, and adopting the great chuche idea as its guiding ideology, the revolutionary party for reunification, through continuous struggles and advances, has organized its ranks as the vanguard of Kimilsongism in perfect order and has vigorously conducted activities to create a chuche factor for the victory of revolution.

Thanks to our party's positive activities to embody the great chuche idea, the work of indoctrinating and organizing the working and farming masses has been successfully pushed ahead and the pan-national united front movement for national liberation to unite the patriotic forces of all walks of life has fruitfully developed.

The revolution in South Korea, which is advancing on the chuche path, is unfolding a new stage of the struggle against the United States and for national liberation. Because the South Korean masses' anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation adopts as its target the U.S. imperialists, the ringleaders of world reaction, the road of victory ahead is very arduous and grim.

No force, however, can block the road ahead of the revolution in South Korea advancing under the banner of the great chuche idea. The revolution in South Korea guided by the great chuche idea is ever-victorious and invincible.

Since it reflects the common aspirations of the world's masses for independence, the great chuche idea has become a firm leading guideline in the development of revolution in our era in which we are creating our new world.

As delineated by the thesis, the great chuche idea has opened a new revolutionary road--a road on which we can carry out revolution in an independent and creative manner. By newly elucidating the road on which we can implement revolution in an independent and creative way, the great chuche idea has enabled the masses of each country to extricate themselves from all kinds of old ideological yokes, thereby deeply recognizing their responsibility for being the masses of revolution. It has enabled them to implement revolution by working out lines and policies to meet the realities of their countries and by mobilizing inner creativity.

Thanks to the great chuche idea, which has opened the way on which they can independently and creatively implement revolution, the masses of each country, who are in their own historical circumstances and at their own stage of development, can, with faith in victory, achieve the liberation of nation and class and can positively stage the struggle to construct socialism and communism.

Advancing on the road of independence under the banner of the great chuche idea, opposing imperialism and domination and demanding independence is the basic trend of the development of history.

The great chuche idea has opened a new road for the international communist movement advancing on the basis of independence, and it has opened a new era in the development of international relations.

The principle of independence declared by the chuche idea is a firm principle regulating relations among communist parties and workers' parties, a publicly recognized principle in the development of state relations among newly independent countries and countries possessing different social systems, and a mighty weapon opposing imperialists' coercion, subordination and inequality.

The great chuche idea is an invincible guiding banner brightening the path on which the masses in our era can create their new world and pioneer their destinies and a great banner of victory contributing to the cause of the liberation of mankind.

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15 November 1982

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VRPR URGES COLLABORATION WITH COMMUNISTS

SK270419 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Talk on "Let Us Put an End to Anticommunist Racket and Turn Out in the Struggle for Great National Unity Through Collaboration With Communism" from the "Our Party's Assertion" program]

[Text] A most urgent task of our people today is to achieve the reunification of the country which has been divided because of the U.S. occupation of South Korea. Achieving national reunification by putting an end to the tragedy of national division is indeed a unanimous demand of all the nation and a historic task that should be delayed no longer.

To achieve this just reunification task, great national unity should be achieved, transcending differences in ideologies, ideals and political systems. Great national unity through collaboration with communism is the only way to achieve the reunification of the country.

Nevertheless, the South Korean rulers under the manipulation of the United States have obstructed the achievement of great national unity and have pursued the policy of North-South confrontation and permanent division, while adhering to the anticommunist policy.

Countering these treacherous schemes, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification has already advanced a slogan which reads "let us stop anticommunist farces pursuing North-South confrontation and permanent division and advance along the road of collaboration with communism and the road of great national unity for independence, democracy and peaceful reunification." This is a just and patriotic assertion reflecting the demands of the nation and the demands of the nation's history.

As has been clearly proven by the experiences of history, the road of great national unity is the road of reunification, and the road of anticommunism is the treacherous road of national division.

Anticommunism in South Korea has been extorted by the U.S. aggressors and perpetrated by the successive fascist dictators in South Korea, the stooges of the U.S. aggressors. It is an antinational and antipopular criminal act.

As is known to everyone, the successive fascist dictators in South Korea have, without exception, adopted anticommunism as a so-called national policy under the manipulation of the United States.

What have such anticommunist schemes brought to our nation and our masses? Anticommunism has strangled democracy and brought about only the suppression and murder of the masses. As we have already experienced, under the pretext of anticommunism the Yusin fascist dictatorship was justified and the great genocide in Kwangju was perpetrated.

Today, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been waging unprecedented anticommunist farces. For the Chon Tu-hwan ring, anticommunism has been exploited as a means to justify its repressive atrocities. All forms of brutal outrages--such as the suppression of the advance of patriotic youths, students and people by bayonet and the suppression of workers' struggle for the right to existence--have been perpetrated precisely under the pretext of anticommunism.

Countless people, including democratic figures, patriotic youths and students, conscientious professors, the men of the press and writers, have been executed on the gallows and countless people have been persecuted in prison under the pretext of anticommunism.

Also, under the pretext of anticommunism, the U.S. forces have occupied this land for 37 years and the schemes for North-South confrontation and national division have been justified.

As is clearly proven by all historic facts and experiences, anticommunism has been exploited by the United States as a means to justify its occupation of and colonial rule in South Korea. It has been exploited as the water of life to justify the fascist dictatorial rule and suppression of the people. It is nothing but an antinational and antipopular slogan to perpetuate North-South confrontation and national division.

Therefore, our masses should thoroughly oppose and reject the frantic anti-communist farces by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and advance along the road of great national unity through collaboration with communism for independence, democracy and peaceful reunification.

Whether our people can reject the anticommunist schemes or not has become an important factor today determining whether they live as the slaves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges or they live as an independent people, and whether they achieve national reunification or they allow the tragedy of national division to continue.

Anyone, if sincerely concerned about the destiny of the country and the nation and desiring national reunification should reject the anticommunist rackets of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and gallantly turn out in the struggle for achieving great national unity through collaboration with communism.

To put an end to anticommunism and to achieve great national unity through collaboration with communism in this land, our people should not only overthrow the treacherous and treasonous Chon Tu-hwan clique which has pursued only North-South confrontation and national division under the pretext of anti-communism, but also drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and resolutely stage a struggle for national liberation, independence and sovereignty.

Therefore, as in the past, our party will in the future, too, more vigorously continue the struggle, together with the patriotic people of all strata, to smash and reject anticommunist farces and to achieve great national unity through collaboration with communism.

CSO: 4110/003

'KCNA' ACCUSES S. KOREA OF EMPLOYING TORTURE

SK290900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--Pak Kwan-yon, former chairman of the Student Council of Chonnam University, who had been struggling in Kwangju prison in protest against the persecution and maltreatment by the South Korean fascist bandits was murdered in cold blood on 12 October and his schoolmate Sin Yong-il is now in a critical condition, harshly tortured by hangmen.

Democratic figure Ki Tae-u who had been arrested while struggling against fascism and for democracy was murdered at the end of May after being put to tortures for 53 days in prison. Such bestial torture is the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang's mode of existence and a habitual method for the maintenance of their "regime."

The fascist clique secretly arrested without warrant more than 50 persons involved in the "case of the Democratic Federation of Workers" and savagely trampled down and beat them with rifle butts to a jelly. Then the fascists locked them up in underground chambers and put them to barbarous tortures in turn by those using clubs, trampling down with jackboots, striking on the face, mercilessly kicking head, abdomen, waist and all parts of the body. Not content with this, fascist hangmen maimed all of them by using uptodate tools of torture imported from the United States and employing the American methods of torture.

Kim Hyon-chang who was arrested and imprisoned on charges of involvement in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan said that hangmen put him to water torture, hung him upside down and forced mustard water through his throat, demanding him to tell about the "background" of the case and misdeeds and kicked him savagely, shouting that they would make him die in 2-3 years.

According to a recent announcement of the International Commission of Jurists, the South Korean puppet clique has built many factories specialising in the production of various kinds of tools, means and stimulants used in interrogation and torture of patriots and set up even an organ specialising in devising new torture establishment.

Furthermore, the murderers import from the United States and Japan large quantities of anesthetics, chemical hallucinogenic drugs, various kinds of tools and equipment of torture and propagate special snakes including blue poisonous snakes bought from foreign countries to use them in torturing patriots.

Even the U.S. paper NEW YORK TIMES said that the application of tortures today in South Korea is more systematic and more cruel than in any previous period in the modern history of South Korea and it has been proved that tortures were used against almost all the political prisoners in the whole period of suppressive rules of Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan.

CSO: 4100/041

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' ON DEATH OF KWANGJU PRISONER

SK241048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary titled "True Colour of Murderer Cannot Be Veiled" denouncing the South Korean puppets' foolish attempt to cover up their bestial murder of Pak Kwan-hyon. Recalling that the South Korean puppet minister of justice claimed that Pak Kwan-hyon died from "circulatory troubles," raving that those who spread groundless rumours about his death would be ferreted out and severely dealt with, the commentary says: This is preposterous utterances and a naked threat and browbeating to the patriotic forces.

Though the South Korean puppets ascribe the death of Pak Kwan-hyon to a "disease," the truth is quite the contrary, the commentary remarks, and continues: Pak Kwan-hyon was arrested by the fascist bandits, while valiantly struggling in the van of the fighting ranks in the days of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising. After he was detained in Kwangju prison, he held separate hunger strikes behind the bars from 8 July and entered into complete hunger strike on 2 September, demanding an investigation into the death of political prisoners and better treatment.

The fascists tried their hardest to bring him to his knees, forcing red pepper water down his throat, savagely beating him and resorting to a crafty appeasement. But they could not break his patriotic determination. Thereupon, the fascists locked him up in a "special cell for punishment" and brutally persecuted him till they murdered him in cold blood early on the morning of 12 October and then moved his dead body to a hospital. This is the truth of the case.

But, the puppets are telling whopping lies. This is a foolish attempt to veil the truth and thus cover up their murderous nature.

In claiming that the cause of the death of Pak Kwan-hyon was a "cardiac arrest" and the like, the puppets try in a despicable way to put down the fighting spirit of the South Korean people who are valiantly waging the anti-fascist struggle for democracy with his murder as an occasion.

The utterances of the puppet justice minister about "ferreting out and severely dealing with" are nothing but a revelation of the intention of the puppet clique

to more harshly crack down upon the anti-fascist struggle of students for democracy by the bayonet.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan tries to call a halt to the righteous struggle of the South Korean people and students by means of dastardly intrigues and suppression and thus remain in power indefinitely. This, however, is a vain attempt to the stupid. By no means can the puppets veil their true colours as fascist murderer, human butchers, or put down the desires of the South Korean people and students for freedom and democracy.

CSO: 4100/041

'NODONG SINMUN' SUPPORTS KWANGJU STUDENT STRUGGLE

SK221043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique brutally suppressed and arrested many of students of Chonnam University who held a massive rally and demonstration, provoked by the fascists' cold-blooded murder of student Pak Kwan-hyon who valiantly fought at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising. NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary denouncing this brutal suppression.

The fascist clique's harsh suppression is an outrageous challenge to freedom and democracy and a desperate attempt to maintain the military terror rule with the intensified suppression by the bayonet, the commentary notes, and says: The anti-"government" struggle of Chonnam University students is an explosion of their grudge and resentment against the puppet clique's anti-popular tyranny and murderous atrocity and a logical result of the fascist clique's crimes.

Chonnam University students demanded that colleagues unreasonably arrested and detained be set free and the truth of the murder of their schoolmate be made clear and called for the resignation of the military fascist "regime." This was a just and entirely reasonable assertion.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique answered the just demand of students with the suppression by the bayonet to disclose once again its true colour as a truculent murderer and fascist tyrant.

The struggle of students is a righteous one reflecting the vital demand of the South Korean people for the restoration of democracy and civil rights trampled underfoot and for a worthy life. And this struggle is persistently going on in defiance of the fascist tyranny. Frightened at this, the Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to threaten students, block their patriotic action with intensified suppression and thereby maintain the military fascist rule.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must stop its barbarous suppression of students and immediately release the illegally detained students and people and step down from power without further delay.

CSO: 4100/041

REINFORCEMENT OF 'SUPPRESSIVE TOOL' IN SOUTH HIT

SK220045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the plan of the South Korean puppet clique to increase the number of combat police to over 70,000 till 1987 from next year and set up a new suppressive tool called "pursuit and search team" throughout South Korea, says that this is one more unpardonable fascist step aimed to convert South Korea into a theatre of harsh suppression by the bayonet. The author of the commentary titled "Suppressive Step of Fascist Maniacs" says:

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique openly revealed its intention to put down with the bayonet the ever mounting struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy and maintain the colonial fascist rule by drastically reinforcing the combat police force.

The puppets described this suppressive step as one for preventing crimes which are increasing day by day in number. But, this is a trick to deceive public opinion.

Today South Korea has been turned into a military prison where the army and police forces millions of strong and secret agents and terrorists are running riot, into a living hell where democracy and human rights are totally trampled underfoot and stamped out. Suppression can never be a way out.

The South Korean students and people are more persistently struggling against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for independence in defiance of the fascist rampage. The struggle of workers for freedom and the right to existence is also gaining momentum.

The South Korean people bear deep resentment against the fascist clique's military terror rule and massacre of fellow countrymen and their anti-"government," anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle is becoming more fierce with the murder of Pak Kwan-hyon as an occasion. The new step of the puppets to increase the suppressive forces is a product of the desperate attempt to prop up with the bayonet the colonial rule which is collapsing, denounced and rejected by the people.

With nothing, however, can the puppets save themselves from the doom. The Chon Tu-hwan clique must give up the foolish thought that the bayonet is almighty, abolish all the suppressive machines, set free the illegally arrested and detained students and patriotic people and step down from power.

CSO: 4100/041

'NODONG SINMUN' HAILS TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE

SK230917 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2318 GMT 22 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 October commentary: "Righteous Struggle for Right to Existence"]

[Text] At a time when the struggle of the South Korean students for anti-U.S. independence and antifascist democracy is being persistently waged, workers of the Wonpung textile company in Seoul are vigorously waging the struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

On 27 September, they went on a collective strike, enraged by the unreasonable dismissal of their fellow workers by the owner of enterprise. They have been stubbornly struggling for nearly a month demanding reinstatement of dismissed workers, a 66-percent wage increase and payment of 400-percent bonus, by staging strikes and demonstrations and refusing to work.

The struggle of the workers of the Wonpung textile company is an eruption of their accumulated indignation and resentment against the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is continuously perpetrating nation-selling treachery, turning South Korea into a colony of the imperialists and causing all forms of pains and misfortunes.

The working people in South Korea, including workers and peasants, are barely maintaining their livelihood under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, unable to ensure their own lives, much less enjoy democratic freedom and rights. Workers of the Wonpung textile company are no exception. The workers of this company have been driven as hard as beasts, under the worst working condition. However, their income was so small that they could hardly make a living. Their rights have been mercilessly trampled underfoot.

The owner of the enterprise, under the protection of the puppet clique, frequently beat the workers. The workers, beaten by gangsters, had their ribs broken and suffered bruises. The owner of the enterprise had gangsters commit outrages on women workers, tearing their hair and beating their breasts, and search the quarters of women workers on the pretext of investigating something, thus committing all sorts of mean acts.

The owner's side, in collusion with the puppet clique, forcibly dismissed workers after driving them hard.

Since June 1980, the rascals unreasonably dismissed almost 50 percent of the entire workers. Workers of this company, being unable to endure any longer the inhumane exploitation and mistreatment by the puppet clique and the owner's side, resolutely rose in struggle against the puppet clique and the wicked owner of the enterprise, realizing that they should rise and fight to gain the right to existence rather than die in idleness.

It is clear to everyone that the strong demand of the Wonpung textile workers should not be an excuse for oppression. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, by mobilizing many police men, is bestially oppressing the workers who rose in the just struggle. On 13 October alone, the puppet clique bloodily repressed the workers who staged strikes and demonstrations, by mobilizing oppressive forces and committed a fascist atrocity by dragging away some 190 workers in chains.

Thus, the puppet clique fully exposed again its filthy nature as peerless fascist hangmen, national butcher and treacherous ring.

Today, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is intensifying the fascist oppression of the workers of the Wonpung textile company in an attempt to check their struggle and, at the same time, is perpetrating various appeasement maneuvers.

This is a vicious attack by the fascist hangmen on the workers' just struggle for existence. However, this is a wild attempt. The workers of the Wonpung textile company are stubbornly struggling even at this moment without yielding to the fascist oppression with a firm resolve that they will continue their struggle until their demands are met.

This shows that they have neither surrendered nor been deceived or appeased by bestial oppression and persecution of the puppet clique and that they will not stop their struggle until their demands are met.

The right to existence is an essential right of men. The puppet clique should not miscalculate that the South Korean workers will submit to the life of a living hell, deprived of political rights, freedom and even the right to existence.

The South Korean people and workers, resolutely rising in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy, will put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over the South Koreans and will recover their right to existence by overthrowing the traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique.

CSO: 4110/003

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON'S WIFE LIKENED TO MARIE ANTOINETTE

SK270155 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Feature program: "Echo of the Public Sentiment"]

[Text] As the proverb says, even the walls have ears; words seem to travel quickly no matter how secretly one may talk.

Rumors on the secret confabulation between Chon Tu-hwan and Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in, circulating in town in a hushed tone, may be the case.

Shall we consider for a while what secret talks they had at the Chongwadae?

What they talked about in the secret confabulation was a cabal to revise the current constitution, which bans the president in office from seeking another presidential term after the first 7-year term.

Once a Buddhist monk realizes how deliciously meat tastes, no skin of fleas is to be seen in the temple. Just like the proverb, Chon Tu-hwan, who now knows what power means, summoned his minister of justice to his office and instructed him to write a new constitution allowing the president many more terms, telling him to have it legislated at an early date.

Showing disapproval, the minister of justice reportedly said to the president: In view of public opinion at home and abroad, Your Excellency Mr President, think twice before doing it, please. You had pledged that you would transfer power peacefully, and you should think about opposition likely to come from within the military.

Flying into a rage, Chon Tu-hwan is said to have screamed at the minister: Just change a few words, that is all. What are you terrified at? The longer I stay in office, the longer you can enjoy your job.

Now, how have such secret talks leaked out to the world? This is what happened: A few days ago, the minister met with an influential politician with whom he was on friendly terms in a secret restaurant located in Chongno and, while under the influence of alcohol, told his friend what had taken place between himself and the president. Then the words began traveling from mouth to mouth.

It was learned that nowadays some intellectuals and girl students of universities in Seoul call Yi-cha, wife of Chon Tu-hwan, Marie Antoinette. This may sound like slang, but in fact it is not.

Marie Antoinette, married to Louis XVI of the Bourbon Dynasty, a model of the absolute tyrant, was queen until 1789, before the French revolution. She was a bitch, a symbol of luxury and vanity.

She was eventually executed by the French citizenry who had nursed a grudge against her during the French revolution.

Yi Sun-cha is likened to Marie Antoinette because Yi wears an embroidered skirt worth millions of won and because she surpasses Antoinette in wasting money, in enjoying luxury and in vanity. What is more, Yi Sun-cha has been making a great amount of money through fraudulent and irregular means. In this regard, she exceeds Marie Antoinette. She is said to be running a curb market with well-known business tycoons and property speculators from a private office situated on the 20th story of the Lotte Hotel.

For this reason, people liken her to Marie Antoinette, who was executed on charges of treason along with Louis XVI during the French revolution, saying that Yi Sun-cha will never be able to avoid the same fate as Marie Antoinette.

CSO: 4110/003

BRIEFS

KWANGJU PRISONERS' FAMILIES ISSUE STATEMENT--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The "Society of Families of Conscientious Prisoners in Kwangju," an organisation of families of imprisoned patriotic students and people, made public a statement on 13 October on the murder of Pak Kwan-hyon, a former student of Chonnam University, in the Kwangju prison during his hunger struggle, according to the 14 October issue of MAINICHI SHIMBUN as quoted by KNS [Korea News Service] in Tokyo. In its "statement on the Pak Kwan-hyon question," the organisation laid bare the brutalities committed by the enemy against him. According to the statement, Pak Kwan-hyon and two other prisoners had staged a partial hunger struggle from 8 July, protesting against the inhuman persecution and maltreatment by the fascist thugs and demanding the clarification of the cause of the death of political prisoners in the Kwangju prison and the improvement of the treatment of the prisoners. The fascists answered this with shocking tortures such as red pepper torture and group assault. In protest against such bestialities of the fascists, Pak Kwan-hyon and others started a full hunger struggle from 2 September. When they persisted in their struggle, spurning the cunning appeasement of the fascists, the latter locked them up in the "disciplinary room" and savagely persecuted them. This put an end to Pak Kwan-hyon's life on the morning of 12 October. [Text] [SK221057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 22 Oct 82]

SOUTH'S REVAMPING OF POLICE CONDEMNED--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique recently worked out "a measure for improving police administration," by which they will enroll in "duty police" young men with schooling of high school or above and post them as professional police after their boot training in the puppet army and "educational training" at the police school. Their number will increase over 3,200 next year. The fascist hooligans also revised the "law on the establishment of combat police corps" so as to post combat police corps at the police college and other police organs, too, though they had been placed only under the puppet Seoul mayor, mayors of municipalities, provincial governors and maritime police. Moreover, they are planning to increase the number of their men by more than 30,000 from next year to 1987. The puppet clique have posted newly formed "midnight ambush teams" of the police in main areas where people frequently rise in actions and put the police on a round-the-clock patrol in the central districts of cities, kicking up a row of "intensive roundup" and "wholesale roundup" almost every day. [Text] [SK230341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 23 Oct 82]

PEASANTS' PATIENCE WEARING THIN--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean "Catholic Council of Justice and Peace" some time ago published a resolution calling for "guaranteeing a sound development of agriculture, the foundation of the national economy, and a peasants life worthy of humanity," according to a recent issue of a magazine published in Japan. This resolution was made public and distributed at a joint prayer meeting of believers. It says: The farmland must be transferred to the peasants and the pre-modern tenant system be liquidated. The policy of farm produce prices less than the production cost is the cause of the precipitated exploitation and impoverishment of the peasants. Worse still, the random import of foreign agricultural produce destroys the foundation of home agriculture and dampens the zeal of the peasants for production. There are more than 20 kinds of taxes imposed upon the peasants and their burdens are excessive and unfair. The forcible agricultural administration and the undemocratic operation of peasants associations diminish the production zeal of the peasants and their democratic consciousness. The accumulative debts of the farm households are fraught with danger portending the destruction of the countryside in the near future. The per household debt is more than one million won. Criticising the anti-popular policy of the puppets remaining indifferent to the serious rural problem under such situation, the resolution warns: "The patience of the peasants is on the point of explosion." [Text] [SK230826 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 23 Oct 82]

TORTURE IN SOUTH--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--A recent issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Koreans under the influence of "the ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), published in Japan, carried a document of the "National Priests Group for Defence of Justice of Hanguk Roman-Catholicism," a South Korean religious organisation, exposing the crimes of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique with regard to the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, according to a report. The South Korean religious organisation, quoting words of those involved in the case, brought to light the fascist hangmens tortures. According to this, the fascist gangsters tortured and persecuted them by all bestial means to wrest from them false confessions and charge them with being "communists" or "backstage manipulators." Kim On-suk said fascist hangmen stripped her of her blouse, bound her arms and put her into a bathtub filled with water, forcing her to confess that she was a "socialist" and "listened to the radio broadcasting of the North." Kim Hyon-chang said fascist gangsters applied water torture, hung him upside down and poured mustard-water over him, forcing him to tell about the background of the case, his misdoings and so on, and kicked him savagely raving that they would make him die in 2-3 years. Kim Hyon-tae said when she resisted gangsters trying to strip her naked, they laid her down and resorted to water torture, forcing her to make a false confession that "she praised communism and the DPRK." [Text] [SK240415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 24 Oct 82]

PROTESTS OVER PRISONER'S DEATH--Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--More than 30 relatives of South Korean anti-"government" personages entered the third day of their sit-in on 23 October in protest against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's murder of a patriotic student Pak Kwan-hyon, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. They launched the sit-in, enraged when the puppet justice minister, in an attempt to cover the murder, "denied charges Pak had been assaulted or tortured in prison," and resolutely demanded an investigation

into the death of the student, expressing surging indignation at the butchery. Meanwhile, "the Families Association of Prisoners of Conscience" of South Korea made public a statement on 21 October denouncing the puppet justice minister's shameless outbursts. Saying that Pak Kwan-hyon testified in a "court hearing" in September that he had been tortured in prison, the statement demanded that the "justice minister" resign and those henchmen involved in the murder be dismissed and prosecuted in connection with Pak's death. Prisoners are now fasting in Taejon prison, South Chungchong Province, in protest against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's murderous atrocity. [Text] [SK241024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 24 Oct 82]

STUDENT ARRESTED FOR LEAFLETEERING--Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique arrested on 23 October Kim Hyon, a fourth year student of Hongik University in Seoul, on charges of "violation" of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. The fascists are persecuting this student because on 27 September he scattered over 70 anti-"government" leaflets among more than 100 schoolmates in the campus refectory, calling upon them to turn out to a demonstration. Much upset by the ever mounting anti-U.S., anti-fascist fighting spirit of students, the South Korean puppets are watching every movement of students, more harshly cracking down upon them. [Text] [SK250842 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 25 Oct 82]

CLIQUE DEVASTATES ECONOMY--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique, in their serious food crisis, imported grain worth $680 million in the first 7 months of this year, according to a report. The Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans have further devastated the countryside with their war provocation clamour and predatory policy after the successive puppets made a havoc with the rural economy by bringing in U.S. imperialists' surplus farm produce at random. This has wrecked agricultural production so deplorably that South Korea can meet only 42 percent of its demand for grain. This year again South Korea has to import a large amount of grain following its import of more than 8 million tons last year. [Text] [SK261601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1542 GMT 26 Oct 82]

SOUTH ECONOMICALLY SUBJUGATED BY JAPAN--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique induced in recent years $4,109 million of "loans"--$1,574 million of "public loans" and $2,535 million of "commercial loans"--from Japan, according to a report. Besides, the puppet clique introduced private capital of Japan amounting to $651 million on 617 occasions under the name of "investment." As a result, the puppets got huge debts and economic branches, subjugated to Japan, are unable to operate without the import of raw and other materials, equipment, funds, etc. from Japan. Due to a trade imbalance caused by economic subjugation, South Korea's deficit in trade with Japan had increased to $23,000 million till June this year from 1966. This shows that South Korea has become a dumping ground of Japanese commodities. [Text] [SK261011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 26 Oct 82]

SCANDAL OFFENDER HELPED TO AVOID TRIAL--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--It was reported on 22 October hat a bogus paper called "Application for Decision of Suspending Trial" of Yi Kyu-kwang (uncle of Chon Tu-hwan's wife), former director of the Mining Development Company, who was put on trial as one of the principal offenders

of the loan scandal, was accepted by the puppet Seoul high court which is in charge of the case. Yi Kyu-kwang did not turn up at court hearing some time ago according to the so-called "notice" of the Seoul prison where he is detained that "he is impossible to appear at the court due to worsening illness." Facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to whisk away Yi Kyu-kwang from trial. [Text] [SK260902 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 26 Oct 82]

REINSTATEMENT OF STUDENTS DEMANDED--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Students of the Methodist Theological College in Seoul are persistently struggling, refusing to attend school in demand of the reinstatement of unreasonably expelled fellow students, according to a report. They rose in resolute protest when the college authorities at the dictates of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique expelled 21 students on the pretext of "poor school records" because these students had unyieldingly fought against U.S. imperialism and for independence, against fascism and for democracy. In demand of the "revocation" of this unjust "punishment" the students boycotted intermediary examinations for the second semester which began from 19 October and refused to attend school. As a result, the rector and all the teachers of the college above full-time lecturers tendered their resignations on 22 October, saying that they cannot give lectures any longer owing to the boycott of students. [Text] [SK260518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 26 Oct 82]

DISMISSAL OF KWANGJU PRISON HEAD--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique dismissed the chief of the Kwangju prison on 21 October in connection with the murder of patriotic student Pak Kwan-hyon in the prison, according to a report. This is a crafty trick of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to shirk its responsibility for the murder of the patriotic student. As chairman of the Student Council of Chonnam University, Pak Kwan-hyon valiantly fought at the time of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising. After he was arrested, he had held a hunger strike in prison in protest against the enemy's inhuman persecution and treatment till he was savagely beaten and breathed his last in agony. When voices rose high protesting against and denouncing this atrocity, the Chon Tu-hwan group on 21 October let the "justice minister" shamelessly claim that "Pak Kwan-hyon was not assaulted or tortured in prison" but died from his illness." But, unable to bring the situation under control with this lie, the Chon Tu-hwan group dismissed the chief of the prison. [Text] [SK271100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 27 Oct 82]

PROFESSORS IN SEOUL REJECT GIVING LESSONS--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--Professors of the Methodist Theological College of Seoul who tendered their resignations in connection with the struggle of students demanding the reinstatement of fellow students expelled from the college persistently refuse to give lessons, staying away from the school, though the college authorities turned down their resignations at the instructions of the puppet clique, according to a report. They held a meeting of professors on the morning of 23 October and "decided not to go to the school till the students request to give lessons." Meanwhile, in connection with the mounting anti-"government" sentiments of students in the campus these days, 10 professors including the president of Kukmin University and rectors of colleges in Seoul also filed their resignations. [Text] [SK290423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 29 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/041

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY PRAISES PAK CHONG-HUI ERA

SK270939 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 26 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by columnist Peter Hyon: "The Deceased President Pak Chong-hui"]

[Text] Recalling the deceased President Pak Chong-hui, who was assassinated 3 years ago today, I would like to write on him, whom I met and knew.

I met him for the first time when I was visiting Seoul in 1963 to cover the presidential elections, as the correspondent of HERALD TRIBUNE.

When he, who was not well known to the public and who had just retired from active military service as a four star army general, won the presidential election, I said that it seemed that South Korea was on the threshold of economic stability for the first time, 15 years after the establishment of the government in South Korea, though this stability was not political.

I made this prediction based on my long interviews with General Pak as well as with his civilian political rivals during the election campaign. While General Pak explained in detail his 5-year economic development plan, his political rivals had no specific program. They vaguely said that this program and other policies should be formulated by the winner of the election.

I was very much disappointed by what they said. I asked myself how could the leaders of major political parties make such terrible remarks. I was astonished and dumbfounded. After my return to New York in the latter part of the year, the only sources of the news reports from South Korea were progressive newspapers in the United States. When I visited Seoul in 1974 for the second time after visiting North Korea in 1973, I realized that an astonishing social and economic change had taken place in the southern half of the Korean Peninsula.

The aim of my visit to Seoul was to conduct an interview with President Pak for the conservative magazine NATIONAL REVIEW published by William Buckley. My decision to write for the magazine astonished my progressive friends who worked for the print media sector in New York.

They knew that I had a progressive creed. When I asked them if they wanted to carry my interview with President Pak in their newspapers and magazines, they flatly refused. They said that they would carry my article if I would conduct

an interview with Kim Il-song. They refused to carry an article on the dictator in South Korea.

William Buckley and his sister Priscilla, chief of the Editorial Department of NATIONAL REVIEW, my neighbors who visited Connecticut on weekends, were anxious to know about the Pak regime. They wanted to know if something had really occurred in South Korea. They wanted to know what had become of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Chi-ha.

When I arrived in Seoul to conduct an exclusive interview with President Pak for the first time after an interval of several years Kim Song-chin, then Blue House spokesman, suggested that I should first make an industrial inspection. He said that he would not allow me to hold an interview with the president before conducting such an inspection.

After touring the industrial complexes in Pohang and Ulsan, I said in the article I sent to NATIONAL REVIEW: South Korea has been ruled by President Pak Chong-hui since 1961. He is a retired general who staged a military coup in 1961 to save the country from devastation and chaos just as he had said. He became president 2 years and 6 months later. Since then, his country has turned into a major industrial country, which has achieved the most speedy growth in Asia in GNP, starting from a war-scourged agricultural society.

During my interview with the president and at the dinner party which followed, I found that his rigid and severe image perceived by the public was only a superficial phenomenon but that he possessed a sense of humor and wit. His informal manner made me feel at home.

I realized that there was something extraordinary about the president in various ways. He had written lyrics for his wife. While he was alone or with his children, he loved to play an organ and a bamboo flute. Despite his busy work schedule, he was occasionally absorbed in writing lyrics and music. He wrote several books on politics and philosophy.

He was the target of polemics. The criticism of him gradually intensified in the latter part of his lifetime--that is, following the adoption of the Yusin constitution in 1972 when opponents at home and abroad termed this constitution one reflecting dictatorial politics--because he led the country during a time when which many people were tried and imprisoned on charges of violating an emergency decree, which, according to him, was issued constitutionally.

President Pak said that such an emergency decree was essential in light of the constant threat of armed aggression from North Korea, to say nothing of the influence of traditional socio-cultural inequalities which prevailed in this nation for several hundred years.

The concept of government established in accordance with the Yusin constitution was destined to create the opportunity for polemics, producing, to a considerable degree, an unfavorable effect on South Korea in terms of international understanding. Whether South Korea lost much more than what it gained from the Yusin system is a question on which the next generation will make a judgment.

Like Franklin D. Roosevelt, who felt a need for continuous devotion to state and public interests, transcending the interests of parties, groups and factions, President Pak believed that what South Korea needed in a dangerous situation were national consensus, nonpartisan efforts to save the country and a concord of the interests of the people of various social segments. He viewed the Yusin system as the crystallization and systematization of this need.

Just as Franklin Roosevelt was perplexed by the sinister motives of critics, President Pak was dismayed and vexed by the hostile intentions of critics. The following fable, which Roosevelt frequently told to his friends, perhaps well represented the feelings President Pak had toward his critics: An elderly gentleman wearing a silk hat fell into the water from a pier. He did not know how to swim. A fellow dashed to the edge of the pier, jumped into the water and saved him. The silk hat was carried away by the waves. After recovering consciousness, the elderly gentleman heartily expressed deep thanks. He appreciated the efforts of the fellow to save him. Later, the elderly gentleman severely blamed the fellow for letting the silk hat be carried away by the waves.

To assess President Pak's lifetime and the era in which he lived, we should study the political leadership of developing countries so that we can review the geopolitical factors which obligated him to act. His type of leadership was the product of a specific era and a specific cultural climate. In other words, without viewing the nature of the historical, economic, political and ideological environment he was in and his method of shaping the country and vice versa, we cannot understand him as a leader.

Seizing power on 16 May 1961, President Pak said: I felt as if I were taking the charge of a burglarized house and an enterprise which had gone bankrupt. This was not an exaggerated expression. In the early part of the 1960's, economic growth was in fact in a state of stalemate in South Korea. It was one of those countries in the world which occupied the lowest position in earned income.

South Korea was suffering from a spiritual malady. The South Korean people regarded poverty and foreign aid as a lasting phenomenon. President Pak said: The nonproductive and negative traits of the South Korean people which we see today are not the legacy which they have inherited from their ancestors, but the product of foreign aggression and of disasters they suffered in the past.

When we review the miraculous economic development achieved under the Pak regime, we notice the importance of the awareness of Koreans today. The rapid growth in per capita GNP, in exports and in the construction of plants and highways is owed to the great confidence which President Pak developed in this country. This confidence is one which has helped Koreans become confident that they can perform anything whatever if they are determined to do so.

Apart from other memorable heritages, we should be grateful to President Pak for helping Koreans to gain such self-confidence--a prime mover in displaying economic potential. Not as a mythological hero but as a man, he added a new chapter to Korean history, irrespective of questions whether he did so willingly or was forced to do so.

CSO: 4107/004

BRIEFS

HOMAGE PAID AT PAK'S TOMB--Acquaintances and relatives of former President Pak Chong-hui yesterday visited the National Cemetery to pay homage at the tomb of the late president on the occasion of the third anniversary of his death. The visitors were mostly former cabinet ministers who served in the Pak administration and members of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party which Pak headed. Bereaved family members of the late president, including his two daughters, visited the cemetery Monday. [Text] [SK270221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 4100/040

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

FOREIGN AIRLINES SEEK TO OPEN ROUTES TO SEOUL

SK290058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Foreign airlines are seeking to open flight routes to Seoul to meet increases in the transportation of passengers to the city during the 1986 Asian games and the 1988 olympics. Seoul will host the two international sports events.

Some other foreign airlines are known to be studying the marketability of opening routes to the nation's capital.

Kuwait Airways, according to civil aviation sources, has proposed to the Ministry of Transportation inaugurating once-a-week passenger service between Kuwait and Seoul via Bangkok beginning 13 December. The airlines of the oil-rich country originally offered to start the service next month. Kuwait and Korea, said the sources, are expected to sign a commercial agreement soon. Such an agreement will prescribe, among others, up to how many passengers Kuwait can pick up in Seoul, according to the sources. The two countries have already signed an aviation agreement.

The airlines serves almost all Arab capitals, New York, the Indian subcontinent and most of Europe. It also reportedly plans to extend its passenger flights to Tokyo.

Air France has already informed the ministry that it plans to operate its aircraft between Seoul and Paris from July of next year at the latest. The French airlines obtained the right to operate its aircraft on the Seoul-Paris route in 1973 when an aviation agreement between Korea and France was concluded.

The airlines in Europe has since informed Korean Air Lines of its flight service inauguration but the service has not been realized because of the small air demand on the air route. A KAL spokesman said that Air France asked the ministry to permit it to operate its aircraft between Seoul and Paris via Tokyo. But the ministry and KAL asked the French airlines to open a direct Seoul to Paris route without a Tokyo stopover.

In the meantime, Lufthansa of West Germany exchanged market figures with KAL last week to study the feasibility of opening flight service to Seoul.

Philippine Air Lines is also negotiating with KAL for an agreement to begin direct flight service between Seoul and Manila.

KAL, the National Flag Carrier, started air service on the same route in October under a bilateral civil aviation agreement between Korea and the Philippines.

Civil aviation observers said that KAL's ability to compete with foreign airlines which are offering air service in the country will be affected if the foreign air companies are allowed to begin flight service.

Swiss Air plans to extend passenger flight to Tokyo when flight operations is authorized by the ministry.

In addition, Malaysia Airline System (MAS) and Singapore Airlines (SIA) plan to increase their flights to Seoul.

In an effort to pioneer another air route, KAL is pushing ahead with a plan to inaugu-ate flight service to Singapore, Africa, Indonesia and Australia.

At present, eight foreign airlines are offering flight service to the country. They are Northwest Orient Airlines (NWA), Cathay Pacific Airways (CPA), Singapore Airlines (SIA), Malaysia Airline System (MAS), Thai International (TG), Japan Air Lines (JAL), China Airlines (CAL) and Flying Tigers.

CSO: 4100/040

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

MANAGERIAL AUTONOMY OF FIRMS DELAYED

Seoul NEWSREVIEW in English 2 Oct 82 p 13

[Text] Beginning in 1984, government-invested enterprises will have full managerial autonomy, one year later than orginally planned, Economic Planning Board (EPB) sources said last week.

EPB sources said that the original plan called for finishing legal and other steps necessary for the switch to autonomous management this year and introducing the new system next year. The laws governing establishment of the nation's 24 state-run companies must be revised before the switch.

Preparatory work is now behind schedule, causing the plan to be delayed, the sources explained.

Accordingly, the plan will be implemented only on an experimental basis next year by, for instance, reorganizing those companies and preparing them for the next step. The next "full step" is to be taken in 1984, according to the sources.

Another cause for the delay was said to be the establishment of an objective set of management analysis standards, which should precede any actual step toward the new autonomy system.

A consulting group of 22 experts in various fields is now working on the management analysis standards. But, it was learned, they are experiencing troubles setting up uniform standards because each of the government-run enterprises has its own realm of business.

Along with the standard-setting work, another team of legal experts is drafting the basic supervisory law overseeing all the 24 government-invested companies.

The sources said that the draft law will come out in time for an extraordinary session of the National Assembly, possibly to be held in March 1982.

"Giving the government-invested companies managerial autonomy is, of course, a matter of urgency," said an EPB official involved in the transition.

But, he said, without down-to-earth preparations, the managerial autonomy could cause adverse effects.

The revised timetable calls for working out the analysis standards by the end of the year and finishing the law drafting by next March.

Then the EPB plans to begin the corporate reorganization as a partial step toward total revision.

The autonomous managements will be assessed on the basis of their year-end managerial reports.

However, the sources said, the government will retain the power to intervene in annual management targets and basic budget accounts. The government also will retain control of public utility charges. ●

CSO: 4100/39

ROK'S NEW STEEL INDUSTRY POLICY

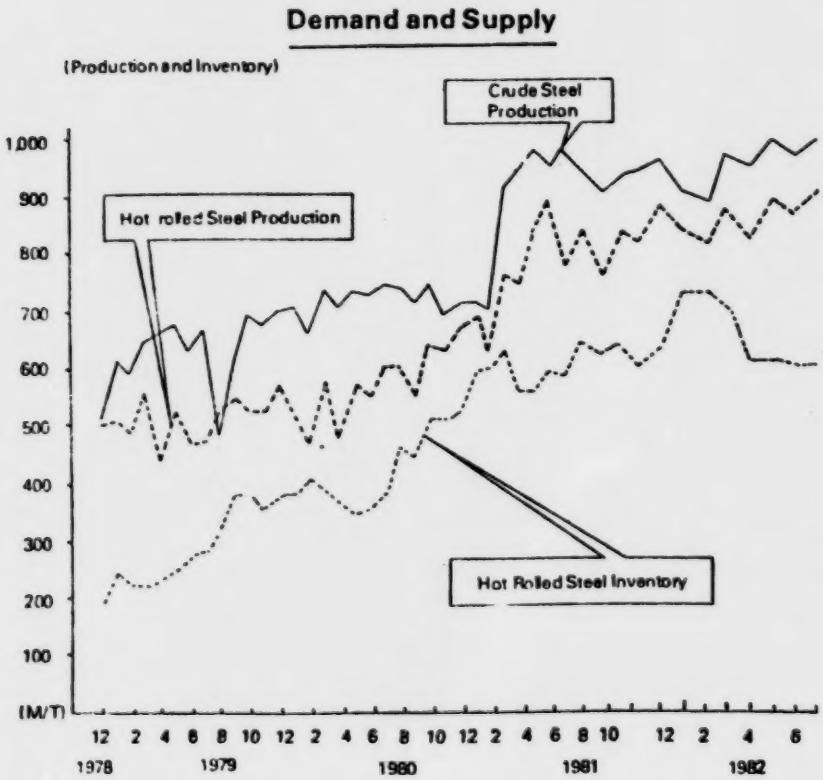
Seoul NEWSREVIEW in English 9 Oct 82 p 13

[Text]

The government last week came out with a revised steel industry development scheme under which production facilites and technological expertise of local steel plants can be developed and expanded in a balanced manner.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry officials said the nation's steel industry, which is seen as the core of the country's development into a self-supporting and industrialized economy, will become further sophisticated, sector by sector, under the proposed plan to increase their international competitiveness.

The casting facilities at Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO) will be



further expanded while the construction of the proposed second integrated steel mill at Kwangyang Bay will continue to meet the growing demand for steel products, according to the ministry plan.

The expansion of electronic furnace-using steel plant facilities, however, will be discouraged until 1986, the ministry officials explained.

Taking into account the overall steel industry's demand and supply situation, the expansion projects of cold-rolled sheet plants and steel pipe plants will also be discouraged but their technological renovation projects will be stepped up so as to make them competitive on the international market, they said.

The comprehensive steel industry development program also calls for the sophistication of specific steel-making industries, as demand for high-quality and specific-purpose steel products, is expected to increase steadily in the next few years.

The ministry also said that imports of coking coal, the major raw material used in steel industries, will be encouraged through the "import development formula" under which local steel firms will invest in resource-rich countries, in joint venture projects to develop coal resources and then to import them for local market use.

Among other highlights of the steel industry development scheme are:

— For the expansion of the continuous casting capacity at POSCO, the government will spend a total of 210 billion won on the plant facilities expansion projects at POSCO steel plant to increase its steel-making production capacity from the current 8,500,000 tons on a crude steel basis to 9,600,000 tons by 1983. Apart from this, a total of 1.6 trillion won will be invested into the construction of a 2.7 million ton integrated steel mill at Kwangyang Bay between now and 1988.

— Electronic furnace steel plants, which are generally small with poor balance records, will be kept from expanding their facilities until 1986 to maintain their current annual steel production capacity of 4,090,000 tons. Such plants instead will be encouraged to develop high-quality specific steel products. ●

CSO: 4100/38

JOINT TEST DRILLING WITH INDONESIA FINDS NO GAS DEPOSIT

SK270415 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] The first round of Korea-Indonesia joint test drilling in the Indonesian Madura Sea has failed to find commercially viable oil or gas deposits, the Ministry of Energy and Resources announced yesterday.

The ministry said Kodeco Energy Co., the Korean partner in the joint oil development, had drilled a test well in the offshore zone but that the drill stem test (DST) determined it unviable despite earlier prospective signs. Kodeco Energy Co., a subsidiary of Korea Development Co. (KODECO), is currently prospecting the offshore bloc west of Madura Island, off northeast Java, jointly with the Indonesian staterun oil monopoly, Pertamina.

The company drilled to a depth of 8,490 feet (2,588 meters) under the sea bed from 31 July through 14 September this year, the ministry said. The following DST, the test of commercial viability, was conducted for 35 days to 19 October. The Energy-Resources Ministry said that the drilled area registered a porosity ranging from 12 to 25 percent and a permeability between 20 and 80 percent. A higher than 15 percent porosity and a lower than 50 percent permeability are rated good signs in oil prospecting.

However, the gas gush from the drilled undersea layer went against expectations, the ministry disclosed. A minimum of 1 million cubic feet gas per day (CFGPD) would be commercially viable but the DST ended up with only 543,000 CFGPD. This test was performed by Reading & Bates Exploration Co. of the United States in conjunction with many other specializing companies.

As for the future schedule, the ministry said, Kodeco Energy will test-drill three more wells by February next year. The first drilling just completed is part of the four-well series planned for the second year of the contracted 6-year prospecting, ending 30 April 1983.

In the third contract year (May 1983 to April 1984), too, Kodeco Energy plans to drill a total of four wells.

The ministry said that the just concluded test drilling, though having proved unsuccessful, will provide a good set of basic data for knowing about the geological structure of the Madura sea bed.

The joint venture is financed by Kodeco Energy and Pertamina on a 50 to 50 basis.

CSO: 4100/040

BRIEFS

ITALIAN OFFICIAL VISITS--(ANSA)--Tokyo, 16 Oct--Italian State Participation Undersecretary Delio Giacometti today completed a 3-day visit to South Korea where he met with government leaders. Seoul authorities renewed their invitation to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo to visit South Korea. South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok extended the invitation in his encounter with Giacometti who also attended "Italy Day" at the biggest trade fair ever organized here. Giacometti also met with Trade and Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui, Deputy Defense Minister (Kwon Young Gick) and with Deputy Energy Minister (Choi Dong Kyu). The talks focused on industrial cooperation in a variety of sectors. [Text] [AU161535 Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 16 Oct 82]

BASKETBALL TEAM TO IRAN--Seoul, 23 Oct (YONHAP)--Iran invited South Korea to participate in an international men's basketball tournament, it was reported here Saturday. The Iranian Basketball Association cabled a message to its South Korean counterpart, asking it to send a national team to the second international men's basketball tournament to be held next February in celebration of the fourth anniversary of Iran's Islamic revolution. The CHUNG-ANG DAILY NEWS, a leading vernacular paper, also said the Korean Basketball Association is expected to comply with the invitation and send a team to Tehran for the upcoming meet scheduled for 10-18 February. Iran has discontinued sports exchanges with Korea since 1979, when the Mideast country succeeded in the Islamic revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. Quoting sports sources, the daily said a total of 20 countries are expected to participate in the tournament, including the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, Spain, Italy, Greece and Turkey in Europe. Asian nations expected to participate are China, Japan, India, Pakistan, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Indonesia, Malaysia in addition to South Korea, it added. [Text] [SK231355 Seoul YONHAP in English 1220 GMT 23 Oct 82]

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT--Seoul, 26 Oct (YONHAP)--Malaysian Foreign Minister Ghazali Bin Shafie will arrive in Seoul Thursday for a 3-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Yi Pom-sok, the Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday. The two foreign ministers will discuss matters of mutual concern, including the promotion of bilateral friendship and cooperation. The Malaysian minister is scheduled to pay a courtesy call on Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Friday and will meet Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and other Korean Government officials. Ghazali Bin Shafie will be the first Malaysian cabinet minister to come to Korea since September when Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Bin Hitam visited Korea to have talks with his Korean counterpart Kim Chun-song. [Text] [SK260942 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 26 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/040

BRIEFS

COMPANIES URGED TO SAVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE--Seoul, 27 Oct (YONHAP)--Business circles Wednesday called on trading companies to buy major raw materials at opportune times, save as much foreign exchange as possible and thereby upgrade the country's international competitiveness. They blamed Korea's chronic trade deficits on the many weak points in its import structure, such as a rigid import system, the inefficient importing methods of general trading firms and irrational purchasing practices. The Japanese and other foreign trading agents bringing most of the raw materials into the country neglect to shift import sources and purchase foreign goods on more favorable conditions, thus degrading the Korean firms into subsidiaries of specific foreign suppliers, concerned businessmen said. They then recommended that companies be fostered to specialize in importation and that import functions be strengthened in the 10 government-designated general trading firms. The country's imports in the 1971-81 period grew at an annual average of 24.3 percent, compared with a 28.2 percent export growth rate. Last year, the country imported U.S.$26.1 billion worth of commodities and exported goods worth nearly $21 billion, leaving the balance of trade $5.1 billion in the red. [Text] [SK270227 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 27 Oct 82]

EXPORT ANALYSIS OF FIRST THREE QUARTERS--Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--Despite a modest increase in South Korean exports during the first 9 months of this year, shipments of the country's major export items such as textiles and electronic products have declined during the period, official statistics showed Wednesday. According to statistics released by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the nation's exports in the first three quarters this year totaled U.S.$15,999,763,000, up 3.1 percent from a year earlier. The statistics showed that the exports of textiles, however, a key component in Korean exports, dropped 1.5 percent, during the period from a year earlier, while electronics exports declined 1.6 percent, metal products 10.1 percent and tires 38.9 percent from a year earlier during the period cited. Ministry analysts attributed the decline to increasing competition among countries exporting these items amid growing protectionist measures by the importing countries. The exports of petroleum products, on the other hand, increased 108.4 percent, ships and floating facilities 82.4 percent and toys 25.2 percent, according to the statistics. [Text] [SK200307 Seoul YONHAP in English 0141 GMT 20 Oct 82]

HEAVY, CHEMICAL PRODUCTS EXPORT INCREASES--Seoul, 29 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean exports in the first 9 months of this year were marked by more heavy and chemical industry products including ships and fewer light industrial goods such as textiles, according to a survey by the Korean Traders Association. The survey showed that exports of heavy and chemical industry products during the 9-month period amounted to U.S.$7,841 million, up 14 percent from a year ago, while light industry goods dropped by 5.5 percent to $7,174 million and primary industry products such as agricultural and fisheries goods declined 6.2 percent to $985 million. According to the survey, ships registered the highest export growth rate of 82.4 percent or $1,767 million, while plywood exports plunged 45.1 percent, the largest rate of decline for a single item. [Text] [SK290211 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 29 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/040

'NODONG SINMUN' NOTES KIM IL-SONG CARE FOR MINER

SK251109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 25 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN devoted nearly one whole page to an article captioned "From the Day When He Was Called a Pioneer of New Korea."

The article tells about love and care accorded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to twice labor hero Kim Chik-hyon who was a pioneer of the high-speed tunnelling drive. Kim Chik-hyon who had been driven hard at a coal mine on the period of the Japanese imperialist rule became a master of the country after its liberation. Working at the Aoji coal mine (now the 13 June coal mine) as a model collier, he fulfilled his yearly assignments for 1947 before May Day.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally called him to a banquet celebrating May Day that year and highly spoke of him, saying that he was a proud pioneer of new Korea. The great leader offered the first toast to him.

Thanks to the deep trust of the great leader, Kim Chik-hyon was elected member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea at its second and third congresses held in 1948 and 1956.

He also attended the historic December 1956 plenary meeting of the party Central Committee which marked the beginning of the chollima movement in our country.

During a recess of the meeting the great leader met him again to hear about work at his coal mine and encouraged him to vigorously conduct a high-speed tunnelling movement, saying that main emphasis should be put to tunnelling at coal mines. Thus, a high-speed tunnelling movement was launched at the 13 June coal mine.

Kim Chik-hyon carried out his 5-year plan assignments in 1 year and 2 months through this movement for raising the tunnelling speed 4-5 times as against the past period.

The great leader awarded the title of twice labor hero to him and assigned him to the heavy post of the director of the 13 June coal mine in the period of the chollima march.

The great leader showed warm love for him during his on-the-spot guidance. Giving on-the-spot guidance to the coal mine in March 1959, the great leader always took him along from morning till late at night and solved knotty problems one by one, patting him on the shoulder, pointing to matters which he had missed and helping him have a correct understanding of matters.

When he gave on-the-spot guidance to the coal mines of the Tokchon District in the spring of 1977, the great leader, recollecting with deep emotion things 20 years ago, said with a warm affection that Comrade Ki Chik-hyon of the 13 June coal mine conducted the high-speed tunnelling movement well.

Kim Chik-hyon who had been working, devoting all his energy with single-hearted fiery allegiance to the great leader fell ill in May 1981. At that time the great leader was visiting again Undok area. Having heard that he was lying in his sickbed, the great leader told a leading functionary of the county party committee to call on Kim Chik-hyon and convey his regards. Later, the leader phoned him and sent even precious tonics to him, saying that we should care for him who rendered distinguished services to the party and revolution.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chik-il also accorded deep solicitude to him who was so loved and cared for by the great leader.

CSO: 4100/041

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS KIM IL-SONG '81 LSWY SPEECH

SK241104 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints an article on the first anniversary of the publication of the historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" at the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

In this classic work the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that it is the supreme task of the youth to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion in conformity with the new demand of our developing revolution.

The article titled "Supreme Task Facing Youth in Our Era Is to Carry the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche to Completion" says: The idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defining it as the supreme task of the youth in our era to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion is an entirely just idea. This is because first of all this idea most correctly clarifies the task of the youth in accord with the essential nature of the youth movement under the leadership of the working-class party.

The revolutionary cause of chuche is a struggle for completely realising the chajusong (independence) of the popular masses on the basis of the chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. We can build a communist society fully providing the people with an independent and creative life only by vigorously carrying this sacred cause through to completion.

This is why our party put forward the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche as the most important task and is guiding the struggle for it in the van.

The idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song that it is the supreme task of our youth to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion contains a principled demand that our youth think and act forever in the future, as in the past, according to the idea and intention of the party centre and uphold its leadership. For this reason the idea of the respected leader giving a new definition of the supreme task facing our youth at present indicates a revolutionary way for our youth and LSWY organisations to discharge their mission to the end as the reserve forces of the party. As the road to be

followed by our youth has been brightly illumined, a brilliant solution is given to the question as to how and for what purpose they should fight today.

This is one more great contribution of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the development of the youth movement in our era and carries weighty significance in accelerating the cause of socialism and communism.

The idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the supreme task of the youth in our era most correctly reflects the correlations between the lawful process of the carrying out of the revolutionary cause of the working class and the alternation of the generations.

With a deep insight into the position and role of the youth in our era in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song assigned the important task of accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche to our youth.

Assigned to this honorable task, our youth came to be more deeply conscious of their heavy responsibility for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause and fight vigorously for the victory of the revolution.

Also reflected in the idea defining the supreme task of the youth in our era is the firm determination and unshakable will of our youth to finally realise the cause of socialism and communism under the banner of the party.

Now our youth are in very good conditions ideologically and morally. The entire youth are struggling with all devotion for the reunification of the country and the final victory of the revolution, with an unbounded passion for revolution and firm confidence in the future. They are filled with the fiery determination to resolutely defend and safeguard to the end the cause of the party in an indomitable revolutionary spirit under whatever circumstances.

Firmly believing in the fervent passion and firm determination of our youth for the party and revolution, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song assigned them the honorable task to carry the revolutionary cause of chuche through to completion.

Noting that in his historic speech the respected leader clearly indicated the direction and ways to carry out the revolutionary cause of chuche, the article says that all the tasks set forth by him serve as a programmatic guideline to be consistently upheld by our youth in vigorously accelerating the revolutionary cause of chuche.

CSO: 4100/041

SCHOLARS PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK221638 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--Pyongyang mass media are giving wide publicity every day to repercussions upon people of various circles of "the Workers' Party of Korea is a chuche-type revolutionary party which inherited the glorious tradition of the down-with-imperialism union," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

People in different parts of the country expressed their feelings, saying in unison that the treatise is "a great programme of party building in the period of socialist and cojmunist construction" and "an immortal classic document which consummates the theory on the building of a revolutionary working-class party."

Prof and Associate Dr Kim Yang-che, deputy dean of a faculty of the Kum Song Political Institute, said: Upon receiving the treatise, the teachers and students are now overwhelmed with unbounded emotion and excitement.

The treatise consummating a profound idea and theory, unique and revolutionary policies and fighting tasks, is a guideline to be held fast to in the struggle for the strengthening and development of our party and for the cause of socialism and communism; it is also a most precious ideological and theoretical wealth making a big contribution to the further development of the revolutionary theory of the working class on revolutionary party building and activities and to the enrichment of treasure-house of the history of human thought.

This treatise of undying significance is a brilliant fruition of extraordinary intelligence and energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

Already in his early age the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded in an allround way the strategic and tactical policies of party building and party activities in the period of socialist and communist construction by brilliantly embodying the chuche-oriented theory and method of party work created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The dear leader advanced a policy of firmly establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole party, a policy of achieving complete unity and cohesion of party ranks on the basis of the chuche idea and a policy of thoroughly carrying through our party's mass line and applying the anti-Japanese guerrilla work method in the party work, and has wisely led the struggle to carry them into practice.

In this way he effected a great revolutionary change in the work of our party, thereby not only defending, safeguarding, brilliantly inheriting and developing the imperishable revolutionary feats performed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the building of a working-class party but also further strengthening and developing the glorious Workers' Party of Korea into a revolutionary party of chuche type.

Chin Yong-kol, dean of a faculty of Kim Il-song University, had this to say: The treatise is an immortal classic work which systematizes and synthesizes the theory on the building of a revolutionary working-class party in a comprehensive way.

Every sentence of the treatise is filled with the lofty intention of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to make the Workers' Party of Korea shine as a revolutionary party of chuche type which has inherited the tradition of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU).

The treatise points out that the programme of the DIU became the basis of our party's programme, the principle of chajusong (independence) advanced by this organisation became the principle of our party building and activity and the communists of the new generation whom the DIU began to train became the backbone in the establishment of our party. This, it adds, shows that our party grew out of the very roots of the DIU.

This scientifically explains what the roots of the Workers' Party of Korea, a revolutionary party of chuche type, are.

Clarifying with lucidity the character and features of our party as a revolutionary working-class party of a new type, the treatise clearly explains in an allround way what kind of party a revolutionary working-class party struggling to build a communist society where the chajusong of the popular masses has been completely realised should be and what the fundamental principle to be adhered to in the building of such a party is.

We will strengthen the scientific study of our party's history and publish a new textbook on the basis of this historic treatise.

CSO: 4100/041

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AS DEVELOPING STAGE DECOR

SK261551 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A fundamental change has taken place in stage decor today when the literature and art of Korea has met a great heyday hitherto unknown under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the early 1970's he gave a new definition of the position and role of stage decor in the revolutionary opera and energetically directed its creation in person on the spot, thereby bringing about a new epoch in the development of the stage decor.

Saying that the stage decor of chuche must be based on an artistic discovery that could reflect the basic idea of a work and be so fitted to the logic of life as not to give the impression that it is a stage, he propounded with his originality the fundamental principles and demands of stage decor and a new style of the stage.

The stage artists carried into practice his chuche-oriented policy of stage decor through the creation of that for the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood."

When they installed a tree, a house and a rock on the stage, they made them appear to be true and presented one new artistic depiction after another on the principle of resolving the basic ideological and thematic problems of the work.

The dear leader set a model of the original "Sea of Blood"-style stage decor, spending sleepless nights on the spot, and further perfected and consolidated it in the course of guiding the creation of different revolutionary operas.

Thus, there was created an original stage decor, misterious and graceful yet harmonious, which accords with the logic of life. There spread on the stage the scene of a mountain-like wall falling down, a three-dimensional model of Mt Paektu weighting more than 10 tons turning, a snowstorm sweeping a thick primitive forest and water rippling on a lake.

The "Sea of Blood"-style stage decor plays a positive role in developing a drama in depth by vividly depicting the course of the change of the feeling, mentality and emotion of the hero and the development of his ideology and consciousness in close combination with all other means of depiction.

It also helps bring into visual relief the development of the character of a man by a peculiar method of moving the formative depiction of the stage.

The movement of depiction by floating and turning in the "Sea of Blood"-style stage decor, together with the change of the places and circumstances in keeping with the acts of the hero and other characters, is a powerful means representing the change of their idea and emotion and mentality.

The movement of the formative depiction of the stage plays a big part in ensuring the formative solid delineation of the stage and bringing into relief the inner world of the characters in the flow of the drama by showing the circumstances of their life in a broad, deep and diverse way.

The chuche-oriented "Sea of Blood"-style stage decor greatly contributes to characterization with diverse forms and methods of depiction such as the space and formative composition of the stage, diversified presentation of colour, contrast and metaphor, symbolic depiction and three-dimensional depiction of the stage, which conforms to the logic of life and dramatic situation.

Today the chuche-based stage decor of Korea plays an active and positive role in the creation of the revolutionary drama art and makes a big contribution to breaking a new ground for the development of operas and dramas in the world.

CSO: 4100/041

'NODONG SINMUN' ON KIM CHONG-IL'S GUIDANCE

SK261536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated a mass movement of a higher form by setting forth the policy of waging a movement for following the examples of unassuming heroes, and is wisely guiding this movement so that it may cover the whole party and the whole society.

This is stated in an article of NODONG SINMUN today titled "The Great Leadership That Guides the Movement for Following the Examples of Unassuming Heroes to Victory."

In October 1979, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il set forth a new policy of launching a movement for following the examples of unassuming heroes in conformity with the demand of the reality of a new, higher stage of development, in which the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea was in full progress, and thereby opened a bright prospect for successfully carrying out the work of remoulding people, the article says, and continues:

The movement for following the examples of unassuming heroes is a mass movement of ideological remoulding which embodies our party's policy of education by positive examples.

Educating the masses by positive examples is a consistent policy of our party and a mass education method which accords with the essential nature of the socialist system.

Putting forward the policy of waging the movement for following the examples of unassuming heroes, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly indicated its basic orientation. What is most important in following the examples of the unassuming heroes is to learn from their boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

What is essential in the ideological and spiritual characteristics of the unassuming heroes is unbounded loyalty to the party and the leader. This is a noble spirit which decides all their thinking and action and the source of strength enabling them to perform heroic feats.

Another important thing in this movement is to effect innovations in scientific researches and technical renovation with a chuche-based mode of thinking and attitude of work to solve everything in our own way.

The unassuming heroes attained their bold, high goals through a persevering struggle against flunkeyism, conservatism, technical mysticism, empiricism and all other outdated ideas, not yielding their revolutionary creed under any circumstance.

One more important demand in carrying out this movement is for the leading functionaries to improve their method and style of work to thoroughly apply the great leader's method of work, the traditional work method of our party.

The unassuming heroes went down deep among the masses, gave precedence to political work and powerfully roused them to the fulfillment of their revolutionary tasks as required by the Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method and thereby showed living examples in applying the great leader's work method.

The policy of waging the movement for following the examples of unassuming heroes is a guiding principle which indicated a broad way for accomplishing earlier the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea through a more vigorous promotion of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in keeping with the demand of the developing reality in which the revolution and construction has reached a new, higher stage.

Noting that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is wisely guiding this movement so that it may be conducted on a party-wide, society-wide scale, the article stresses: He saw to it that organisational and political work was actively undertaken to guide the party members and working people to follow the examples of unassuming heroes, the party organisations directly carried on the movement and this movement was powerfully accelerated on a wide scale in close combination with the three revolution red flag movement.

CSO: 4100/041

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AS 'OUTSTANDING LEADER'

SK271112 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--A lecture meeting was held at the Kurukr Cooperative Institute, Guyana, on 19 October on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to a report. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the lecture hall. On display there were his immortal classic works and Korean books.

Derrick Voston, professor of the institute, made a lecture on the subject "the dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader of the revolution and construction."

He said: As it is directed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Workers' Party of Korea founded and led by his excellency the great President Kim Il-song has been strengthened and developed into a most authoritative and dignified revolutionary party.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was elected member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and member of the Military Committee of the party Central Committee, at its Sixth Congress in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire party members and people.

The dear leader who is possessed of brilliant intelligence and superb leadership ability is creditably carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Boundlessly faithful to the great leader, he advanced a number of unique thoughts and policies on party and state building and is leading the revolution and construction along the most straight path.

Leaps and innovations are being effected with each passing day in all fields of the revolution and construction of chuche Korea under the outstanding, wise guidance of the dear leader. In particular, the Workers' Party of Korea is being strengthened and developed into a more tested, united, invincible revolutionary party as it is guided by him.

He who cherishes loyalty to the great leader and burning with fiery allegiance to the fatherland and the people, enjoys not only the unreserved trust and boundless respect of the whole party and the entire people, but also the deep respect and love of the world revolutionary people, said the lecturer.

The dear leader, he stressed, is the bright sun of chuche who makes the present era, the era of chajusong (independence), shine.

At the end of the lecture Korean films were screened.

CSO: 4100/041

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS KIM IL-SONG LSWYK SPEECH

SK250427 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 23 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 24 October special article: "Supreme Task Facing Youth in Our Era Is to Carry Out the Chuche Revolutionary Cause to Completion"--KCNA identifies this as an article]

[Text] Youths are a great force for revolution and construction and are the pioneers of the future.

Today marks the first anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic classic work: "The Youth Should Be Dependable Heirs to the Chuche Revolutionary Cause." In this classic work the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the supreme task assigned to youths is carrying the chuche revolutionary cause through to completion in conformity with the new demand of our developing revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The youth of our era are assigned the noble duty of inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause, which was pioneered by the young Korean communists and has been developed generation after generation by our people's arduous struggle, and of carrying it through to completion.

The idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to define the completion of the revolutionary cause as the supreme task of the youth in our era and as the honorable mission of the LSWYK is a great idea correctly clarifying the important question of principal significance for the future of the communist movement. Contained in this idea is the great belief in and expectation of our youth who will advance, shouldering the responsibility for the destiny of the fatherland and of revolution.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who clearly delineated the duty of our youth in this era, the youth and their organizations can implement revolution to the end in their time, before history and in conformity with their mission. This is a great glory and happiness entertained only by our youth, who were born in the great chuche era, are living and implementing revolution and are upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader.

The idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to define the completion of the revolutionary cause of chuche as the supreme task of the youth in our era is entirely just, because it, first of all, most correctly clarifies the task of youth in accord with the essential nature of the youth movement under the leadership of the working-class party.

The youth movement is always connected with the future. The masters of the future represent the youth organizations and a new generation struggling to construct the communist society of the future are united in them. For this reason, the duty of and their organizations is decided by the party's plan and intention to complete the revolutionary cause. A duty and mission for youth and youth organizations that are not obedient to the implementation of the party's duty to communism cannot exist in a socialist society.

We are waging the struggle to carry the chuche revolutionary cause through to completion. The chuche revolutionary cause is a struggle to completely realize the independence of the popular masses on the basis of the chuche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Only when we carry this sacred cause through to completion by vigorously accelerating the cause can we build a communist society fully providing the people with an independent and creative life. This is why our party put forward the completion of the chuche revolutionary cause as the most important task and is guiding the struggle for it in the forefront.

Our youth, who are struggling to build socialism and communism under the leadership of the party, should regard as their supreme task the struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. This leads the youth to the road on which they can do their best as the reserves of the party.

For youths and youth organizations to struggle by assuming the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause as their supreme task means that they thoroughly link their activities with the struggle to embody the chuche idea--our party's revolutionary idea--by assuming it as their faith.

This is because the chuche revolutionary cause can be victoriously advanced and accomplished only by the leadership and ideas of our party. The idea that accomplishing to the end the chuche revolutionary cause put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the supreme task for our youths contains the principal demand that our youths should forever think and act only in accordance with the ideas and intentions of the party center, upholding the leadership of the party center.

The idea of the great leader, which gave a new definition to the supreme tasks facing our youths at present, delineates the revolutionary road for our youths and the LSWYK members to fulfill their mission as the reserve unit of the party.

With the brilliant delineation of the road along which our youths should advance, the question as to how they should struggle and what objects they should pursue is being brilliantly resolved.

This is another great achievement of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in developing the youth movement of our era and is of great significance in expediting the socialist and communist cause.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea, which defined the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause to the end as the supreme task for the youths in our era, most correctly reflects the correlations between the lawful process of carrying out the revolutionary cause of the working class and the alternation of the generations.

The chuche revolutionary cause--the revolutionary cause of the working class--is a long-range cause which should be continued until communism is constructed. During this course, generations will ceaselessly change.

The revolutionary cause has advanced far since the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song began our revolution under the banner of the chuche idea. This cause has reached the high stage of remodelling the entire society on the chuche idea. We are now faced with the question of accomplishing the chuche revolutionary under the leadership of the party.

During this glorious course in which we have won victories and advanced under the banner of chuche, the generation of the revolution has shifted and youths of the new generation have emerged as the main force of the revolution and construction. Today, youths are posted in all positions of our revolution and on difficult and arduous fronts.

With their heroic struggle, our socialist construction is rapidly advancing. This shows that youths play a very important role in accelerating our revolutionary cause and that they hold very important positions. Therefore, only when we continuously enhance the role of youths--the successors to the revolution and the masters of the future--can we firmly inherit the revolution and accomplish the chuche cause to the end.

With deep insight into such a position and role of the youths of our era in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song assigned our youths the important task of accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause.

Our youths, receiving such a glorious mission, vigorously fight for the revolution's victory, cherishing a sense of grave responsibility for accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

The idea defining accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause to the end as the supreme task of the youths of our era reflects the firm resolve and iron-clad will of our youths to achieve the socialist and communist cause to the end under the banner of the party.

Accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause to the end depends on the ideological and mental state of the youths of the new generation--the successors to the revolution. This is related to the fact that the struggle to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause is the cause of completely achieving the independence of the people and masses and is a difficult and complex long-range struggle.

Therefore, the most important task in accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause is for those who are directly charged with this cause to have a firm resolve and will to carry out the revolution to the end. Only when the resolve and attitude of the new generation on whose shoulders rests the future are firm and thoroughgoing, can the final victory of the revolution be firmly ensured.

Our youths are the revolutionary generation who, born in the era of chuche--the glorious era of the Workers' Party led by our party--have grown by receiving a chuche education. Today the ideological and spiritual state of our youths is very good. With boundless passion for the revolution and firm confidence in the future, all youths are struggling and dedicating all for the reunification of the fatherland and for the final victory of the revolution. They are overflowing with the burning resolve to staunchly defend and protect the party's cause with indomitable revolutionary spirit under any circumstance.

The Seventh LSWYK Congress held last year clearly showed to the entire world such resolve by our youths. The iron-clad will of our youths to carry out the revolution to the end under the leadership of the party has not emerged simply from theoretical conclusion or (?sense of duty). It is a faith formed and solidified in their hearts through actual experience.

In the course of leading their lives and carrying out the revolution in the bosom of the party, our youths have come to firmly believe that the road along which our party is leading is a victorious and glorious one. They have come to realize that their hopes and ideals can fully bloom only when they advance by upholding the party. With this, the loyalty of our youths to the party is hotter than fire.

It is a vital demand for them to think and move in accordance with the intentions of the party.

Deeply trusting such burning passion and determination of our youths for the party and revolution, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song placed great confidence in them to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause to the end. This is the greatest political trust of the respected leader given to our youths.

To repay the leader's great trust and expectations, our youths are fully demonstrating their courage and wisdom in the forefront of all-out advance to fulfill the decisions of the Sixth Party Congress. As long as there are such reliable successors who are vigorously fighting with deep awareness of the lofty mission assigned them and with firm confidence, our revolutionary cause will be achieved without fail.

In his historic speech "The Youths Should Become the Reliable Successors to the Chuche Revolutionary Cause" at the Seventh LSWYK Congress, the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song assigned our youths the sacred mission of struggling to accomplish the chuche revolutionary cause to the end and clearly showed the directions and methods for implementing this cause.

He extensively elucidated all tasks, ranging from questions of firmly preparing the youths to be chuche-type revolutionaries and of actively participating in socialist construction to issues of achieving the fatherland's reunification and the anti-imperialist cause for independence.

All the tasks put forth by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song are programmatic guidelines which our youths should consistently adhere to in vigorously accelerating the chuche revolutionary cause. In particular, the idea of our youth's upholding the party's leadership elucidated by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his work is a very important idea which has principal significance in accomplishing the chuche revolutionary cause. The revolutionary cause of the working class is the cause of the party. The chuche revolutionary cause can be victoriously advanced and accomplished only under the leadership of our party. Thus, only when we uphold the party's leadership can we expedite the final victory of the chuche revolutionary cause and can the hope and future of the youths blossom.

All youths should strenuously defend and protect the party in any storm, deeply cherishing loyalty to the party as their revolutionary faith and principle, and should dedicate everything to the struggle to realizing the plans and intentions of the party center. They should create new miracles and exploits in all domains of the national economy by upholding the revolutionary slogan of our party for creating the speed of the 80's in socialist economic construction. They should endlessly glorify chollima Korea by vigorously displaying our party's mighty strength.

CSO: 4110/003

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM CHONG-IL SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE RECALLED

SK291151 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Feature program "Ray of Guidance"]

[Text] Sometime ago, (Kim Chol-ho), a primary school teacher in Inchon, sent an article to the Editorial Department of our Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

In his article, he wrote about his motive in sending his article as follows: I have heard many stories about the North from my cousin who went adrift while fishing and went to the North. Of them, the most impressive story was about dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il. I had opportunities to hear about the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il from various sources. However, it was the first time for me to hear a detailed story about him. Dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a sagacious leader who illuminated our people's glory by upholding the intentions of the great leader General Kim Il-song.

I consider it a source of endless pleasure and honor that we uphold him as the successor to the great leader and sagacious leader of our masses. I am sending this article based on what I heard from my cousin in a hope that the (?character) of the dear leader will be widely known among our masses.

Now we would like to introduce the article sent by primary school teacher in Inchon (Kim Chol-ho):

It is said that dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is making every effort to lighten the concerns of the great leader General Kim Il-song, who is devoting his whole life only to the freedom and happiness of the people, and to give pleasure and satisfaction to the general.

The story about the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il when he made an on-the-spot guidance tour of the (Onsong) area in the northern part of North Hamgyong Province of our country in May 1974 is one reflecting the noble character of the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, who strives to lessen the concerns of the great general.

Mr Kim Chong-il set out on the on-the-spot guidance tour by train. The train rushed to the north along the beautiful eastern seashore. Now the train was entering the land of Hoeryong, passing by Mt (Komu) in Chongjin. The trainmen were unable to calm themselves. They earnestly wished to guide dear leader to Hoeryong. A crewman stood up and politely told him that the next station was Hoeryong. Then the dear leader said: Oh, is it Hoeryong? He seemed to be sunk in contemplation, as if recalling unforgettable memories.

Hoeryong, together with Mangyongdae, is an unforgettable spiritual home to him which he longed for when he was a child embraced in the bosom of the respected mother Kim Chong-suk. Hoeryong is the place where his mother was born and spent her childhood. It is the unforgettable place which [word indistinct].

Hoeryong is the place which mother had only longed for even after national liberation, saying: How could I meet the people in the hometown first for personal reasons as I have so many things to do for the general?

Dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il must have had an ardent passion to visit Hoeryong even once on behalf of mother.

The train was entering Hoeryong station, sounding its whistle. Then, a member of the suite said: We suggest that you take this chance to stop by this place even a while.

Dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, looking at the members of the suite, quietly said: No. I will stop by next time. The people at our destination are waiting for us. How can I visit mother's hometown while I am (?engaged in work) to lighten the leader's concerns?

He told the trainmen to proceed directly to (Onsong) without stopping the train.

The members of the suite, deeply moved by his remarks, were silent. Dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, slowly walking near the window, looked out with deep emotion at the beloved land of mother's hometown where the high and low hills and beautiful homes were standing. The expressions of the leader, standing motionless and looking out at the town of Hoeryong passing by like a moving panorama, were (?sad).

The sight of the figure of the leader, silently looking out, passing through the unforgettable land of Hoeryong with the feeling of loyalty of upholding only the lofty intentions of the great general, was a most sacred one which our masses should deeply retain in their memories forever.

The members of the suite, moved to tears, silently looked at the leader, who regards upholding the lofty intentions of the great general as the most sacred task of all affairs in the world and is brilliantly implementing them.

The train was now leaving the station compound and [word indistinct]. The members of the suite recalled the (?story) about the crossroad in Mangyongdae which touched the people's hearts and remains in their memories as a beautiful legend.

The great leader General Kim Il-song, returning in triumph to the fatherland after crushing the Japanese imperialist aggressors, arrived in the crossroads of Mangyongdae for the first time in more than 20 years. The crossroads of Mangyongdae was the place where the general's grandparents still lived and was the place which the general had never forgotten even amid the arduous anti-Japanese struggle. Didn't the general, however, go to Kangson first and meet the workers of Kangson without stopping in his hometown in Mangyongdae, as he was thinking first of the future of the liberated fatherland.

Today, dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il continued his trip straight to the place for the on-the-spot guidance in the land of Hoeryong--his spiritual hometown--nearby in order to lessen the great general's concerns. This unforgettable and immortal story, together with the story about the crossroads in Mangyongdae, will convey generation after generation the noble traits of dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il, who is loyally implementing the lofty intentions of the great leader General Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4110/003

'NODONG SINMUN' URGES BOLD OFFENSIVE BATTLE

SK240258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2228 GMT 22 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 October special article: "Great Leadership Leading Revolution and Construction to Constant Upsurges With a Bold Offensive Battle"--KCNA identifies this as an "editorial article"]

[Text] Today, under the party's leadership, our people are accelerating an all-out advance to expedite the achievement of the grand 10-point prospective goals for socialist economic construction. Thanks to this magnificent struggle, new upswings are being effected in production and construction and the road ahead for socialist construction holds endless bright prospects. This confirms that the socialist construction in our country is vigorously advancing in the spirit of the speed battle and chollima united.

Winning brilliant victory by continuously setting forth grand goals and by staging a bold offensive battle is the traditional fighting spirit of our party. This leadership method was created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is being brilliantly embodied by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. With the leadership of the great party and the leader, our revolution and construction is continuously advancing down the single road in leaps.

1. Laying down bold goals and vigorously staging an offensive battle are inevitable requisites for accelerating the construction of socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should constantly present goals better than the current ones and struggle to achieve them. Only when we constantly struggle and develop can we complete revolution and construct a communist paradise.

Socialist economic construction is the most important revolutionary mission assigned to the power of the working class party. When it carries out economic construction well, the party of the working class can strengthen the might of the country in every way and guarantee happy material and cultural life to the people. To vigorously push ahead with socialist economic construction, the party of the working class should boldly set up goals and continuously wage an offensive battle.

Waging an offensive battle in socialist economic construction will achieve a constant advance and upsurge in all sectors of economic construction so that will certainly hit major targets at an early date by concentrating our power on the cardinal goals demanded in the economic construction at each moment.

The basic demand for such an offensive battle is that, though revolutionary tasks assigned to us are very difficult, we must boldly get through all difficulties with faith in victory and with an invincible fighting spirit. The bold offensive battle in the struggle for economic construction is the manifestation of the communists' unbreakable spirit, stout fighting spirit and stubborn militant spirit.

Difficult and complex tasks are always laid in the course of advancing socialist construction. To successfully carry out all these tasks, we should treat the cardinal parts that decisively influence the whole range of economic development preferentially by concentrating power on them, thereby breaking through to new victory and effecting constant upsurges in all socialist construction.

A socialist society possesses all kinds of conditions and possibilities for waging an offensive battle in economic construction. Because a socialist society, unlike a capitalist one, plans for economic construction and understands its work, the state can concentrically organize and mobilize all labor and natural resources for implementing planned tasks. In the socialist society, in particular, the working masses, who have become the masters of the state and society, positively participate in economic construction with a high awareness and passion. When it boldly pushes ahead with economic construction by comprehensively manifesting that superiority of the socialist society, the party of the working class can achieve all the difficult, grand goals in a moment and can continuously maintain great revolutionary upswings in socialist construction. Whether or not the party of the working class effects constant upsurges in socialist construction has an important connection with how boldly and aggressively it forges ahead with economic construction on the basis of the superiority of the socialist system.

The whole history of our country's socialist construction is embroidered with the great heroic epic of an offensive battle in which we have continuously presented high goals and achieved them without fail.

The offensive battle, which boldly sets a goal of attack and is carried out in a blitz, accords with our people's aspirations and desires and is a socialist construction method of our times which has created its model through the practical struggle of our people themselves.

Our people embarked on the road of building a new society in the past under the backward situation of colonial and semi-feudal society. It was the inevitable demand of the economic development of our country and the firm will of our people to dash forward more rapidly than other peoples.

Therefore, under the party's leadership our people gallantly advanced without allowing any stalemate and slackness and broke through any difficulties, directly countering them and without fear.

In this historic course, unfolding the bold offensive battle has become a revolutionary temper of our people. The history of the offensive battle created in our country has been characterized by always setting an extraordinarily high goal of attack and of fulfilling it with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

An upsurge in socialist construction cannot be attained automatically. It depends on how a goal is set and with what temper it is fulfilled. As struggle goals reflecting the matured demands of the development of the revolution are set, socialist construction is more vigorously advanced. At the same time, it requires a very strained struggle. But, when we break through all difficulties arising in the course of the advance, directly countering them, and fulfill assigned vast tasks without fail, we can create amazing miracles.

Our party has always set a high goal of attack and vigorously organized and mobilized our people to attain it. The people have marched forward dynamically along the road indicated by the party. As a result, constant leaps have been made in socialist construction.

In the history of our people's socialist construction, the post-war period was a very difficult one. Because of the war triggered by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, all things were destroyed and only ashes were left. Because of the maneuvers of the class enemies at home and abroad, the situation in the country was very tense and complicated.

Under the then existing conditions, it was indeed beyond imagination to complete the basic socialist construction in a short span of time, to set a goal of completing the cause of industrialization in a 15-year period and to struggle for it.

But, we could not just wait for favorable circumstances to be created, nor could we keep aloof from difficulties, trying to avoid them.

Reflecting the demands of the development of the revolution of our country and the aspirations of our people in the post-war period, our party advanced the militant slogan of dashing forward with the spirit of riding the chollima and vigorously inspired all the party and the people to effect great revolutionary upsurges. This was an epochal turning point in unfolding the new history of great offensive battle in socialist construction.

If we had not unfolded the bold offensive battle in economic construction in the post-war period, we could not have surmounted such difficult trials in that period, nor could we have victoriously embarked on the unexplored road toward socialism.

When our party advanced the vast tasks of the 7-year plan and the 6-year plan for the development of the national economy, though their goals were very substantial and vast, our people vigorously pushed ahead with socialist construction with the work style of constantly attacking and constantly breaking through and created countless miracles amazing the world.

These miraculous successes, in which were fulfilled ahead of schedule the difficult economic construction tasks--something was thought to be impossible at all from an ordinary, common-sense point of view--and which flew the flag of victory on the peak of socialism, proved that if the party of the working class boldly sets a high goal of attack and constantly carries out the offensive battle, there is no fortress which cannot be occupied.

Today, our people have set for themselves the vast target of increasing the gross industrial output value more than 1,000 times by the end of the 1980's as compared with 1946, and they are now making a vigorous advance to attain this goal. The wise leadership of the party and the leader firmly promises sure victory for our people in this struggle.

Self-reliance is a firm principle which has been consnstently maintained in the offensive battle of our party and people. An important secret which has made it possible to accelerate socialist construction by an extraordinarily rapid rate through the bold offensive battle was precisely the demonstration of the high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Relying on one's own efforts, wisdom and resources constitutes a firm guarantee for developing the economy rapidly and in a stable manner. The aim of socialist economic construction, too, is to build socialism and communism in the country and to provide an independent and creative life for the people.

Relying on others does not make it possible to vigorously advance or to rapidly develop the economy. Because of the peculiarities of the economic development in our country, our people, unlike other peoples, had to undergo army difficulties and trials from the beginning of socialist construction however, in this arduous course, taking the chuche idea as their firm faith, our people never lost their faith even for a fleeting moment nor did they rely on others. The more they faced difficulties, the higher they held aloft the banner of self-reliance and solved all tasks with their own efforts, finding things which were in short supply and producing things which were lacking.

Because they highly demonstrated the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under all circumstances, while firmly trusting their party and leader, our people could make rapid progress even in the difficult post-war period during which the enemies at home and abroad were frantically scheming and only ashes remained. As a result, they have been able to build a rich and powerful socialist state as that of today, enjoying independence, self-reliance and self-defense.

The past course traversed by our people has, indeed, been arduous. But they have pioneered this road full of trials with their own efforts and wisdom. And they take this as a source of infinite honor and pride.

The practice of our revolution has positively proven the precious truth that no matter what difficulties and trials we may face ahead in the revolution, we should not hesitate nor be shaken but overcome and directly counter them. And no matter what difficult situation we may face, we should not rely on others but devotedly struggle, firmly trusting our own strength. Only by doing so can we achieve a great victory in socialist construction.

With the creation of this precious experience, which should be always taken as a firm guideline in the whole period of building socialism and communism, the history of socialist construction of our country is further shining.

2. The history of offensive battle in our socialist construction was created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who possesses extraordinary wisdom and tested leadership ability.

The offensive battle in economic construction is a very difficult and complicated struggle to effect an epochal change in the struggle to remold nature by literally launching repeated attacks. In order to successfully carry out this struggle, we should have a correct and grand economic construction program and need scientific strategy and tactics to implement it and the organizational and guiding work to skillfully mobilize vast manpower and material forces.

Therefore, without the tested leadership of the party and the leader, the offensive battle cannot be successfully unfolded. The offensive battle, which brought about a leaping development in our socialist construction, was started and has been constantly continued for a long period under the grand strategic plan of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his tireless, energetic leadership.

The respected and beloved leader above all saw to it that our people gallantly advance, always with faith in victory and a staunch fighting spirit.

As in the struggle against the enemy, in the struggle to fulfill a high goal of economic construction, too, the important secret of success rests with the faith and fighting spirit of the working people.

When functionaries and working people resolutely struggle with a firm faith in sure victory, without hesitation or retreat in the face of any difficulties and trials, there will be nothing which they cannot carry out.

Therefore, whether or not the party of the working class can set a bold struggle goal and actively push ahead with the struggle to implement it depends upon how we can implant faith in sure victory among functionaries and working people.

Ever since the first day of his guidance on the construction of a new society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song energetically led our people to vigorously turn out to the economic construction struggle with a firm faith in sure victory, indomitable fighting spirit and staunch will.

In particular, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concentrated major efforts on seeing to it that all functionaries and working people were firmly armed with the indomitable revolutionary spirit demonstrated in the forest of Mt Paektu.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit, which was highly demonstrated in the glorious period when our revolutionary cause was pioneered for the first time, is the bold offensive spirit that directly counters hundreds of thousands of troops gallantly without being afraid of them. It is also a spirit of revolutionary optimism that, no matter how difficult and complicated the situation may be, firmly believes in victory without any pessimism.

In the past when the anti-Japanese armed ranks were organized, even under such difficult circumstances, the young communists armed themselves with weapons they had taken from the enemy and resolutely struggled for the fatherland's liberation. This was because the young communists fully held the leader of the revolution in high esteem and had a firm faith in the correctness and in the victory of their cause. Their struggle and exploits were the highest demonstration of the communists' indomitable fighting spirit, militant temper, firm faith and will to expedite victory in the revolution by surmounting any difficulties and trials. When all the people are firmly armed with such a revolutionary spirit, an amazing strength can be demonstrated and there will be no task that cannot be accomplished.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has always personally led our functionaries and working people to live and work in the same spirit and temper that the anti-Japanese patriots had cherished. He has also personally surmounted all sorts of difficulties and trials leading the people by his example as he did in the days of the anti-Japanese revolution, whenever a difficult and vast task has arisen in socialist construction. This revolutionary leadership by the respected and beloved leader has been the source of the inexhaustible strength that has given our functionaries and people the ambition and passion that enables them to bravely advance toward the future without ever allowing the slightest slackness or stagnation make them flinch and to demonstrate heroic exploits in socialist construction, overcoming all sorts of difficulties.

Thanks to confidence in a sure victory, invincible strength and the anti-Japanese revolutionary spirit given to us by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we have been able to create a miracle, unprecedented in the world, of achieving the historic cause of industrialization, which took others hundreds of years, in only 14 years and of bringing about a great change in socialist construction by overcoming all obstacles in the road of our advancing the superior miracles achieved in each period and at every stage of our country's socialist construction were the noble fruition of a persistent spirit, the spirit of the bold offensive battle, which turns an adverse situation into propitious circumstances and misfortune into luck.

Today, we are carrying out socialist construction under circumstances incomparably better than those of the anti-Japanese struggle or postwar periods. We have behind us the invincible unity and cohesion of the entire party and of all the people, a powerful and mighty self-reliant economy, rich natural resources, able management functionaries of our own and a great unit of scientific and technological functionaries. Under such circumstances, if we tenaciously struggle with confidence in a sure victory by following the road directed by the party and leader, we can achieve the 10 major prospective goals of the grand socialist economic construction well ahead of schedule.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has also led the offensive operation with a masterly hand by mapping out scientific strategies and tactics in every period and at every stage of socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If we are to achieve victory in the struggles against the enemy and nature, we should always make scientific analysis of the changing conditions and circumstances in a timely manner, make a correct judgment of the situation and establish suitable strategies and tactics, and see to it that we have made thorough and necessary preparations.

Just as in winning a war, which is guaranteed by correct strategies and tactics, the struggle to remodel nature can also be waged successfully by correct strategies and tactics. It is particularly important that we have scientific strategies and tactics in waging the offensive battle to achieve high goals of economic construction in succession. No matter how high the masses' revolutionary zeal may be and no matter how high their goals may be, we cannot achieve the goals successfully if we fail to establish correct strategies and tactics suited to the natural laws of economic development and concrete reality.

What is important in working out correct strategies and tactics to push ahead with economic construction is to correctly choose the point of attack.

Correctly choosing a target for the offensive operation means correctly pointing to the main link of economic construction in the given period.

Our people firmly maintain a high tempo of economic development without the slightest deviation, while struggling toward a very high goal in socialist construction. This is because the respected and beloved leader with extraordinary intelligence and scientific insight clearly indicates the important link in each period and each stage of socialist economic construction and wisely leads them to concentrate their force on it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always clearly elucidates the main task for developing the national economy and the methods and measures to be taken for its implementation, ranging from planning prospective goals for the national economy to putting forth the tasks in each sector of the national economy in many periods, while also elucidating the question of guaranteeing a planned and balanced economic development.

Recently, the great leader, using as a basis the scientific analysis of our country's socialist economic construction, defined the current main target of the offensive operation as the achievement of the goals of nonferrous metals and put forth a revolutionary policy for bringing great effort to bear on this. This enables our functionaries and people to clearly recognize the main targets of attack in achieving the 10 major prospective goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule and to victoriously break through with overflowing confidence and battle spirit.

Normalization of production and the flames of a new great upsurge that is being rekindled in all sectors of national economy, including the nonferrous metals industries, clearly prove the wisdom of the respected and beloved leader's operation plan and his leadership. Thanks to the great leader, who, with prescience into the complicated economic situation, has put forth correct strategies, tactics and methods for struggle in a timely manner, our people

have always been able to advance with firm conviction and a clear vision of the future and victory has been certain from the beginning of the offensive operation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song skillfully mobilizes all forces to carry out the set economic tasks, making possible a shining victory without fail in the offensive operation. Once the point of attack is correctly set, regardless of whether it is revolutionary struggle, construction work or military operations, the succesa of the attack depends on how skillfully the important and necessary forces are organized. If the set economic tasks are especially vast, we cannot achieve success unless we concentrate our mobilized forces.

Together with setting bold targets for steering socialist construction on a progressive and offensive course, it is important to mobilize all the available human and material forces in the country and to occupy these targets in the shortest period with a blitzkrieg. This is the great trait of the respected and beloved leader's leadership.

In recent years grand monumental buildings that would take a few or a score of years at an ordinary pace have been constructed in a year or two, and the four nature-remaking projects have been progressing apace on a magnificent scale while a new upsurge is being effected in the struggle to attain the 1.5 million-ton goal of nonferrous metals in our country. Underneath all these astonishing successes lie the high organizational ability and tested leadership art of the respected and beloved leader, who is energetically organizing and mobilizing the entire party, entire country and all the people to an offensive operation for economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only provides all the necessary forces for implementation of a single economic task but also makes positive policies one after another for organizing and mobilizing all potentials to the fullest extent, ranging from organizing the federated operation and cooperative production throughout the nation to smoothly supplying machines, equipment and materials.

The energetic activities, skillful organization ability and extraordinary driving force of the respected and beloved leader, who directs economic construction with a masterly hand suited to the changing situation and who makes the set targets be achieved without fail by the strength of the entire party, entire nation and all the people, makes miracles and the spirit of renovation be fullfledged throughout the nation and makes our people continually advance cherishing hope and firm convictions. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is, indeed, a great master of leadership and a practician who has set a brilliant example of offensive operations in socialist construction with his extraordinary intelligence, bold operation and great revolutionary practice.

The revolutionary achievements of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brilliantly embroidered our country's history of socialist construction with the history of great revolutionary upswing and of offensive battles, devoting everything only to the prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of people, will emit more brilliant rays along the triumphant advance of our revolutionary cause.

3. The history of offensive battles created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is now brilliantly inherited in the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's wise leadership [yongdo].

In the historic treatise "the KWP is the chuche-type revolutionary party which has inherited the tradition of the glorious Down-With-Imperialism Union," the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il taught as follows: We should not pride ourselves on victory but should continue to vigorously struggle toward a new victory. Pioneering the revolutionary path through the struggle is the traditional revolutionary spirit of our party.

Our country, which earlier took its pride in being known to the world as a chollima country, is now highly praised as the country of speed battle and of the speed battle joined to chollima. This clearly shows that, with the great nature of inheritance and tradition, our revolution continues to energetically advance toward the brilliant future of communism.

Socialist and communist construction is a process of continuing revolution. To continue innovations and advances to reach new heights is the natural demand on socialist and communist construction. Thus, in order to advance communist construction, the highest ideal of the mankind, the party of the working class should continuously push rapidly ahead with the socialist economic construction, without the slightest slackness or stagnation.

The methods for offensive battles created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a powerful driving force that enables the party of the working class to attain in a single breath any vast economic construction goals, extraordinarily developing the socialist construction at a high speed.

Consistently putting forth the embodiment of the examples of offensive battles created by the respected and beloved leader, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is energetically leading the struggle for the realization of it. Aggressively surmounting all difficulties and obstacles and making an endless advance on all fronts of socialist constructionof offensive battles is the example and spirit of our party in leading the socialist economic construction.

The wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly inheriting our country's history of socialist construction embroidered with the great revolutionary upswing, is vigorously displayed in firmly adhering to the speed battle. The speed battle put forth by our party center is the most positive, revolutionary, and basic battle style of the socialist construction with which we achieve the greatest success in the shortest time by pushing ahead with all works with the speed of lightning.

Fully embodied in this is the unswerving determination and the iron will of our party center who is going to realize at the earliest date the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-reaching plan for communist construction by pushing ahead with the economic construction at an extraordinarily rapid speed under the banner of self-reliance.

Coming to a standstill, while being satisfied with the already achieved victory and success, rather than waging a dogged struggle to seize a higher hill, has no relation to the speed battle. This shows that the speed battle is the most revolutionary work principle fully embodying the respected and beloved leader's ideology for continued revolution--his constant offensive (?tactics)--endlessly marching forward and endlessly achieving innovations until the ultimate victory of the revolutionary cause of speed battle is achieved.

With the policy of speed battle--which enables us to surmount any difficulties, achieving endless upswings in the socialist construction--put into practice by our party center, we could give new energetic spurs to the great chollima grand advance and our people could possess a practical powerful weapon making it possible for them to highly display the superiority of the socialist system.

Putting forth the policy of speed battle has provided a firm guarantee in endlessly glorifying the proud history of chollima Korea that has been embroidered with the bold offensive battles.

The policy of speed battle set forth by our party is displaying more creativity and vitality each passing day. Today, the drums of revolution are sounding loud, the spirit of creation and innovation is being displayed energetically throughout the country and great victories are being registered in the all-out march to attain the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. These are unthinkable apart from the might of the speed battle.

As long as the powerful weapon of the speed battle, with which we can resplendently inherit the history of offensive battles created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and our people who are thoroughly embodying it exist, our country's socialist construction will continuously and strenuously advance and our fatherland will gain the eternal high reputation as the country of chollima and of speed battle.

In glorifying the history of offensive battles created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party center set forth the mighty policy of the speed battle, put forward revolutionary slogans and fighting programs containing bold objectives one after another and powerfully organized and mobilized the entire party and all the people to a new victory.

Possessing correct fighting slogans in the offensive battles for the socialist construction, in which we should seize at a breath difficult and vast goals, is a precondition for victory.

When correct fighting slogans are set forth, people can clearly grasp the objectives and goals of the offense and will perform heroic exploits in the battles by displaying a boundless spirit of self-sacrifice and devotion.

By putting forth at opportune time correct fighting slogans aimed at bringing great efforts to bear on the main target in every period of the revolution and construction, our party is arousing the popular masses' revolutionary zeal to the maximum and is helping them achieve victories in the offensive battles without fail.

Decisive victories were won in great events such as the 70-day battle which made a new breakthrough for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 6-year plan and in carrying out the grand socialist construction battle and the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural. None of these are conceivable apart from the revolutionary slogans advanced by our party.

Today, our party center put up the revolutionary slogan "let's create the speed of the 1980's in the spirit of the era of the great chollima upsurge!" and is wisely leading the struggle for its realization.

This revolutionary slogan--which makes our people run only forward, full of ambition and courage--serves as a great militant banner of battle which guarantees a firm victory in today's all-out march movement to seize ahead of schedule the grand 10 major prospective peaks for socialist economic construction.

In the course of carrying into practice this slogan, a new leaping speed of economic construction is being created in our country.

The might of our party's great leadership, which vigorously arouses the entire party and all people to the realization of one objective!

The revolutionary spirit of our people marching forward under the slogans of the party!

With these two combined together, the history of our country's socialist construction has been always brilliantly embroidered with astounding miracles and exploits.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, indeed, is a genius of revolution who is leading socialist construction to endless victories with his extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership. He has perfectly inherited the distinguished leadership ability and fighting spirit of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, who, as a young general in his 20's, led by the nose the Japanese imperialists' one-million-strong army. As the dear leader is standing as the van of our revolution, our country's socialist construction is dynamically advancing along the road of continued upsurge and the ultimate victory of the chuche cause is firmly guaranteed.

Our people hold in high esteem the great leader [Widaehan Yongdoja], who is forever glorifying for all generations to come history of offensive battles--revolutionary upsurges--created by the respected and beloved leader, while not being satisfied with achievements already made and endlessly registering new victories under the banner of continued revolution. This is the source of the greatest pride of our people and is the biggest glory of the nation.

Forever in the future, too, as in the past, bearing deep in mind the great pride and dignity that they live and carry out revoolution under the leadership of the KWP--the ever-victorious, iron-willed party--all party members and workers should be endlessly loyal to our party and devote everything to the rewarding struggle to realize the party's economic construction programs.

Here lies the true (?secret) for advancing the complete victory of socialism and the fatherland's independent reunification and for building the paradise of communism on this land at an early date.

Let us all march forward along the road indicated by the party and the leader in high spirits and with redoubled courage, thus achieving the great victory in today's all-out advance to create the speed of the 1980's and more vigorously displaying the glory of chollima Korea.

CSO: 4110/003

'KCNA' PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL TEACHING ON MACHINES

SK261021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A "model machine movement of allegiance to follow the example of lathe No 26" is vigorously going on at industrial establishments in all parts of Korea. In the last 3 months or so, over 13,400 factories, workshops and workteams reached the level of the "model machine" factory, workshop and workteam throughout the country.

Taking the country as a whole, more than 213,000 machines have been raised to the level of the model machine, and the title of model machine was awarded to over 133,700 of them.

"Lathe No 26" whose example is emulated by the machine operators throughout the country is related with an immortal story about the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. In April 1961 when socialist construction entered a new stage of development in our country, the dear leader guided the work of the Pyongyang textile machine factory on the spot for over 20 days. Acquainting himself with the operation of "lathe No 26" and other machines of the factory, he taught that machines should be operated strictly in accordance with the demand of technical regulations and standard operating method.

He said that machines and equipment should be managed well because they are all precious wealth of the people and great assets for the development and prosperity of the country. Saying that what is important in the management of the equipment is to regularly examine, repair and readjust it in time, he made "lathe No 26" a model of equipment management and kindled the flames of the "model machine movement" throughout the factory.

Over the past 20 odd years "lathe No 26" has all along ensured full capacity operation without a hitch, never failing to overfulfill its production quotas.

The workers of the industrial establishments throughout the country have vigorously turned out to launch the "model machine movement of allegiance to follow the example of "lathe No 26." All the machines registered as of the end of July were raised to the level of the model machine at factories and enterprises in Pyongyang. In 3 odd months, more than 900 locomotives and passenger and freight cars reached the level at railway stations, units and sub-units under the Ministry of Railways. Factories and enterprises in North Pyongan Province made more than 543,000 small instruments with which they repaired and readjusted machines like new ones in 1 month. New innovations in equipment management help sharply boost production.

CSO: 4100/041

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED FOR ECONOMIC GUIDANCE

SK291155 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--Malagasy mass media widely introduced successes achieved by the Korean people in the socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Under the headline "Leaping Development of Light Industry in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" the newspaper ATRIKA 20 October introduced the splendid successes achieved by the Korean people by thoroughly implementing the unique policy of construction of light industry on developing large-scale central industry and medium- and small-scale industry in parallel advanced by respected President Kim Il-song. Today this policy is being implemented more excellently in all fields of light industry under the wise leadership of dear comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, it stressed.

It said that the overall economic construction in Korea is now progressing apace through the drive for the creationof "the speed of the 80s" which is being powerfully waged under his wise leadership and this improves the people's living with each passing day.

The newspaper further said: A society which ensures a happy life to the people, a society loved by them--this is a socialist system established in Korea and a socialist paradise envied by the world people.

The ANTA News Agency recently said in an article headlined "Developing Korean Chemical Industry" that the Korean people have built a number of chuche-oriented chemical industrial bases by thoroughly implementing the unique policy of building an independent and modern chemical industry advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Malagasy radio and television recently introduced the development of the ship-building industry and successes of agricultural production in our country.

Unusually rich crops reaped again by the Korean people this year are a result of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tested and bold guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who have had the chuche method of farming applied successfully in all rural communities of the country, stressed the radio and television.

CSO: 4100/041

BRIEFS

NON-FERROUS METAL MINES EXPANDED--Pyongyang, 21 Oct--The miners of the non-ferrous metal mines in Yanggang Province are energetically waging a drive to increase their production capacity. They have turned out in projects for additionally building 19 excavating pits and 97 shaft, slanting and carriage pits within 2 or 3 years and increasing the dressing capacity while actively developing new mines. Entering this year, they have increased the amount of tunnelling and pit construction 30 percent above the results in the same period of last year. Now they are developing a new speed. Replacing the mining equipment with large, modern and high-speed ones, the miners of the Unhung mine are now reporting big successes in the pit construction of seven objects. The Kapsan mine, the August mine and the Hyesan Youth mine are effecting innovations in the expansion projects of production capacity. The development of a mine in the Sinpa area is progressing at a fast pace. The sixth plenary meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held at the end of August adopted a decision to attain a one million-ton goal of non-ferrous metals within 2 or 3 years and a 1.5 million ton goal by 1988. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/041

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S CARE FOR CHILDREN CITED

SK261521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--A train for school children has appeared in Nangrim, Chagang Province, which is called the village nearest to the skies for its location 1,200 metres above the sea level. This train runs between Sangsinwon and Hasinwon of Nangrim County, a distance less than 4 kilometres.

With a passenger train operating in this section, the children there felt no inconvenience in going to school. But, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il showed a great solicitude for them. He saw to it that a coach for the exclusive use of the school children was made and sent to them. Now 69 pupils there go to and from the primary and senior middle schools by it.

There are many trains of this kind in mountain villages of Korea. In 1969, a train began running for 19 school children in Yonha Village, Huchang County, Yanggang Province, and then there appeared one for more than 40 pipils in Simni-dong, Manpo City, Chagang Province. Such trains appeared at a small village at the foot of the Myongmun Mountain path, Chagang Province, in 1977 and at the Yugok Village at the foot of the Najok ridge in 1978. Trains for school children are operating at the foot of the Hwangcho and Pujon ridges, South Hamgyong Province.

Buses for them run in the districts which have no railways such as Sinsa-dong, Pulgunbawi and Singaechok, Yanggang Province, and Kumdang-ri, Onchon County, South Pyongan Province.

The Kyedung Village in Yongrim County, Chagang Province, has a car for three school children.

CSO: 4100/041

BRIEFS

INCREASING ANIMAL RESOURCES--Pyongyang, 25 Oct--The animal resources of Korea are on the increase. There are many useful animals in Korea, which include over 850 kinds of fish, 14 kinds of amphibia, 27 kinds of reptilia, more than 380 kinds of birds and over 100 kinds of beasts. As a result of the successful implementation of the nature protection policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, the animals which were rare or diminishing in the past have largely increased in number and their distribution has widened. The water-deer which lived in low mountains in North and South Hwanghae and North and South Pyongan provinces, the western part of the country, is now found in vast areas including the east coast. The kullak bird, beautiful in appearance, which had been rare in distribution, now lives in wider areas including Rinsan and Pyongsan counties, North Hwanghae Province, and Pyongchon County, South Hwanghae Province, though it had lived only in Kaesong and Mt Songak. The pheasant and deer are found all over the country. Many conservancies such as nature conservancies, animal conservancies, sea bird conservancies and temporary conservancies have been marked off in different parts of the country and a scientific system of their control has been established. And intensive breeding centres for useful animals have been built in many places. The deers of Samjiyon, Paekam and around Mt Paekdu are under special protection of the state as natural treasures. As Korea provides good environment for the inhabitation of animals, not damaging their habitats, the animal resources are on the steady increase. [Text] [SK260109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 25 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/041

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON FUNCTIONARIES LEAVE--Pyongyang, 25 Oct--The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Chang-sik, chairman of the Hiroshima prefectural headquarters of Chongnyon, which had been on a visit to the socialist homeland left Wonsan on 24 October by the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text] [SK260109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 25 Oct 82]

CHONGNYON, HOME-VISITING GROUPS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 25 Oct--A delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Kim Won-taek, vice-director of the Political Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, a delegation of Chongnyon functionaries headed by Yi Song-u, section chief of the Propaganda Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, a delegation of functionaries of Korean traders and industrialists associations in Japan headed by Chu Chun-su, vice-general director of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists Associations in Japan, a delegation of Korean Record Company functionaries in Japan headed by Yi Chol-u, section chief of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean Literary Men and Artists in Japan, and the 101st home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yang Sang-to, chairman of the Zikujo branch, Fukuoka Prefecture, of Chongnyon, arrived in Pyongyang on 24 October by train for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegations and the home-visting group arrived in Wonsan on 23 October by the ship "Samjiyon." The 45th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Yi Chae-yong, instructor of the Propaganda Department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, arrived in Wonsan by the same ship. [Text] [SK260109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 25 Oct 82]

HAN TOK-SU MEETING--Tokyo, 25 Oct--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on 22 October met Daniel Retureau, secretary general of the World Federation of Teachers Unions. Saying that the federation fervently supported the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the secretary general expressed firm solidarity with the South Korean people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence. Pointing to the Japanese Government's revision of textbooks, he said: The WFTU opposes this unjust act. Chairman Han Tok-su wished the federation greater success in its work. [Text] [SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 27 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/041

FOREIGN MEDIA MARK ANNIVERSARY OF KWP FOUNDING

SK281518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Foreign papers and radios recently published articles on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to reports.

In an article titled "One Must Think With Ones Own Brain" the Yugoslav paper POLITIKA says that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is adhering to the original road indicated by the chuche philosophy, the building method of its own style not wedded to others. Pointing to the essence of the chuche idea, it says that this idea defines the mode of thinking, working method and ways of life of the people of this country.

The Cuban paper GRANMA carried an article headlined "Comrade Kim Il-song Founded the Workers' Party of Korea 37 years ago," which says that the founding of the revolutionary party of new style is a basic guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution. Noting that, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the Workers' Party of Korea is struggling staunchly to achieve the reunification of the country artificially divided by the U.S. imperialists, it stresses: Many parties of the world actively support and encourage this struggle.

MZALENDO, organ of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, says that Comrade Kim Chong-il who regards it as the noblest work to accomplish the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song wisely led in the 1970's the advance for modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, embodying the chuche idea in all spheres of social life in an allround way. No force on earth can block the road of the Korean people advancing under the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, holding respected Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the great leader.

MFANYA KAZI, a paper of this country, carried an article supporting the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

In its article titled "WPK Is a Revolutionary Party Leading the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche to Victory," the Guyanese State Radio notes that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, upholding the lofty intention of the great President Kim Il-song, put forward the slogan of modelling the whole party and the whole society on the chuche idea and is leading this noble cause at its head.

CSO: 4100/041

MEETING MARKS ALGERIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK291044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting celebrating the 28th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution was held at the Kang Pan-sok Revolutionary School on 28 October. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

Present there were Kim Sang Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Algeria Friendship Association, Kim Chae-sun, vice-chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee, and teachers and students of the school.

Speaking first at the meeting, Chang Pong-sop, vice-director of the school, said that on 1 November 1954 the Algerian people achieved national liberation through a courageous struggle against the aggressors. The start of the Algerian revolution and its victory, he noted, were a historic event in opening a new stage in the Algerian people's struggle for national independence and the country's sovereignty.

Referring to the successes achieved by the Algerian people in the building of a new society since the independence, the speaker said: We sincerely wish the fraternal Algerian people greater success in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the independent development of the country and the fulfillment of the new 5-year plan under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party headed by his excellency President Chadli Bendjedid.

Speaking next at the meeting, Algerian Ambassador Belaid Mohamed Lakhdar said that today a creative life free from exploitation and oppression and dominated by justice is in bloom in Algeria at the cost of the precious blood shed by Algerian martyrs in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the country.

He said: The Korean people have achieved great successes in the revolutionary struggle and construction work under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader respected and revered by mankind.

The Algerian ambassador further said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brought freedom and independence to the Korean people by leading the national liberation war against Japanese colonialism to victory and the Korean people are now enjoying happiness, prosperity and wellbeing in his bosom.

Noting that the Algerian people fully support the three principles of national reunification advanced by his excellency President Kim Il-song, he declared: The excellent relations of friendship between the Algerian and Korean peoples will be everlasting and grow stronger.

Long live the militant unity between the Korean and Algerian peoples!

Long live his excellency President Kim Il-song!

Long live his excellency President Chadli Bendjedid!

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!

The meeting adopted a congratulatory letter to His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

CSO: 4100/041

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF KOREA-ANGOLA TREATY

SK191650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Korea-Angola treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says: This treaty signed on 19 October last year between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Angola marked an epochal milestone in the development of the friendly relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Over the past 1 year the Korean and Angolan peoples have extensively developed the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation in all fields of politics, economy, culture, etc.

The Angolan Government and people highly estimate the successes registered by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and extend full support and encouragement to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people who have sincerely supported the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the Angolan people in the past express firm solidarity with their struggle against imperialism and racism and for the building of a new society. The bonds of close friendship now existing between the two countries contribute to strengthening solidarity between the Asian and African peoples and developing the nonaligned movement.

Under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers Party the courageous and industrious Angolan people who achieved the independence of the country through a protracted armed struggle have made many successes since their independence in their struggle for the defence of the revolutionary gains, the realisation of territorial integrity and development on socialist lines, staunchly repulsing the repeated aggression and subversive activities and sabotages of reactionaries at home and abroad.

Pursuing a nonaligned policy externally, the Angolan Government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries and developing countries including the African countries.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at all the successes made by the Angolan people in their home and foreign policies. Our people will as ever remain faithful to the Korea-Angola treaty of friendship and cooperation and make positive efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

The Korean people wish the Angolan people greater success in their struggle for defending the independence and territorial integrity of the country and building socialism, repulsing the armed invasion of the South African racists.

CSO: 4100/041

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER FROM CHUCHE GROUP

SK271136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1104 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--An inaugural meeting of the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Central African Republic was held in Bangui on 3 October. The meeting adopted a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In the letter, Chief of the group D. Moussa extended warmest and sincerest congratulations to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il who is further developing in depth the great chuche idea.

The letter says: The chuche idea founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song has become the trend of the time which confidently leads today the world people to prosperity. Today, therefore, all the progressive people of the world are very profoundly studying the chuche idea to better embody the leadership theory of chuche in their respective countries. Now numerous people the world over are vigorously advancing along the road indicated by the chuche idea for the building of a new society and a new life as the master of the revolution and construction.

The struggle of the popular masses who have risen up for national prosperity and building of a new life as the master of their destiny will certainly be crowned with victory.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express our absolute support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the unanimous desire of the peaceloving and progressive peoples throughout the world.

In conclusion, we sincerely wish good health and a long life to your excellency for the brilliant victory of the cause of Kimilsongism, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for the accomplishment of the cause of making the whole world independent.

Long live the immortal chuche idea!

Long live President Kim Il-song, the founder of the immortal chuche idea!

Long live the Korean-Central African friendship!

CSO: 4100/041

NEPALESE PAPER LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL

SK291123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--The Nepalese paper ASTITO 11 October printed a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and carried an article by its chief editor under the title "The Tender-Hearted Leader of People."

The paper says: The people's trust in and respect for a leader are based on his noble virtues. A leader who shares sweets and bitters with people and devotes everything to them lives forever in their hearts. As a leader is more considerate of people, they follow him more faithfully with a pure heart.

Today dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, carrying forward the lofty revolutionary cause of his excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader, who has been devoting his whole life to the country and people in Korea, enjoys boundless trust and respect from the people as their tender-hearted leader. His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, regards cares for the people as a joy and happiness and willingly undertakes all troublesome work if it is for people, dedicating his all entirely to them. It is a creed of his life and struggle to address himself only to work for the interests and happiness of the people.

When he puts forward a policy and plans an undertaking, he always proceeds from the demands and interests of the people, when he plans to build a dwelling house and a factory, he thinks first of all of the health and convenience of the people.

He is indeed a genuine leader of the people who regards it as his bounden duty and task to render devoted service to the people and goes through thick and thin for alleviating even a little the inconvenience of the people deeply concerning it. He is a tender-hearted leader of the people who brings joy and happiness to all of them.

Introducing in detail the boundless love of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il for the people, the paper continues: He kindled a new flame for the creation of "the speed of the 80s" in the spirit displayed in the period of the great chollima upsurge and is now mobilizing the whole party and entire people to a new victory. Today Korea has been turned into an earthly paradise where the people are freed from taxation and free medical treatment and compulsory free education are in force for them and they have no worries about housing and clothing. Korea where the people lead a happy life under the wise guidance and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, is good to live in today. But it will be turned into a better earthly paradise tomorrow.

CSO: 4100/041

PAKISTANI MEETING PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK260519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--Recently a meeting was held at the Youth and Children's Palace of the Sudan and celebration meetings were organised in Karachi of Pakistan, Oslo of Norway and at the Tenia District Hospital of Algeria on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to reports. Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed on the platforms of the meeting halls.

The meetings were attended by personnel of political parties and public organisations, men of the press and members of organisations for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people and people of various strata in these countries.

A report and speeches were made at the meetings.

In his speech a vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Left Socialist Party of Norway said that the Workers' Party of Korea is a party with a proud history. Under the leadership of the WPK, he stressed, the Korean people have converted Korea into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry and agriculture in a brief period.

The general secretary of the Karachi Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association said in his speech: The Workers' Party of Korea is an invincible party founded by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and guided by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Standing in the van of this party are the great leader of the revolution Comrade President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The WPK members and the Korean people are closely united around them, he said, and stressed: The WPK is an invincible, united party of chuche.

The meetings held in the Sudan and Pakistan adopted messages of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting in Norway.

CSO: 4100/041

KIM CHONG-IL CALLED 'STAUNCH FIGHTER'

SK221036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--The Portuguese Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Cascais City, Portugal, Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Setubal City, Portugal, Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the Democratic Lawyers Association of Portugal, the Portuguese Democratic Movement and the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation made public a joint statement on 10 October on the lapse of 2 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, according to a report. The joint statement says that the proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a most fair, reasonable and original one acceptable to anyone desirous of Korea's reunification.

Pointing out that the United States is displaying feverish activities in its "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres by instigating the South Korean military fascists, it holds that the U.S. should withdraw its troops and all aggression forces from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly session.

At present the world's peaceloving people are actively supporting the new reunification proposal set forth by President Kim Il-song and striving to help carry it into effect, it says, and remarks: Korea must be reunified, under all circumstances, independently and peacefully as early as possible.

Mohammed Mustapha, editor-in-chief of the Palestinian paper SAUT-AL ARAB, in his talk published on this occasion, says that the proposal for founding the DCRK is a joint reunification program of the entire Korean people in the North and the South. It is entirely in accord with the desire of the Korean people and the world's peaceloving people, he declares.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, he says, the Chon Tu-hwan group is scheming to worm itself into Arab and African countries, pretending to be a "friend" of their peoples. But the peaceloving people of the world bitterly hate and denounce the fascist clique as an enemy of the peoples of nonaligned and developing countries.

He stresses that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, a staunch fighter, is a true friend of the Arab peoples, who are fighting in the same trench with the Palestinian people. Korea must be reunified into one under the banner of the DCRK, he says.

CSO: 4100/041

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GHANAIAN CHUCHE SEMINAR PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK200127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--A Ghanaian national seminar on the chuche idea and the building of an independent and sovereign state was recently held in Accra under the co-sponsorship of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea and the joint consultative committee of progressive organizations of Ghana, according to a report.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana.

Present at the seminar were secretaries of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana, members of the National Defence Committee, representatives of 15 progressive organizations including the Popular Revolutionary Union of Ghana and the African Youth Command of Ghana, chiefs and members of the chuche idea study organizations including the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea, functionaries of the People's Defence Committee and the Workers' Defence Committee in Accra, university professors, doctors and men of the press, over 800 in all.

Jaw Akrasi Sarpong, secretary of the PNDCRG in charge of the People's Defence Committee and the Workers' Defence Committee, made a report on the subject "the chuche idea brightly indicates the way for the building of an independent and sovereign state."

He said: The history of the Korean revolution started and directed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a brilliant example for the developing countries including Ghana and a glorious history of the splendid embodiment and overall victory of the chuche idea, the guiding idea of the Korean revolution.

His speech consisted of the following parts: The chuche idea is the correct guiding idea of the developing countries of our era in their revolution and construction; independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defence are the genuine line for the building of an independent and sovereign state; independent and prosperous national economy and lessons of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Ghana; and urgent tasks of the progressive people, working class and intellectuals of Ghana.

The secretary of the PNDCRG for Youth and Sports said in his speech: The immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is today further developed and enriched thanks to the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The dear leader published the treatise "On the Chuche Idea" in March. Perfectly evolved in the treatise are the guiding idea, guiding theory and guiding method which should be adhered to by the revolutionaries. In a word, the treatise is a real textbook of the revolutionaries and the progressive people.

Only when we make a study of his treatise, can we find a correct road of the revolutionary struggle and have a conviction that victory will surely be achieved in the just revolutionary cause.

Speeches were made at the seminar also by the secretary of the PNDCRG for trade and its secretary for culture and tour, the president of the Ghanaian Journalists University and others.

The seminar adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A letter to the chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana was also adopted there.

CSO: 4100/041

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BURMESE MEDIA REPORT KIM CHONG-IL'S TREATISE

SK281528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Burmese News Agency, radio and television on 21 October reported the gist of the first part of "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," the treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Reporting this treatise, they said: Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, published the treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" on the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, taking upon himself the destiny of the Korean revolution, formed the Down-With-Imperialism Union in 1926 with a plan to form a vanguard organisation of the revolution which would wage the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in reliance upon the masses with a correct fighting programme for paving a new road of the revolution.

The formation of the DIU was a historic declaration on a fresh start of the Korean communist movement and the Korean revolution.

The establishment of the DIU became the commencement of the struggle to found a party of a new type, a revolutionary party of chuche type, different from the one which had previously existed in Korea. The programme of the DIU became the basis of the party's programme, and the principle of chajusong advanced by this organisation became the principle of the party building and activity; and the communists of the new generation whom the DIU began to train, became the backbone in the establishment of the party. This shows that the Workers' Party of Korea grew out of the very roots of the DIU.

At the Kalun meeting held in 1930, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the chuche-inspired line of the Korean revolution and expounded a unique way to found a revolutionary party. The most important aspect of the policy of party founding advanced at this meeting was to establish a party independently.

In the early July of 1930 in Kalun, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the first party organisation with young communists of the new generation. This was the first party organisation guided by the chuche idea, a glorious party organisation which was the origin of the Workers' Party of Korea.

With this first party organisation as the parent body, the great leader expanded party organisations in different areas.

After the country's liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the successes and experiences he had personally accumulated in party building during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, lost no time in setting up party organisations in different localities, and, on 10 October 1945 founded the Central Organizing Committee of the North Korean Communist Party, the mass media noted, and stressed: This was a historic event in accomplishing the cause of the party founding which had been carried on for many years under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/041

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' WELCOMES PAKISTANI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

SK230311 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 23 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 October editorial: "Mission of the Pakistani People Which Is Coming, Cherishing Sentiment of Friendship"]

[Text] His Excellency Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, will arrive in Pyongyang today for an official state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK.

Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, is now pervaded with an atmosphere of welcome to greet the good will mission of the Pakistani people who are struggling together with our people to build an independent and prosperous new Asia.

This visit of his excellency to our country will bring to a higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations forged long ago and consolidated and developed between the peoples of the two countries because of the common aspiration against imperialism, colonialism and racialism and for a new independent life, and will greatly contribute to accelerating the independence cause of the nonaligned and developing countries. It also constitutes an encouragement to our people who are vigorously struggling to create the speed of the 1980's and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, holding aloft the programmatic task advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress.

We enthusiastically welcome His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who will visit our country, cherishing the warm sentiment of friendship of the Pakistani people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In Asia, which enjoys a long history and cultural tradition, a new change toward progress and civilization is taking place and the peoples in this region are advancing along the road of independence.

The Pakistani people are a talented people who have created a long history and culture and a gallant people who have achieved the independence of their country by ending the colonial rule through struggle. After achieving their independence, the Pakistani people vigorously struggled to eradicate the aftermaths of colonial rule, to solidify national independence and to develop the country independently. In particular, in recent years they have made great progress in the struggle for building a new society under the leadership of His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The Pakistani Government has exerted active efforts to develop the national economy and stabilize the people's lives. It has increased state investments in agriculture in an effort to increase agricultural production and has concentrated efforts on improving agricultural techniques and equipment. Various measures to expand irrigated farmland, to improve seeds and to enhance the farmers' will to increase production have been taken. Stock breeding has been developed and, as a result, its production has increased. The existing plants and enterprises have been rebuilt and expanded and new plants have been built. As a result, great success has been registered in building a foundation for national industry. New development has been registered in the fields of education, culture and public health, too.

Pursuing a nonalignment policy, the Pakistani Government has made all efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the nonaligned nations and the Asian countries in particular.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all successes attained by the Pakistani people in their struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country, as if these successes were their own, and wish greater success in future tasks.

Korea and Pakistan are nonaligned nations located in Asia and have long supported and cooperated with each other, forging the ties of friendship. The Pakistani Government and people have highly evaluated the successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, and have supported our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. For the nonaligned nations and developing countries to support and to unite and cooperate with each other is a decisive guarantee for the victory of the common cause against imperialism and for independence. This poses as a more important problem, particularly now when imperialists' schemes for dividing, alienating and dominating the nonaligned nations have been further intensified.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq's visit to our country will greatly contribute to developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our people and the peoples of the Asian countries, including Pakistan, and to strengthening and developing the nonaligned movement. We will more actively make efforts to further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Pakistan in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The Korean people sincerely hope that the good will mission of the Pakistani people will spend joyful and significant days in our country and will attain great success in its visit.

CSO: 4110/003

BRIEFS

GHANAIAN PAPER HAILS KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang, 19 Oct (KCNA)--The 7 October issue of the Ghanaian paper GHANAIAN TIMES carried an article titled "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Who Guides the Cause of Chuche to a Brilliant Victory" on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to a report. Recalling that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the WPK 37 years ago, the paper stresses that the glorious history of the WPK is an immortal history of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a history of the tested leadership and energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. It points out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is the sagacious leader of the WPK and the Korean people who perfectly personifies the original idea and theory, experienced and tested leadership art and method of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche to a brilliant vicotry. Under the outstanding guidance of the dear leader great miracles and changes have taken place and imperishable exploits that will shine long in history have been performed in all fields of the revolution and construction in Korea, the paper stresses. Touching upon the fact that he is wisely directing work in all domains, the state affairs, economy, culture and art, national reunification, overseas compatriots affairs and foreign affairs, the paper remarks: As the dear leader gives an outstanding guidance in the overall party work and state affairs, the DPRK has made a big stride forward in all domains, political, economic, cultural, diplomatic, etc. [Text] [SK191535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT 19 Oct 82]

AUSTRIA'S NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today dedicate articles to the 27th anniversary of the national day of Austria. A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: Austria is a peace-loving neutral state. She is pursuing a neutral policy of not joining any military bloc. Notably, she opposes the presence of a foreign military base on her territory. Austria is interested in developing friendly and cooperative relations with many countries. Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Austria are developing in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace. Our people will, in the future, too, make efforts to develop such relations with all countries which are friendly to our country like Austria. Our people wish the Austrian people new success in their work for the development of the country. [Text] [SK261506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 26 Oct 82]

ST VINCENT PREMIER GREETED--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 26 October to Milton Cato, prime minister of St Vincent and the Grenadines, on the 3rd anniversary of the independence of that country. The message reads: I warmly congratulate you, your government and people on the third anniversary of the independence of St Vincent and the Grenadines on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and myself. Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will continuously develop favourably, I take this occasion to wish you and your people great success in the work for building a new society. [Text] [SK261603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 26 Oct 82]

KCNA DELEGATION MEETS WAN LI--Beijing, 17 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council of China, met the delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its Deputy General Director Hong Hyon-chong on a visit to China at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on 17 October. Present on the occasion were Director General of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY Mu Qing and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su. A conversation took place on the occasion in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK190855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 19 Oct 82]

U.S.-RESIDENT KOREAN DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Mr Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Council for Promotion of National Unification" in the United States, pastor of the "U.S. Presbyterian Church" and ex-president of South Korean Sungjon University, and his wife left Pyongyang Tuesday by air after visiting the socialist homeland. They were farewelled at the airport with warm compatriotic feelings by Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and other personages concerned. Their relatives were also present at the airport. During their visit to the homeland they toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK200023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 19 Oct 82]

HO TAM MEETS NEW NIGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 19 October met and had a talk with S.S. Salifu, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK201049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 20 Oct 82]

HO TAM MEETS NEW PORTUGUESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 19 October met and had a talk with Antonio Leal da Costa Lobo, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Portugal to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK201044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 20 Oct 82]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS INDIAN WRITER--Pyongyang, 20 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki yesterday met and had a friendly talk with Indian writer Prabhjot Kaur and her husband. Present on the occasion was Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK200825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 20 Oct 82]

MISSIONS ABROAD MARK KWP ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--Functions were recently held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, according to reports. Book and photo exhibitions and film receptions were arranged at the DPRK missions in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Rwanda and Upper Volta and the DPRK permanent mission at the UNESCO, and press conferences, book and photo exhibitions and film receptions at the DPRK missions in Afghanistan and Mali and at the DPRK permanent observer mission at the United Nations. Press conferences were held at the DPRK missions in Nicaragua and Guinea, a photo exhibition at the DPRK mission in Lebanon and a film reception at the DPRK mission in Denmark. These functions took place with portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in places of honour. Exhibited there were immortal classic works of the great leader and Korean books. Also exhibited were photographs showing the proud achievements made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The functions were attended by leading personnel of party and power organs and public organisations and men of the press of the host countries. Korean films including "The Glory of Our People Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem" and "The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea" were screened at the film receptions. [Text] [SK270828 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 27 Oct 82]

OUTGOING BULGARIAN ENVOY MET--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 26 October met and had a talk with Bulgarian Ambassador to our country Khristo Kelchev who paid a farewell call on him. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and officials of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam arranged a dinner for the ambassador. [Text] [SK270436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 27 Oct 82]

DAILIES OBSERVE ST VINCENT NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 27 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON here today dedicate articles to the Independence Day of St Vincent and the Grenadines. The author of the NODONG SINMUN article says: The people of St Vincent and the Grenadines who have won the independence of the country are faced with the task to do away with the consequences of the colonial rule and develop the economy and culture for building a new country. Over the past 3 years they have made a number of successes in the struggle for attaining this goal. Though Korea and St Vincent and the Grenadines are separated from each other by a long distance geographically, the two peoples are closely linked by the bonds of friendship. The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries in April last year marked an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. Our people greet the people of St Vincent and the Grenadines on the third anniversary of their independence and wish them greater success in their future struggle for the building of a new life. [Text] [SK271542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 27 Oct 82]

WFTU DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 19 Oct--A delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Secretary K.G. Sriwastava arrived in Pyongyang on 18 October by air. It was met at the airport by U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. [Text] [SK210227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 19 Oct 82]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--Pyongyang, 19 Oct--A delegation of the Algerian National Peasants' Union headed by its National Secretary in charge of economy and plan Djaref Mohamed arrived in Pyongyang on 18 October. Earlier, on 16 October, a delegation for the study of the chuche idea of India headed by G.K. Gahrana, president of the Chuche Idea Study Society in Aligarh, India, and Yahya Ahmed Saleh Abdul Jawad, head of a section of the Ministry of Information of Jordan, arrived here. [Text] [SK210227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 19 Oct 82]

DPRK-BULGARIA HEALTH PLAN--Pyongyang, 19 Oct--A 1982-83 working plan for cooperation in health service and medical science was signed in Pyongyang on 17 October between the public health ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic. The plan was signed by Kim Yong-ik, Korean vice-minister of public health, and by L.M. Shindarov, Bulgarian vice-minister of public health. [Text] [SK210227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 19 Oct 82]

BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 26 Oct--A government cultural delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang on 25 October. [Text] [SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 26 Oct 82]

GDR JOURNALISTS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 26 Oct--A delegation of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Alfred Kobs Heinz Singer arrived in Pyongyang on 25 October by air. It was met at the airport by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN So Tong-pom and GDR Ambassador to our country Karl-Heinz Kern. [Text] [SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 26 Oct 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 26 Oct--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 25 October met the delegation of the Soviet paper PRAVDA headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief D.V. Valmvoy. Present on the occasion were Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN So Tong-pom and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 26 Oct 82]

YUN KI-POK MEETING--Pyongyang, 26 Oct--Comrade Yun Ki-pok on 25 October met and had a friendly talk with Jean Suret-Canale, co-chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association. Present there was Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 26 Oct 82]

POLISH SEJM DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 27 Oct--The delegation of the SEJM of the Polish People's Republic headed by Wit Drapich, chairman of the Complaints Commission of the SEJM and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the National Unity Front of Poland, left here for home on 26 October by air. It was seen off at the airport by Yom Tae-chun, member of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and Presidium member of the Central Committee

of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Ku Il-son, deputy to the SPA, and Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to our country, and his embassy officials. During its stay in Korea, the delegation toured various places in Pyongyang and local areas. [Text] [SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 27 Oct 82]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 26 Oct--A delegation of the Trade Union of Workers of the chemical, glass and pottery industries of the German Democratic Republic headed by Byedith Weber, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Central Committee of the Trade Union, arrived in Pyongyang on 25 October. A delegation of the Youth Publishing House of Hungary headed by its chief editor Janos Szabo and Daniela Sedlarova, director of the editorial department of Czechoslovak Radio, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. A delegation of historians of the Soviet Union headed by A.I. Krushanov, director of the History, Archaeology and Folklore Institute of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre, and corresponding member, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, an Indian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Saroj Taneja, principal of the A.N.D.M.M. College of the Kanpur University, India, a Costa Rican delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Prof Carlos Araya Pochet, dean of the social science faculty of the Costa Rican University, and Tall Sekou, vice-chairman of the Writer's Society of Upper Volta, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air. The Soviet Army women's volleyball team and a Polish swimming selection arrived here yesterday. [Text] [SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 26 Oct 82]

DPRK EXHIBITION IN ROMANIA--Pyongyang, 27 Oct--A Korean handicraft exhibition opened at the hall "Arghezi" on 11 October under the sponsorship of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania, according to a report. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Nicolae Ceausescu were placed in the hall where the opening ceremony was held. Present at the opening ceremony were Ion Galateanu, state secretary of the council, the dean of the plastic art faculty of the Fine Art Institute "Nicolae Grigorescu," men of culture and art and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Romania were also invited there. The faculty dean and the DPRK ambassador made speeches at the ceremony. The dean said in his speech that the handicraft exhibition of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully reflected the talent of the Korean people and clearly showed their high artistic talent. Noting that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation between the Rom anian and Korean peoples had a long tradition, he stressed that these relations were growing in scope and developing through repeated meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. He said that the Romanian people would actively strive in the future to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples. At the end of the opening ceremony, the attendants went round pieces of Korean handiwork on display. [Text] [SK270827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 27 Oct 82]

'KCNA' DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang, 23 Oct--A delegation of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY headed by its Deputy General Director Han Chong-sop left Pyongyang on 23 October by air for a visit to Yugoslavia. It was seen off at

the airport by Hong Hyon-chong, deputy general director of KCNA, and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 24 Oct 82]

DPRK MINING DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 24 Oct--The delegation of the Mining Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea returned home on 23 October after attending the 51st meeting of the organizing committee of the World Mining Congress held in the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government civil aviation delegation headed by V.D. Samorukov, chief of the External Relations Department of the Ministry of Civil Aviation of the Soviet Union, left here for home yesterday after visiting Korea. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 24 Oct 82]

DPRK SPORTS DELEGATION TO CUBA--Pyongyang, 21 Oct--A sports delegation of our country headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang on 20 October to attend a meeting of the chairmen of sports guidance organs of socialist countries scheduled in Cuba and a delegation of the UNESCO National Committee of our country left here for Bulgaria on the same day. The state symphony orchestra of our country headed by Kim Won-kyun returned home yesterday after visiting the GDR. The Chinese Radio and Television Broadcasting delegation left here on the same day. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 21 Oct 82]

PYONGYANG-MOSCOW AIRLINE OPENING PROTOCOL--Pyongyang, 23 Oct--A protocol on opening a Pyongyang-Moscow airline of the Korean Civil Aviation Bureau was signed in Pyongyang on 22 October between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. According to the protocol, the airline will be opened from April 1983. The protocol was signed by Kim Chang-kuk, head of the DPRK Government civil aviation delegation, and by V.D. Samorukov, head of the Soviet Government civil aviation delegation. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 22 Oct 82]

PRC AMNOK RIVER HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY--Pyongyang, 23 Oct--The Ministry of Power Industry arranged a party on 22 October at the Chongnyu Restaurant for the delegation of the Chinese side to the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydraulic Power Company. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Li Daigeng, vice-minister of water conservancy and power of the People's Republic of China, and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Yi Chi-chan, minister of power industry, and other personages concerned attended there. Minister Yi Chi-chan and head of the delegation Li Daigeng spoke at the party. The attendants raised toasts to the militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and to the good health and long life of respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 23 Oct 82]

FOREIGN VISITORS--Pyongyang, 22 Oct--Joao Quintino Teixeira, director of the editorial department of the Guinea-Bissau paper NO PINTCHA, arrived in Pyongyang on 21 October. The Soviet State Krasnoyarsk dance company of Siberia headed by Gagarina Nina Mikhailovna left for home on the same day. Kim Chang-ho, a Korean resident in Canada, also left Pyongyang after visiting the homeland. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 22 Oct 82]

TANZANIAN SCHOLARS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 23 Oct--A scholars delegation of Dar-es-Salaam University of Tanzania headed by Shao Ibrahim, vice-director of its Development Researching Centre, arrived in Pyongyang on 21 October. The second Chinese friendship visiting group headed by Chen Jingbo, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region, China, and Indian writer Prabhjot Kaur and her husband left for home on 22 October. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 23 Oct 82]

HO CHONG-SOK MEETING--Pyongyang, 24 Oct--Comrade Ho Chong-suk on 23 October met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Secretary K.G. Sriwastava. Present on the occasion was U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 24 Oct 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 23 Oct--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 22 October met and had a friendly talk with the Indian chuche idea study delegation headed by G.K. Gahrana, president of the Chuche Idea Study Society in Aligarh, India. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 23 Oct 82] Pyongyang, 23 Oct--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop met and had a friendly talk on 22 October with Yahya Ahmed Saleh Abdul Jawad, head of a section of the Ministry of Information of Jordan. [Text] [SK250056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 23 Oct 82]

STATE PYONGYANG CIRCUS RETURNS--Pyongyang, 28 Oct--The State Pyongyang circus headed by Choe Hak-nae returned home on 27 October by plane after visiting Italy. The circus was met at the airport by Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art, Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and artists in the city. [Text] [SK280659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 27 Oct 82]

LSWYK DELEGATION TO YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang, 28 Oct--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of our country headed by Chairman of its Central Committee Yi Yong-su left here on 27 October by air for a visit to Yugoslavia. It was seen off at the airport by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Son Ki-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK280659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 27 Oct 82]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 27 Oct--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 26 October met and had a friendly talk with the scholars delegation of Dar-es-Salaam University of Tanzania headed by Shao Ibrahim, vice-director of its Development Researching Centre. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 27 Oct 82] Pyongyang, 27 Oct--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 26 October met and had a friendly

talk with Joao Quintino Teixeira, director of the editorial department of the Guinea-Bissau paper NO PINTCHA. [Text] [SK280659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 27 Oct 82]

FOREIGN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 27 Oct--The delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions headed by its Secretary K.G. Sriwastava, the delegation of the Soviet paper PRAVDA headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief D. Valovoy, the delegation of the Yugoslav Children's Union headed by Herma Kraus Delpin, member of the presidency to the National Peasant's Union of Algeria headed by Djaref Mohamed, national secretary of the union in charge of economy and planning, Jean Suret-Canale, co-chairman of the France-Korea Friendship Association, Hossenjee Edoo, chairman of the Mauritius-Democratic People's Republic of Korea National Friendship Society and vice-president of the Mauritius Association of Writers, the delegation of the Nakano District, Tokyo, Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the Czechoslovak women's volleyball selection left Pyongyang on 25 October after visiting our country. [Text] [SK280659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 27 Oct 82]

KIM IL-SONG GREETS POLISARIO FRONT COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 28 October to Mohamed Abdelaziz on his reelection as secretary general of the Polisario Front and his ascension to the presidency of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic at the Fifth Congress of the Polisario Front. The message reads: I extend warm congratulations to your excellency on your reelection as secretary general of the Polisario Front at its Fifth Congress and your ascension to the presidency of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic at the Fifth Congress of the Polisario Front. This shows that you enjoy the deep trust and respect of the Saharan people. I wish the Saharan people new success in the future struggle for the complete liberation and independence of the country under your correct leadership and believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties and two countries will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK281631 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 82]

BELGRADE INTERNATIONAL BOOK EXHIBIT--Belgrade, 27 Oct (KCNA)--The 27th international book exhibition opened in Belgrade on 25 October. A DPRK book exhibition opened there. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is put up in the exhibition hall. On display there are immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and books and photographs showing shining successes achieved by our people in the revolution and construction under the wide guidance of the great leader and the glorious party centre. On 25 October Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, visited the Korean book exhibition. After walking round the exhibits with keen interest, he asked the head of the Korean book exhibition delegation to convey his heartfelt, warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He heartily wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He pointed to the continued development of excellent relations of friendship between Korea and Yugoslavia. [Text] [SK282252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 28 Oct 82]

REPLY FROM GDR'S HONECKER--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the GDR. The reply message dated 22 October reads: Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Council of State, government and people of the German Democratic Republic, I extend thanks to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for your sincere felicitations and greetings on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. I firmly believe that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will be consolidated and developed in the interest of peace and socialism in the future, too. [Text] [SK290412 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 29 Oct 82]

ENVOY TO CUBA VISITS CASTRO--Pyongyang, 23 Oct (KCNA)--Korean Ambassador to Cuba Yi In-chun paid a farewell call on Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, on 19 October, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt, warm greetings to the great leader. Referring to the excellent development of the friendly relations between the parties and governments of the two countries, he expressed full support and solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK222228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2158 GMT 22 Oct 82]

KWP DELEGATION TO HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA--Pyongyang, 22 Oct (KCNA)--A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pae Ui-kwan, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, left here on 22 October by plane for a visit to Hungary and Yugoslavia. It was seen off at the airport by Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned as well as Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski and an official of his embassy and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK221650 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CUBAN CP SUPPORTS DPRK MEMO--Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--A letter of solidarity came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba in connection with the memorandum of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which was published on the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialists' illegal occupation of South Korea. The letter says: In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba we extend thanks to you for a letter sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to us on the lapse of 37 years since the U.S. imperialists illegally occupied South Korea. We accepted with keen interest the memorandum made public by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and express militant solidarity with the demands raised in it.

At the same time, we inform you that our party will disseminate this document and take necessary steps so that mass and public organisations of our country will send messages of solidarity to their counterparts of your country. Reclarifying our full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent reunification of the country, our party sternly denounces the U.S. imperialists' illegal occupation of South Korea and demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops trampling down Korean soil, a prerequisite to the realisation of Korean reunification. We take this opportunity to hope that the friendly relations between our two parties, governments and peoples will continue to develop on to a high stage on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian international. [Text] [SK291035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 29 Oct 82]

KWP GREETS AUSTRIAN CONGRESS--Pyongyang, 26 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 25 October to the 27th congress of the Austrian Socialist Party. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea greets the 27th congress of the Austrian Socialist Party and extends friendly salute through the congress to the entire members of your party. We are convinced that the congress of your party will greatly contribute to the activities of the Austrian Socialist Party for the democratic and independent development of the country and for the strengthening of the party. Believing that the excellent relations between our two parties will grow deeper in the future, we take this opportunity to wish your congress big success in its work. [Text] [SK260059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 25 Oct 82]

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19 November 1982

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Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical journal of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party published in Pyongyang.

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LET US THOROUGHLY EMBODY THE CHUCHE REVOLUTIONARY WORK METHOD

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7 Jul 82 pp 2-10

[Text] Today our people, loyally upholding the progrmmatic task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Party Congress and in his historic administrative policy speech, are energetically launching the struggle for the realization.

Today when our revolution is developing extraordinarily fast on a new higher stage, our party calls upon all functionaries, by thoroughly mastering and brilliantly embodying the chuche revolutionary work method, to satisfactorily carry out their mission and duty as commanding personnel of the revolution and score a greater victory in socialist construction.

To thoroughly embody the chuche revolutionary work method is an important guarantee for successfully carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction task, correctly combining guidance and the masses and solidly uniting the broad masses around the party and the leader.

(1)

It is an important matter in combining guidance and the masses in the revolutionary struggle and construction task to correctly solve the question of work method.

The combination of guidance and the masses is realized by a correct leadership method, work method, and this arises as an important requirement in enhancing the position and role of the masses of people.

The masses of working people are the subject of history and the motive force for social development. Apart from the masses of people there could be no revolutionary movement as such nor is it possible to speak about the advance of history.

The masses of people are the masters of revolution and construction, the decisive factor remaking nature and developing society, and the possessors of creative wisdom and inexhaustible strength.

The masses of people by their creative labor produce all the wealth of society, and by their struggle remake the world and advance history. Apart from the creative activity of the masses of people, the transformation of society and the construction of a new society are unthnikable.

Even though the masses of people are the masters of revolution and construction, it does not mean that they fully perform their responsibility and role as the masters spontaneously. Only under correct guidance can the masses of people highly display their creative power and fully perform their responsibility and role in revolution and construction as the masters.

Combining guidance and the masses arises as an important question particularly in the revolutionary movement, the communist movement, which is carried out by the broad masses of people such as the working class. Inasmuch as the communist movement is in itself a highly action-conscious, organized movement and is accompanied by an incisive class struggle, it cannot be conducted victoriously without correct guidance.

The question of guidance in the revolutionary struggle and construction task is none other than a question of leadership of the party and the leader.

How revolutionarily the masses of people are turned action-conscious, organized, and how admirably they perform their responsibility and role in revolution and construction as the masters depends on whether or not they receive the leadership of the party and the leader.

Only if the masses of people such as the working class receive the correct leadership of the party and the leader, can they become the genuine subject of revolution and construction, the conscious makers of history.

The leadership of the party and the leader for the masses of people is realized through the leadership method, the work method.

A correct leadership method, the revolutionary work method, is a powerful means to mobilize the creative might of the masses of people. Only when the party of the working class abides by a correct work method, can it ably realize its leadership for the masses and energetically move revolution and construction forward, mobilizing the create power of the working masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Whether or not the line and policy of the party are properly carried through entirely depends on the work method and work style of the functionaries in charge of executing them." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, pp 91-92)

The struggle for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is an incisive and complex struggle to basically transform the world and an awesome task in which the broad masses participate.

In order that the party of the working class may lead to victory the revolutionary struggle for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, it must have a correct guiding thought and guiding theory and at the same time, a correct leadership method, work method capable of energetically organizing and mobilizing the broad masses toward the realization.

Even though it has a guiding thought and a properly established line and policy illuminating the road ahead for the struggle, if it doest not have a scientific

and revolutionary work method energetically organizing and mobilizing the masses of people for the realization, it cannot correctly lead revolution and construction.

Establishing a correct leadership method, work method, arises as an even more urgent question as the party of the working class comes to power and begins exercising leadership for building a new society. As the party comes to power, it is possible that among certain functionaries who are neither thoroughly armed with a revolutionary world view nor tempered amid trials of the revolutionary struggle, the bureaucratic tendencies to disregard the masses and lord it over them and the tendencies to work by the handy administrative method will arise. Therefore, for the party in power, it constitutes a crucial task which it must perpetually grasp for the strengthening and development of the party and for the victory of the revolutionary cause to oppose all kinds of bureaucratic tendencies and establish a revolutionary work method.

Should the party of the working class, failing to establish a correct leadership method, work method, become bureaucratized, it could not be in tune with the masses of people nor could it solidly unite them around the party nor could it correctly organize and mobilize the creative strength and wisdom of the masses. Should the party, lording it over the masses, get divorced from them, it will come to lose its militant might as a party fighting revolution and wind up being unable to sustain its very existence.

Thus, to establish a correct leadership method, work method, constitutes an important matter for the successful attainment of the revolutionary cause, preserving the revolutionary character of the party of the working class and strengthening its combat strength and leadership power.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our party has brilliantly solved the mass leadership method question, presenting it from the first day of its founding as a vital life-and-death question of the party.

It is an invariable policy firmly maintained by our party to establish a revolutionary work method partywide and ceaselessly improve and perfect it.

In the past period our party has energetically launched the struggle to establish a revolutionary work method to suit the demands of the developing revolution.

The journey in which our revolution has victoriously moved forward under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a prideful travel in which a great victory has been scored in revolution and construction with a revolutionary work method established and brilliantly embodied.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by creating the chuche leadership method, leadership art and brilliantly embodying it in energetically organizing and mobilizing the masses of people, has led revolution and construction along the one road of great creation and leap forward.

The chuche work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is being embodied even more comprehensively today by the matchless, tested leadership of our party.

The 1970's in which a great turnaround occurred in our party work and activity is characterized as a prideful decade in which the chuche leadership method and leadership art were thoroughly established and brilliantly embodied in revolution and construction.

Our party, formalizing the revolutionary work method created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great-leader-style work method, has comprehensively enunciated its intrinsic nature, characteristics, and basic demands, and the methods and tasks to thoroughly establish the chuche revolutionary work method.

Our party has thoroughly established an orderly work system for firmly realizing partywide leadership for the masses to suit the demands of the new higher stage of the developing revolution for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, and has sagaciously led the struggle for thoroughly embodying our-leader-style work method among the functionaries, doing away with the outdated conventional work method.

Thus the outdated work method has been overcome and the chuche revolutionary work method, the great-leader-style work method has been established comprehensively, and party work has come to be conducted vivaciously with a greater touch of freshness.

With the struggle energetically launched to improve the work method and work style and with the chuche revolutionary work method, the great-leader-style work method embodied in overall party work under the sagacious leadership of the party, the face of the party has been renewed, party work habit has basically undergone a complete change, and a revolutionary turnaround has occurred in the work method and work style of the functionaries.

The more the revolutionary struggle and construction task deepen, the more the mass leadership method, the work method must be ceaselessly improved and perfected.

By consolidating the achievements scored to date and based thereon, more thoroughly embodying the chuche revolutionary work method we must go forward to step up the socialist, communist construction task more energetically than at any time.

Today in our country the all-out march movement toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology is energetically under way on a new higher level.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology is a great political task to thoroughly organize our society into a single political force, indoctrinating and remolding all members of society into chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and remake all aspects of social life in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, and is an incisive class struggle accompanied by a fierce struggle against internal and external enemies.

We must turn all members of society, to suit the demands of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, into genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries who, engraving in their hearts loyalty to the party and the leader as a revolutionary creed, ethics, are firmly armed with the chuche revolutionary world view, and must more thoroughly organize our revolutionary ranks into a

steely unwavering force, whatever the storm and adversity. Again, by energetically stepping up socialist construction we must more admirably realize the demands of the masses of people for an independent, creative life.

This awesome, glorious task can be successfully accomplished only when we thoroughly embody a correct leadership method, a revolutionary work method, and enhance in every way the combat strength and leadership role of our party as the heart of society, as the driving force for revolution and construction.

More immediately, by realizing the great program for socialist construction set forth at the historic Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party we must register a fresh advance in the struggle to further strengthen the politicoeconomic might of the country and convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

When we thoroughly embody the chuche revolutionary work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we can firmly insure the leadership of the party for revolution and construction, successfully accomplish the enormous revolutionary task facing us, and go forward to energetically hasten the chuche revolutionary cause.

(2)

The work method of our party--this is the chuche revolutionary work method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The work method of our party was created early on amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and rests on the profound principle of the chuche ideology. The chuche-oriented work method of our party is a most revolutionary work method which makes the masses of working people thoroughly observe the stand as the masters of revolution and construction and satisfactorily perform the role as the masters in revolution and construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 412)

This teaching of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a scientific formalization that has enunciated the intrinsic nature of the chuche revolutionary work method.

To make the masses of working people observe the stand as the masters of revolution and construction and fully perform the role as the masters is the basic demand of the revolutionary leadership of the party of the working class. The work method, which is a means to combine guidance and the masses and realize leadership for the masses, has its objective in heightening the self-awareness of the masses of people as the masters and energetically organizing and mobilizing their creative power.

The chuche revolutionary work method is a scientific and revolutionary work method which makes precisely such basic demands of mass leadership most admirably embodied and realized.

The chuche revolutionary work method, because it rests on the immortal chuche ideology and comprehensively embodies the demands of the chuche ideology, makes

the masses of working people firmly maintain their stand as masters and fully perform their role as masters in revolution and construction.

The reason why the chuche revolutionary work method makes the masses of people thoroughly observe the stand as the masters of revolution and construction and fully perform the role as the masters lies above all in that by giving firm priority to political work in all tasks it makes the political awareness and revolutionary fervor of the masses extraordinarily enhanced.

The question of making the masses of people fully perform their responsibility and role as the masters in revolution and construction boils down, in the final analysis, to a question of enhancing their political awareness and fervor.

The political awareness and revolutionary fervor of the masses start from a deep grasp of the revolutionary thought of the leader, the line and policy of the party, and are highly displayed only based thereon.

When they arm themselves with the revolutionary thought of the party, the line and policy of the party and hold them as their own firm creed, the masses of people come to thoroughly observe the stand as the masters of the revolution and correctly perform the role as the masters.

The task of inspiring the heightened political awareness and revolutionary fervor of the masses of people is realized through political work, work with people.

Inasmuch as revolution and construction are conducted by people, success or failure in the revolutionary struggle and socialist, communist construction depends on how work with people is conducted. Essentially, work with people is political work, work with people's thought. Political work, because it arms the masses of people with the line and policy of the party and inspires their revolutionary fervor, is a very important task which makes the masses hold the awareness that they are the masters of the revolution and fully perform their creative role in revolution and construction.

In the revolutionary struggle and construction task to remake nature and develop society, it must always be held as a firm principle to enhance people's awareness and positiveness, giving priority to political work in all tasks.

The chuche work method, by conducting political work aggressively, substantially with a touch of freshness in a manner consistent with the characteristics and specific conditions of the targets and closely linking it to the revolutionary task at hand, makes most brilliantly relized the demands of mass leadership for bringing up people as independent, creative beings and enhancing the awareness and role of the masses of people as the masters, in revolution and construction. Precisely herein lies an important part of the ground that the chuche revolutionary work method constitutes a most scientific work method which makes the masses of working people thoroughly observe the stand as the masters of revolution and construction and fully perform the role as the masters.

The chuche revolutionary work method, also by making functionaries go down to the base level and substantially help its work, makes it possible for the base-level functionaries and producer masses to satisfactorily perform the mission and role as the masters of revolution and construction.

To say that the superior helps the subordinate bespeaks that functionaries of the higher level go down to the realities and based on having deeply ascertained their specific conditions, have precise measures established so as to make the revolutionary task at hand correctly carried out, and have pending questions solved in a timely manner.

Conducting the revolutionary struggle and construction task is by no means plain sailing. In the process, there could be various bottlenecks and barriers and a number of complex questions could arise.

Only if the functionaries, who know the intent of the party better than anyone else and who are prepared in politico-administrative terms, go down to the realities all the time and help the base level positively, can they have difficult and complex questions arising in production and construction solved in a timely manner and the revolutionary task at hand successfully carried out, inspiring the self-awakened enthusiasm initiative of the masses.

If the functionaries, failing to go in among the masses, do not understand the state of affairs, not only will they be unable to correctly help the base level, they will, falling victim to subjectivism and bureaucratism, come to restrain the revolutionary fervor and initiative of the masses, and in the end, the masses will be unable to acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as masters of the revolution.

The chuche work method is a scientific and revolutionary work method which, making the higher level organs help the base-level organs, the superior teach the subordinate, the people who know teach the people who do not know, makes it possible for the functionaries and working people of all units to thoroughly observe the stand as masters of the revolution and admirably perform the role as the masters. This method, by positively encouraging creative initiative from the base level while closely combining guidance and the masses and strengthening centralized guidance, makes it possible to enhance the sense of responsibility and role of the masses and successfully solve all questions arising in revolution and construction.

The chuche work method, by going forward to solve all questions to suit their concrete characteristics and environment without standing on ceremony and formality, makes the independent aims and demands of the masses correctly embodied and their creative abilities displayed to the hilt in revolution and construction.

The struggle to remake nature and society is a creative task.

The revolutionary struggle is conducted always amid diverse, constantly changing concrete realities. And people, too, who are the work targets of the functionaries, have different standards and preparedness levels, and the environment in which they find themselves and the task which they carry out are not idential, either.

Under such conditions, neither could work be tied up in one framework nor could it be conducted in a stereotyped way. Tying up all tasks in ceremony and formality is a conventional, dogmatic work method.

Should the functionaries, falling victim to a conventional veiwpoint and dogmatic mode of thinking, come to cling to ceremony and formlaity in conducting work,

they could neither highly promote the independent stand and attitude and initiative of the masses of people nor correctly embody their aims and demands.

The masses of people demand to live and work independently, creatively. To correctly embody independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude in mass guidance is a firm guarantee for ceaselessly enhancing the position and role of the masses of people as the masters of revolution and construction and maximally promoting their creative power.

Only if all tasks are conducted creatively to suit the specific conditions without standing on ceremony and formality, is it possible to strike chords among people and aggressively, energetically push ahead with revolution and construction, mobilizing the inexhaustibel wisdom and fervor of the masses to the hilt.

Thus the chuche revolutionary work method, because of repudiating rigid ceremony and formality and making all tasks launched creatively with a touch of freshness to suit the specific conditions, constitutes a powerful work method which makes it possible for the masses of people to thoroughly observe the stand as the masters of revolution and construction and satisfactorily perform the role as the masters.

The chuche revolutionary work method, also by making the functionaries always share joys and sorrows with the masses and set personal example in leading the masses, makes the self-awareness and creative power of the masses displayed to the hilt.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Particularly important in the work style of the guidance functionaries is the question of leading by personal example." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 16, p 311)

To share life and death, joys and sorrows alike with the masses and lead the masses by personal example is a work method the functionaries must firmly maintain at all times, an imortant trait they must possess.

This work method is a positive and revolutionary work method for the functionaries to show the masses an example by practical action and lead them at the forefront.

When the functionaries, sharing joys and sorrows with the masses and putting their shoulders to the struggle to carry through the line and policy, and directive of the party, go forward to clear the march route ahead at the forefront of the masses, people will come to be greatly moved and inspired by such action and display even greater initiatives and revolutionary fervor in the practical struggle.

Only if the functionaries take the lead in difficult and backbreaking work, can they give the masses faith in victory and courage, and heightening their self-awareness and creative power, go forward to work ceaseless innovations and miracles in the revolutionary struggle and construciton task.

The chuche revolutionary work method is synthesized in the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, into which the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, the

traditional work method of our party created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has been further developed by him to suit the new realities of socialist construction.

In the revolutionary work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our-leader-style work method, are all enunciated the methods to correctly solve all questions, large and small, arising in mass guidance from blueprinting and formulating operational plans, orgnizing and launching all tasks to the methods of meeting and talking with people and teaching them by heuristic means.

With the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song creating the chuche revolutionary work method, a genuine leadership art of the party of the working class have been provided, and a scientific and revolutionary work method has come to be created which makes it possible to overcome all kinds of outdated work methods such as bureaucratism, resolutely protect the interests of the masses of working people, and organize and mobilize their inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom to the hilt.

The chuche revolutionary work method is a revolutionary work method which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has created, developed, and enriched in the course of leading the Korean revolution filled with arduous trials, to victory, and is a revolutionary work method whose invincible vitality has been tested and proved amid the flames of struggle.

In the chuche work method which comprehensively embodies the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method, the traditional work method of our party, and the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, are graphically embodied the warm love and concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the people and the infinitely noble communist features and character of our leader holding the people dearest and giving his all for the sake of the freedom and happiness of the people.

Again, in it are comprehensively embodied the noble people-minded features of the respected and beloved leader who leads the revolution to a ceaseless upsurge, always sharing joys and sorrows with the people, firmly trusting the masses of people and relying on the strength and wisdom of the masses of people, and our leader's uncommon wisdom, revolutionary launching power and matchless leadership which no one could equal.

Indeed, the chuche revolutionary work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a communist work method completely in accord with the basic demands of the revolutionary struggle for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, and is an encyclopedic work method synthesizing the revolutionary art of the party of the working class.

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It is the lofty revolutionary duty of our functionaries to thoroughly embody the chuche revolutionary work method, the work method of our party, whcih the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has created and been ceaselessly perfecting.

To thoroughly establish the chuche work method is a glorious task to brilliantly defend the priceless achievements of the mass leadership method scored by the

great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, firmly insure the leadership of the party for revolution and construction, and enhance the leadership authority of the party and its combat strength. This also is a responsible task to bring about ceaseless innovations and miracles in revolution and construction and energetically move our people's revolutionary cause along the one road of leap forward.

Our functionaries, by deeply mastering and thoroughly embodying the chuche revolutionary work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, must correctly carry out their mission and duty as commanding personnel of the revolution.

The basic question arising in correctly mastering and brilliantly embodying the chuche revolutionary work method is that of all functionaries thoroughly arming themselves with the mass leadership theory of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and positively learning from the great example of the work method set by our leader.

The chuche leadership theory and revolutionary work method created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the unitarily correct guiding principle in establishing a genuine work method and work style, and are the theoretical and practical weapon which the communists must tightly grasp in mass guidance.

Only if they thoroughly arm themselves with the mass leadership theory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and positively learn from our leader's work method, can they deeply learn by experience the intrinsic nature of the revolutionary work method in terms of principle and go forward to brilliantly embody it in mass guidance.

All functionaries, deeply studying the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party for properly establishing their work method and work style, must positively strive to precisely master their intrinsic nature and quintessence and thoroughly arm themselves with the chuche mass leadership theory.

And they must positively learn from the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas work method and the Ch'ongsan-ri spirit, the Ch'ongsan-ri method which have synthesized the chuche revolutionary work method. Only then can they correctly master and brilliantly embody the great-leader-style work method, the work method which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has uniquely created and set a brilliant personal example while organizing and leading the party and state task and military task, and tasks of the political, economic, and cultural areas for a long period over half a century.

Most important in thoroughly embodying the chuche revolutionary work method is for the functionaries to go down to the realities and go in deep among the masses all the time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... our guidance functionaries must strive to go down to the field and go in deep among the masses all the time, hold discussions with them and hear their opinions, gain wisdom from the masses and seek out a method to solve questions, and carry out all revolutionary tasks, mobilizing the masses." (Ibid., p 469)

For the functionaries to go down to the base level is one of the most important demands of the chuche revolutionary work method, and is a principle our party always puts up front as a matter of importance in improving the work method.

Where the working people, the target of work of the functionaries, live and work and where the policy of the party is directly carried through is precisely the production site at the base level. Only if the functionaries go down to the base level and deeply go into the realities, can they clearly see through the state of affairs and insure scientific guidance. Without knowing the realities, no one can exercise correct guidance, no one can escape subjectivism and bureaucratism.

Our party has already established an orderly work system which makes it possible for the functionaries to go down to the base level and exercise guidance in a manner consistent with the realities.

Only if the functionaries, loyally upholding the guidelines of the party, go down to the base level and deeply penetrate the masses, is it possible to bring all the questions arising in carrying through the line and policy of the party and the creative opinions of the masses to the Party Central Committee intensively in a timely manner, and make the whole party and the entire people move in unison as intended and called for by the party.

Therefore, for the functionaries to go down to the plant facilities and the cooperative farm fields where the producer masses work and live, constitutes a firm guarantee which makes it possible to successfully solve all questions.

All functionaries, going deeply into the realities, must teach and help the masses and seek out together with them the method to carry through the policy of the party and go forward to timely solve the questions that arise.

If they go down to the base level only to return after remaining in the office without going in among the masses or to hear a few people talk, people whom they frequently meet, then they cannot admira bly accomplish the objective of going down to the base level.

Even when they go down to the base level, instead of stopping halfway, the functionaries must go in directly among the masses and work together with the producer masses, and work by the method of personally sowing seeds with their own hands and harvesting them with their own hands, not through the hands of someone else.

Whenever statistics or data are required, the functionaries must go down to the base level and personally gather them, and whenever there are people they must see or matters they must verify, they must go down to the field and personally see the people concerned or concretely ascertain the matters.

In particular, the responsible functionaries, directly going in among the masses and personally conducting lecture and agitation, and guiding study, must briskly launch organizational political work to energetically inspire party members and working people to struggle for thoroughly carrying through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the line and policy of the party.

The functionaries, with a heightened sense of responsibility intent on carrying through the policy of the party to the end, must seek out a methodology to correctly execute it, and substantially conducting organizational political work, must provide proper help so that the base-level functionaries and producer masses may successfully carry out the revolutionary task at hand.

It is the lofty duty of our functionaries to go down to the base level and look after the life of the working people on a daily routine basis.

In order to make the warm love and concern of the party for our people reach them exactly as intended, our functionaries must admirably carry out their mission as the people's faithful servants.

The functionaries must plan and coordinate watertight organizational work to thoroughly carry through all the lines and policies, decisions and directives of the party aimed at further improving the people's living standard.

At the same time, in order that there may be no inconvenience, however small, in the life of the working people, they must look after it to the last detail, and have pending questions in their life solved in a timely manner.

To energetically launch the ideological struggle to overcome the outdated work method and work style is one of the important requirements in thoroughly establishing the chuche revolutionary work method partywide.

The work method and work style are an intensive expression of the thought of the functionaries manifesting itself in the course of work, not a question of their abilities or their character. That certain functionaries, unable to completely cast off the outdated work method and work style, are still clinging to them has its cause in their failure to thoroughly discard the dregs of outdated ideas. Therefore, only when the ideological struggle is strongly launched against the outdated ideas is it possible to thoroughly overcome the outdated work method and work style.

What must be guarded against at all times in the work method and style of the party in power is throwing the weight of the party around and playing at bureaucratism.

Throwing its weight around and playing at bureaucratism is essentially the ruling method of the exploiting class, a method which has nothing to do with the party work method of the working class. The party of the working class is neither an authoritarian organ nor an organ throwing its weight around.

Ours is a motherly party, and the functionaries of our party are faithful servants serving for the sake of the people.

Should the guidance functionaries, particularly the party functionaries, play at bureaucratism, it could bring about the grave aftereffects of damaging the authority of the party, alienating the party from the masses, and rendering it impossible to thoroughly carry through the line and guidelines of the party.

Formalism and expedientialism, too, absolutely cannot be permitted in the work of our functionaries.

If the functionaries play at formalism and expedientialism, they will be unable to launch work deeply and substantially, and it could also bring grave aftereffects to the revolution.

Party organizations, by strongly struggling against the slightest expression of bureaucratism, formalism, and expedientialism that may surce from among the functionaries, must strive to make them become genuine functionaries who faithfully work for the sake of the party and the revolution, and the people.

One of the important requirements in correctly embodying the chuche revolutionary work method is that of improving the politico-administrative standard of the functionaries.

People come to see, hear, and embrace as much as they can understand. If the functionaries have empty heads and deficient abilities, they cannot correctly analyze and judge all questions on a partywide principle nor can they avoid bureaucratism and subjectivism in guidance.

It is no easy thing by any means to embody the chuche revolutionary work method holding a rich, profound content and high demands, and it can be successfully carried through only if the functionaries possess high guiding abilities and organizational skills. If the functionaries are to possess a high leadership art, they must go forward to ceaselessly improve their own politico-administrative standard.

Our functionaries, deeply bearing in mind that their commanding abilities lag behind the demands of the party and the rapidly developing realities, must study more than anyone in order to improve their politico-administrative standard.

The functionaries must deeply study the classical works and teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, thoroughly familiarize themselves with the line and policy of the party, and make themselves well versed in the specialized knowledge and technology of their respective branches, in particular.

Only if they deeply understand the specialized knowledge and technology of their branches and familiarize themselves with their assigned tasks, can they precisely learn the state of affairs and correctly guide production and construction.

Only if the insights of the functionaries are keen and their field of vision is broad, can they go forward to solve all questions in a daring manner, viewing them broadly. Therefore, the functionaries must ardently study in order to accumulate rich knowledge about all areas such as the political, economic, cultural, and military areas.

When doing so, our functionaries will be able to satisfactorily perform their duty and role as commanding personnel of the revolution.

All functionaries, by ceaselessly improving their work method and work style to suit the demands of the developing realities, deeply aware that the struggle to embody the chuche revolutionary work method is a very important task to go forward to acquit themselves fully of their own revolutionary duty, shall energetically hasten the cause to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE THREE REVOLUTIONS--IDEOLOGICAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL--ARE THE BASIC METHOD OF COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION

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[Article by Kim Yong-un]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic administrative policy speech "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, unfurled a new outline of basic political principles for ultimately attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, energetically stepping up revolution and construciton with the banner of the People's Administration and the three revolutions held high.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his administrative policy speech enunciating it once again as the overall duty of our revolution, as the historic mission of the government of the republic to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology, has comprehensively set forth the task of the People's Administration for the realization, and has further deepened and developed the theory on the construction of a chuche revolutionary government and the theory on the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his administrative policy speech pulling the theory on the three revolutions onto a new higher plane with the profound chuche principle and unique propositions and clearly showing the revolutionary route which makes it possible to hasten the complete victory of Socialism and the bright future of Communism, the chuche communist revolutionary theory has been further developed and enriched into a new theoretical heritage, and our people have come to receive another powerful theoretical and practical weapon in the struggle for hastening the victory of the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Energetically stepping up the forward movement toward Communism, following the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we shall brilliantly attain the chuche revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic administrative policy speech enunciating for the first time the intrinsic nature and law of the

three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--based on the profound revolutionary principle of chuche, has set forth the three revolutions as the basic method of communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the basic method of communist construction. Communist construction is a struggle to insure a complete social equality and happy life for the masses of people, remaking man and society and nature. After the establishment of the socialist system, the human-remolding task, the society-remaking task, and the nature-remaking task are carried out through the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural." (Book "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology," p 7)

It arises as a very important and principled question for the party of the working class to precisely define the overall duty of the revolution in the struggle to accomplish its historic mission and at the same time, correctly establish the basic method for the realization. Only if it precisely establishes the basic method of revolution and construction, can it give the masses of people clear prospects and a firm faith in victory, and correctly organizing and mobilizing them, go forward to lead to victory the revolutionary struggle for attaining the ultimate objective of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, starting from the chuche-oriented viewpoint that all revolutionary struggles are a struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, has provided a new elucidation that the struggle for building the communist society, the ultimate objective of our party, is a struggle to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people and that the struggle is carried out through the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The communist society is a society where a complete social equality and happy life will have been insured for the masses of people and where their independent stand and attitude will have been completely realized. Such communist society will be completely realized only if the masses of working people become not only the masters of nature and society, remaking nature and society to suit their independent demands but also the genuine masters of their destiny, attaining high ideocultural qualifications befitting the masters of nature and society.

If the revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause to realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people is to be attained, it is imperative to energetically push ahead with the society-remaking task for ceaselessly improving, developing, and perfecting social relations, the human-remolding task for indoctrinating and remolding and perfecting all members of society into communist social beings, and the nature-remaking task for liberating people from the constraints of nature and providing an independent, creative material life for them, simultaneously all together.

Even though the three revolutions for insuring a complete social equality and happy life for the masses of people, remaking people and society and nature are conducted by the working class from the first day of building a new society

after coming to power, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--for insuring the human-remolding task and the society-remaking task, and the nature-remaking task are carried out comprehensively after the establishment of the socialist system where the masses of working people become the masters of the state and society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his profound analysis of the intrinsic nature of the process of communist construction which is carried out through the three revolutions, has uniquely enunciated that the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--constitute the basic method of communist construction.

What makes the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--the basic method of communist construction lies first of all in that they constitute the content of the revolution which must be continued in the socialist society until Communism is built.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The three revolutions are a struggle to liquidate the relics of the old society in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas and build a new communist ideology, technology, and culture, and this is the content of the continuing revolution in the socialist society. Only by energetically launching the three revolutions is it possible to successfully conduct the human-remolding task, the society-remaking task, the nature-remaking task and turn all members of society into communist social beings, eliminate all kinds of class distinctions, differences in labor conditions, differences in material living standard and realize a complete social equality for working people." (Ibid., pp 7-8)

To precisely enunciate the content of the revolution is one of the basic questions which has key significance in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. Only by properly defining the content of the revolution can the party of the working class establish a correct strategy and tactics to suit it, and lead the revolutionary struggle and construction task to victory.

From this, it arises as an important question in formulating the basic method of communist construction to correctly define the content of the revolution which must be continued in the socialist society until Communism is built.

Historical experience proves that it is impossible to build the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people will have been completely realized, unless the revolutionary struggle for liberating the masses of working people from the constraints of the outdated ideology and culture and the constraints of nature is kept up while continuing to develop and perfect all social relations into the communistic even after the establishment of the socialist system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, clarifying communist construction as the process of the continuing revolution based on his profound analysis of the chuche-oriented viewpoint viewing the intrinsic nature of the revolution as a struggle for independent stand and attitude and of the law of the struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people, has comprehensively enunciated the content of the revolution which must be continued until Communism is built.

When viewed from the standpoint of the historical process of the struggle for realizing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people, what arises as a question of utmost priority is eliminating the factors sociopolitically restraining people's independent stand and attitude and realizing the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. The sociopolitical factors repressing the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people are the exploiting class and the exploiting system. From this, if the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people is to be realized, it is imperative above all to carry out the democratic revolution and socialist revolution for eliminating the exploiting class and the exploiting system, the sociopolitical factors restraining independent stand and attitude. Therefore, at the stage of these revolutions, revolutionary change becomes their content to eliminate the exploiting class and the social system on which it rests, and establish the advanced socialist system where the masses of working people become the masters of the state and society.

Once the socialist revolution triumphs and the socialist system is established, the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will be realized, but the task to liberate people from the constraints of the outdated thought and culture and the constraints of nature will still be remaining to be accomplished. This has to do with the fact that even after the establishment of the socialist system, the relics of the old society will still be remaining in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas, and in consequence, unless such relics are eliminated, it is impossible to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, uniquely enunciating that it constitutes a revolution to not only change the social system but replace the old ideology, technology, and culture restraining the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people with an advanced ideology, technology, and culture, has defined it as the content of the revolution which must be continued in the socialist society until Communism is built to struggle for the liquidation of relics of the old society in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas and the creation of a new communist ideology and technology, and culture.

Communist construction comes to hold it as the content to carry out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--which are the human-remolding task and the nature-remaking task for liberating the masses of people from the constraints of the old thought and culture and even from the constraints of nature while conducting the society-remaking task for continuing to develop and perfect the social relations the communist way, on the basis that in the struggle for independent stand and attitude, the question of revolutionarily remaking the social system has already been solved and the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude of the masses of working people has been realized.

The three revolutions are a struggle to remake society and nature and insure a complete social equality and happy life for the masses of people, a struggle to turn all members of society into communist social beings and eliminate all kinds of class distinctions and differences in labor conditions, and differences in material living standard.

Differences in various forms such as the class distinctions and differences in labor conditions which will be remaining in the socialist society are the relics

left behind by the old society, and as long as they remain, the working people cannot realize a complete social equality and in consequence, cannot build the communist society where their independent stand and attitude will have been completely realized.

Now, the class distinctions remaining in the socialist society between the working class and the peasantry are none other than the distinctions spawned out of the differences in the ideological, technological, and cultural standards between the working class and the peaantry and out of the differences governed by them in the form of ownership. The differences in labor conditions such as the differences between agricultural labor and industrial labor, the differences between heavy labor and light labor, the differences between physical labor and mental labor, too, do not bespeak the differences in terms of the target and character of labor but stem, in the final analysis, from the differences in the technological and cultural standards of the working people themselves who are in charge of labor life.

The differences in material living standard, too, have to do with the fact that the technological and cultural standards of all members of societr are not yet high enough to highly develop both productive forces and science and technology simultaneously to the extent of realizing communist distribution.

Therefore, if a complete social equality is to be realized for the working people, eliminating all kinds of class distinctions and differences in labor conditions, and differences in material living standard, it is imperative to energetically launch the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. When, by comprehensively launching the three revolutions and improving the ideological, technological, and cultural standards of all members of society simultaneously all together, their differences in ideological, technological, and cultural standards are eliminated, and all kinds of class distinctions and differences in labor conditions, and differences in material living standard are eliminated, the historic task of communist construction will come to be accomplished.

This bespeaks that the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the content of the continuing revolution which must be conducted after the establishment of the socialist system until Communism is built, and as such, constitute the basic method of communist construction which makes it possible through the revolution in the three areas to turn all members of society into communist social beings, eliminate all kinds of class distinctions and differences in labor conditions, and differences in material living standard, and realize a complete social equality for the working people.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song scientifically enunciating the basic method of communist construction, defining the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the content of the revolution which must be continued in the socialist society, the intrinsic nature of the struggle for communist construction and the law of the developing revolution from the establishment of the socialist system to the communist society have come to be completely elucidated, and a powerful guarantee has come to be provided which makes it possible to attain the communist cause, energetically launching the human-remolding, society-remaking, and nature-remaking tasks simultaneously all together.

Next, what makes the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--the basic method of communist construction lies in that they constitute a new mode of revolution in the socialist society, a most correct mode of revolution for building Communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Inasmuch as the struggle in the socialist society to do away with the relics of the old society is a task whose targets are the masses of people, the masters of the state and society, and which is also a task they themselves conduct, it must be done in a new mode basically different from the struggle against the exploiting class and the exploiting system. In the socialist society, the struggle to do away with the relics of the old society must be done through and through by the method of indoctrinating and remolding people, by the method of creating the new and eliminating the old." (Ibid., p 8)

Not only must the basic method of communist construction be one that precisely defines the content of the continuing revolution from the establishment of the socialist system to the building of Communism, it must be one that provides a correct mode of revolution.

Even though the content of the revolution has been precisely defined, if a correct mode of revolution consistent with it is not established, it is impossible to successfully realize the objective of the revolution.

The mode of conducting revolution is generally determined by the given content of the revolution. Put another way, depending on the targets and duty of the revolution comes to be determined the mode of the revolution, too.

The socialist revolution wherein the exploiting class becomes the target of the revolution and eliminating all manner of exploitation and oppression arises as the duty of the revolution, comes to be carried out by the mode of eliminating the exploiting class and basically liquidating the exploiting system; and again, only by such a mode of the revolution is it possible to win the victory of the revolution and establish the advanced socialist system.

But as the socialist revolution triumphs and the socialist system is established, the content of the revolution changes and in consequence, inasmuch as the targets and duty of the revolution change, the mode of conducting revolution must change as well.

To correctly solve the question of mode of the revolution after the establishment of the socialist system constitutes an indispensable requirement in establishing the basic method of communist construction.

If, failing to precisely solve the question of mode of conducting the revolution in the socialist society, the same mode of struggle which was used against the exploiting class and the exploiting system comes to be applied, it will become impossible to achieve the unity and solidarity of the masses of people, and if, considering the establishment of the socialist system as marking the completion of the revolution, the revolutionary struggle is given up and socialist, communist construction comes to be conducted simply as a matter of improvement or merely

as an economic technical task, it will become impossible to successfully build the communist society. Should this come to pass, it will cause grave aftereffects on the attainment of the socialist, communist cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on a chuche-oriented profound analysis of the intrinsic characteristics of the revolution which the masses of working people, becoming the masters of the state and society, come to continue in the socialist society, and on the abundant practical experiences in socialist construction, has uniquely enunciated for the first time the mode of conducting revolution in the socialist society.

The revolution which is continued in the socialist society is a struggle to eliminate the relics of the old society. Even though this struggle is targeted on the masses of working people, it by no means is one that opposes people themselves and liquidates them. It is a task to remold the ideology, technology, and culture of working people, and as such, is a task which they themselves carry out, and the duty of the revolution, too, lies in liberating the working people, who are already liberated from exploitation and oppression, from the constraints of outdated ideas and even from the constraints of nature, and completely realizing their independent stand and attitude.

From such characteristics of the continuing revolution under Socialism, the struggle to eliminate the relics of the old society must be conducted by the method of indoctrinating and remolding people, by the method of creating the new and eliminating the old, a new mode of revolution basically different from the struggle opposing the exploiting class and the exploiting system.

The three revolutions remaking the old and creating the new are a most superior mode of revolution consistent with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the will of the masses of people. This is so because this mode of revolution constitutes a powerful mode which makes it possible to most successfully realize the task of remaking ideology, technology, and culture to suit the collectivist character and principle of the socialist society where not only the masses of people have become the masters of the state and society and the unity and cooperaiton between the working people constitute the basics of social relations but all people, sharing one thought and one objective and helping each other and leading each other on, go forward to achievement development all together. Again, this is so because this mode constitutes a revolutionary mode which makes it possible to liberate the masses of people from the constraints of nature and the constraints of outdated ideas and culture to suit their independent demands and will, and turn them into energetic beings controlling the world, into genuine possessors of the communist ideology and culture.

Therefore, in the socialist society, only by necessarily conducting the revolution by the mode of the three revolutions indoctrinating and remolding people, creating the new and eliminating the old, is it possible to successfully carry out socialist, communist construction, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the masses of people and enhancing their revolutionary fervor and creative abilites.

With the mode of revolution under Socialism, the mode of communist construction uniquely enunciated as the mode of the three revolutions, the question of mode of the revolution which the party of the working class must invariably maintain

throughout socialist, communist construction has come to be solved brilliantly, and a most scientific and revolutionary method capable of successfully realizing the content and task of the continuing revolution for communist construction has come to be provided.

That the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has formalized for the first time the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the mode of revolution in the socialist society constitutes a great discovery based on having generalized his rich experiences gained in the course of sagaciously leading our people's socailist, communist construction task, and represents a precise, scientific answer to the method for launching socialist, communist construction successfully without the slightest tilting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his administrative policy speech has put forward the unique thought that once the communist society is built, the three revolutions will be coming to an end as a struggle for eliminating the relics of the old society but even then, the struggle will be continuing to discard the old and create the new in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas because the tasks to educate and indoctrinate people and improve social relations, and conquer nature must be continued.

The communist society represents the highest stage of the developing human society. But this does not mean by any means that once the high stage of Communism is reached, the society will not develop any further. The communist society built, a complete social equality and an independent, creative happy life on a high standard will have been insured for the masses of people and their independent stand and attitude will have been completely realized, but with that alone the struggle for social development will not be coming to an end.

Even after the communist society is built, social development can be achieved, not spontaneously as at the prior stage, but only by an independent, creative, conscious struggle of the masters of society, the masses of people. For even in that society will be continuing the struggle to discard the outdated and create the new in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas.

Just as there are no limits to the wisdom and strength of the masses of working people for discerning and remaking the world, the demand of the masses of people to live freely as the masters of the world and their own destinies is boundlessly high. The communist society, based on such high demand and inexhaustible creative power of the masses of people, will be achieving high development while continuing the struggle to discard the outdated and create the new.

From this, even after Communism is built, the struggle will be continuing without interruption to discard the outdated and create the new in the ideological, technological, and cultural areas, a struggle to launch even more successfully the continuing tasks to educate and indoctrinate people in a newer ideology, technology, and culture, further improve and perfect social relations, and conquer nature.

By the matchless thought enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the developing communist society, how the future communist society will continue to be consolidated and developed through what kind of struggle has come to be

shown clearly, and a scientific elucidation of the intrinsic face of the communist society, the supreme ideal of mankind, has come to be provided. This constitutes another great service rendered by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of breaking fresh ground for the three revolutions theory while deepening and developing it, and bears brilliant testimony to the profound truthfulness and rich content of the three revolutions theory.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song uniquely elucidating for the first time the theory on the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the basic method of communist construction, the idea of the communist society held by mankind within the confines of presupposition and hypothesis has come to be defined more clearly as a realistic one, the communist theory has come to be developed and enriched into a scientific revolutionary theory comprehensively dleineating its overall goal and at the same time, the method for the realization, and the masses of people have come to have a powerful theoretical and practical weapon, an invincible revolutionary banner for communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech has graphically enunciated the principle and struggle tasks for energetically launching the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the basic method of communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The government of the republic, energetically launching the three revolutions, must revolutionize, working classize, and intellectualize all members of society, and remaking all areas of the society in accordance with the demands of the working class, must successfully occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism." (Ibid., p 12)

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--scientifically enunciate the most correct direction and content, and suitable mode of the revolution which must be continued until Communism is built, and because of that, constitute the basic method of communist construction and represent the overall line which our party must tightly grasp in socialist, communist construction.

Only by energetically launching the ideological revolution, technological revolution, and cultural revolution with a tight grip on the three revolutions as the overall line of socialist, communist construction is it possible to revolutionize, working classize, and intellectualize all members of society, remake all areas of the society in accordance with the demands of the working class, and successfully occupy the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism.

If Socialism, Communism is to be built, it is imperative to not only develop productive forces and change social relations but remold people themselves into comprehensively developed communist social beings. No matter how high a standard productive forces have reached, no matter how abundant the material wealth has become, unless people, who are the masters of society, are remolded into communist social beings, it cannot be said that the communist society has been built.

Therefore, what is of greater urgency in occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of Communism is occupying the ideological fortress.

What plays a governing role in people's activity is their ideological consciousness, and what is most important in the revolutionary struggle and construction task is to strengthen ideological work and positively inspire the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the masses of working people who are in direct charge of communist construction. Experience shows that unless the struggle for occupying the ideological fortress is energetically launched, it is impossible to successfully occupy the material fortress, either, and again, by developing the economy and laying its material foundations alone, it is impossible to build Communism.

Most important in carrying out the three revolutions aimed at occupying the two fortresses of communist construction is remolding all members of society into comprehensively developed communist social beings, giving firm priority to the ideological revolution.

If people are to be turned into comprehensively developed communist social beings, independent and creative social beings, it is imperative to arm them with the communist thought and knowledge of advanced science and technology and make them attain a high cultural standard. What constitutes the basics here is the human-remolding task to arm people with the communist thought.

Human remolding is essentially ideological remolding, and the basic method of enhancing people's role is setting their thought in motion. To go forward with a tight grip on thought as the basics is the basic principle of human remolding stemming from the fact that people's ideological consciousness determines their worth and character and governs all their activities. Moreover, it is the revolutionary principle of human remolding based on historical experience that by developing the economy alone without remolding people's thought it is impossible to build Communism and that unless the ideological revolution is waged, even the gains of the revolution already won could be endangered.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in light of such intrinsic demands of human remolding, ideological remolding, has defined the ideological revolution as the drive of the revolution, and has enunciated the task in order to energetically launch revolution and construction, stepping up people's ideological remolding and enhancing their revolutionary fervor with priority to the ideological revolution.

Further strengthening the ideological revolution to suit the demands of the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, we must make all working people thoroughly arm themselves with the immortal chuche ideology, the chuche revolutionary world view, and devotedly struggle for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause. Again, commendably conducting ideological indoctrination work, we must make all working people hate the exploiting class and the exploiting system and fervently love the socialist system, and positively struggle for the sake of the interests of society and collective, for the sake of the interests of the fatherland and the people.

At the same time, by conducting the ideological revolution in close combination with the practical activity for socialist construction, we must make all working people thoroughly revolutionize themselves through the process of carrying out the

revolutionary task and go forward to nurture loyalty to the party and the revolution.

To give firm priority to the ideological revolution and at the same time, energetically push ahead with the technological revolution is an important demand arising in carrying out the three revolutions.

The technological revolution is a glorious struggle to improve the labor conditions of working people and raise their material living standard, and a lofty political task to liberate, even from the constraints of nature, the masses of working people who have become the masters of the state and society, liberated from exploitation and oppression.

Only by energetically pushing ahead with the technological revolution and developing productive forces and liberating working people from backbreaking labor is it possible to realize a complete equality for people in labor life, insure an independent, creative material and cultural life for working people, and also go forward to carry out the ideological revolution and the cultural revolution even better.

Today an important duty of the technological revolution is that of successfully solving scientific and technological questions arising in chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy.

In order to resolve this duty, it is imperative to further strengthen the self-reliant character of the national economy and place it on the foundations of modern science and technology, energetically launching the struggle for the remaking of technology and the mechanization, automation, and remote control of production in all branches of the people's economy. And, by positively setting in motion the creative wisdom and revolutionary fervor of scientists, technicians, and workers and strengthening creative cooperation between them, it is imperative to make ceaseless technological innovations happen in all branches, at all units of socialist construction.

To energetically launch the technological revolution along with the cultural revolution while giving firm priority to the ideological revolution is an indispensable requirement of the three revolutions.

The central task of the cultural revolution is realizing the intellectualization of the whole society. To energetically launch the cultural revolution and intellectualize the whole society is one of the basic conditions for turning all members of society into comprehensively developed communist social beings and eliminating once and for all all kinds of dictinctions of labor including even the distinctions between mental labor and physical labor and realizing a complete social equality for working people, and is one of the important guarantees which makes it possible to successfully carry out the tasks of the ideological revolution and technological revolution as well.

In order to intellectualize the whole society, it is imperative to rapidly develop all segments of socialist cultural construction, giving firm priority to educational work aimed at bringing up all the younger generation as comprehensively developed chuche-oriented communist social beings and

improving the cultural and technological standards of all working people. In this way it is imperative to make chuche-oriented science and technology, and revolutionary literature and arts blossom and develop on an even higher plane, and socialist tidiness in life and production firmly prevail societywide.

The theory on the three revolutions comprehensively enunciated and enriched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech, because of its truthfulness and uniqueness, and tremendous vitality, is firmly capturing the hearts of party members and working people, and is even more energetically pushing our people's forward movement toward Communism.

More energetically launching the ideological revolution, technological revolution, and cultural revolution, holding aloft the three revolutions banner unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we shall go forward to step up the construction of the communist society, the supreme ideal of mankind.

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PARTY CELL WORK AND THE VANGUARD ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS

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[Article by Ch'a Yong-chin]

[Text] Today our people are energetically launching an all-out march movement toward conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and our revolution and construction are ceaselessly deepening and developing onto a new higher stage.

Today when our revolution is rapidly moving forward and we are faced with a heavier yet glorious revolutionary duty, our party calls for improving and strengthening the work of the party cell, the basic organizational building block of the party, and further enhancing the vanguard role of party members, to suit the developing realities.

It is the revolutionary responsibility and lofty duty of the party member to perform the vanguard role at every post of revolution and construction.

The party member is the vanguard fighter who, with high revolutionary preparedness to devotedly fight for the party and the leader and unyielding stern will, whatever the barrier and trial, leads the masses in carrying through the policy of the party.

In order that the party member may acquit himself fully of his revolutionary duty, he must become a model of work and life for the masses and take the lead in carrying out the revolutionary task.

The glory and dignity of the party member come to shine precisely in such practical struggle.

Becoming the standard bearer and front-runner in assault who is always the first to tackle difficulty head on and cross the death line, and becoming the vanguard fighter of the revolution who leads the masses by his own personal practical example is precisely where the glory of the member of the Korean Workers Party is, where a firm guarantee for strengthening the party and victoriously moving revolution and construction forward is.

To enhance the vanguard role of the party member is an important requirement above all in strengthening the combat strength and leadership power of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is imperative to bring all party members into party work and make every party member move all the time. Only if every party member without exception performs the vanguard role in revolution and construction, can the leading and guiding role of our party be insured properly." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 14, p 130)

The party, which is an organized vanguard of the working class and the entire working masses, is a political orgnization where the mass of party members is united, and is a leading and guiding force taking revolution and construction to victory. In order that the party may correctly perform its militant functions and leadership role as general staff of the revolution, each of the party members constituting the party must thoroughly prepare himself as a resolute revolutionary possessing an indefatigable, exuberant fighting spirit and vivacious militant vigor, and must satisfactorily perform his role as the vanguard fighter leading the masses.

Just as all his cells must be sound and must satisfactorily perform their functions if man is to be physically healthy and amply display his functions, in the case of the party, too, when all of the party members constituting the party are prepared as revolutionaries infinitely faithful to the party and the leader and leading the masses by their own personal practical example, the combat strength and leadership role of the party can be strengthened.

To enhance the vanguard role of the party member also constitutes an important guarantee which makes it possible to successfully carry out the revolutionary struggle and construction task, organizing and mobilizing the broad masses of people.

Revolution and construction cannot be carried out by the party alone but can be energetically stepped up only if the broad masses of people self-consciously, positively participate in them.

As the chuche ideology teaches, the masses of people are the masters of revolution and construction and the decisive factor remaking nature and developing society. The revolutionary struggle and construction task are none other than work for the sake of the masses of people and a task of the masses of people themselves. It is the masses of people who demand revolution and construction and so are the masses of people who carry out revolution and construction. The masses of people produce all the wealth of society, remake the world, and advance history. Apart from the masses of people, the change and progress of society are unthinkable nor is it possible to speak about the revolutionary struggle construction task.

If the masses of people are to be made to correctly perform their role as the masters of revolution and construction, it is imperative to turn them action-conscious and organized. The masses of who have not been turned action-conscious and organized, cannot go forward to launch an independent, creative activity in the revolutionary struggle and construction task. The masses of people, only when armed with an independent ideological consciousness and united into one political

force, can go forward to launch the revolutionary struggle and construction task to suit their independent aim and demand.

In order to turn the broad masses of people action-conscious and organized and make them positively launch into the revolutionary struggle and construction task, it is imperative to decisively enhance the vanguard role of the party member.

The party member is a political activist indoctrinating and uniting the masses around the party and a vanguard fighter leading them in carrying through the policy of the party.

When all of our party members take the lead in the revolutionary struggle and construction task, the broad masses, emulating their example, will come to positively launch into them, and it will be possible to successfully solve difficult and complex questions arising in revolution and construction.

Whatever work they may be doing wherever, to become the vanguard fighter and standard bearer of struggle leading the masses is becoming a lofty feature of our party members.

Our party members infinitely faithful to the party, have fought devoting all of their strength and wisdom, talent and energy, putting their shoulders ahead of others to difficult and backbreaking work in each period, each stage of revolution and construction. Precisely by so doing have our party members been able to add luster to their glory as quintessential elements of the class, as vanguard fighters of the revolution.

To enhance the vanguard role of the party member is arising as an even more urgent demand relative to the enormous revolutionary task facing our party today.

Our party and people are faced with the difficult and enormous task to realize the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology, energetically stepping up the three revolutions in loyal response to the militant task set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report to the Sixth Party Congress and in his historic administrative policy speech, and more immediately, to occupy ahead of schedule all heights of the new long-term plan.

The struggle to successfully carry out the heavy and enormous task facing us is a task to extraordinarily strengthen the might of the country and provide a more independent, creative life for our people, and is a sacred struggle calling upon party members and working people to highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

This rewarding struggle can be successfully carried out when all branches, all units enhance the vanguard role of party members and energetically inspire the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of working people.

Experience shows that only if party members take the lead on all fronts of socialist construction, the fronts will come to be filled to overflowing with revolutionary enthusiasm and militant vigor, and a ceaseless upsurge will come to be generated in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

The vanguard role of the party member depends on how party cells conduct work.

In light of the position and role of the party cell in our party construction and party activity, to improve and strengthen party cell work constitutes an important guarantee which makes it possible to bring up party members as resolute revolutionaries and enhance their vanguard role in revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... when the party cells and party committees everywhere come to amply perform their functions, it is quite evident that at every post of the revolutionary front party members and the masses will move commendably and the revolutionary task set forth by the party will be carried out successfully." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 16, pp 141-142)

The reason why the strengthening of party cell work makes it possible to enhance the vanguard role of party members lies above all in that it thoroughly arms party members with the policy of the party and directly helps and leads them in successfully carrying out the revolutionary task at hand.

The line and policy of our party are the guiding principle of our revolution and construction and the most correct strategy and tactics for hastening the socialist, communist cause. In them are graphically enunciated all the revolutionary duties and concrete tasks which party members must carry out in each period, each stage of the developing revolution. Only if party members thoroughly arm themselves with the policy of the party, can they understand it as the most correct and come to hold it as the guiding principle of all work and life and go forward unwavering, whatever the storm, to successfully carry out the revolutionary task at hand to suit the intent of the party.

The task to thoroughly arm party members with the policy of our party and make the policy of the party unconditionally protected and carried through among them comes to be conducted by the positive activity of party cells.

The party cell always in tune with the masses and moving together with them is the combat unit driving home to party members and working people the policy of the party and directly executing it.

The policy of our party is driven home to the masses and realized through the party cell, the basic organizational building block of the party. Consequently, when the party cells move vivaciously and launch organizational political work briskly, the policy and guidelines of our party will come to be driven home to the masses in a timely manner, and party members and working people will come to admirably carry through the policy of the party, displaying their heightened revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative to the hilt.

Again, the reason why the strengthening of party cell work makes the vanguard role of party members enhanced is because it strengthens revolutionary organizational life among party members, brings them up as fervent revolutionaries, and leads them in becoming a model for the masses.

Party organizational life is the political life of party members and their activity to carry out the assignment from the party.

Only if party members positively participate in party organizational life, can they temper their party spirit and sustain their political life, and genuinely perform their role as vanguard fighters.

Such revolutionary organizational life of the party member precisely comes to be conducted, assigned to the party cell. The party cell is the base for the political life, organizational life of party members, a combat unit helping and leading party members in admirably carrying out the revolutionary task.

The party cell, routinely giving party assignments to party members, timely summing up the progress in the execution, and giving them new assignments, leads them so that they may move all the time.

The party member, through the process of carrying out his party assignment under the guidance and assistance of the party cell, comes to highly display boundless faithfulness to the party and the leader and an infinite sacrificial spirit for the fatherland and the people, and perform the vanguard role in the revolutionary struggle and construction task.

Thus, to improve and strengthen party cell work constitutes an important key which makes it possible to thoroughly prepare party members as vanguard fighters of the revolution, as political activists organizing and mobilizing the masses.

Correctly recognizing the significance and importance of party cell work in enhancing the vanguard role of the party member, we must direct great efforts to the task for strengthening the combat strength of party cells.

Important in improving and strengthening party cell work and enhancing the vanguard role of party members is above all substantially launching political work among party members.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party work must be conducted by the method that functionaries go in among the masses and explain the policy of the party, and organize and mobilize all people in such a way that they may satisfactorily execute their assigned task, with a clear understanding of the policy of the party." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 171)

The task of enhancing the vanguard role of party members must be conducted by the method of political work, the method of acquainting party members clearly with the policy of the party and organizing and mobilizing them for the realization.

This is an important question arising from the intrinsic demand of our party. Ours is a motherly party which, assuming full responsibility for today's life and tomorrow's destiny of our people, leads them to the communist future, and the party cell is the base-level organization of our party which, indoctrinating party members, leads them along the one road of loyalty. Therefore, to energetically launch political work constitutes an important part of the content of party cell work for enhancing the vanguard role of party members.

Party cells, by always putting it up front as a priority task to explain and drive home to party members the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song

and the guidelines of the party and aggressively launching it, must make all party members clearly understand the intrinsic nature and demands of the teachings of the great leader and the guidelines of the party and the method to carry them out, and display their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative to the hilt for the realization.

At the same time, party cells must substantially conduct political work so as to make party members display intense loyalty to the party and the leader in carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned them. Only then can party members, holding the high honor and pride of being the revolutionary soldiers of the party and the leader, breathe and move wherever, whenever, in accordance with the thought and intent of the party, and devotedly struggle, taking the lead in the task to carry through the policy and guidelines set forth by the party.

Party cells, by making it clearly understood among party members that faithfulness to the party and the leader must be manifested precisely in thoroughly protecting and unconditionally carrying through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party, must make them become not only the propagandists, protectors of the policy of the party but also the front-runners in carrying it through.

To correctly guide party life has important significance in party cell work to enhance the vanguard role of party members.

The vanguard role of party members cannot be enhanced spontaneously. It comes to be enhanced when under the ceaseless guidance and assistance of the party cell a voluntary party life ethos is established among party members and their party spirit is ceaselessly tempered.

The party cell is the basic organizational building block of our party and the base for party life. It is precisely the party cell which organizes and guides the party life of party members.

Important in guiding party life for party members is for party cells to correctly organize and guide party assignments to party members so as to make it possible to enhance the vanguard role of party members.

The political life, revolutionary activity of party members is conducted through the struggle to carry out the party assignments the party organization gives them. Therefore, the party cell must always direct keen attention to correctly organizing party assignments, political assignments. Only if party assignments are correctly given to party members, can they enhance their view of the organization and acquit themselves fully of their duty as political activists, and admirably perform their vanguard role in all tasks.

The party cell, giving party assignments to party members without exception to suit their preparedness levels and characteristics, timely ascertaining and summing up the progress in the execution, and giving them new assignments, must help and lead them so as to make them move all the time.

Important in correctly guiding the party life of party members is also making party life conducted in close combination with the prosecution of the revolutiolnry task.

To make party life conducted in close combination with the prosecution of the revolutionary task is an important demand of the guidance of party life flowing from the struggle objective and mission of our party.

The revolutionary party of the working class is an organization for conducting revolution and a militant weapon of it whose struggle objective and mission are socialist, communist construction.

Our party holds it as its historic mission, as its supreme objective to attain the chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Consequently, all party activity and party work must be subordinated from start to finish to the prosecution of the revolutionary task facing the party, and must become the invariable process of the realization.

To strengthen the party life of party members is not the end in itself but has its objective in making all party members, by tempering their party spirit and faithfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned them, thoroughly carry through to the end the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the embodiment, the guidelines of the party.

Essentially, party organizational life is the activity of party members to carry out the duty the party assigns them. Consequently, there could be no such thing as party life per se, divorced from the prosecution of the revolutionary task. Party life must necessarily be closely combined with the prosecution of the revolutionary task, and must be conducted in the direction of successfully insuring and underlining it.

Party cells, in the case of giving political assignments to party members, too, must give them in close combination with the prosecution of the revolutionary task, and evaluation of the party life of party members must also be made with the intensity of their loyalty and the manner in which they carry out their assigned tasks as the criteria. Thus, it is imperative to make all party members become a model for the masses in the prosecution of the revolutionary task and display to the hilt their loyalty to the party and the leader with substantive success in work.

To ceaselessly improve the work method and style of party cell secretaries and raise their politico-administrative qualifications is one of the important questions in enhancing the vanguard role of party members.

The party cell secretaries are the core force of our party responsibly organizing and conducting cell work, and are the primary-level political functionaries leading the organizational ideological life of party members and organizing and mobilizing them in carrying through the policy of the party.

Whether or not party cell work is commendably conducted has a great deal to do with the work method and style of party cell secretaries.

The cell secretaries, positively learning from the great-leader-style work method and thoroughly embodying it in work and life, must give firm priority to political work in all tasks, and going in among the masses all the time and working and living with them, must seek out a concrete method to carry through the policy of the party and go forward to solve all questions to suit the demands and interests of the masses.

Leading by personal example is an energetic agitation and a powerful method of leading the masses. When the cell secretaries not by words but by practical action set an example and be the first to take the lead in clearing the barrier encountered, they can with a great influencing power guide party members to take the lead in the struggle to carry through the policy of the party.

The party cell secretaries must always become the standard bearer of struggle who positively immerses himself in production labor, regardless of whether it is loathsome work or not, and be the first ahead of others in turning a difficult corner, and in ehancing the view of the organization and observing the standards of party life, too, must always become a model, mirror for the masses.

To behave with humility and simplicity is one of the traits the cell secretaries must possess. Only if the cell secretaries behave with humility and simplicity, can they correctly indoctrinate party members and thoroughly unite them around the party and the leader, and energetically organize and mobilize them in carrying through the policy of the party. If the work style of cell secretaries is coarse and fussy, the masses will not be following them, keeping distance from them, and will not be opening up their inner hearts. Therefore, the cell secretaries must always approach people tolerantly with a motherly feeling, live frugally just as do the masses, and behave with common decency.

To look after party members and working people warmly yet with stern demands made of them is an important trait the cell secretaries must posses. The party cell secretaries, literally with the feeling of a mother who feels grieved more than anyone else over a mistake her child has committed, must make party members see, with timely admonistion, the slightest deficiency that has surfaced in their daily life, and must make them strive to lead the masses and become their model in all tasks.

The cell secretaries also must ceaselessly improve their politico-administrative standard to suit the developing realities.

If the politico-administrative standard of cell secretaries is low, so will be their organizational skills and work abilities, and their work method and style, too, will become coarse.

Only if they have a keen political eye and rich knowledge, broad vision and sharp analytical power, can they carry out all tasks for enhancing the vanguard role of party members correctly in accordance with the intent of the party.

In order to improve and strengthen party cell work and enhance the vanguard role of party members, it is also important that the functionaries of city, provincial, county party committees and primary-level party committees, go down to the party cells and substantially help and lead their work.

Party functionaries must standardize, habituate it to go down to the party cells all the time. Without penetrating the realities it is impossible to deeply understand the work of party cells and the politicoideological preparedness level and practical activity of party members, and without knowing the state of affairs, it is impossible to substantially help the base level.

When party functionaries go down to the party cells, even as they commendably conduct work with party members, they must put particular efforts into teaching and helping the party cell secretaries. The functionaries must teach the party cell secretaries all the work methods one by one from the method of formulating cell work plan and grasping and guiding the execution, the method of preparing and operating party meeeting and party life critique, to the method of meeting and talking with people. The responsible functionaries of party committees such as the county party committee must be the first themselves to deeply penetrate and help the party cells, and grasp and organize departmental functionaries and functionaries of base-level party committees in such a way as to make them go down to the party cells all the time and substantially help them.

The task to improve and strengthen party cell work and enhance the vanguard role of party members is a very important task to strengthen the entire party and victoriously move revolution and construction forward.

Party organizations and party functionaries at all levels, by directing keen attention to ceaselessly improving and strengthening party cell work and enhancing the vanguard role of party members to suit the demands of the developing realities in loyal response to the revolutionary guidelines of our party, shall enhance the militant functions and leadership role of party organizations and go forward to energetically hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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INDEPENDENT STAND AND ATTITUDE IS THE SOCIOPOLITICAL LIFE OF MAN

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7 Jul 82 pp 25-29

[Article by Kwak Yong-ch'an]

[Text] The question regarding the sociopolitical life of man is one relating to the inherent nature of man, and as such, correctly enunciating it is one of the principled questions in elucidating the basic question regarding a philosophical world view.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, gives a profound philosophical elucidation that independent stand and attitude is the sociopolitical life of man.

With the thesis scientifically demonstrating that independent stand and attitude is the sociopolitical life of man, a most correct understanding and viewpoint regarding the inherent nature of man and the position and role of man in the world have come to be established.

Independent stand and attitude is the life of man, the social being.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"For man, independent stand and attitude is life. Socially deprived of independent stand and attitude, man cannot be said to be man and is no better than an animal." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 273)

Independent stand and attitude is the attribute of the social being intent on living and developing independently as the master of the world and of his own destiny.

As pointed out in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," man is a being possessing independent stand and attitude, an independent social being.

Man, because of possessing independent stand and attitude, goes forward to overcome the constraints of nature, oppose all manner of enslavement of society, and gear everything to realizing his aim and demand.

All other living matter, by subordinating and adapting itself to the objective world, sustains its life, but man, by discerning and changing the world and gearing it to serving him, lives and develops. This is so, because man possesses independent stand and attitude, a demand to live freely as the master of everything.

Man above all possesses the demand to live freely with more admirable conditions and means of life, freeing himself from the constraints of nature.

Nature is an indispensable element for the survival of man. Man secures through nature the necessary material living conditions for food, clothing, and shelter. Inasmuch as nature is the material life environment for man, man could neither survive nor develop apart from nature.

But this does not mean by any means that man lives, chained or subordinated to nature. Man goes forward to live, not chained to the force of nature but subordinating nature to his demand and controlling it.

Man struggles ceaselessly in order to live freely, creating affluent and civilized life conditions while taming and harnessing nature to suit his demand.

Man also possesses the demand to live freely as the master of the state and society, casting off social enslavement.

Man goes forward to live amid social relations, forming society. Man, only if he forms social relations with others and cooperates with one another, can produce all material wealth such as the means of life and go forward to develop his physical and mental abilities. Because man lives and acts amid social relations, he cannot escape the influence and restriction of social relations.

But, even though man lives amid social relations, he is an independent being who, by no means chained to social relations, goes forward to subordinate and rule society to suit his demand and gear it to serving him. Man struggles ceaselessly in order to remake social relations to suit his demand and create free political life conditions.

Man also possesses the demand to live freely as the master of his own destiny.

To say that man is the master of his destiny means that he has an independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities capable of acting independently, creatively, consciously as the master of his destiny.

However abundant the life materials with no constraints from outside, if man does not have the qualifications capable of acting independently, creatively, consciously as the master of the world, he cannot become an independent being capable of acting freely.

Man struggles ceaselessly in order to live and act freely, casting off the constraints of outdated ideas and culture and creating ideocultural conditions capable of ruling the world.

Thus it is the inherent demand of man to live freely and independently as the master of everything, casting off all manner of constraint.

Independent stand and attitude is precisely the nature of man to live and develop independently as the master of nature and society, and his destiny.

Man, because of possessing independent stand and attitude, becomes the most developed material being who lives, ruling the world, unlike the animal which lives, chained to nature.

Independent stand and attitude is the sociopolitical life of man.

As pointed out in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," to say that for man, independent stand and attitude is life means that it is his sociopolitical life.

What makes independent stand and attitude the sociopolitical life of man lies in that independent stand and attitude is the social attribute man possesses.

Independent stand and attitude is man's social attribute which has been formed and developed sociohistorically.

Independent stand and attitude is the social nature of man which he came to have from the time he began living, forming society, and which has been developed ceaselessly together with the development of society.

Independent stand and attitude is not a product of the evolutionary development of the natural, biological attribute of living matter but an attribute of the social being formed amid social relations. Needless to say, man himself is a product of evolution but man's independent stand and attitude absolutely is not a product of evolution.

Man's independent stand and attitude is a life he comes to have from the demand of social life, social practice.

As pointed out in the thesis, if physical life is the life of man as a biological organism, sociopolitical life is the life of man as a social being.

A biological organism, which is a natural being, only has the life ability to live in adaptation to nature, but man, because he participates in social practice, socially combined, comes to have an independent demand and life ability, the life demand on the highest order which a simple biological being cannot have. If man is to be viewed as an individual being possessing only physical life, biological life given by nature, then man cannot have an independent demand and ability to live, ruling the objective world.

Man, because he is first of all a social being who lives, forming social relations, becomes aware of his independent demand and comes to have independent stand and attitude. Man cannot become aware of independent demand individually, and in consequence, cannot have independent stand and attitude. If man is to become aware of independent demand and have independent stand and attitude, he must have an independent ideological consciousness. Now, an independent ideological consciousness is none other than a social consciousness. An independent ideological consciousness reflects the common demands and interests of a social collective, and as such, is formed and developed only in social terms.

Man, also because he is a social being who lives, forming a social collective, could neither realize nor develop independent stand and attitude all by himself. Man by himself alone cannot carry out the difficult and complex task to remake nature and society, and in consequence, apart from collective, an individual cannot cast off the constraint and enslavement of nature and society. Man, because he forms social relations and lives and acts collectively, goes forward to carry out the awesome task of remaking nature and society and ceaselessly transform the world into serving him. Man's independent demand, independent stand and attitude, in the final analysis, is realized by people's social activity, collective activity.

Therefore, it is impossible to speak about man's independent stand and attitude apart from sociopolitical life, nor is it possible to speak about man's sociopolitical life apart from independent stand and attitude. Because independent stand and attitude is thus a peculiar attribute which man, the social being, comes to have amid social relations, to say that independent stand and attitude is the life of man bespeaks that it is sociopolitical life, not physical life.

The chuche ideology not only enunciates that independent stand and attitude is the sociopolitical life of man but gives a new elucidation that it constitutes the most important question to realize independent stand and attitude in sociopolitical life.

Independent stand and attitude is expressed in man's relationship with nature and society, man's life environment. Man must have independent stand and attitude in his relationship with nature, but what is more important is that he must have independent stand and attitude in his social relationship.

What is most intrinsic and what has basic significance in the independent stand and attitude man comes to have in his social relationship is his sociopolitical relationship. This has to do with the position and role of politics in social life.

Even though the social movement, social life to work out man's destiny is conducted in the political, economic, and cultural realms, what occupies the most important place among them is political life. Needless to say, only if man develops the economy and culture and enjoys an affluent material and cultural life, can he go forward to live independently, creatively. But it is political life which is most important for man who lives social life.

Inasmuch as politics is a task to move man in order to realize the common demands of social collective, all social activity of man is realized by political life.

The masses of working people, only if they become the masters of political life, can become the masters of society, and ultimately, the masters of nature.

To sociopolitically realize independent stand and attitude, becoming the master of political life, is the key to man casting off the constraints of nature or achieving ideocultural development. Under conditions that the masses of people are sociopolitically enslaved, no matter how much material wealth they produce by develoing productive forces, they cannot properly enjoy the benefits nor can they free themselves from the constraints of reactionary thought and culture forced upon them by the ruling class.

The masses of working people, only if they realize politically independent stand and attitude becoming the masters of political life, can cast off social enslavement and the constraints of nature and go forward to realize independent stand and attitude.

In order that the masses of working people may realize politically independent stand and attitude, they must grasp the state ruling power. Man's independent stand and attitude, nation's independent stand and attitude is expressed and guaranteed in the independent right, and the independent right of the masses of working people is intensively expressed in the state ruling power. Consequently, only if the working class and the masses of working people grasp the ruling power in their hands and become the genuine masters of the state and society, can they realize politically independent stand and attitude and enjoy an independent, creative life.

Thus, sociopolitically independent stand and attitude constitutes the basics of sociopolitical relations and the most basic social attribute governing all aspects of social life. Therefore, to say that independent stand and attitude is man's sociopolitical life means to possess politically independent stand and attitude.

As pointed out in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," man possesses physical life and at the same time, sociopolitical life.

The chuche ideology enunciates that for man, sociopolitical life is more precious than physical life.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It may be said that for man, the social being, sociopolitical life is more precious than physical life. Even though alive, if forsaken socially and deprived of politically independent stand and attitude, he is as good as dead as a social being." (Ibid., p 273)

When man, possessing sociopolitical life, conducts social life, sociopolitical activity, he can become an independent social being living with the dignity as the master of nature and society. Only he who genuinely participates in social life, sociopolitical activity, becomes the most worthy social being living and working for society and the people.

For man, the social being, inasmuch as societywide interests are more precious than personal interests, the destiny of social collective more precious than the destiny of an individual, there could be nothing that is more worthy than devoting himself for the sake of society and the people. Sociopolitical life is indeed the life determining the dignity and worth of a social being, and the priceless life of a revolutionary infusing vim and vigor into sociopolitical activity, revolutionary activity. Engraving sociopolitical life in his heart is where a firm guarantee for genuinely serving the revolutionary struggle for the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people and acquitting himself fully of his duty as a revolution, is.

There is a lit to man's physical life but his sociopolitical life is eternal.

Man's life span is but a fleeting moment in the long history of mankind. But man's sociopolitical life, even after physical body is done, never dies and lives on forever and shining. There is no ending for sociopolitical life because the revolutionary cause of the working class is carried forward generation after generation and people's history is eternal.

Man ages physically as time passes and ultimately, his physical life comes to an end, but the sociopolitical life of the revolutionaries who have devoted themselves in a worthy manner for the sake of society and the people, for the sake of the party and the leader, comes to live eternally in people's hearts together with the history of the fatherland and the people. In the long struggle for attaining the revolutionary cause of the working class, change of generations takes place ceaselessly, but the priceless achievements and revolutionary spirit left behind by preceding generations on the road of revolution are carried forward brilliantly by succeeding generations.

Possessing sociopolitical life and eternally glorifying it is where man's reward of genuine living is, where the unending glory of the revolutionary is.

In the lofty features of Korea's genuine communists early on at the dawn of our revolution we come to see their example of having glorified sociopolitical life.

The young communists who embraced priceless sociopolitical life bestowed on them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amid his implicit political trust and love, never gave up or disgraced their sociopolitical life even at the cost of their physical lives on the arduous, formidable road of revolution. The young communists such as Comrades Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su, by clearing multilayer barriers and trials with their lives, deeply engraving in their hearts the rock-hard convictions that it was glory to live, glory to die on the road of revolution led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by carrying through unconditionally to the end the revolutionary line and guidelines, order and directive given by the respected and beloved leader, forever preserved the priceless political life of the chuche-oriented revolutionary.

The clearest and cleanest of loyalty of the young communists and their priceless political life glorified on the one road of revolution, deeply engraved in the hearts of our party members and working people to this day, are energetically encouraging and inspiring their infinite loyalty to the party and the leader.

A genuine sociopolitical life can be bestowed only by a peerless leader of the revolution, and comes to be glorified.

Only if people participate in the revolutionary organization, can they arm themselves with the revolutionary thought, an independent ideological consciousness, and become aware of the independent demand which is the common interests of the collective, and go forward to successfully launch the struggle for realizing independent stand and attitude.

The independent demand of the masses of people is synthesized in the revolutionary thought of the leader, and the revolutionary organization is founded and led by the leader. The revolutionary thought of the leader, making people realize their independent ideological consciousness, becomes the food for sociopolitical life which makes them have the awareness of being the masters of revolution and construction, and the revolutionary organization founded and led by the leader constitutes the base for protecting and nurturing sociopolitical life.

When people arm themselves with the revolutionary thought of the leader, participate in the revolutionary organization led by the leader, and go forward to conduct political organizational life briskly, they can hold sociopolitical life dear and glorify it eternally.

Today in our country all members of society, embraced in political organizations formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are ceaselessly tempering and thoroughly preparing themselves as chuche-oriented revolutionaries. All people, embraced in various sociopolitical organizations, are conducting organizational life and briskly launching sociopolitical activities. In the process, they are ceaselessly glorifying their sociopolitical life.

Thus, sociopoltical life is the most worthy life which makes man live as befits man with the dignity and worth as a social being, and is an eternal life which comes to be gorified through the sacred struggle for realizing independent stand and attitude.

That it has been enunciated by the chuche ideology that independent stand and attitude is the sociopolitical life of man constitutes a new turnaround in elucidating the inherent nature of man, the position and role of man, and has tremendous significance in the sociohistorical movement.

Even though millennia passed since human history and philosophical thinking began, the inherent nature of man and the position and role of man had not been elucidated scientifically. Thus people, simply understanding for a long time that their destiny was subject to some kind of "god" or concept, to the rule of the objective world, had been unable to enjoy a genuine life of working out their desitny with their own strength.

With the enunciation by the chuche ideology that independent stand and attitude is the sociopolitical life of man, the inherent social nature of the human being and his master's position and role as the ruler, remaker of the world have come to be elucidated correctly for the first time.

Thus people, understanding the genuine truth that the masters of their destiny are themselves, have come to work out their destiny independently, creatively, and go forward to glorify their sociopolitical life as dignied, worthy genuine social beings.

Having established the most correct understanding of the inherent nature of man and scientifically demonstrated the position and role of man in the world, and having pulled the dignity and worth of man onto the highest plane and illuminated the revolutionary road to working out the destiny of the social being is precisely where the historic significance of the chuche-oriented elucidation that independent stand and attitude is the sociopolitical life of man is, where one of the great services rendered by the chuche ideology to the developing human thought and the human liberation cause is.

Independent stand and attitude is the basic characteristic determining the dignity and worth of the chuche-oriented revolutionary, and sociopolitical life is the first and foremost priceless life which the chuche-oriented communist revolutionary must possess.

By thoroughly arming ourselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary thought, and glorifying the political life betowed on us by the great leader, we must go forward to more energetically hasten the cause for conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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THE MASSES OF PEOPLE ARE THE SUBJECT OF SOCIAL HISTORY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7 Jul 82 pp 30-36

[Article by Ch'oe Song-kun]

[Text] The chuche ideology, comprehensively and profoundly enunciating the principle of social history with the masses of people at the center, has established a new view of social history, the chuche view of history.

The principle enunciated by the chuche ideology for the first time that the masses of people are the subject of social history is a basic principle constituting a firm cornerstone for the chuche view of social history, and is the basic guiding principle which makes it possible for the masses of people to independently, creatively chart the road ahead for the times and history, tightly grasping their destiny in their own hands.

The thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, by comprehensively, profoundly enunciating and monolithically sytematizing the principle of social history, gives a scientific eluciation of the law of the course of history and social revolution.

With the thought on the subject of social history comprehensively systematized in the thesis, questions in terms of basic principle in elucidating the law of the advance of social history have been enunciated scientifically, and a firm guarantee has come to be provided which makes it possible to energetically step up social development, strengthening the position and role of the masses of people as the subject of history.

As enunciated in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology," the question concerning the subject of history is a basic question in understanding the developing society, the developing revolution from the chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand.

By the functions and role of the subject of history the content and direction of the advance of social history are determined and its pace of forward movement influenced. Depending on what is viewed as the subject of history the starting point of examining the course of social history will be different and so will be the stand and viewpoint toward the advance of history. Therefore, the question

the subject of history constitutes a question in terms of basic principle which must be solved with priority in establishing a scientific understanding of social history.

This crucial question arising in establishing a scientific view of social history was reserved for a profound eluciation to be made by the establishment of the principle that the masses of working people are the subject of history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The masses of working people are the subject of history and the motive force of social development." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 7, p 481)

Tosay that the masses of people are the subject of history bespeaks that the masses of people occupy the leading position and perform the decisive role in social history.

The masses of people stand at the center of all historical movements as people in charge of social development, and perform the decisive role in pushing forward the course of advance of social history.

The course of advance of social history is none other than a process in which the position and role of the masses of working people are ceaselessly enhanced.

The position and role of the masses of people in social history become enhanced constantly, because by the struggle of the masses of working people conquering nature their realm of control widens and by the struggle of the masses of people remaking social relations their social status improves. On the other hand, the more the position and role of the masses of people become enhanced, the more the course of advance of history is expedited.

Therefore, the course of advance of history is none other than a process in which the position and role of the masses of people become enhanced ceaselessly.

The principle that the masses of people are the subject of social history rests on a new elucidation of the intrinsic characteristics of the sociohistorial movement distinct from the movement of nature.

Social history is shaped and advanced by the diverse, complex social movement, the revolutionary movement ceaselessly under way. The process in which the social movement, the revolutionary movement arises and develops is none other than the course of advance of history.

Now, the social movement pushing forward the advance of history has characteristics basically different from the movement of nature.

As pointed out in the thesis, the sociohistorical movement has laws native to it distinct from the movement of nature.

Needless to say, the social movement shares commonness with the movement of nature in that it is also a material movement. In the social movement, too, the general laws of the material world operate.

However, although there is no subject in the movement of nature, there is subject in the social movement. The movement of nature comes into being spontaneously by the mutual functions of objectively existing matters, but the social movement emerges and develops by the active functions and role of the subject.

The subject of the social movement is the masses of working people. It is always the masses of working people that stand at the center of all social movements advancing history and developing society.

What makes the masses of people the subject of the social movement, the subject of history, lies above all in that they are the people in charge of bringing about the social movement.

All social movements come to be brought about by the independent demand of the masses of people.

It is the basic demand and aim of the masses of people to live independently, casting off all manner of enslavement and constraint of nature and society. The masses of people desire to live with dignity without being repressed by others in social life and enjoy a happy material life, creating still more material wealth even as they work handily. They also wish to live in a more rewarding, civilized manner with broad and deep knowledge about nature and society and high cultural attainments.

The masses of people, precisely from such independent aim and demand, have vital interests at stake in remaking and transforming nature and society, and go forward to launch a social movement for the realization.

What makes the masses of people the subject of the social movement also lies in that they have the strength to push the social movement forward.

In the masses of people there are an inexhaustible strength and wisdom capable of pushing the forward movement of history.

The masses of people are a social force highly personifying independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness. The masses of people have a powerful ideomental strength based on an independent ideological consciousness and abundant practical experience and knowledge sociohistorically accumulated, and personify an immense strength of organizational unity. The masses of people, because they possess such creative strength, can expedite social development, goal-consciously pushing all social movements. The creative strength of the masses of people is the motive force of pushing all social movements forward.

Because the masses of people have the strength to bring about all social movements and push them forward, the people in charge of the social movement, the subject, are always the masses of people.

The social movement, which is brought about and pushed forward by the independent demand and creative strength of the masses of people, is launched in the form of the society-remaking movement, the nature-remaking movement, and the human-remolding movement. The society-remaking movement, the nature-remaking movement, and the human-remolding movement are the basic realms of the social movement, and constitute

the most basic social movements insuring the existence and development of society.

Because it is by these social movements launched by the masses of people that history is made and society develops, there is no force that can stand in their way, and even though there may be twists and turns, they come to move forward ceaselessly on their tracks.

Thus it is the masses of people that chart the road ahead for history and develop society, standing at the center of all social movements.

Inasmuch as the masses of people are the subject of the social movement, they occupy the position of the masters in the revolutionary movement, too, which is a higher form of the social movement, and come to perform the role as the masters.

The revolutionary struggle and construction task are a task for the sake of the masses of people and a task of the masses of people themselves. The masses of people, with a view to working out their destiny, carry out revolution and revolution with their own strength. It is the masses of people who demand revolution and construction and so are the masses of people who carry out revolution and construction.

The masses of people with their own hands create all the wealth of society and with their own struggle remake the world and advance history. By the creative labor of the masses of people the tools of production are improved, the means of life are created, and the material wealth of society comes to increase ceaselessly.

The masses of people always demand a progressive thought and culture, and based on the experience and knowledge they have accumulated, go forward to create and further develop advanced science and technology, literature and arts.

By going forward particularly through the revolutionary struggle to replace the old social system with a progressive social system, eliminate the relics of the old society, and create the new, the masses of people achieve the upward development of society. Apart from the creative activity of the masses of people, the transformation and progress of society are unthinkable. Lookng at the history of mankind, even though the realm of the world created and transformed by each generation is relatively limited, there are no limits to the wisdom and strength of the masses of people in discerning and remaking the world.

The masses of people go forward to enhance their position and role by remaking nature and society. Through the remaking of nature and society the position of the masses of people strengthens and their strength grows and, again, the more their position strengthens and their strength grows, the more the active functions of the masses of people in the advance of history grow.

Thus the masses of people are the subject of the social movement, the masters of the revolutionary movement, and in consequence, the masses of people alone come to occupy the position and perform the role as the subject of social history.

The reactionary exploiting class cannot become the subject of history. In a hostile class society, the exploiting class behaves as the master and lives high, but

it is a reactionary force scheming to turn back the forward movement of history. The exploiting class is an inhuman being oppressing, exploiting, and enslaving the masses of working people by a cunning, shameless method, and a being incapable of survival apart from the masses of working people. Moreover, the exploiting class constitutes a handful minority in any society.

Therefore, none of the exploiting classes can be the subject of history because of their inherent nature, and they merely become reaction against history, targets of the revolution.

The masses of people, only by struggling against the exploiting class exploiting and oppressing them and forcing deprivation of rights on them, can protect independent stand and attitude and advance history.

The entire course of the class society has been a history of intense struggle between the makers of history and reaction against history, between the masters of the revolution and targets of the revolution, in other words, between the masses of working people and the reactionary exploiting class. Society has been ceaselessly moving forward and developing through this struggle.

All this proves positively that the masses of working people alone constitute the subject of the social movement, the sub ject of social history.

In the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" is scientifically demonstrated that the position and role of the masses of people, the subject of history, keep getting enhanced ceaselessly.

The position and role of the masses of people as the subject of history are determined by the social system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The masses of working people have been the subject of history ever since they entered the stage of history and have been in the center of all social movements but their position and role are not identical in any society." (Ibid., p 482)

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the masses of people are the subject of history but their position and role are not identical in all societies.

In bygone days in the exploiting society the masses of working people, because they did not have the state ruling power and the means of production, could not become the genuine masters of society nor could they fully perform their role as the masters.

This had to do with the circumstances that at the time the independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities of the masses of people had not yet grown sufficiently. In bygone days in the exploiting society the masses of working people, failing to become aware for a long time of their socioclass status and strength, could not unite themselves into one political force. Thus the masses of working people had deprivation of rights forced upon them by the ruling class, a minority, and were subjected to exploitation and oppression, and in consequence, could not occupy their deserved position as the masters of society nor could they independently shape history.

The masses of people come to go forward to ceaselessly enhance their social position and role through the process of revolutionarily remaking and developing the old social system, the old social relations. The masses of people by grasping in their own hands the state ruling power and the means of production and establishing the socialist system have been able to go forward to consciously shape history as the genuine masters of society and their destiny.

As enunciated in the thesis, it is the result of the revolutionary leadership and struggle of the working class that the status and destiny of the masses of working people in the socialist society undergo a basic change and their position and role get strengthened.

The working class is a revolutionary and militant class strong in organizational character and unity and the most advanced class holding the mission to not only liberate all the exploited working masses from all manner of class exploitation and oppression but build the communist society where the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will have been completely realized.

Only under the leadership of the working class can the masses of working people be awakened in terms of class and organizationally united and go forward to goal-consciously launch the struggle against the exploiting class, and become the genuine masters of the state and society, revolutionarily overturning the exploiting system and establishing the socialist system.

The position and role of the masses of working people as the subject of history come to be even more enhanced when the whole society is remade in the image of the working class under the leadership of the working class. The process of development of the socialist society which is led by the working class is a process of working classizing the whole society.

When the whole society is revolutionized, working classized under the leadership of the working class, the position of the masses of people, the subject of history, will be strengthened extraordinarily, and the role of the masses of people will be enhanced incomparably in pushing the advance of history and the developing revolution.

The thesis enunciates that guidance and the masses must be combined if the masses of people are to occupy the position and fully perform the role as the subject if history.

Combining guidance and the masses constitutes an important question in making it possible for the masses of people to become the genuine subject of history and acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role.

History is made by the masses of people. But this does not mean by any means that the masses of people will come to spontaneously occupy the position as the subject of history and acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role.

The masses of people always demand social development and also possess an inexhaustible strength capable of advancing history, but when not awakened ideologically and not united as one, their creative abilities cannot be highly displayed.

To say the strength of the masses of people means the strength of their ideological consciousness, the strength of their unity. The masses who are not armed with an independent ideological consciousness and are not united organizationally, cannot become creative beings in fact and cannot display great strength in the revolutionary struggle.

Only if the masses of people are armed with an independent revolutionary thought, are awakened in terms of class, and are solidly united into a political force, can they become a genuine driving force for the revolution and go forward to goal-consciously remake nature and society.

It is by combining guidance and the masses that the task to turn the masses of people action-conscious, organized is realized. Only by correct guidance can the masses of people thoroughly arm themselves with the revolutionary thought and come to have the awareness of being masters of the revolution, and go forward to launch the revolutionary struggle with the goal and aim in mind, solidly united into one political force. Consequently, combining guidance and the masses constitutes a decisive guarantee which makes the masses of people become the genuine masters of history and acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role.

As pointed out in the thesis, combining guidance and the masses arises as an important question particularly in the revolutionary movement, the communist movement which is carried out by the broad masses of people such as the working class. Inasmuch as the communist movement is in itself a highly action-conscious, organized movement and is accompanied by an incisive class struggle, it cannot be conducted victoriously without correct guidance.

Because the revolutionary movement, the communist movement of the working class is a revolutionary movement to realize the independent demand and interest of all the exploited, oppressed working masses, unprecedentedly broad masses of people participate in it. Again, because the communist movement aims for incisive social transformation to completely liquidate all kinds of the exploiting system and exploiting class and eliminate even the relics left behind by the exploiting society, it is accompanied by the resistance to the death of class enemies. From this, the revolutionary movement, the communist movement of the working class calls for turning the broad masses of people action-conscious and organized, based on a scientific theory, strategy and tactics consistent with the laws of the class struggle and the developing revolution.

These indispensable requirements for the victorious advance of the communist movement can be realized only by correct guidance, and in consequence, the question of guidance in the communist movement arises as a most crucial and principled question, as a basic question influencing its destiny.

The thesis enunciates that the question of guidance in the revolutionary movement, the communist movement is none other than the quesiton of leadership of the party and the leader for the masses of people.

The party of the working class is general staff of the revolution. The party of the working class is a vanguard organizational unit formed with outstanding advanced elements of the class, and as such, is an organization in highest form of the masses of working people such as the working class and a leading and guiding force organizing and leading the revolutionary movement, the communist movement.

The leader is the supreme helmsman of the party and the revolution. The leader, founding the guiding thought of the party and the revolution, illuminates the struggle road ahead for the masses of people and provides the ideomental food for the revolution. Again, achieving the firm unity and solidarity of the masses of people with one ideological will, he creates a powerful revolutionary forces, and grasping the overall revolutionary movement of the masses of people and exercising tested strategic and tactical guidance, leads the revolutionary struggle to victory. The leader of the working class is the supreme brain behind the party and the revolution and the center for the unity and solidarity of the masses of people, and is the helmsman leading the revolutionary movement to victory.

Therefore, the revolutionary movement of the working class and the masses of working people can victoriously move forward only under the leadership of the party and the leader, and the guidance for the revolutionary movement, the communist movement is none other than the leadership of the party and the leader. How the masses of people are revolutionarily turned action-conscious, organized, how they carry out their revolutionary duty and historic mission depends on whether or not they re-eive the correct leadership of the party and the leader.

Only if the masses of people such as the working class receive the correct leadership of the party and the leader, can they achieve national liberation, class liberation, energetically launching the incisive, complex revolutionary struggle to remake nature and society, and successfully build the socialist, communist society and go forward to correctly operate it.

Thus the principle enunciated by the chuche ideology that the masses of people are the subject of social history is a unique principle of social history which, scientifically elucidating the position and role of the masses of people in social history, teaches for the first time the law of the enhancement of the position and role of the masses of people and the basic method to enhance their position and role.

The realities and revolutionary practice of our era in which the masses of people, who used to be regarded merely as the objects of history in bygone days, have entered the stage as the masters of history and go forward to write a new chapter of mankind's history, graphically show the truthfulness and correctness, and tremendous vitality of the principle that the masses of people are the subject of social history.

The principle that the masses of people are the subject of social history--this truly is a universal truth forever unchangeable throughout the course of advance of mankind's history.

The unique thought on the subject of social history enunciated in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" is a matchless thoguht which has rendered an immortal service to the development and perfection of the working class view of social history.

With the unique elucidation provided regarding the subject of social history, first of all the basic principle of the working class view of social history has come to be established for the first time.

The basic principle of the view of social history is the theoretical starting point of the understanding and viewpoint toward social history and the basic thought running through its entire system and content.

How the basic principle is established determines the evolving direction and character, and content of the view of social history, and influences the question of whether or not a correct view of social history can be established.

The view of social history must give a scientific elucidation of the intrinsic nature and the law of the sociohistorical movement, and to that end, enunciating what is at the center of the sociohistorical movement and where is the decisive strength pushing the movement forward, must start from it.

It is always the masses of people who stand at the center of the sociohistorical movement advancing history. The masses of people are in charge of all social movements, and are their driving force and personifiers of all social relations. Therefore, only if the view of social history starts from the principle which has scientifically enunciated the position and role of the masses of people in social history, can it give a comprehensive scientific elucidation of the course of social history.

The principle that the masses of people are the subject of social history gives the basic guiding principle which makes it possible to establish a new chuche-oriented viewpoint and stand viewing the advance of history and social revolution with the masses of people at the center and scientifically enunciate the law of the sociohistorical movement based on the position and role of the masses of people.

The chuche view of social history, by resting on the principle that the masses of people are the subject of history, makes it possible to grasp the social movement as a movement of the subject and enunciate the law of movement of the subject comprehensively for the first time. In this way the working class view of social history has come to be established as a new view of social history evolved with the masses of working people at the center.

With the unique elucidation given concerning the subject of social history also has come to be firmly provided a scientific theoretical foundation which makes it possible to understand for the first time the law of the advance of social history such as the basis and basic direction of social development.

The new elucidation concerning the subject of history first of all provides a new understanding of the basic question of social development, the question of its basis.

Inasmuch as the subject of social history is the masses of people, the advance of history holds it as an indispensable premise that the masses of people develop into more energetic beings.

The masses of people occupy the leading position and perform the decisive role in social history, and represent an absolute majority of the population in any society. Consequently, the advance of history can be achieved only under conditions that the masses of people develop into more energetic beings and their activity strengthens. All social movements come into being based on the independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities of the masses of people, and as these heighten, the movements strengthen and develop.

Therefore, it constitutes the basis, the basic premise of social development that the independent ideological consciousness and creative abilities of the masses of

people, the subject of history, heighten and that they develop into more energetic beings.

The new elucidation concerning the subject of history also provides the most correct understanding of the basic direction of the advance of history.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In a word, today the history of mankind is advancing in the direction the masses of people demand." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 2, p 314)

History advances in the direction that the masses of people, its subject, demand and act, in the direction that the position and role of the masses of people heighten. Inasmuch as the subject of history is the masses of people and the advance of history is achieved by the movement of its subject, history comes to advance in the direction the masses of people demand.

The strengthening of the position and role of the masses of people constituting the intrinsic content of the advance of history is guaranteed by their independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness. Only if the independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, and action-consciousness of the masses of people are enhanced, can their position be strengthened and their creative role enhanced as the subject of history, and in consequence, social development is achieved in the direction of the heightening position and role of the masses of people.

The masses of people, by nurturing their strength amid all kinds of barriers and trials and launching the struggle to change the old social relations, the old social system, have been ceaselessly enhancing their social position and role and advancing social history. The history of mankind is a history which, even as going through twists and turns, has been advancing ultimately in the direction of the heightening position and role of the masses of people as the subject of history.

All this eloquently proves that the thought enunciated by the chuche ideology concerning the subject of social history is a matchless thought that has provided a basis which makes it possible to establish a scientific understanding of social history with the masses of people at the center.

The unique thought concerning the subject of social history constitutes a powerful ideotheoretical weapon which makes it possible for the masses of people to energetically launch the struggle for social change and progress.

By the theory on the subject of social history the masses of people have come to have a heightened self-awareness, sense of responsibility and firm confidence in their inexhaustible strength as the masters of history, as the masters of revolution and construction, and deeply understand the correctness and greatness of the struggle to advance history and work out their destiny. Again, by this principle the masses of people have come to find the road which makes it possible for them to go forward to ceaselessly enhance their position and role as the subject of history under the leadership of the party and the leader, and have come to have a firm guarantee which makes it possible for them to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction, setting the most correct struggle goal and struggle

direction, and guidelines for activity to suit the demands of the law of social development.

Truly, the thought enunciated for the first time by the chuche ideology concerning the subject of social history is a great principle of social history which, bringing about a historic change in the struggle for establishing a scientific and revolutionary view of social history, has bestowed a powerful weapon for revolutionary practice, and is the most precious heritage which the philosophical thinking of mankind has attained.

Deeply studying and mastering the profound theory on the subject of social history enunciated in the thesis "On the Chuche Ideology" and more thoroughly establishing the chuche revolutionary world view, we shall hasten the historic cause to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology.

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LAW OF THE GROWTH OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION

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[Article by Kim Won-sok]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology, has comprehensively enunciated a unique theory and guidelines for socialist economic construction.

What occupies an important place in the theory and guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for economic construction is the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production.

The chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production is a unique theory comprehensively reflecting the intrinsic demands of the socialist system and the concrete realities of our country, and is a revolutionary and scientific theory whose correctness and vitality have been proved through the practice of socialist economic construction.

By precisely embodying the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production our people have been able to maintain without interruption a high rate of speed of economic development and extraordinarily strengthen the nation's economic might.

All functionaries and party members and working people, by more deeply studying and mastering and thoroughly embodying the law of the growth of socialist production, shall positively contribute to fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and successfully occupying the grand 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

It is one of the important questions arising in socialist, communist construction to precisely enunciate the law of the growth of socialist production.

Socialist, communist construction is a sacred struggle to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people. The independent stand and attitude of the masses of people will come to be completely realized when they are into the communist society, the supreme ideal of mankind.

The communist society is not only a society where all people will have been comprehensively developed and the sociopolitically independent stand and attitude

of the masses of people will have been completely realized but also a very affluent society where the material needs of social life will have been satisfactorily insured. In order to brilliantly carry out the historic task for completely satisfying the independent demand of the masses of people in the sphere of material life, it is imperative to step up economic construction.

Socialist economic construction is a glorious and rewarding task to provide a more independent and creative happy life for the masses of people. It is through economic construction that a material guarantee will come to be provided which will make it possible to liberate working people from backbreaking labor and satisfactorily fill their daily growing needs in life.

In order to provide an affluent material life for the masses of people, stepping up socialist economic construction, it is imperative to correctly enunciate the law of the growth of production in the socialist society and to suit it, go forward to energetically push economic work forward. Only by correctly enunciating the law of the growth of socialist production is it possible to set a precise target for economic construction and confidently launch the struggle to occupy it, and ultimately, carry out admirably the historic task of laying the material and technical foundations of Socialism, Communism.

To correctly enunciate the law of the growth of socialist production arises as an even more important demand as socialist, communist construction deepens.

The more socialist construction advances onto a high state, the bigger the scope of the economy will grow and the more its standard of technical provisions will improve by far and the more complex the production-consumption linkages will become between branches of the people's economy, between production units. At the same time, unlike in the early period of socialist construction, the reserves for the growth of production which could be handily mobilized, such as idle labor or idle materials, idle facilities will grow fewer. Under such conditions, unless the law of the growth of production in the socialist society is correctly elucidated, it will be impossible to continue to develop the large-scale socialist economy at a high rate of speed nor will it be possible to amply display the genuine superiority of the socialist system.

This important question arising in socialist economic construction has been brilliantly solved by the elucidation of the law of the growth of socialist production the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has given embodying the immortal chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"A high rate of speed of economic development is the inevitable nature of the socialist society, which presupposes the planned, balanced development of the people's economy." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 15, p 200)

It is the law of the growth of socialist production that production develops at an uninterrupted high rate of speed.

The uninterrupted high rate of speed of the growth of production in the socialist society is such an extraordinarily high rate of speed that could not even be

thought of in the capitalist society. This is a high rate of speed perpetually maintained without interruption not only in the early period of socialist construction but also throughout the historical period of socialist, communist construction, an all-encompassing high rate of speed maintained not just by any one individual branch or unit of the economy but by all branches, all units simultaneously all together. It is precisely here where the basic characteristic of the uninterrupted high rate of speed of the growth of socialist production is, where an important part of the superiority of the socialist economy in comparison with the capitalist economy is.

The theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the law of the growth of socialist production is a revolutionary theory based on a chuche-oriented elucidation of the objective of production in the socialist society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The objective of socialist production lies in satisfying the ceaselessly growing material and cultural needs of the people." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 12, p 330)

Where to aim the objective of production constitutes a precondition determining the speed of the nation's overall economic development. Depending on the objective of production the attitude of people participating in production is determined, and ultimately, the speed of economic development comes to be influenced.

The objective of production comes to be basically different, depending on the character of the social system.

The capitalist society is an antipeople society where an extreme minority of the exploiting class, monopolizing the state ruling power and the means of production, oppresses and exploits the masses of working people. In the capitalist society, the objective of production lies in making the minority of the exploiting class amass a fortune and insure its hedonism. Therefore, in the capitalist society the working people are compelled to work just for survival.

Diametrically opposed to this, the socialist society is a society where the masses of working people have become for the first time in history the masters of the state ruling power and the means of production, and is a most superior society where everything of the society serves for the sake of the masses of working people. In the socialist society, whatever tasks, be it the society-remaking task or the nature-remaking task, are all conducted with a view to satisfying the aim and demand of the masses of working people.

This bespeaks that the objective of production in the socialist society lies in satisfying the daily growing material and cultural needs of working people.

In order to realize such lofty objective of socialist production, it is imperative to step up economic construction and maximally, rapidly increase production. Unless production is rapidly increased, it is impossible to satisfactorily fill the material and cultural needs of working people and build the communist society where work according to abilities and distribution according to needs will be prevailing.

The chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production, based on a scientific elucidation of precisely such objective of production in the socialist society and the basic demand for the realization, graphically enunciates that it is inevitable in the socialist society that production develops not at a normal rate of speed but at an extraordinarily high rate of speed, an uninterrupted high rate of speed, and that this is feasible as a matter of reality. Having illuminated the straight road to rapidly increasing production to suit the objective of production in the socialist society is precisely where the uniqueness and correctness of the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production are.

This bespeaks that the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production is indeed a revolutionary theory based on a chuche-oriented elucidation of the objective of production in the socialist society and is a programmatic guiding principle of economic construction which must be tightly grasped in order to amply provide an independent and creative life for the masses of working people.

The theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the law of the growth of socialist production is also a unique theory based on a chuche-oriented elucidation of the role the masses of working people perform in production.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the socialist society, the decisive factor energetically pushing the development of productive forces is people's high revolutionary fervor." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 301)

The revolutionary fervor of working people is the decisive factor developing socialist production.

The socialist society has unlimited possibilities capable of developing production at an uninterrupted high rate of speed, and the more socialist construction progresses and economic foundations strengthen, the bigger these possibilities grow.

What makes it possible to make production grow at an uninterrupted high rate of speed in the socialist society has to do above all with the fact that the nation's economic life in all aspects is conducted on a planned basis.

The socialist economy is a planned economy which the state, with a unified grasp of the overall economic life of the nation, goes forward to develop according to a unitary plan. Unlike the capitalist economy moving anarchically based on private ownership of the means of production, the socialist economy where all the means of production belong to public ownership, develops solely on a planned basis. In the socialist society, because the state most rationally utilizes all of the labor resource and natural resources with a unified grip on them, the economy comes to develop at a high rate of speed.

Why it is possible to make production grow at an uninterrupted high rate of speed in the socialist society also had to do with the fact that it is possible to rapidly develop technology.

Unlike in the capitalist society where the development of technology is extremely restrained on account of the "trade secrets" of the capitalists, in the socialist society there are no socioeconomic root causes restraining the development of technology. In the socialist society, the broad producer masses have a deep interest in the development of technology, and strengthening their creative cooperation with scientists and technicians, go forward to bring about mass technological innovations. At the same time, the state pushes ahead with technological development on a planned basis with a unified grip on it, and organizing and mobilizing the masses, goes forward to step up the technological revolution.

Such possibilities for the growth of production resting on the superiority of the socialist planned economy and the development of technology come to manifest their great worth in economic construction by the positive role of the masses of working people.

As the immortal chuche ideology enunciates, the masses of working people are the masters of production and the masters of technology. It is the masses of working people who know best about production and take direct charge of production and so are the masses of working people who produce and operate machines and ceaselessly innovate technology.

The role of the masses of working people in the development of production and technology grows bigger as their ideological consciousness level rises. If it is the masses of people who perform the decisive role in the development of production, it is the ideological consciousness which governs their role. Depending on the ideological consciousness level, the revolutionary fervor of working people is governed, and depending on how high the revolutionary fervor of working people is, success in the task to highly display the superiority of the socialist planned economy and rapidly develop technology is determined.

The higher their revolutionary fervor, the more the masses of working people come to positively struggle to effectively mobilize and utilize all the resources of the nation and exert themselves to widely adopt advanced production experiences and improve economic management. Again, the higher their revolutionary fervor, the more the working people come to energetically step up the technological revolution, overcoming the dregs of outdated ideas such as passivity, conservatism, and technological mysticism and highly displaying collective wisdom.

The revolutionary fervor of working people is more highly displayed when they firmly believe the correctness of the revolutionary cause and its victory. The more ideological indoctrination work is strengthened among working people, economic construction is stepped up, their material and cultural life is improved, and organizational work is planned and coordinated, the more the working people will go forward to bring about ceaseless innovations, highly displaying their revolutionary fervor.

All this bespeaks well that the theory advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the law of the growth of socialist production is a chuche-oriented theory put forward based on the elucidation of the role of the masses of working people with them at the center.

The chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production has been further developed and enriched by the speed battle guidelines set forth by our party.

The speed battle set forth by our party is the basic battle form of socialist construction pushing ahead with all tasks lightning quick, and is a revolutionary principle of launching work going forward to bring about ceaseless leaps forward and miracles in socialist construction, relying on the high revolutionary fervor of the masses of people.

The speed battle guidelines are a powerful weapon which makes it possible to energetically organize and mobilize the masses of working people in the struggle to thoroughly embody the law of the growth of socialist production.

Just because it is the law of the growth of socialist production that production develops at an uninterrupted high rate of speed, it does not mean by any means that in the socialist society a high rate of speed of economic development is spontaneously achieved. If an uninterrupted high rate of speed of the growth of production is to be insured, there necessarily have to be a battle form and a principle of launching work which inspire the masses of working people in charge of production to carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks. Only if there are a revolutionary battle form and a principle of launching work, is it possible to bring about a ceaseless productive upsurge, breaking through the barriers and bottlenecks encountered in the struggle to conquer nature and go forward to increase production.

The speed battle is precisely the basic battle form of socialist construction, the revolutionary principle of launching work, and as such, makes the working people strive to fuel the flames of joint innovation at all units, repudicating indolence and laxity and pushing ahead with socialist economic construction lightning quick.

The speed battle guidelines also graphically enunciate the basic method which makes it possible to turn the law of the growth of socialist production into a reality.

The speed battle calls for insuring the quality of work on the highest standard while totally mobilizing all strength and pushing ahead with work at the highest possible rate of speed. Put another way, the basic requirement of the speed battle lies in achieving the highest success both quantitatively and qualitatively in the shortest possible period of time.

Our party has enunciated that in order to embody such basic requirement of the speed battle, it is imperative to step up the technological revolution with firm priority to the ideological revolution, and plan and coordinate organizational guidance work. Such methods to embody the basic requirement of the speed battle clearly illuminate the road which makes it possible to step up socialist economic construction and go forward to develop production at an uninterrupted high rate of speed.

Having thus set forth for the first time the basic battle form of socialist construction and having enunciated the basic methods to firmly maintain an

uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic construction is where a major part of the ground that the speed battle guidelines constitute unique guidelines which have positively contributed to further developing and enriching the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production, is.

The chuche-oriented theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the law of the growth of socialist production has great theoretical and practical significance indeed in socialist, communist construction.

It lies above all in that this theory, by providing a precise elucidation concerning the speed of the development of production in the socialist society, makes it possible for the party and the state of the working class to establish a revolutionary and scientific economic policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The party formulates all lines and policies based on the law of the development of society and gives concrete struggle tasks to party members." ("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 13, p 495)

To scientifically enunciate the law of the growth of socialist production constitutes an important precondition in order that the party and the state of the working class may formulate a correct economic policy and energetically step up economic construction. Without scientifically elucidating the law of the growth of socialist production under Socialism and the method for the realization, it is impossible to precisely determine the speed of development of the people's economy, and ultimately, it is impossible to go forward to successfully occupy the material fortress of Communism.

The chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production, precisely by scientifically elucidating that in the socialist society it is the law that production develops at an uninterrupted high rate rate of speed and that, even under conditions that the economy grows bigger in scope, it is possible to continue to maintain the high rate of speed of the growth of production, makes it possible for the party and the state of the working class to formulate a revolutionary and positive economic policy, smashing the erroneous theory that a large-scale economy cannot develop rapidly, and go forward to boldly push ahead with economic construction. The chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production, especially by energetically demonstrating what is the decisive factor making it possible to perpetually maintain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development in the socialist society and what influence it exerts on the speed of the growth of production, makes it possible to maximally step up socialist economic construction, daringly blueprinting economic work and organizing and mobilizing the masses of people.

The significance of the chuche-oriented theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the law of the growth of socialist production also lies in that it makes it possible to go forward to ceaselessly improve economic guidance and enterprise management, enhancing the economic organizer function of the socialist state.

In order to successfully manage and operate the socialist economy, it is imperative to commendably mesh the linkages between branches of the people's economy, between

production units, and amply insure the various conditions necessary for production. In order to realize such demands arising in managing and operating the socialist economy, it is imperative to enhance the economic organizer function of the state in every way. Only by enhancing the economic organizer function of the state is it possible to thoroughly carry through the economic policy of the party and firmly convert the revolutionary fervor of the producer masses to substantial production achievement, successfully solving various complex questions arising in economic guidance and enterprise management.

The theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production comprehensively enunciates the basic methods to firmly maintain an uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development, scientifically elucidating the principled questions arising in economic construction such as the role of the ideological consciousness of the masses of working people in the development of production. In this way it makes it possible for the socialist state to maximally, effectively mobilize and utilize all the resources of men and materiel of the nation and further improve planning work and production insuring work, production organization and command.

Thus the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production is a most correct theory which makes it possible for the party and the state of the working class to establish a scientific and revolutionary economic policy and go forward to step up socialist, communist construction, improving the guidance and management of the people's economy.

The correctness and invincible vitality of the chuche-oriented theory set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the law of the growth of socialist production have been energetically proved through the practical realities of our country's socialist economic construction.

In our country the economy grew at an extraordinarily high rate of speed in the period of technological reconstruction, not to mention the period of rehabilitation when we were rising from the postwar ashes. With a high rate of speed of economic development firmly maintained, in our country came to be brilliantly carried out in the short span of no more than 14 postwar years the difficult and complex task of industrialization, a task which others had taken a century, nay, several centuries to accomplish.

Even in recent years in which the scope of the economy has become unprecedently big, our industries have been growing at a very high rate of speed. As a result of the high rate of speed of economic development firmly maintained even after the realization of socialist industrialization, the Six-Year Plan was fulfilled in 4 years and 8 months in terms of total volume of industrial production, and the enormous task of the Second Seven-Year Plan, too, is being overfulfilled every year. Our country's industrial production, which had grown at an annual average rate of 12.8 percent in the 1960's, grew at an even higher annual rate of 15.9 percent in the 1970's.

With the high rate of growth of production firmly maintained not only in the industrial sector but in the agricultural branch as well, the grain height of the Six-Year Plan was occupied as much as 2 years ahead of schedule, and today our agriculture is dynamically moving forward toward the height of 15 million tons of grain.

Such uninterrupted high rate of speed of development achieved in our country's socialist economic construction at a time when economic unevenness sweeps across the world and many countries are going through a serious raw materials crisis, fuel crisis, agricultural crisis, food crisis bears another vivid testimony to the correctness of the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production. This also constitutes a decisive blow to the erroneous understandings that the speed of the growth of production slows down as the scope of the economy grows bigger and to the imperialists indulging in the slander and vilification of the socialist system, and is an energetic demonstration of the genuine superiority of the socialist system.

As a result of the uninterrupted high rate of speed of the growth of production firmly maintained, our nation's economic might has been incomparably strengthened. Today our people's economy has become a mighty socialist self-reliant national economy whose self-supporting nature and chuche character have been firmly insured and whose standard of technical provisions has become very high. In step with the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy energetically pushed forward, the foundations of our self-reliant national economy are being even more strengthened, and its might is being energetically demonstrated.

As production grows at an uninterrupted high rate of speed, people's living standard is systematically improving. In our country the question of food, clothing, and shelter was solved long ago, and the entire people are enjoying a happy life, free of any worry about taxes, worry about the education of their children, and worry about medical care when taken ill.

This prideful reality wherein the economy is developing at an uninterrupted high rate of speed and the people's material and cultural life is improving by leaps and bounds energetically shows the correctness and vitality of the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production.

Today we are faced with the glorious task to bring about fresh miracles and innovations in production and construction, loyally upholding the grand program of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In order to successfully carry out this rewarding task, it is imperative to go forward to more thoroughly embody the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production.

Most important in going forward to embody the chuche-oriented theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production is strenthening political work among party members and working people and making their revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness more highly displayed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Party organizations, giving priority to political work, must organize and mobilize the broad masses in the prosecution of the revolutionary task, and must move and set all party members and working people in motion by the method of one moving ten who in turn move a hundred who in turn move a thousand and so forth." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 412)

Inasmuch as it is the revolutionary fervor of the masses of working people which performs the decisive role in the development of socialist production, if production

and construction are to be stepped up, it is imperative to energetically inspire the fervor and positiveness of the masses, giving priority to political work. When political work is strengthened and the thought of working people is positively set in motion, there is no work that cannot be done, no barrier that cannot be resolved in economic construction.

Therefore, the functionaries, holding political work as the first process, must organize and conduct all tasks, and firmly establish the ethos of carrying out the revolutionary task at hand, setting the fervor and initiative of the masses in motion.

The objective of political work significantly lies in energetically stepping up socialist construction, thoroughly carrying through the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of the party.

The functionaries must timely explain and drive home to party members and working people the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the socialist economic construction branch and the guidelines of the party, and acquaint them with the concrete method for the realization. In this way they must make party members and working people positively strive to responsibly carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks and go forward to continue to bring about fresh leaps forward and innovations in production and construction.

An important method to brilliantly embody the chuche theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production lies in planning and coordinating economic organizational work.

Economic organizational work is an important task for converting the revolutionary fervor of working people heightened by political work, to substantial production achievement. It is through economic organizational work that, consistent with the intrinsic nature of the highly organized large-scale socialist economy, the production-consumption linkages between branches of the people's economy, between factories and enterprises are precisely meshed and concrete job performance measures adopted for maintaining a high rate of speed of economic development.

In order to plan and coordinate economic organizational work, the functionaries must go in deep among the producer masses. Only if the functionaries go in deep among the producer masses, can they see through the state of affairs at the base-level unit and correctly seek out the key to production.

The guidance functionaries of all branches, all units of the people's economy, going down in manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas to the seething production sites, must concretely grasp the state of affairs at the base level, and timely solve pending questions in production and closely plan and coordinate the tasks for technical guidance, facilities maintenance, the securing of materials, and labor organization.

To strengthen the conservation struggle is one of the important methods to thoroughly embody the chuche theory concerning the law of the growth of socialist production.

In the socialist society, production increase is unthinkable apart from conservation. Today when the scope of the people's economy has grown unprecedentedly big, if all

branches, all units conserve just 1 percent of raw materials, fuel, and supplies, that will be a big plus to stepping up the nation's overall economic construction and improving the standard of living for the people.

All branches, all units of the people's economy, thoroughly establishing the socialist discipline and order and highly displaying an attitude befitting the masters of the nation's economy, must overcome the phenomenon of waste, and strive to the utmost to sparingly use even one gram of coal, one piece of steel, one drop of oil. At the same time, stepping up the technological revolution, they must lower the standard of material consumption per unit of product, and produce even more and build still more with existing facilities, existing materials, existing labor.

The struggle to go forward to build the economy to suit the law of the growth of socialist production is a rewarding struggle to energetically demonstrate the genuine superiority of the socialist system and successfully conduct socialist, communist construction.

All functionaries and party members and working people, by bringing about ceaseless innovations in production and construction, shall step up socialist construction and go forward to further strengthen the nation's economic might.

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THE INDEPENDENT ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING SYSTEM IS A PLANNED MANAGEMENT AND OPERATION METHOD EMBODYING THE DEMANDS OF THE LAW OF THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7 Jul 82 pp 44-50

[Article by Han Chong-sun]

[Text] Today our party and people are energetically launching the struggle to realize the grand prospective targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. One of the important questions facing us in successfully carrying out this enormous task is improving economic guidance and enterprise management.

To improve economic guidance and enterprise management is an indispensable requirement in energetically stepping up production and construction to suit the law of socialist economic construction and the concrete circumstances of our country's developing people's economy.

In order to bring about ceaseless innovations in socialist economic construction, improving economic guidance and enterprise management, it is imperative to commendably utilize economic leverages, especially the independent economic accounting system. To properly implement the independent economic accounting system is an important guarantee for improving enterprise management to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the transitional character of the socialist society and scientifically, rationally managing and operating the economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by enunciating early on the necessity to implement the independent economic accounting system and comprehensively setting forth methods to properly implement the independent economic accounting system to suit the demands of the Taean work system, has provided a powerful weapon which makes it possible to go forward to ceaselessly improve socialist economic management.

All economic guidance functionaries, by deeply studying and mastering the thought and theory enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concerning the independent economic accounting system and the principle and methods of properly implementing the independent economic accounting system and by thoroughly carrying them through, must rationalize enterprise management and go forward to energetically step up production and construction.

To properly implement the independent economic accounting system constitutes one of the important requirements in improving economic management to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

The socialist economy is a large-scale economy resting on public ownership of the means of production and developed technology. In the socialist society, all branches and units of the people's economy are in close production-consumption linkage with one another, and the nation's resources of men and materiel are distributed and utilized in a unified way. Such characteristics of the socialist economy call for strengthening the organization and command of production.

Economic management is precisely the organization and command of production. It is through economic management that the linkages between branches of the people's economy, between production units are meshed, and labor force and the means of labor, and the targets of labor are rationally mobilized and utilized.

Unless economic managment is improved, it is impossible to achieve a high rate of speed of development of the socialist economy. Only if economic management is improved, is it possible to make production grow ceaselessly, sparingly utilizing societywide labor and positively mobilizing the nation's economic base and production potentialities, and the superiority of the socialist economic system highly displayed.

If socialist economic management is to be improved, it is imperative above all to put great efforts into rationally managing and operating factories and enterprises.

In the socialist society, factories and enterprises are combat units in direct charge of a link in societywide production. Depending on how the factories and enterprises increase production, the overall speed of development of the people's economy is influenced. Therefore, in order to improve socialist economic management and develop production at a high rate of speed, it is imperative of necessity to solve the question of correctly managing and operating the factories and enterprises, to begin with.

An important method to rationally operate the factories and enterprises to suit the realistic demands of socialist construction lies in precisely implementing the independent economic accounting system.

In the socialist society, the developmental standard of productive forces is not yet high enough to implement work according to abilities and distribution according to needs nor do all people have such a high collectivist spirit to responsibly take care and manage state properties as if they were their own. Again, glorious and rewarding as it is, labor has yet to be the first and foremost demand of life.

Thus in the socialist society, the state-operated enterprises come to take on a relatively self-dependent character in their management activities, and in their production and circulation of products, the law of value comes to operate in form and a material interest in the result of labor also comes into play.

The independent economic accounting system is precisely a method which, utilizing the functions in form of the law of value and the material interest in the socialist society, manages and operates on a planned basis the socialist enterprises possessing

a self-dependent character in terms of management. This bespeaks that the independent economic accounting system constitutes a method of management and operation native to the socialist society, a transitional society.

To say that the independent economic accounting system presupposes the utilization of a material interest and the law of value in form does not mean by any means that it is only governed by the economic law and economic categories of the old society, that is, such as the law of value and commodity-currency relations alone.

The independent economic accounting system is a planned method of management and operation embodying the demands of the law of the socialist economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is very important to properly implement the independent economic accounting system in managing and operating the socialist economy. It is the demand of the law of the socialist economy to manage and operate the factories and enterprises in accordance with the principle of the independent economic accounting system." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 182)

In the socialist society, various economic laws native to it operate. The basic law of the socialist economy, the law of the uninterrupted high rate of speed of economic development, the law of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor are all laws of the socialist economy coming into play as the means of production are converted to public ownership. Such economic laws reflect the intrinsic demands of the socialist system and enunciate the process of the law of development of the socialist economy.

Therefore, the socialist economy must necessarily be managed and operated to suit the demands of the economic laws native to it, and enterprise management, too, must become one that has correctly embodied the demands of the law of the socialist economy. Only then is it possible to scientifically, rationally manage and operate the economy to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and go forward to energetically step up production and construction.

The independent economic accounting system embodies the demands of the laws of the socialist economy such as the basic law of the socialist economy.

In the socialist society, the objective of managing and operating the factories and enterprises in accordance with the principle of the independent economic accounting system lies through and through in rationalizing enterprise management and stepping up socialist economic construction. This bespeaks that the independent economic accounting system is an enterprise management method embodying the demands of the economic laws such as the basic law of the socialist economy for increasing the production of material wealth and satisfactorilly filling the ceaselessly growing demands of the people in life. It is precisely here where, unlike the "business accounting system" of the capitalist society whose objective is the pursuit of profit, the intrinsic characteristics and superiority of the independent economic accounting system are.

The independent economic accounting system embodies the demands of the laws of the socialist economy such as the basic law of the socialist economy simultaneously

all together. Among the laws of the socialist economy it is the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy and the law of distribution according to labor which directly govern the management and operation of factories and enterprises in accordance with the principle of the independent economic accounting system.

In enterprise management and operation, the principle of the independent economic accounting system above all embodies the demands of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In the capitalist society where the means of production belong to private ownership, a planned development of the economy cannot even be thought of. But in the socialist society, because all means of production belong to public ownership, it is the law that the people's economy develops on a planned basis in a balanced way."
("A Collection of Writings of Kim Il-song," Vol 18, pp 506-507)

Unlike the capitalist economy moving anarchically based on private ownership of the means of production, in the socialist society where the state ruling power is held in the hands of the masses of working people and all means of production belong to public ownership, the economy comes to develop solely on a planned basis. In the socialist society, not only does it arise as an indispensable requirement to develop the people's economy on a planned basis in a balanced way, the conditions capable of realizing it are amply insured. The planned, balanced development of the people's economy in the socialist society constitutes an objective economic law.

The law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy not only insures the economy's planned nature and balanced character on a people's economy-wide basis, planning and organizing the nation's economic life in general but calls for managing and operating on a planned basis the factories and enterprises each constituting an economic unit of the country. This is so because the planned management and operation of individual factories and enterprises presupposes the planned, balanced development of the overall people's economy. Unless all factories and enterprises are managed and operated on a planned basis, it is impossible to insure the planned nature and balanced character of the nation's overall economic construction nor is it possib le to move the socialist economy one step forward.

Such demands of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy significantly come to be embodied in enterprise management through the independent economic accounting system.

The self-dependent nature of the socialist enterprise in terms of management is a self-dependent nature within the owenrship by all of the people, and it is a relative character through and through. To say that the self-dependent nature of factories and enterprises takes on a relative character means that it does not exclude the centralized, planned guidance of the state but presupposes it and that enterprise management becomes thoroughly subordinated to the prosecution of the unitary state plan.

The independent economic accounting system precisely makes the factories and enterprises carry out their management activities, receiving quotas from the state

and the facilities, materials, labor, and funds needed in fulfilling the quotas, and conduct the evaluation of them, too, by how much they have fulfilled the state plan. All management activities of the enterprises under the independent economic accounting system are subordinated to the fulfillment of state plan quotas, and are conducted in accordance with a unitary plan under the centralized guidance and control of the state.

This bespeaks that the independent ecnomic accounting system is an enterprise management method which manages and operates on a planned basis the factories and enterprises taking on a relative self-dependent nature in terms of management. It is precisely here where an important part of the ground that the independent economic accounting system constitutes a planned management and operation method of the socialist state-operated enterprise which embodies the demands of the law of the planned, balanced development of the people's economy, is.

The independent economic accounting system in socialist enterprise management and operation also embodies the demands of the law of the socialist distribution according to labor.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is the law of the socialist economy to make distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor. This principle violated, people cannot fully exert themselves in work, and production development can run into obstacles." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 3, p 360)

In the socialist society, the law of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor operates. The law of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor reflects the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the transitional character of the socialist society.

Why the law of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor is a law of the socialist economy, notwithstanding its reflection of the transitional character of the socialist society, is because it reflects the characteristics and superiority of the socialist system simultaneously and is an economic law operating only in the socialist society.

In the distribution of products the socialist society permits no privileges whatever for indivisual members and calls for holding labor alone as the unitary criterion.

To say to make distribution with labor as the unitary criterion means that precisely according to the quantity and quality of labor expended by working people, in other words, according to the role of working people in production activity, the products are distributed. In the socialist society, distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor constitutes an objective economic law governing the distribution of products.

Distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor is the basic means insuring the life of working people and the basic form of material incentives. In the socialist society, distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor amply compensates working people for the effort they have expended in production processes and ceaselessly improves their material life, and stimulating

their material interest in labor, inspires them to highly display their positiveness and initiative in production. This shows that the demand for stimulating the material interest of working people is not something that arises only when the relics of the old society such as the commodity-currency relations or the law of value remain but is one that also arises by the law of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor, which is a law of the socialist economy reflecting the transitional characteristics of the socialist society.

The independent economic accounting system embodies the demand of the law of distribution according to labor for stimulating the material interest of the producer masses in enterprise management.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, the independent economic accounting system rests on the principle of material interest in the result of enterprise management activity. The independent economic accounting system, linking the result of enterprise management activity to the payment of remuneration to working people on the principle of material incentives, materially stimulates the result of the labor of working people utilizing such labor remuneration forms as wage, bonus, and bounty. Thus it makes the working people work, displaying creative wisdom and positiveness in carrying out their assigned state plan quotas with a keen interest in societywide production.

All this eloquently shows that the independent economic accounting system is a planned management and operation method embodying not only the demands of the old economic laws such as the commodity-currency relations or the law of value but also the demands of the law of the socialist economy.

To say that the independent economic accounting system constitutes an enterprise management method embodying the demands of the law of the socialist economy means by no means that it will do to absolutize it in the management and operation of the socialist economy. Even though the independent economic accounting system is an enterprise management method embodying the demands of the law of the socialist economy, inasmuch as it is through and through an enterprise management method presupposing people's material interest relative to the transitional characteristics of the socialist society and economic leverages such as the law of value which is an old economic law, it cannot become a communist economic management method. The independent economic accounting system is an economic leverage aimed at rationalizing enterprise management in the socialist society taking on transitional characteristics. Therefore, the independent economic accounting system must be utilized as a means to realize the demands of the Taean work system which is a communist enterprise management form.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by setting forth the guidelines for properly implementing the independent economic accounting system to suit the demands of the Taean work system and comprehensively enunciating principled questions arising in the realization, has opened up a wide road which makes it possible to rationalize enterprise management to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and go forward to step up socialist economic construction.

The Taean work system founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a communist economic management form thoroughly embodying the revolutionary mass line of our party and the principle of scientific character. Thoroughly carrying through the

Taean work system is where a firm guarantee for highly promoting the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the producer masses to suit the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and successfully carrying out the revolutionary task at hand, and rationally managing and operating the socialist economy, is.

To say to implement the independent eocnomic accounting system to suit the demands of the Taean work system means to go forward to scientifically, rationally manage and operate the economy, implementing the independent economic accounting system with primary emphasis significantly on more highly promoting the superiority and vitality of the Taean work system. The independent economic accounting system must become a means to carry through the Taean work system in economic management, and must be implemented on the basis of carrying through the revolutionary mass line in accordance with the demands of the Taean system and firmly giving priority to political work, work with people. At the same time, highly promoting the sense of responsibility and initiative of the enterprise and giving priority to politico-moral stimulus to the result of labor, it must be implemented on the principle of correctly combining it with material incentives.

Such principles set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a programmatic guiding principle which makes it possible to go forward to improve socialist economic management, properly implementing the independent economic accounting system to suit the demands of the Taean work system. Apart from Taean work system it is impossible to speak about the proper implementation of the independent economic accounting system. The independent economic accounting system can amply display its genuine vitality only when it is implemented to suit the demands of the Taean system.

Thoroughly carrying through the guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for properly implementing the independent economic accounting system, we must further improve economic management and go forward to energetically step up socialist economic construction.

In order that all branches of the people's economy, all factories and enterprises may properly implement the independent economic accounting system, the economic guidance functionaries must earnestly, persistently struggle to improve enterprise management, more deeply mastering the intrinsic nature of the guidelines of our party for implementing the independent economic accounting system to suit the demands of the Taean work system, and the methods for the realization.

Today when the direction and concrete methods of properly implementing the independent economic accounting system have been comprehensively enunciated and its correctness has been proved through practice, whether or not the vitality of the independent economic accounting system can be more highly displayed depends altogether on how the functionaries carry it through with what viewpoint and stand.

When the economic guidance functionaries earnestly, persistently struggle to properly implement the independent economic accounting system with a correct stand and viewpoint, they can energetically step up production and construction, further improving enterprise management and maximally mobilizing and utilizing all reserves and possibilities, otherwise they cannot successfully solve various questions arising in economic management, and ultimately, they will come to hamper the effort to step up socialist economic construction.

All of our functionaries, holding the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality in carrying through the policy of the party, must more deeply study and master the intrinsic nature of the guidelines for properly implementing the independent economic accounting system, and the principle and requirement in the realization enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and must positively struggle to embody them in economic guidance and enterprise management. In particular, the economic guidance functionaries must substantially plan and coordinate the task to commendably implement the independent economic accounting system to suit the realistic demands of socialist construction, deeply aware of their high responsibility as commanding personnel of the revolution who directly organize and execute the struggle to carry through the economic policy of the party, and must go forward to thoroughly orgnize and launch the management activity of all enterprises to suit the demands of the principle of the independent economic accounting system.

In order to further improve economic management and step up production and construction, properly implementing the independent economic accounting system, they must precisely give quotas to the enterprises under the independent economic acocunting system and commendably evaluate their execution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to properly implement the independent economic accounting system, it is imperative to precisely set the norms of labor and material consumption and correctly calculate the capacities of plant facilities, and based thereon, give feasible quotas to the enterprises. If the enterprises are given excessive quotas, they cannot fulfill them, in which even they will be unable to properly implement the independent economic accounting system. It is also important to commendably evaluate the fulfillment of the quotas." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, pp 397-398)

At the enterprises under the independent economic accounting system, their management activity in all respects is precisely aimed at the fulfillment of the state plan, and the evaluation of their management activity, too, is conducted by how the state plan has been fulfilled. Therefore, to precisely give quotas to the enterprises and correctly conduct evaluation of the fulfillment constitutes one of the basic conditions for properly implementing the independent economic accounting system. Only by properly giving quotas and commendably evaluating the fulfillment is it possible to rationalize enterprise management and energetically step up production, highly promoting the initiative of the producer masses in economic management and operation, and precisely implement the independent economic accounting system as well.

All functionaries charged with state planning, thoroughly carrying through the revolutionary mass line and the principle of scientific character in planning work, must send down to the enterprises positive and dynamic, scientific and feasible quotas on the basis of a correct calculation of the ideological consciousness levels and technical skill standards of the producer masses, the capacities of plant facilities and the securing of raw materials and supplies. When sending quotas down to the base level, not only must they send down quotas by product indicators, they must send down at the same time precise quota items and quota indicators for successfully executing the quotas by product indicators, such as labor plan, technical development plan, cost plan, etc.

At the same time, they must commendably evaluate the fulfillment of the state plan at the factories and enterprises. Important in evaluating the fulfillment of the

plan is making them have a keen interest in fulfilling the plan not only in terms of money amount but also by product indicators. To all factories, enterprises, shops, and work teams they must give quotas by product indicators and commendably conduct evaluation work according to the degrees of the fulfillment. In this way they must insure the planned, balanced development of the people's economy and properly implement the independent economic accounting system to suit the state's principle of planned management.

In order to properly implement the independent economic accounting system, it is imperative to regularize, standardize enterprise management.

To regularize, standardize enterprise management, because it makes the management activity of the enterprise highly organized in all respects to suit the demands of the Taean work system, makes it possible to precisely implement the independent economic accounting system in accordance with the principle of socialist economic management.

The economic guidance functionaries must strictly observe the rules of the independent economic accounting system, and further perfecting the rules and standards of enterprise management to suit the demands of the developing realities, must thoroughly embody them in enterprise management. Again, they must organize a standard factory by the branch of the people's economy and with it as a model, go forward to energetically launch the struggle to regularize, standardize enterprise management in all branches, at all factories and enterprises. In this way, by thoroughly regularizing enterprise management at all factories and enterprises they must properly implement the independent economic accounting system to suit the demands of the Taean work system, and highly promote its vitality.

An important method to properly implement the independent eocnomic accounting system to suit the realistic demands of socialist construction and highly promote its vitality lies in thoroughly carrying through the daily production and financial summation system created by our party.

The daily production and financial summation system provided by our party is a unique economic management form for further improving socialist economic managment, embodying the chuche-oriented economic management thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It makes daily summation made by the political method reviewing the achievement and deficiency in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task and timely overcoming the deficiency while keeping the good point alive, and precise administrative economic methods established to maintain continuing innovation and continuing forward movement. In this way it makes it possible to turn economic management around as the task of the masses themselves in accordance with the demands of the Taean work system, and go forward to scientifically, rationally manage and operate the socialist economy, correctly combining ideological indoctrination and control, politicomoral and material incentives and evaluation.

All branches of the people's economy, all factories and enterprises must more thoroughly establish the daily production and financial summation systen and substantially conduct it, closely combining production summation and financial summation, and must commendably conduct political evaluation along with material evaluation of the fulfillment of the eocnomic task. In particular, judging the achievement and deficiency in the day's production and financial activity in terms

of principle to suit the logic of science and technology, they must go forward to thoroughly establish measures for keeping up ceaseless innovation and forward movement. At the same time, the shops, and factories and enterprises must commendably conduct their financial summation.

One of the important methods to properly implement the independent eocnomic accounting system and highly display its vitality lies in raising the qualifications of the functionaries and ceaselessly improve their work method and style.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"All functionaries of state and economic organs, establishing a revolutionary study attitude, must deeply acquire economic theories and technical knowledge and thoroughly familiarize themselves with their assigned task." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 4, 2d impression, p 554)

Today, our country's socialist construction which is deepening and developing on a new higher stage calls for decisively improving the politico-administrative qualifications of the functionaries. Unless the functionaries improve their politico-administrative standard, they cannot successfully manage and operate the modern large-scale factories and enterprises nor can they correctly implement the independent economic accounting system to suit the demands of the Taean work system.

All economic guidance functionaries, thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study attitude, must solidly arm themselves with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the guidelines of our party for socialist economic construction. At the same time, by striving to acquire knowledge of economic management and operation and modern science and technology, they must thoroughly prepare themselves so that they may fully acquit themselves of their duty as commanding personnel responsible for production.

Whether or not the functionaries can rationalize enterprise management and increase production, properly implementing the independent economic accounting system, depends, in the final analysis, on how they organize and mobilize the producer masses, who are the masters of production and management.

If the strength and wisdom of the producer masses are to be maximally promoted, the functionaries must possess the revolutionary work method and people-minded work style. Only the functionaries possessing the revolutionary work method and people-minded work style can highly promote the revolutionary fervor and creative positiveness of the producer masses and go forward to successfully solve all questions arising in economic management and energetically step up production and construction.

All guidance functionaries, going in among the producer masses all the time and giving priority to political work in accordance with the demands of the great-leader-style work method, the Ch'ongsan-ri method, must plan and coordinate production organization and command by the method of mobilizing their wisdom and talents to the hilt. In this way they must make the working people responsibly carry out their assigned economic task firmly on a stand befitting the masters, and positively lead them in keeping up continuing innovation and continuing forward movement.

The task to properly implement the independent economic accounting system and highly display its vitality is a glorious struggle to rationalize enterprise management as intended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and go forward to bring about a ceaseless upsurge in socialist economic construction.

All functionaries and party members and working people, by positively launching the struggle to carry through the guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for properly implementing the independent economic accounting system and by improving the management and operation of factories and enterprises and energetically stepping up production and construction, shall fulfill the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and positively contribute to successfully occupying the grand prospective targets of socialist economic construction.

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INDEPENDENT REUNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND IS THE BASIC PRINCIPLE FIRMLY MAINTAINED BY OUR PARTY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7 Jul 82 pp 51-57

[Article by Hwang Tong-sop]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, in his historic administrative policy speech "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" once gain graphically enunciated the invariable basic principle firmly maintained by our party in the struggle for achieving the reunification of the country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The basic principle which our party and the government of the republic invariably maintain in the struggle for fatherland reunification is for the Korean people themselves to realize the reunification of the country, free from the interference of any outside force." (Book "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology," p 31)

To achieve the reunification of the country with the strength of the Korean people themselves is a revolutionary principle comprehensively embodying the demands of the great chuche ideology, and is a decisive guarantee for the victory of the fatherland reunfiication cause.

Only when going forward to hasten the cause for the reunification of the country relying on the strength of the Korean people themselves, free of the interference of any outside force, can fatherland reunification be precisely realized to suit the aim of our people and national interests.

Our party and people, by loyally upholding the historic administrative policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and firmly maintaining in the future just as in the past the principle for the Korean people themselves to independently realize the reunification of the country, shall go forward to more energetically hasten the victory of the fatherland reunification cause.

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It is the invariable basic stand our party firmly maintains that the Korean people themselves should independently realize the reunification of the country, free of the interference of any outside force.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Korean people must independently solve the question of reunification of the country to suit their will and demands." (Ibid., p 31)

To say that the Korean people themselves should independently realize the reunification of our country, free of the interference of any outside force, means to firmly maintain the principle of self-dependence in the struggle for achieving fatherland reunification.

What makes the principle of self-dependence the basic principle of our party in the struggle for fatherland reunification lies above all in that it precisely embodies the principle of the chuche ideology that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people.

This basic principle of revolution which the immortal chuche ideology enunciates constitutes the guiding principle which our party and people must firmly maintain in the struggle for the reunification of the country too, just as in all other areas of revolution and construction.

Fatherland reunification, in view of its character, is an internal affair of our nation no outside forces may interfere with. Accordingly, fatherland reunification must be resolved only by the hands of the Korean people themselves, and it cannot be resolved by the strength of any other country.

The masses of people are the masters and decisive factor resolving the internal affairs of their country, their nation.

Under conditions that revolution and construction are launched on a nation-state unit basis, unless the peoples of all countries work out their destinies themselves, enhancing their position and role as the masters of revolution and construction, they cannot successfully resolve any of their internal affairs.

Just as the decisive factor in the resolution of all internal national affairs is the chuche-oriented strength of the people of the country concerned, in the resolution of the fatherland reunification issue, too, which is our nation's internal affair, the decisive factor is the Korean people themselves.

It is none other than the Korean people who are directly subjected to suffering on account of the division of the country and the people; it is the Korean people who feel more acutely than anyone else the heartbreaking pain of the division of the country; it is the Korean people who most earnestly desire the reunification of the fatherland with vital interests at stake in the reunification issue. Again, it is the Korean people who know Korea's concrete realities well, and their chuche-oriented strength is the unitary strength capable of most precisely resolving the reunification of the fatherland to the end to suit the aim and demands of our nation. Accordingly, the question of reunification of our country must be solved solely by the Korean people with their own strength on a stand befitting the masters, and no one else can resolve the fatherland reunification issue on behalf of our people.

This eloquently shows that in the resolution of the fatherland reunification issue, the principle of self-dependence most precisely, comprehensively embodies the principle of the chuche ideology.

That the Korean people themselves should realize the reunification of the country thoroughly reflects the independent stand, the basic stand which must be observed especially in revolution and construction, and as such, constitutes a firm basic principle of solving the fatherland reunification question.

The independent stand is the basic stand which the masses of people must firmly maintain in revolution and construction, and is the thoroughly revolutionary stand, the working class stand intent on responsibly carrying out the revolution of their country on their own, believing in their own strength.

Only if the working class and the masses of people thoroughly observe the independent stand in the struggle for revolution and construction, can they deal with all questions self-dependently according to their own judgment and convictions, not by the instruction or order of anyone else, and precisely carry out their country's revolution and construction to the end with their own strength on the principle of self-reliance, repudiating dependence on others.

By the same token, only if our people firmly maintain the independent stand in the struggle for fatherland reunification too, can they self-dependently determine and deal with all questions, first of all beating back the interference of any outside force, and go forward to successfully hasten the reunification cause without the slightest tilting. Only by observing the independent stand can they also go forward to energetically launch the fatherland reunification movement, relying on their own chuche-oriented strength without hoping for the strength of others, and responsibly attain the reunfiication cause to the end, courageously beating back all the bottlenecks and obstacles lying on the road ahead for the struggle.

If in the struggle for fatherland reunification they were to look to others and rely on the strength of others, failing to maintain the independent stand, not only would they be unable to move the reunification movement one step forward to suit the national interests, they would bring nothing but the result of handing over the destiny of the nation to foreign aggressors.

That the Korean people themselves should carry out the reunification of the country thus precisely reflects the basic stand which must be firmly maintained in revolution and construction, and as such, constitutes the firm basic principle of our party.

Next, what makes the principle of self-dependence the basic principle of our party in the struggle for fatherland reunification lies in that it makes it possible to admirably realize the sacred right of national self-determination.

Inasmuch as the issue of the reunification of our country is an internal national affair, it must necessarily be resolved by the hands of our people themselves in accordance with the right of national self-determination.

All nations are equally independent and equal, and have the ability and right to self-dependently solve their internal national affairs according to their own

convictions and judgment. The right to national self-determination is becoming the basic principle of solving national affairs, a principle acknowledged worldwide.

The right to national self-determination arises as an even more acute question especially under conditions that not only are revolution and construction being launched on a nation-state unit basis, the interference and pressure, destruction and sabotage machinations of imperialism and dominationism are being ceaselessly intensified.

Today, only if the countries fighting revolution resolutely defend and carry through the right to national self-determination, can they beat back the interference and domination of any outside force and establish their national sovereign rights, and guarantee the unification and independence of their country and the growth and prosperity of their nation.

But the right to national self-determination which is the basic principle of solving the national question, no matter how inviolate it is, it is not something by any means that is spontaneously insured or realized.

The right to national self-determination, only when the masses of people thoroughly maintain the independent stand in dealing with their internal national affairs, can be firmly defended and precisely realized.

All the past historical lessons and experiences show that the right to national self-determination, though a right all nations are equally endowed with as it is, will end up being of no use, if the party and the masses of people of a country fail to carry through the independent stand in their revolutionary practice.

Too, in the struggle for hastening the reunification of the fatherland which is an internal political question, an internal national affair of our people, the situation could not be different. Even though our people have the right and ample abilities to solve the fatherland reunification question on their own, if the masses of people fail to maintain and carry through the independent stand, not only will they be unable to exercise their endowed right to national self-determination, they will be unable to overcome the interference and pressure of outside forces, and therefore, in the end it will be impossible to precisely solve the reunification question to suit the aim and demands of our people themselves.

Only when we carry through the principle of self-dependence, can we go forward to thoroughly carry out the reunification of our country to suit the aim and interest of the Korean people according to the right to national self-determination, actively beating back the interference of any outside force.

Next, what makes the principle of self-dependence the basic principle of our party in the struggle for fatherland reunification lies in that it makes it possible to carry out this struggle, firmly turning it aorund as a cause of the Korean people themselves.

To firmly turn the struggle for the reunification of the country around as a task of our people themselves is an inevitable demand flowing from the intrinsic nature of the fatherland reunification question, and is the decisive condition for precisely solving this question to suit the national interests of our people.

The intrinsic nature of the question of the reunification of our country lies in taking back the terriroty and people robbed by foreign imperialists and establishing our national sovereign rights on a nationwide basis. This means that the question of the reunification of the country is a question of making the Korean people the genuine masters of Korea, and is a question of the vital demand of our nation for achieving the complete independence of the country.

Therefore, the struggle for reunifying the divided country and people cannot become a task for the sake of any one specific political party or collective, or indivisuals, nor can it become a task to be carried out by them alone.

The struggle for the reunification of our country is a task from start to finish for resolving the common demand of the entire Korean people, and as such, constitutes a common cause for which all of them must rise up deservedly with responsibility as befits the masters.

The struggle for fatherland reunification is also a nationwide common cause, and as such, can be successfully launched only with a nationwide participation of the Korean people.

As historical experience and practical lesson show, when the masses of people launch into solving their national question on a nationwide basis with common interests, their strength is invincible and there is no task that they cannot resolve to suit their aim and demands.

The struggle for the reunification of our country which can win only if an end is put to the aggression and intervention of the U.S. imperialists, head of the world reactionaries, presents it as an urgent demand that the entire Korean people of the North and South participate in this struggle on a nationwide basis.

This means that when the struggle for fatherland reunification is thoroughly turned around truly as a task of our people themselves, it can be pulled together victoriously to suit the national interests and demands of the Korean people.

But the struggle for fatherland reunification, a common national cause as it is, cannot be turned around spontaneously as a task of our people themselves. The struggle for the reunification of our fatherland, only when the entire Korean people firmly maintain the principle of self-dependence, can be turned around firmly as a cause of our people themselves and attained victoriously.

What makes the principle of self-dependence the basic principle of our party in the struggle for fatherland reunification also lies in that it guarantees making it possible to thoroughly carry through other principles for fatherland reunfiication.

The principle our party firmly maintains in the struggle for fatherland reunification is, as pointed out in the 4 July north-south joint statment, the 3-point principle of self-dependence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity. The 3-point principle of fatherland reunification in every aspect is a most scientific, fair and just principle reflecting the intrinsic nature of fatherland reunification and the aim of our people, and as such, constitutes a principle which must be unchangingly maintained and carried through in the future too in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

Each of the aspects of this principle, even as it guarantees the successful attainment of fatherland reunification amid mutually inseparable organic linkages, is performing a different role in a different position because of its innate characteristic.

The principle of peaceful reunification and the principle of great national unity constituting important principles in the struggle to peacefully achieve the reunfiication of the country can be admirably realized only under the guarantee of the principle of self-dependence.

The principle of self-dependence is the basic principle of fatherland reunification, and as such, performs the role of governing and guaranteeing all the possibilities and important principles of reunification and the methods of the realization. Therefore, the principle of peaceful reunification and the principle of great national unity, if the principle of self-dependence is not observed, cannot show their innate vitlaity nor can they firmly guarantee the realization of fatherland reunification.

All the guidelines for fatherland reunification such as the principle of peaceful reunification and the principle of great national unity, only when the principle of self-dependence is maintained and carried through, can display their invincible might in any event and practically serve the fatherland reunification cause to suit our people's aim and national interests.

The principle of self-dependence thus constitutes the immutable basic principle our party invariably maintains in the struggle for fatherland reunification.

The basic principle enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that the Korean people themselves should independently realize the reunification of the country, because of its scientific nature and correctness, constitutes an invincible revolutionary banner for the successful development of the fatherland reunification movement and its victory.

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The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has scientifically enunciated the basic principle of the Korean people themselves independently realizing the reunification of the country and at the same time, the immediate requirements arising in carrying through this principle.

The basic requirement arising in dependently realizing the reunification of our country is first of all making the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces withdraw from south Korea and putting an end to the U.S. imperialist interference in our country's internal affairs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The most important question arising in independently realizing the reunification of the fatherland is making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and putting an end to U.S. imperialist interference in the internal affairs of Korea." (Ibid., p 31)

To drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces from south Korea and put an end to the U.S. imperialist interference in the internal affairs of our country is an indispensable, priority condition for the Korean people themselves to achieve the reunification of the country with their strength, and is a firm guarantee for realizing the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces and the U.S. imperialist interference in the internal affairs of our country are the root causes of the dichotomization of our national territory and the division of the people, and the roots of evil standing in the way of the independent reunification of our country.

The U.S. imperialists have not only militarily occupied south Korea for as long as 37 years and stood in the way of our national sovereign rights and our independent national development but even today, putting the policy of "two Koreas" up front as their basic strategy, are resorting to all kinds of means and methods in order to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Today the U.S. imperialists, scheming for the permanent stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces with a view to ruling south Korea as their colonial military base, are continuing to step up the buildup of aggressive armed forces in south Korea and the adjoining areas, and together with the south Korean puppet gang, are further intensifying preparations for a war of aggression against the northern half of the republic along with war provocation machinations. The U.S. imperialists, utterly looking away from the most rational, fair and just reunification propsals of our party and the government of the republic for the Korean people themselves to peacefully achieve the reunification of the country, are driving the south Korean puppets into "anticommunist" confrontation and division, and are even bringing the Japanese militarist forces into their criminal covert scheme to oppose the reunification of our country and perpetuate the division.

On account of such U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and blatant intervention machinations, our country's reunification cause is running into increasingly grave obstacles, the state of military tension between the North and South is ceaselessly intensified, and the south Korean people are being subjected to evere more worsening misfortunes and sufferings.

This shows that as long as the U.S. imperialists are not driven out of south Korea and an end is not put to their intervention, the reunificaiton of the country on the principle of self-dependence absolutely cannot be achieved. Precisely this being so, today the question of attitude toward the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces constitutes the touchstone differentiating the stand toward the question of fatherland reunification.

He who genuinely loves the country and the people and desires the reunification of the country, whoever, whatever he may be, must vigorously launch in unison into the struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces from south Korea and put an end to U.S. imperialist intervention.

A basic requirement arising in independently realizing the reunification of the country is also blocking and frustrating the country-ruining policy of the south Korean ruling circles for dependence on outside forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to independently realize the reunification of the fatherland, we must resolutely block the policy of the south Korean authorities for dependence on outside forces." (Ibid., p 32)

To block the policy of the south Korean authorities for dependence on outside forces is an important condition for the Korean people themselves to solve the question of reunification of the country.

The policy of dependence on outside forces being pursued by the south Korean puppet ruling circles constitutes an important obstacle to the independent peaceful reunification of the country. This is so because, by further aiding and abetting the domination and intervention machinations of foreign aggressive forces, deepening the enslavement of the country, and paralyzing the indepndent consciousness of the masses of people, it creates an irreversible grave obstacle to the development of the fatherland reunification movement and realization of the reunification.

The policy of dependence on outside forces is the sole mode of survival for the flunkey traitors thoroughly isolated from the masses of people.

In sustaining their ugly lives depending on foreign aggressive forces, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang surpass by far the acts of treason against the country and the people committed by south Korea's successive fascist elements.

Today the Chon Tu-hwan gang, persistently pursuing the permanent division of the country and "anticommunist" confrontation, are going berserk in their machinations to provoke another war, and intensifying the harsh oppression of Fascism without parallel in history, have come out to obstruct the independent peaceful reunification of the country. These are all concrete expressions of their dastardly policy of dependence on outside forces in tune with the U.S. imperialist aggressive demands. As long as the south Korean ruling circles continue to cling to such policy of dependence on outside forces in the future too, it is impossible to smoothly realize the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

As the great leader taught, dependence on outside forces is none other than the road to the ruination of the country.

Today all acts in south Korea of depending on outside forces constitute without exception intolerable acts of treason against the country and the people which hand over the destiny of the country to foreign aggressors, give up the sovereign rights of the nation, and perpetuate the dichotomization of the fatherland.

Therefore, in order that the Korean people themselves may independently realize the reunification of the country, it is imperative to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces and at the same time, resolutely block the policy of dependence on outside forces pursued by the south Korean puppet ruling circles bringing them in.

The independent peaceful reunification of our country can be achieved smoothly when political sovereign rights are insured in south Korea too, with the end of the U.S. imperialist military occupation and intervention in the internal affairs

of south Korea and the termination of the policy of dependence on outside forces by the south Koreans holding the reins of power.

Should the south Korean puppet ruling circles continue to take to the road of dependence on outside forces in defiance of the aim of the masses of people, they will be committing a forever indelible crime before the fatherland and the people.

Another basic requirement arising in independently realizing the reunification of our country is establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The most realistic and rational method capable of independently realizing the reunification of our country is that of reunifying the fatherland, establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in accordance with the proposal put forward at the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers Party." (Ibid., p 33)

To establish the DCRK under conditions that our country is divided constitutes the most rational independent fatherland reunification method because it precisely reflects above all the aim and demand of our people for independent stand and attitude.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, independent stand and attitude is the first and foremost characteristic of a sovereign independent state and the life of the country and the people. Independent stand and attitude which is the life of the country and the people, can be precisely realized on a nationwide basis only when a unified sovereign state is established.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a proposal for realizing the reunification desires of our people with the North and South jointly forming a confederal state, leaving the ideologies and systems alone as they now exist in the North and South.

The confederal republic will hold it as its basic mission to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude from start to finish in all areas of its activity and implement independent policies. Put another way, the DCRK, which must be established in our country, is a completely sovereign independent state which will neither become a satellite of any other country nor will depend on any outside force nor will join any bloc.

This being so, to establish the DCRK in our country will not only in itself guarantee the realization of national sovereign rights on a nationwide basis but because of the independent character of the confederal republic, will constitute a most positive method capable of thoroughly realizing the aim of the people for nationally independent stand and attitude.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK is a most realistic, rational proposal for the independent reunification of the fatherland precisely reflecting the concrete conditions of our country, especially the ardent desires of our people for fatherland reunification.

Today the most important question in realizing the reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves is finding the most straight shortcut capable of admirably resolving the intrinsic demands of the fatherland reunification question on the basis of acknowledging the stark realities wherein different ideologies and systems, and religious faiths exist in the North and South.

Our country's reunification question has it up front as its intrinsic demand to terminate the domination and intervention of outside forces and completely realize the sovereign rights of the Korean nation, on the one hand, and at the same time, eliminate the distrust and confrontation between the North and South and achieve national unity, on the other.

The most straight road capable of resolving such intrinsic demands of fatherland reunification under the concrete conditions of our country is achieving national reunification transcending the differences in social systems and ideologies, and religious faiths currently existing in the North and South.

The commonness of our nation which has lived over a long period of time with the same blood and language, sharing one history, and the ardent desires of our people for fatherland reunification are the strength capable of overcoming whatever obstacles and barriers, and as such, constitute the basis capable of solidly uniting the entire people with one national idea. Therefore, if the North and South, instead of sticking to the communist idea or the capitalist idea and trying to force theirs on the other side, are to put the national idea up front on the principle of subordinating everything to realizing the supreme national task called fatherland reunification, it should be quite possible to achieve national reunification, overcoming the differences in social systems and ideologies, and political beliefs.

The proposal for establishing the DCRK constitutes the most realistic and rational fatherland reunification method based on the principle of self-dependence precisely because it has illuminated the road to achieving the reunification of the country by the method of realizing national reunification transcending the ideologies and systems prior to their unification under the concrete conditions of our country.

Our people, by loyally upholding the proposal for establishing the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and energetically launching the struggle for the realization, shall inevitably open up a decisive situation in the struggle for the independent peaceful reunfiication of the fatherland.

On the road ahead for our people's struggle for fatherland reunification there are still many obstacles and barriers.

But as long as our party under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly maintains the basic principle of independently realizing the reunification of the country and leads our people in the struggle for the realization, the fatherland reunification cause will inevitably be attained.

The basic principle of our party for the Korean people themselves to realize the reunification of the country, free of the interference of any outside force, because of its revolutionary nature and correctness is arousing daily growing sympathy and support from among our people and the revolutionary peoples

of the world, and is manifesting its invincible vitality. Our people, tightly grasping the basic principle of independently reunifying the fatherland, shall go forward to more dynamically fight in the future too, in order to hasten the cause of reunification of the country, crushing the policy of internal and external splittists for "two Koreas" and the policy of the traitor gang for dependence on outside forces.

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FOR COUNTRIES AND NATIONS TO MAINTAIN INDEPENDENT STAND AND ATTITUDE IS AN IMPORTANT GUARANTEE FOR THE INDEPENDENT-IZATION OF THE WHOLE WORLD

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 7 Jul 82 pp 58-64

[Article by Hwang Hon]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic administrative policy speech "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology" at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea enunciating for the first time the strategic guidelines for independent-izing the whole world, has comprehensively set forth the concrete methods for the realization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has enunciated in this programmatic document that all countries, all nations should firmly maintain independent stand and attitude as one of the important methods to realize the independent-ization of the whole world.

For countries and nations to maintain independent stand and attitude is an indispensable requirement of our era, the era of self-dependence, and a most important matter guaranteeing the successful realization of the great task for the independent-ization of the whole world.

For all countries and nations to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude is a guiding principle which must be tightly grasped at all times in the struggle of progressive peoples to build an indepentdent-ized new world, an unfettered, prospering new world free of all manner of domination and enslavement.

The strategic guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world are revolutionary guidelines most precisely reflecting the objective demands of the developing world revolution of our era.

Today our era is an era of self-dependence basically distinct from all preceding historical eras, a new era in which the masses of people have entered the stage for the first time in history as the masters of their own destinies, as the masters of ruling the world. Hundreds of millions of people who in bygone days used to be subjected to all kinds of humiliation and mistreatment under the oppression of the

imperialists, colonialists, are today demanding independent stand and attitude, opposing all manner of domination and enslavement, and ever more countries of the world are taking to the road of self-dependence. Thus the dynamic currents aiming for independent stand and attitude are sweeping all continents, all regions of the world. That the people of the world demand independent stand and attitude and many countries are taking to the road of self-dependence is the basic trend of our era that no force can block.

This shows that it is arising as the demand of the developing era that all countries, all nations of the world, casting off all manner of domination and enslavement, should achieve national independence and prosperity and build an independent, equitable new world.

The strategic guidelines set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world are unique guidelines based on his keen insights into such developing trend of our era and the unanimous aim of the peoples that the progressive peoples of the world, by more energetically pushing ahead with the contemporary currents of independent stand and attitude, should build an independent world.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught, an independent-ized world is a world in which all manner of dominationism and colonialism will have been completely liquidated, a world in which the sovereign rights of all countries, all nations, will have been completely realized. The whole world independent-ized, it will be possible to prevent another world war and maintain a lasting peace of the world, and all countries and nations, building an independent, prosperous new society, will be opening up a wide road which will make it possible to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people.

To build such an independent-ized world is a lofty cause to realize the desires of mankind to live in an independent, free new world in which all countries and nations, large and small, liquidating once and for all the dominating and enslaving relations in the world political arena, will have become the masters of their own destinies, the masters of the world on an equal footing.

In order to realize an independent-ized world, the unanimous aim of the revolutionary peoples of the world and the common desires of mankind, it comes to arise as an important matter that all countries and nations should firmly maintain independent stand and attitude.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"When all countries, all nations of the world, freed from all manner of domination and enslavement by outside forces, achieve national independence and go forward to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, the independent-ization of the whole world will be realized." (Book "The Task of the People's Administration for Converting the Whole Society to the Chuche Ideology," p 34)

For all countries, all nations to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, opposing all manner of domination and enslavement, is an important guarantee for successfully attaining the cause to independent-ize the whole world.

What makes it an important guarantee for the independent-ization of the whole world that countries and nations should maintain independent stand and attitude has to do above all with the fact that it is an inevitable requirement of the struggle for realizing an independent-ized world.

The struggle of each country, each nation is a part of the struggle for building an independent new world, and is joining the stream of the struggle for the independent-ization of the whole world.

Independent-izing the whole world is a historic cause which will be attained through the process of the ranks of independent countries and nations expanding on the basis of realizing the independent stand and attitude of each country, each nation.

Today under conditions that international boundaries exist between countries, the distinctions of nations remain, and people live on a nation-state unit basis, the masses of people can go forward to successfully work out their destinies when the independent stand and attitude of their country and nation is insured.

The country and nation is a historically formed social life unit and a people's solid collective.

When each country and nation, a people's solid social life unit and collective, becomes a country and nation of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense and the ranks of such countries become ceaselessly expanded, the great task for the independent-ization of the whole world will be successfully realized. Precisely this being so, in order to realize the independent-ization of the whole world, all countries, all nations must of necessity firmly maintain independent stand and attitude.

Independent stand and attitude is the life of the country and nation. Only if countries and nations thoroughly maintain independent stand and attitude, can they occupy the position as the masters of their destinies and acquit themselves fully of their responsibility and role as the masters.

When countries and nations defend independent stand and attitude and come to exercise sovereign rights in their own right, they can determine, based on their self-dependent convictions and judgment to suit the demands of the revolution of their countries and the interests of their peoples, all questions relating to their destinies and go forward to solve them with their own strength, and only when so doing can they achieve independent national development and defend national dignity.

If countries and nations fail to firmly defend independent stand and attitude, they will come to lose self-dependent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude, dance to the music others, blindly copy what others do, and in the end, will not only be unable to achieve national independence and prosperity but will be unable to escape domination and enslavement by outside forces.

That in bygone days many countries and nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America had the fate of slavery forced upon them under the domination and enslavement of the imperialists, colonialists, was precisely because they were deprived of

independent stand and attitude and it was mercilessly trampled. That even today no small number of countries of the world, unable to extricate themselves from the snare of the imperialists, still remain the objects of domination and plunder by the scoundrels has to do with their failure to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude.

All facts show that only by maintaining independent stand and attitude is it possible to successfully beat back all manner of enslavement and intervention of the imperialists, dominationists, and defend national independence and achieve national growth and prosperity.

Once countries and nations firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, the targets and base for the imperialist, dominationist forces to play at tyranny and invoke legal authority will disappear, and the complete equality and freedom of countries and nations will come to be insured.

The dominationist forces such as imperialism hold it as their mode of survival to violate and obliterate the independent stand and attitude of other countries, and oppress and control other nations and peoples.

In order to build an independent world, it is imperative to make it impossible for the imperialist, dominationist forces, the violators and stranglers of independent stand and attitude, to play at tyranny or invoke legal authority.

To that end, it is important that all countries and nations, thorughly maintaining independent stand and attitude, should yield to no pressure and intervention of outside forces, and thoroughly oppose and repudiate it.

Once all counries and nations, thoroughly maintaining an independent stand, come to refuse to dance to the music of others, blindly copy what others do, act as agents or henchmen for others, the imperialists and dominationists will come to lose their hotbed for a foothold, their bulwark, and will no longer be able to come alive again.

In order to realize the independent-ization of the whole world, the relations between countries, between nations, too, must be formed on the principle of equality and mutual respect to suit the demands of the era of independent stand and attitude.

This can be realized when each country, each nation exercises sovereign rights in its external relations.

Exercising sovereign rights in external relations is the sacred right of the country and nation. In the world there could be large countries and small countries, developed nations and underdeveloped nations, but there could be no higher countries and lower countries, no dominating nations and dominated nations.

When countries and nations firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, they can thoroughly exercise sovereign rights in their external relations, and consequently, the old order violating sovereign rights, in other words, the relations of commanding countries and obeying countries, the relations of dominating nations and dominated nations, will disappear from the world, and new relations insuring the complete equality and freedom of countries and nations will come to be formed.

What makes it an important guarantee for the independent-ization of the whole world that countries and nations should firmly maintain independent stand and attitude also lies in that it makes it possible to energetically step up the historic task for the independent-ization of the world by making genuine international unity and cooperation achieved based on the independent stand and attitude of the country and nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to successfully realize the great task of independent-izing the whole world, the peoples of all countries protecting independent stand and attitude must make joint efforts, and solidly unite with one another and closely cooperate." [No bibliographic reference given]

The struggle for the independent-ization of the whole world is an awesome task to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of all countries, all nations on a worldwide basis, and as such, it calls for the unity and cooperation of the broad anti-imperialist sovereignty forces, and when revolutionary peoples of the world go forward to fight with united strength, they can win victory in this struggle.

The might of the people is none other than the might of unity. Whether within one country or on a worldwide basis, the united strength of the people is invincible.

For all revolutionary countries and peace-loving peoples of the world to strengthen militant unity and cooperation is an important requirement in isolating and weakening the forces of dominationism such as imperialism and further strengthening the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces. In particular, this is arising as an even more urgent matter in light of the persistent machinations of the imperialists to foment alienation and antagonism between the nonaligned nations, the newly emerging countries moving forward under the banner of anti-imperialist sovereignty, and divide these countries.

In the present period, unity and cooperation between the progressive peoples of the world, which is arising as a vital question in the attainment of the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause, only when it is achieved based on the independent stand and attitude of each country, each nation, can become a solid one, which can practically contribute to energetically pushing the great task for the independent-ization of the whole world.

Independent stand and attitude is the basic principle for the unity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces. What makes independent stand and attitude the basic principle for the unity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces has to do with the fact that this unity is the unity between the countries and peoples aiming for independent stand and attitude and that its objective, too, lies in realizing independent stand and attitude.

It is the common desires and lofty aim of the progressive countries and peoples of the world to build an independent new world free of all manner of domination and enslavement. The unity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces is the unity between the peoples struggling to realize precisely such objective of mankind.

Independent stand and attitude not only does not allow oneself to be enslaved to others but opposes enslaving others.

Independent stand and attitude demands that all countries and nations be completely equal and respect one another, and constitutes a sound guarantee which makes it possible to oppose all manner of enslavement and oppression, and inequality, firmly insure national independence and freedom, and turn the unity and cooperation between countries truly voluntary and solid.

Unless based on independent stand and attitude, it is impossible to achieve unity, and unless united, it is impossible to attain the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause.

When each country, each nation maintains independent stand and attitude and all countries and nations respect the independent stand and attitude of other countries and nations, it is possible to achieve wholesome, solid unity and solidarity between them based on complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in others internal affairs, and as to the differences of opinion and disputes that may break out between countries, too, it is possible to go forward to solve them to suit the national interests of the parties concerned and the overall interests of the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause.

Be it the question of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonaligned movement, a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era, or the question of correctly solving the differences of opinion and disputes existing between the newly emerging countries, they can be successfully solved when all countries are faithful to the idea of independent stand and attitude and go forward to firmly observe the principle of independent stand and attitude.

Should the newly emerging countries fail to thoroughly defend the principle of independent stand and attitude, outside forces will come in between, and should this come to pass, in the end it will merely bring the result of more and more dividing the newly emerging forces.

Any attempt to separate the newly emerging countries to this side or that side as progressive or nonprogressive countries with any other "criterion" than independent stand and attitude as the unitary criterion will bring nothing but the result of tearing asunder the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces with common interests in opposing imperialism, dominationism.

If countries and nations firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, it will also become possible to effectively realize economic and technical cooperation between them and successfully step up the great task of building a rich and strong new society as well.

When all countries and nations go forward to unite and cooperate based on independent stand and attitude, they can achieve solid unity in the struggle for the victory of the anti-imperialist sovereignty cause, transcending differences in social systems and political beliefs, party affiliations and religious faiths.

Thus for all countries and nations to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude makes it possible to achieve the most solid and broad unity and cooperation between them, and reliably guarantees the overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary forces over the counterrevolutionary forces.

Precisely herein lies part of the ground that for all countries and nations to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude constitutes a powerful guarantee for making them achieve the invincible unity and solidarity of the anti-imperialist sovereignty forces and energetically step up the sacred task for the independent-ization of the whole world.

Next, what makes it an important guarantee for the independent-ization of the whole world that countries and nations should maintain independent stand and attitude lies in that it prevents another world war and makes a lasting peace of the world insured.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... in order to prevent another world war and maintain the peace of the world, all countries of the world must positively launch the struggle to protect and defend independent stand and attitude." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 8, p 443)

An independent-ized world is above all a new world where the danger of another world war will have completely disappeared and a lasting peace will have been achieved on the face of the earth. Therefore, the struggle to prevent another world war in advance and maintain the world peace constitutes an important part of the content of the struggle for the independent-ization of the whole world.

It is the common desires of progressive mankind to live peacefully and freely. Only if a lasting peace of the world is maintained free of aggression and war, is it possible for all countries and nations to successfully build an independent, prosperous new society, and strengthening unity and cooperation between countries, between nations, go forward to energetically step up social progress and the forward movement of mankind.

Imperialism, colonialism is the root cause of aggression and war and the basic obstacle to the independent development and social progress of all countries, all nations.

The imperialists unleashed many large and small wars of aggression everywhere in the world in bygone days. The two world wars which wreaked havoc on mankind were provoked by none other than the imperialists.

Particularly today the imperialists are more viciously perpetrating machinations of aggression and war in order to sustain and expand their sphere of domination. The U.S. imperialists, publicly proclaiming their "policy of strength" and drawing their vassal states and lackeys into their scheme, are going berserk in preparing for another world war. Thus today the danger of another world war is growing bigger with each passing day, and this is causing great unease and concern for mankind.

Whether or not it will be possible to prevent the danger of war hanging over the heads of the people is a very serious, grave qudstion which is directly tied in with the question of whether or not it will be possible to build an independent new world.

An energetic weapon for preventing the danger of another world war and maintaining the world peace precisely lies in the progress countries and peoples of the world firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude and going forward to energetically

launch the anti-imperialist common struggle on the principle of independent stand and attitude.

Only if each country firmly maintains independent stand and attitude, is it possible to defend a principled stand toward the imperialists and resolutely struggle against the aggression and war machinations of the scoundrels.

When the people on all continents, in all regions of Asia and Africa, Europe and the Middle East, Latin America and Oceania, firmly defending the independent stand and attitude of their country, go forward to energetically launch the struggle for the interests and security of their country, for the peace and security of the world, they can deal a telling blow to the imperialists, and drive the scoundrels into predicament. If all progressive countries and peoples are to focus efforts on opposing the policy of aggression and war of the imperialists, the imperialists will be isolated and will be unable to come alive again.

When this comes to pass, such phenomena as getting sucked into the military bloc of the imperialists or handing over their territory to the imperialists to use it as a military base will come to disappear, and the peace force of the world will come to decisively overwhelm the war force.

When all countries and nations of the world, by firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude, take to the road of opposing the U.S. imperialist scheme to provoke another war instead of following it, mankind will come to be able to enjoy a firm, lasting peace, eliminating the danger of world war.

Thus for all countries, all nations to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, by making it possible to liquidate all manner of domination and enslavement and completely realize sovereign rights, prevent the danger of war and reliably keep the peace and security of the world, constitutes a reliable guarantee for successfully realizing the great task for the independent-ization of the whole world.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song putting forward the strategic thought for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world and setting forth the guidelines for all countries, all nations to maintain independent stand and attitude, the progressive peoples of the world aiming for independent stand and attitude have come to have a powerful weapon which makes it possible for them to energetically step up the struggle, with a clearly defined goal and firm prospects, to build a new world free of dominationism and colonialism, for all countries and nations to build an independent, prosperous new society.

The thought set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for all countries and nations to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude is a matchless thought which has clearly shown the straight road to building an independent new world free of all manner of domination and enslavement, and is a guiding principle which must be tightly grasped in the struggle for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world.

Important to countries and nations in firmly maintaining independent stand and attitude is above all thoroughly protecting and defending politically independent stand and attitude.

Politically independent stand and attitude is the first and foremost life of a sovereign independent state and an indispensable requirement for genuine national independence. Only if one possesses politically independent stand and attitude, can one oppose all manner of domination and intervention by outside forces and go forward to solve with one's own strength all questions arising in revolution and construction on the basis of one's self-dependent convictions and judgment, and exercise complete equality and sovereign rights in relations with other countries.

Politically independent stand and attitude is also a political guarantee for economic self-support and self-reliant national defense. Apart from politically independent stand and attitude it is impossible to achieve economic self-support and think about self-reliant national defense, and in consequence, the construction of a completely sovereign independent state is unthinkable.

This being so, only by firmly maintaining politically independent stand and attitude is it possible to thorughly embody the principle of independent stand and attitude in all the internal and external policies of the state and go forward to achieve the independent development of the country.

In order that countries and nations may firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, it is also important for them to realize economic self-support and self-reliant national defense.

Economic self-support and self-reliant national defense are an important factor guaranteeing the independent stand and attitude of the country. Economic self-support is the material basis of a sovereign independent state, and self-reliant national defense if the military guarantee of an independent state.

The independent stand and attitude of countries and nations is by no means something that is realized merely by arguing for it by words alone. No matter how much one aims for independent stand and attitude, when one does not have the material basis underlining it, one cannot say what one wants to, one cannot do what one wants to, nor can one resolutely beat back the pressure and intervention of the imperialists, dominationists.

Therefore, in order to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude, all countries must realize politically independent stand and attitude, and at the same time, economic self-support and self-reliant national defense.

To thoroughly exercise sovereign rights in external relations is one of the important requirements in maintaining the independent stand and attitude of the country and nation.

All countries and nations are completely equal and independent. Therefore, all countries and nations must develop relations of friendship and cooperation on the principle of equality and mutual respect, and must neither violate the sovereign rights of others nor allow their own sovereign rights to be violated.

For countries and nations to firmly maintain independent stand and attitude and go forward to step up the independent-ization of the whole world is the demands of the law of the developing world revolution of our era and a sacred common cause facing the progressive peoples.

Ours is a revolutionary party holding the chuche ideology as a firm guiding principle and struggling to completely realize the independent stand and attitude of the masses of people in our country and in the whole world.

Our party, by holding the immortal chuche ideology as a guiding principle and turning our country into a socialist power of self-dependence, self-support, and self-reliant defense, is firmly defending the independent stand and attitude of the country.

Our party, which formulates all lines and policies based on its own judgment and convictions, adopts as a new line, as a new policy, never constrained by any extant formula, whatever suits the demands of our revolution and the realities of our country and carries it through.

For our country to thoroughly establish national sovereign rights and thoroughly protect is independent stand and attitude is a link in the sacred struggle to step up the great task for the independent-ization of the whole world.

By making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from south Korea and achieving the indepent reunification of the fatherland under the sagacious leadership of the party, we must establish national sovereign rights on a nationwide basis and energetically step up the conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

To struggle for the construction of an independent new world, strengthening friendship and solidarity with all the progressive peoples of the world is an important external policy of our party and an international duty facing our people.

By going forward to thoroughly carry through the external policy of self-dependence, friendship, and peace comprehensively embodying the chuche ideology even amid the international situation, the situation surrounding us being so complex, our party is developing our relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries and newly emerging countries, and the people of all countries aiming for independent stand and attitude.

In the struggle to realize the great task for the independent-ization of the whole world set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people shall always go forward to strengthen and develop relations of friendship and cooperation, firmly uniting with the progressive peoples of the world protecting independent stand and attitude, and shall positively struggle to block and frustrate the imperialist machinations of aggression and war and protect the lasting peace and security of the world.

The struggle for realizing the independent-ization of the whole world is a lofty historic common cause of mankind. Nothing could stand in the way of this sacred struggle.

Invincible is the sacred cause of our people going forward loyally upholding the guidelines enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the independent-ization of the whole world and of all the progressive peoples of the world protecting independent stand and attitude.

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'PYONGYANG RADIO' ON S. KOREAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

SK020714 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] As has been already reported, workers at the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company in Seoul are vigorously struggling for the right to existence and for democratic freedom. The workers of this company, who have waged a collective struggle for the reinstatement of their expelled fellow workers and for a wage increase since last 27 September, are obstinately struggling in defiance of the brutal suppression and vicious tricks of the puppet clique and the company owner, persistently waging a sit-in, demonstration and hunger strike.

Their struggle is the manifestation of the firm will to free themselves from today's situation, in which they are trampled underfoot and oppressed, and to win the right to existence at any cost.

The struggle of workers of the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company was not initiated recently; the whole course of their arduous struggle against exploitation and oppression over last 10 years vividly shows their indomitable will.

The struggle of workers at this company has become more intensified since August 1972 when they rejected a government-patronized labor union and formed an independent labor union to protect their genuine rights and interests.

When workers at this company rose up in a collective struggle, firmly uniting under their organization, calling for the settlement of their serious living problems, including a wage hike, the puppet clique and the owner of the company employed all sorts of base schemes in a bid to destroy the labor union and to subdue the workers.

The rascals retaliated against the struggle of the workers through the act of trampling their human rights underfoot and a mass dismissal. They arrested and detained in succession those workers who led the struggle under the pretext of violating the so-called national security law.

Meanwhile, in October 1980 the rascals forcibly dismissed the chaiman and vice chairman of the labor union of this company under the pretext of the purification campaign in labor union circles. In December of the same year,

they forcibly took as many as 50 workers, including 19 executive committee members of the labor union, to the joint investigation center of the puppet martial law command where they perpetrated the brutal atrocities of doing violence to them and dismissing them by forcing them to tender resignations.

The puppet clique and the company owner restricted outsiders' access to the company and had policemen and investigation agents disguised in working clothes watch and control the workers at the working sites. Thus they tried to create an atmosphere of unrest and terror.

Furthermore, the rascals and female [as heard] military police raid and investigate the dormitory of female workers at night. When some 500 female workers protested and resisted this atrocity, the rascals threatened them, saying: If you continue to resists, we have rifles.

Following this, the puppet clique and the company onwer perpetrated the atrocities of packing up the personal effects of the core leaders of workers and forcibly expelling them from the dormitory. They also organized the supervisor and security guards of the dormitory with those stooges who were former members of the air-borne troops of the puppet clique and had them brutally do violence to the workers, while perpetrating the atrocity of dismissing workers.

On 12 May 1982, mobilizing their stooges, the rascals went so far as to brutally beat female workers who were coming to the company to work in the morning, leaving them covered with blood.

The inhuman persecution and suppression of workers did not end with this. The puppet clique and the company owner not only prohibited female workers from having access to their dormitory, forcing them to suffer cold and starvation in the cold of winter, but also wantonly perpetrated the criminal act of cutting down the wages of workers or of not paying wages to them under the pretext of a company deficit.

However, the military fascist clique and the company owner could not subdue the workers with this suppression and persecution. Rather, this suppression and persecution aroused the workers to further awaken and inspired their fighting stamina to become stronger.

Inflaming their hatred against the enemies while undergoing oppression and building up their wisdom while undergoing trials, the workers obstinately resisted the rascals' suppression with their united strength and tough spirit. Countering the puppets' vicious schemes to destroy the labor union, the workers struggled, saying "Let us defend our organization with our own strength." Whenever the rascals dismissed or arrested the labor union leaders, the workers placed in new labor union leaders without delay and continued their struggle. Along with this struggle, the workers struggled every year, calling for a 30 to 40 percent increase in their wages.

Early this year, when the company owner announced a small wage hike, the workers strongly protested and struggled, calling for an increase of 68 percent, 10 times more than the rate the company owner announced.

When the company authorities waged a so-called quality control campaign under the pretext of the promotion of productivity and, along with this campaign, forced the workers to wear name tags, the workers wrote "Struggle, Unity and Death" in red ink on the reverse side of the tags and wore them.

The workers struggled against the quality control campaign, asserting that the campaign was a movement to exploit the workers. Thus, they delivered a strong blow to the company owner.

When their innocent colleagues were expelled by the company authorities, the workers not only held a demonstration calling for the reinstatement of the expelled workers, but also sharply exposed the fascist nature and plundering acts of the rascals through a satirical masque.

In a letter of appeal issued in January this year, the workers--pledging to struggle for a life worthy of man and happiness and against corruption, illegality and suppression--condemned the criminal atrocities of the Chon Tuhwan ring and said that the reality has been obviously distorted by someone.

The letter of appeal condemned the puppet clique's suppression as a repeat of the corrupt, evil practices perpetrated in the distant past in which the fist was more often used than the law, and declared a stern resolution to continue to struggle until all working conditions have been rectified and improved.

Last March, they also waged an obstinate struggle for the payment of a bonus, an increase in wages, the reinstatement of fellow workers who have been illegally dismissed since October 1980 and the immediate suspension of unfair reportage in the press.

The struggle of the workers at the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company in Seoul, who are struggling, firmly united, even while facing illegal dismissal, arrest, threats, blackmail and brutal violence, has been further developed and tempered. This struggle vividly shows the workers' sagacious and gallant appearance, replete with strong will.

The workers at the Wonpung Woolen Textile Company, who have never been guaranteed even the minimum standard of living, let alone the primary democratic rights, will continue to struggle to achieve their aspirations to enjoy an independent and creative life, a genuine life.

CSO: 4110/03

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS KWANGJU STUDENT MOVEMENT

SK030610 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 2 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 3 November special article: "Let Us Crush Aggression and Interfering Maneuvers of the Outside Forces and Safeguard National Dignity and Sovereignty"--KCNA identifies this item as an article]

[Text] At the time when the spirit of anti-U.S. struggle for independence is daily growing in South Korea, our people are now marking the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

The Kwangju student incident was a mass anti-Japanese patriotic struggle waged by the Korean youths and students to oppose the fascist colonial rule and enslaving education of the brigandish Japanese imperialists and to regain national independence and dignity, leaving a proud record in the annals of our people's anti-imperialist struggle.

The Kwangju student struggle was provoked on 3 November 1923 when Japanese students insulted and teased Korean girl students.

The flames of the struggle quickly spread throughout the nation: Pyongyang, Seoul, Kaesong, Sinuiju, Taegu and Pusan.

Shouting slogans of "Down with the Japanese imperialists," "Abolish education of colonial slavery" and "Long live the independence of Korea," the students bravely fought for half a year, standing up to the Japanese imperialist's brutal suppression.

The Kwangju student struggle was an explosion of the Korean people's frustration and fury accumulated against the Japanese imperialists' brutal colonial rule. This demonstrated the firm will and spirit of the Korean people, who were determined to regain national dignity and sovereignty through struggle, and it dealt a great blow to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule.

What the students and youths in Kwangju hoped for 3 November 53 years ago was to extricate themselves from the imperialists' colonial yoke and to become the dignified people of a sovereign country. This urgent aspiration of those students, however, has been achieved only in the one half of this country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Korean people are the masters of Korea. The Korean people cannot stand Korea being divided and national sovereignty being trampled upon by alien imperialists. The Korean people should regain the trampled national sovereighty and become the true masters of Korea by defeating the outside forces and reunifying the country.

Owing to the military occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their colonial rule, a situation, more serious than that some 50 years ago, is now being created in South Korea. The only thing that the U.S. imperialists have brought to the Korean people under the name of liberator, aid-giver and protector is not independence but subjugation, not aid but plunder, and not protection but aggression and massacre.

With all fields--political, economic, cultural and military--in South Korea firmly under their control, the U.S. imperialists have been enforcing a vicious colonial enslavement policy, ruthlessly trampling upon the South Korean people's national sovereignty and are forcing on them the fate of colonial slaves.

The U.S. imperialist wolves have massacred at random the South Korean people who desire national independence, freedom and national reunification.

Such maneuvers on the part of the U.S. imperialists culminated following the October incident, as they instigated the Chon Tu-hwan clique to commit an unprecedented act of human butchering like the Kwangju massacre and had the clique fabricate a fascist dictatorial system more vicious than the Yusin system.

By continuously shipping into South Korea modern weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a war powder magazine and are now running riot to perpetually split the nation, assuming fabrication of two Koreas as the basis of their policy toward South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' contempt and maltreatment of the Korean people could not be worse. Under the foot of the U.S. imperialist beasts, the South Korean people are languishing in shame and suffering of a kind they have never undergone before.

The Japanese militarists, who had forced on our people the fate of countryless people for 37 years, are stretching out their hand of aggression to South Korea. The Japanese reactionaries are further accelerating making inroads into South Korea in the political, economic and military fields.

They have distorted the history of the Japanese imperialist aggression against Korea. While strengthening political and military collusion with the South Korean puppets by babbling about so-called friendship and the consolidation of ties, they are controlling the South Korean economy by randomly infiltrating monopoly capitalists under the pretext of assistance and cooperation, fattening on the South Korean people's blood and sweat.

The Japanese reactionaries have inspired the puppets to fasicsm, treachery and division, while actively following the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy. The foreign forces' aggression against and intervention in South Korea have been staged, using the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a guide. The traitorous clique has thrown itself into the exeuction of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial subjugation with enthusiasm.

The puppets have suppressed the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence with bayonets, have placed the South Korean economy under the control of foreign monopoly capital and have desperately tried to implement the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy.

In just recent months, the puppet clique has brutally slaughtered and executed youths, students and people, including Pak Kwan-hyon, who turned out to the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy, thus vividly revealing its dirty nature as a group of stooges and a treacherous group.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' and the Japanese reactionaries' schemes for aggression and intervention and the Chon Tu-hwan clique's treacherous and treasonous acts, the South Korean people have today been forced to endure the fate of being colonial slaves, for a second time.

Nevertheless, attaching brand "sovereign state" to South Korea, a colony, the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan clique has clamored as if South Korea enjoyed independence.

This is indeed preposterous. The words sovereignty and independence are not befitting to the fascist clique which, describing the South Korean people's sacred struggle against the aggressors as a disturbance of rioters, has brutally slaughtered the people struggling for national dignity and sovereignty.

The puppets' assertion is nothing but flowery words intended to cover up the fact that South Korea is a U.S. colony and the puppets are the culprits.

Sovereignty is the life of the nation. It can be achieved only through struggle. Some 50 years ago, proceeding from the indignation of the mockery of a female student, all the nation turned out in the struggle against foreign forces; how much longer should we just look on as spectators at today's reality of South Korea, in which the whole land has been subordinated to the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, and in which national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights have been completely obliterated.

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is a basic factor hindering the achievement of the South Korean people's independence and national sovereighty

As long as the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule continues, the South Korean people's national sovereignty, the democratization of the society and national reunification will not be achieved.

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence the way of living of the South Korean people lies precisely in this. [as published]

Today the South Korean people are continuously and vigorously staging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in defiance of the brutal suppression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. They are also strongly resisting the Japanese reactionaries' schemes for reinvasion of South Korea.

This is the manifestation of the South Korean people's firm will and fighting spirit to regain their lost national dignity and sovereignty at any cost.

The South Korean people should put an end to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and regain national sovereignty by more resolutely turning out to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. At the same time, they should sternly frustrate and smash the Japanese militarists' schemes for reinvasion of South Korea.

The South Korean people should overthrow the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring and establish a democratic government, in which the working people can become the masters, by vigorously staging the antifascist struggle for democracy.

National reunification is the utmost desire and supreme task of our people. All Korean compatriots in the North, South and overseas should firmly unite as one under the banner of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, sternly smash domestic and foreign splittists' schemes to fabricate two Koreas and achieve national reunification so that they can become the dignified people of a sovereign state.

The South Korea people will surely regain their lost national dignity and sovereignty and achieve the historic cause of national reunification by ending the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and overthrowing the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan ring through a nationwide anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle.

CSO: 4100/03

'VRPR' HAILS SONGGYUNGWAN STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

SK040418 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, on 2 November the patriotic students of Songgyungwan University once again joined in the righteous antigovernment struggle, defying fascist pressure.

Some 400 patriotic students joined in the struggle, shouting slogans reading "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan regime," "Reveal the true cause of Pak Kwan-hyon's death," "The present regime should resign" and "Release the students imprisoned," staging a fierce demonstration and disseminating leaflets. Becoming more excited, they bravely fought the suppressive police, who were urgently trying to put down the demonstration.

The current struggle by the patriotic students of the Songgyungwan University is an expression of the singleminded will of our ardent patriotic students and people who are determined to usher in a new world of independence--a new spring of democratization--free of fascism and aggressors and to take revenge a thousand times over for the death of Pak Kwan-hyon.

As you all perhaps know, Pak Kwan-hyon was an ardent patriotic student who bravely fought in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising and a true son of our people.

Even after being arrested illegally by the fascist hangmen, he continued his unyielding struggle in the murderous courts and prison cells, assuming them as his new battlefield. In particular, he offered the prime of his youth on the alter of democracy at the end of a hunger strike which lasted for 40 days from early September.

The sacrifice by Pak Kwan-hyon is more clear proof that the Kwangju massacre has not stopped and is continuing even today. The Chon Tu-hwan clique bloodily suppressed the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980, dipping Kwangju City in a sea of blood of its fellow countrymen. Then the clique, staging a great crackdown on the heroic resistance strugglers and patriotic forces, randomly arrested, imprisoned and executed them, devoting itself to committing all kinds of traitorous and treacherous acts and massacring them.

All these criminal acts by the Chon Tu-hwan clique were caused by the U.S. aggressors who, occupying this land illegally, have been enforcing a vicious fascist colonial rule. It is no longer a secret that the United States, which has been obliterating our people's democratic and civil rights for the past 37 years while ruthlessly trampling upon our nation's sovereignty and protecting and instigating all the fascist dictators, was the ringleader responsible for the great blood tragedy in Kwangju.

The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its fascist colonial rule there are the source of all the misery and calamities afflicted on our people. As long as the Yankee aggressors remain in this land and as long as the pro-U.S. stooge Chon Tu-hwan's fascist military rule continues, the independence, democratization and reunification so ardently aspired by our people cannot be achieved. This is a lesson that our people have been taught dearly in blood.

Our people's way out lies only in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and in the antifascist struggle for democratization. This is why our students and masses of all strata have resolutely joined in the righteous anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles in the midst of barbarous fascist suppression.

The righteous antigovernment struggle waged by the patriotic students of Songgyungwan University is a continuation of such a patriotic struggle. This is an expression of the undefeated will of our people who are determined to regain the national sovereignty, democratic and civil rights of which they have been robbed and to take revenge a thousand times for the death of Pak Kwan-hyon. Also, this is a most righteous resistance of revenge.

For this reason, as it is an act of patriotism, the righteous struggle by the patritoic students of Songgyungwan University cannot become the object of suppression. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brutally suppressed the righteous and patriotic struggle of these students by mobilizing a vast number of suppressive policemen, committing the fascist violence of arresting a great number of patriotic students. This is a criminal act which should never be tolerated.

No matter what fascist and suppressive acts it may employ, the Chon Tu-hwan clique will never be able to stop the great anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization of our students and patriotic masses who have stirred themselves up for independence, democratization and reunification, nor will it be able to overcome the crisis facing its rule.

The will to achieve independence, democratization and reunification through struggle is the unwavering faith of our students and masses and their persistent will. There is no one on earth who can thwart this faith and will.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique should look squarely at reality, stop trying to cling to its injudicious and fascist suppression and should step down from power without delay as is unanimously demanded by the masses. It also should immediately and unconditionally release all illegally imprisoned patriotic students and personages.

By raising higher the flames of the roaring anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles, all the patriotic students throughout the nation, including the Songgyungwan University students, and the masses of all strata, will see to it that the Yankee aggressors and the fascist dictator are harshly punished.

CSO: 4110/03

'VRPR' REPORTS 3 NOV DEMONSTRATIONS IN SEOUL

SK040634 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] In the midst of the masses' growing anti-U.S., antigovernment fighting spirit for independence, yesterday, some 2,000 students of colleges in Seoul staged antigovernment demonstrations in the main area of the city.

As dusk fell, the students concentrated in the main area of the city and staged street-demonstrations, singing songs and shouting slogans such as "Overthrow Chon Tu-hwan," "Reveal the cause of the death of Pak Kwan-hyon," and "Guarantee press freedom and freedom of labor union activities."

Dismayed at the advance of the students, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring made desperate efforts to block the street demonstrations by mobilizing hundreds of riot police.

In an attempt to disperse the demonstrators, the riot police fired tear gas and plainclothes policemen arrested many students thus committing intolerable atrocity.

Enraged, the students further raised their fighting spirit and closed their ranks. They fought bravely, countering the riot police.

Meanwhile, on noon of that day, some 1,500 Seoul National University students staged sit-ins and demonstrations for 2 hours on the campus demanding reinstatement of student day and release of detained students.

Despite the university authorities' attempt to block the demonstrations, the students staged the sit-ins and demonstrations on schedule, demanding reinstatement of student day and release of detained students.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring sent hundreds of policemen onto the university campus and took away some 20 students, committing a fascist outrage.

CSO: 4110/03

'VRPR' LAUDS STUDENT ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

SK050446 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been reported, on 3 November, marking the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student movement launched against Japanese imperialist rule, the patriotic students of universities in Seoul once again staged a righteous demonstration, defying fascist pressure.

During the day, some 1,500 patriotic students of the Seoul National University staged a sit-in and demonstration, crying for a revival of student day and the release of the imprisoned students.

In the ensuing evening, some 1,000 patriotic students from various universities in Seoul joined in a fierce guerrilla-style street demonstration in the middle of the city, chanting slogans of "Down with Chon Tu-hwan" and "Guarantee freedom of press and labor union activity." They bravely fought the suppressive policemen who ran riot to put down the demonstration, randomly firing tear gas canisters.

Prior to this, on 2 November, some 4,000 patriotic students of Songgyungwan University staged a fierce demonstration shouting such slogans as "Down with the Chon Tu-hwan regime," "Reveal the true cause of Pak Kwan-hyon's death," "The present government should resign" and "Release all the imprisoned students."

This righteous struggle by demonstration staged by the patriotic students in Seoul is an explosion of frustration and fury accumulated against the fascist colonial rule of the United States and a demonstration of the persistent will of our people who are determined to usher in a new world of independence--a new spring of democracy--free of outside forces and fascism.

Today's situation is more serious than during the imperialist colonial rule some 53 years ago when the Kwangju student movement took place. Today, South Korea has been turned into a complete colony of the United States which has occupied this land in place of the Japanese imperialists. For a longer period

than the Japanese imperialist rule, our people have suffered the fate of countryless slaves, with their national sovereignty ruthlessly trampled upon.

As our people have bitterly experienced for the past 37 years, the only thing that the United States has brought to our people is not independence but colonial enslavement and national division, not assistance but colonial plunder and the worst kind of hardship in livelihood, not protection but afflictions and sufferings caused by aggression and massacre.

In spite of all this, the flagrant traitor and fascist tyrant Chon Tu-hwan and his perpetrators are not only running riot to offer this land to the United States as a permanent colony and military base in exchange for his personal long-term office and the happiness of his family, but also is unscrupulously committing treacherous acts opening wide the road for the Japanese militarists --revived and rearmed by the United States--to reinvade and subjugate South Korea.

They are committing intolerable fascist, barbarous acts of randomly arresting, imprisoning, punishing and massacring the patriotic students and masses who are against U.S. colonial rule and Japanese maneuvers for reinvasion and crying for independence, democracy and reunification.

The fratricidal acts committed in Kwangju in which the Chon Tu-hwan clique, under the behind-the-scene control of the United States, dipped the city in a sea of blood, the suppression and punishment of those who were involved in the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, Pak Kwan-hyon's sacrifice and the increasingly vicious and suppressive acts committed against the people clearly prove this. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has completely fascistized and standardized the press, is suppressing democratic labor unions, as shown in the case of the Wonpung Woolen Textile incident, to obliterate the ever-growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment.

Enraged by the Japanese people's teasing of a Korean female student some 53 years ago, the patriotic Kwangju students raised high the patriotic anti-Japanese banner. How can we now stand with folded arms, with today's grave reality in which national sovereignty is being ruthlessly trampled upon by the aggressors and traitors and whole country has been turned into a place haunted by outside forces and a fascist whirlpool?

The righteous struggle waged by the patriotic students in Seoul on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student movement is a patriotic struggle, righteous in every aspect, which reflects the will and aspiration of our masses who are determined to regain national sovereignty and democracy, of which they have been robbed, refusing to live the life of colonial slaves any longer.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring brutally suppressed their just struggle by mobilizing a vast number of suppressive policemen, committing the fascist act of arresting numerous patriotic students.

This is an intolerable criminal act which cannot be committed except by such a toadiest traitor and murderous tyrant as the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has no match on earth.

Now the Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to obliterate the daily growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment and to maintain the fascist colonial rule at any cost. But this is a foolish act.

It is a firm will of our young intellectuals and patriotic masses not to tolerate injustice, corruption, aggressors and traitors even if it means death.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop fascist suppression, release all the imprisoned patriotic students and should step down from power as unanimously demanded by the masses.

Our ardent students and patriotic masses will continue the anti-U.S., antigovernment and anti-Japanese struggle till they have swept away the aggressors and traitors and achieved independence, democracy and reunification.

CSO: 4110/03

'NODONG SINMUN' ON KWANGJU PRISONER'S DEATH

SK020006 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 31 Oct 82

[NODONG SINMUN 1 November special article: "South Korean Youths and Students Will by all Means Take Revenge for Their Fallen Fellow Student"--KCNA identifies this as an article]

[Text] The military fascist elements' brutal suppression against the South Korean youths and students, who have risen up in the anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle against fascism and for democratization, is becoming more and more vicious.

Because the students of the Chonnam National University [CNU] in Kwangju rose up in a massive struggle of assembly and demonstration in resentment against the barbarity of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which mercilessly murdered student Pak Kwan-hyon, chairman of this university's students association who courageously fought in the Kwangju popular uprising, the fascist rascals were dismayed at this. They brutally suppressed, arrested and imprisoned the students, who rose up in a righteous struggle, by mobilizing armed puppet mobile police, besieging the campus and shooting tear gas canisters, and are putting them to murderous torture.

On one hand, the military fascist elements are foolishly scheming to cover up their fiendish barbarity of murdering student Pak Kwan-hyon. On the other hand, by deploying policemen on a large scale in the entire area of Kwangju, they are running amok to keep an eye on and suppress college students in Kwangju, including students of CNU. This thus shows how much the fascist group is afraid of the South Korean youths and students' just struggle.

The arrogance and miscreant brutal suppression of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist rascals against the South Korean patriotic youths and students is an intolerable criminal act. And it again clearly shows that they are the fascist cutthroats and human butchers who should be cursed and denounced by the entire nation.

Youth Pak Kwan-hyon--the righteous son of Kwangju, who made the enemies shudder by indomitably waging the struggle in prison until his heart stopped beating, with his unchanging intrepidity and faith even though in prison, as in the days of the heroic resistance during which he cut the way of resistance through the streets of Kwangju, crying out with blood for democracy and reunification!

Indeed, his death was the manifestation of the patriotic and indomitable spirit that he would be willing to live in justice even though he would be killed in the struggle against injustice. And it was the forceful eruption of the unquenchable aspirations and wishes for independence, democracy and reunification.

Because independence and democracy are so precious and he longed so much for reunification, he sacrificed his 30-year-old youth for their cause. Because he possessed a pure conscience that he would not live as a colonial slave and a servant of fascism and would sacrifice his life for the cause of justice in the face of death, he could resist the enemies through such a tragic but heroic death.

Though the heart of youth Pak Kwan-hyon has stopped beating, his forceful voice--he who with skillful command and self-sacrificing struggle, made breakthroughs by resolutely turning out in the streets of struggle along with the heroic citizens in Kwangju in May 2 years ago and aroused the youths and students to the death-defying resistance!--is echoing through the ranks of democratic resistance, thus moving the demonstrating students to tears. His breath--he who went on a hunger strike for as long as 40-odd days calling for an explanation of the deaths of political prisoners sacrificed in the prison cells of the Kwangju prison and for improvement of treatment for detainees!--is borne in the minds of the resisting crowds. His sacrifice, which is going to bring about the second Kwangju resistance by becoming a volcano of freedom, is becoming the banner of resistance, thereby becoming a cause which calls the South Korean youths, students and people to the anti-U.S., pro-independence resistance against fascism and for democratization. The grudge of the youths and students who lost their beloved fellow student has become raging waves, and is flowing on the stream of Kwangju. The fighting spirit of the young intellectuals, who are vowing to take revenge for it, is surging high like the peak of Mt Mudung.

"Let us take revenge for youth Pak Kwan-hyon ever so many times!" "Let us return blood for blood!"

These fiery shoutings, which are echoing in all streets of the South, and these (?stern) indictments against the fiendish murderers are a determined declaration of resistance against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges who are running wild in suppression while pointing sharp and glittering guns and bayonets at the breasts of the resisting masses. This is a (?gunfire) of scathing condemnation of patriotism against treachery and of democracy against fascism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: South Korea is a complete colony of the United States in which we cannot find any national sovereignty. The South Korean authorities are a fascist group which is mercilessly suppressing and murdering the South Korean people aspiring for reunification.

Look at the southern land overcast with the dark clouds of fascism! Nowhere is there national dignity and people's freedom or life! The yoke of colonial

subordination binding tightly the necks of people! The place of political ruins where all progressive political activities are blocked and all political foes, who are acting counter to the maintenance of the dictator's power, are mercilessly gotten rid of! The vast suppressive forces which cover the whole of South Korea like a net! Prisons and police cells overflowing with tens of thousands of detainees! The den of anticommunist war where because of the pertinacious rackets of division and war, the voices shouting out only for reunification through annihilating and victory over communism are piercing the ears and where the North-South confrontation and northward war are endlessly inspired! The campuses which have become military barracks and in which fascism has been introduced and where even the students' rights and freedom to study are kept under control under every kind of evil law! Soaring prices and low wages! The people's economic plight, which has sunk deeply into the abyss of dire distress such that people cannot get out of on account of obstinate colonial exploitation!

In reality, South Korea has changed into a prison cell without bars in the literal sense of the word, and the whole area has turned into a dark hell where there is no light or life.

Let us ask a question: Who on earth is responsible for all these disasters and misfortunes in which the yoke of colonial slaves gets tightened with each passing day, fascism is rampant and only famine and distitution overflow?

This has been caused by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who are exercising a vicious colonial fascist rule while occupying South Korea over 37 years.

The U.S. imperialists are aggressors, murderers and implacable enemies who fabricated the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime and behind the scenes pulled the strings of the massacre in Kwangju and the suppression of the democratic forces.

As long as they, U.S. imperialists' colonial rule remains intact in South Korea and their stooges' fascist frenzy continues, we cannot anticipate the sovereign independence of the nation or democratization of the society nor can we achieve peace and the independent reunification of the country. This is the lesson of blood that the South Korean people have keenly experienced for the last 37 years and is the summation of the struggle full of hardship.

The South Korean youths, students and people's anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle, which has begun developing with new width and depth, with the bloody struggle in Kwangju as a lesson, is the explosion of the pent-up grudge and resentment against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and is a righteous struggle to defend the independence of the nation.

"Yankees, go back to your den!" "We oppose the neo-colonialism of the United States!" Fully contained in these anti-U.S. shoutings vehemently cried out by the South Korean youths, students and people are their firm self-awakening of the past days in which they did not gain any results although they had fought through many twists and turns and overcame so many ordeals.

The national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights which taken by the imperialists aggressors can be retrieved only by struggle. And the dawn of the fatherland's reunification will break only through struggle, too.

Liquidating the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and realizing the independence of the country and the nation under the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner is the precondition for the South Korean people's independence and is the basic starting point.

Without the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle, the South Korean people cannot escape from the misfortune of a ruined people who have lost independence, they cannot abolish the military fascist dictatorship and achieve social progress nor can they achieve the cause of the country's reunification, either.

Anti-U.S. and pro-independence! This is the genuine nation-saving banner which the South Korean people should hold high today. Only along this road lies national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights--more precious than life--and the guarantee for the fatherland's reunification and national prosperity--for which the entire nation is aspiring.

Any Koreanwho genuinely loves the country and the nation and wishes for the fatherland's reunification should resolutely rise up in the sacred struggle to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea and achieve the complete sovereignty and independence of the nation, holding high the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner which they have learned through the bloody lessons and the summing-up of struggle.

Struggling to realize the democratization of the society as well as to liquidate the existing military fascist rule in South Korea is an important guarantee aimed at further promoting the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle and is an essential demand to greet the new spring of independence and democracy.

All patriots of the democratic forces in South Korea will vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and pro-independence struggle by correctly combining this struggle with the struggle against fascism and for democraticzation. Thus, they will certainly get rid of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist regime and realize the democratization of society.

At this moment, too, the South Korean youths, students and peoples, including the college students in Kwangju, are vigorously setting ablaze the anti-U.S. and pro-independence flames against fascism and for democratization, standing up to the frantic bloodshed to the fascist hangmen, so as to realize the wishes of those who rose up in Kwangju, including youth Pak Kwan-hyon, and to exact payment for the blood they shed.

These raging waves of independence and democratization flowing with a force that no one can stop are driving the aggressors and nation-sellers into the desperate fear and locking the colonial fascist system.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges are making desperate efforts to maintain their colonial fascist rule. Nevertheless, this is useless.

The tear-gas canisters of the bloody hangmen or the wholesale roundup by the ignorant and uncouth military villains cannot stop the grand march of independence and democracy of the South Korean youths, students and people, nor can they block the rushing torrents against the United States and for independence and against fascism and for democratization which flow only into the great sea.

All South Korean youths, students and people, including college students of Kwangju, will take revenge a hundred, a thousand times Pak Kwan-hyon. They will have the anti-U.S., pro-independence banner against fascism and democratization cover the whole of South Korea and will at all costs usher in the daybreak of independence, democracy and reunification--which he so much longed for--in South Korea.

CSO: 4110/03

'VRPR' ON 5 NOV STUDENT DEMONSTRATION IN SEOUL

SK080827 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Some 1,000 patritoic students of Korea University again staged an antigovernment demonstration on 5 November, challenging the fascist oppression.

As had been already demanded by the patriotic students who had turned out in the antigovernment struggle, the students of the Korea University demanded Chon Tu-hwan's withdrawal, workers' rights, and the release of unjustly detained workers and patriots.

They fought bravely for as long as one hour, throwing stones at the oppressive police, who were firing tear gas.

The antigovernment struggle that the Korea University students carried out on 5 November is a demonstration of our masses' unyielding will against injustice, fascism and nation-selling, and an incomparably just patriotic struggle aimed at delivering working people's rights and democracy, which is now being strangled by fascism.

The pro-U.S., running-dog traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his ring, totally opposed and rejected by the youths, students and people, have completely put the interests of the country and nation in the hands of the Yankee aggressors and are continuing the murderous oppression and nation-selling acts of victimizing people and suppressing and exploiting working people for the interests of the United States and a privileged minority group including comprador conglomerates.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has revised the already vicious labor law for the worse and is carrying out anti-popular labor measures, relentlessly infringing upon workers' basic rights to exist and their three labor rights. This is fully proven by the case of the recent struggle of the workers of Korea Control Data and of the Wonpung Textile Company.

When the workers of Korea Control Data rose up against the humiliation and ruthless colonial exploitation and outrage of the U.S. employers and the workers

of the Wonpung Textile Company turned out in the just struggle for their rights to exist and the freedom of labor union activities, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized not only the oppressive police but also hired hooligans to bestially suppress them by wielding violence. It committed a fascist outrage by detaining many workers and is continuing the act of dirty suppression to eliminate the democratic labor unions that the workers themselves established. All these show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is indeed a group of thoroughgoing, pro-U.S. traitors working for the interests of the United States and the comprador conglomerates.

In the wake of the Chon Tu-hwan right's murderous oppression and nation-selling acts, charged with shouting for independence and democracy and reunification, charges that should not have been made, numerous youths, students and patriots of the masses of all strata have been unjustly arrested and detained and are being punished and killed.

The patriotic student Pak Kwan-hyon who fought bravely during the heroic Kwangju popular uprising died a heroic death in the wake of his 40-day fast struggle in prison and Messrs Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik and tens of thousand of other patriots are presently suffering in prison. All these tragic things taking place on this soil are, needless to say, being masterminded by the United States.

The prevailing situation calls for our masses to struggle against the U.S. aggressors and their running dog, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, and to restore the bereft sovereignty and democracy of the nation. This is presented as a life-and-death matter that cannot wait to be settled.

The Korea University students, reflecting such an urgent demand of reality and the unanimous desire of the people, turned out again in the just struggle. In the miserable situation of our working masses, they foresee their destiny and the future of the nation and joined the masses' cry for independence, democracy and reunification, participating in the just struggle for national salvation.

In every aspect, the Korea University students' struggle is a just, patriotic struggle worthy of the people's praise. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring mobilized the oppressive police and fired tear gas indiscriminately to bestially suppress their just struggle. The ring committed a fascist outrage by taking away many students.

This is an intolerable crime that could only be committed by such a murderous tyrant as traitor Chon Tu-hwan whose entire body is filled with pro-U.S. flunkeyistic ideas. However, the fascist oppression is not everything. No matter how hard the Chon Tu-hwan ring may wield the guns and swords, it cannot repress the unyielding will and burning desire of the ardent patriotic students struggling in the interest of the masses. The more the fascist outrage becomes rampant, the stronger their indignation and resistance, support and encouragement and their voice of solidarity for our workers and people of all strata will grow.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must squarely look at reality and act with discretion. According to the unanimous demand of the people, it must unconditionally and immediately release the unjustly detained workers, students and other patriots, and step down from power.

The students and patriots of all strata will continue the unyielding struggle till they usher in on this soil the new independent world--the new spring of democracy--without the force of aggressors and without fascism.

CSO: 4100/03

KOREA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STAGE DEMONSTRATION

SK060543 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] According to news reports of Japanese newspapers on 6 November relayed by the KNS in Tokyo, some 1,000 students of Korea University in Seoul staged a fierce antigovernment demonstration on the campus on 5 November.

Furiously denouncing the suppressive acts of the fascist clique, the students who joined the demonstration in the afternoon of 5 November strongly demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan regime step down and release the imprisoned workers.

The students tenaciously fought the police, throwing stones at the mobile police waiting in front of the university gate who were urgently sent to the university to put down the demonstration.

In an attempt to disperse the demonstrating groups, the puppet policemen ran riot in suppression by incessantly firing tear gas canisters at the students.

However, the students are reported to have continued their demonstration for about an hour, engaging the policemen in a fierce battle.

According to news reports, the university has made an announcement banning all students' assemblies on the campus in connection with university festival function which has continued since 29 October.

Nevertheless, students defied it and joined in a mass anti-government struggle.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique is reported to have arrested several students at the end of suppression against them.

CSO: 4100/03

BRIEFS

BILL ON MOBILIZATION SUBMITTED--Seoul, 5 Nov (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government Friday sent to the National Assembly a bill calling for the effective management, utilization and mobilization of manpower, materials and other resources in the event of national need. The proposed bill will empower the government to conduct training for less than 15 days a year to manage resources and prepare for national need. The training will be nationwide, regional, or limited to particular industrial sectors. Those who may be called up for the military are men aged between 20 and 50, but the age limit of military mobilization will be extended to over 60 for scientists, technicians, license holders and artists defined in presidential decrees. The bill calls for training to simultaneously manage material resources such as production, repairing and processing facilities, medical and other industrial facilities defined in presidential decrees, automobile, ships, airplanes and stevedoring facilities, power and communications facilities and broadcasting, motion picture, newspaper and printing facilities, as well as manpower resources working with these facilities, when necessity arises. [Text] [SK050804 Seoul YONHAP in English 0505 GMT 5 Nov 82]

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BILL--The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has reconfirmed its basic position yesterday that the government should withdraw the "resource management law" bill, insisting that it would impose serious restriction on the people's freedom and rights. Adopting a resolution in an Executive Council meeting, the DKP said, "We strongly demand that the government retract such an evil law." Party spokesman rep, Kim Chin-pae said, "If the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) try to pass the bill in the incumbent house, we will strongly oppose it." Against this opposition policy, the DJP decided to have the bill obtain the house endorsement, hearlding sharp disputes between the rival parties in the course of its deliberation in the defense committee. [Text] [SK100229 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Nov 82 p 1]

IPU COMMITTEE MEMBERS--Seoul, 3 Nov--Chong Nae-hyok, National Assembly speaker and president of the Korea Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) appointed committee members Tuesday. The 15-member committee, to be chaired by Kwon Chong-tal, is composed of six lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), four from the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), two from the Korea National Party (KNP) and two other independent lawmakers. [Text] [SK030556 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 3 Nov 82]

THAI EDUCATION MINISTER--Seoul, 3 Nov--Visiting Thai Education Minister Kasem Sirisumpundh paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan Wednesday at the Presidential Mansion Chongwadae. Also on hand were his Korean counterpart Yi Kyu-ho and Thai Charge d'Affaires Chitrik Sreshthaputra. Sirisumpundh arrived in Seoul Monday for a 6-day visit at Rhee's invitation to seek cooperation in education between Seoul and Bangkok. [Text] [SK030556 Seoul YONHAP in English 0220 GMT 3 Nov 82]

BRITISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL--Seoul, 1 Nov--James Hamilton, visiting British permanent under secretary of the Department of Education and Science discussed with Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho Monday possibilities for bilateral cooperation in education and science between the two countries. During his 4-day visit, Sir James, who flew into Seoul Sunday, will visit a number of educational institutes, including the Korean Educational Development Institute, the Technical Education Research Institute linked with Korea's Kyonggi Technical College. After visiting Korea, he will proceed to Australia and the United States. [Text] [SK030556 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 1 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

CHON EMPHASIZES UPGRADING QUALITY OF PRODUCTS

SK050109 Seoul THE KOREA HEARLD in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Ulsan--President Chon Tu-hwan emphasized here yesterday that manufacturing industrial products which are superior in quality to those of other countries is the answer to overcoming the economic recession which is affecting the entire world.

"The time is gone when we undertook projects relying only on an inexpensive but abundant work force. The time is also gone when we exported commodities on the strength of low prices," the president said.

In an address at a ceremony dedicating a large repair dock near the Hyundai Mipo Shipyard, the president emphasized that the national economy today requires quality improvement, technological renovation and manpower development "not only for today but also for the future.

"Accordingly, we need business firms which are positive in managing and planning their future with a sense of creativity and sincerity," Chon said.

Stressing the importance of the shipbuilding industry, he said that the industry has greatly contributed to the growth of the Korean economy in terms of export promotion, employment and the development of technical know-how.

To help further promote the shipbuilding industry, relevant government agencies, technicians, workers and business officials should exert united efforts for technical development and the promotion of productivity, the president said.

The ship repairing industry is very important and promising as it yields more added value than the shipbuilding industry and obtains necessary information on the international shipbuilding industry, he said.

Commenting on economic difficulties in the world the president said that the nation should foster strong national power while coping with international trade and resources wars.

Following the ceremony, the president and first lady Yi Sun-cha pushed an "initiation button" to start the flow of water into the dock.

After observing the facilities, the president had luncheon with industrial and business leaders and local representatives at the Hyundai shipyard guesthouse.

The president said that six percent economic growth is expected this year despite the worldwide recession "thanks to efforts by industrialists and technicians to elevate the quality of products and the fact that workers have not made reckless demands for wage increases."

He remarked that the unemployment rate in the United States, Britain and Canada is high because there is little labor-management cooperation in those countries as, say, in Japan.

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

PROSECUTORS DEMAND SENTENCES IN CURB LOAN SCANDAL

SK010806 Seoul YONHAP in English 0717 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 1 Nov (YONHAP)--Prosecutors Monday demanded 15 year prison terms for the two moneylenders who were sentenced in the first trial to 15 years for a fraud amounting to nearly one billion U.S. dollars.

The demand was made during an appeals hearing for the 32 people convicted of involvement in the multi-million dollar loan scandal which rocked the South Korean Governemnt and set stock prices plummeting in May when it was exposed.

The two moneylenders--Yi Chol-hi, a former deputy chief of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, and his socialite wife Chang Young-cha--were charged of amassing the huge sum in less than 2 years by discounting promissory notes they held as collateral.

The prosecutors, however, postponed demanding a prison term for former president of Korea Mining Promotion Corp Yi Kyu-kwang, a relative by marriage of President Chon Tu-hwan, who remained absent from court because of illness.

Yi was previously sentenced to 4 years for accepting 100 million won (134,200 U.S. dollars) from the couple in exchange for his alleged influence peddling to promote their moneylending business.

The prosecutors demanded the same prison terms handed down by a Seoul District Court in September for 19 other people who joined the couple in filing for an appeals hearing. The prosecution asked the same demand it had made in the first sentencing session for nine other alleged accomplices.

The fraud, said to be the biggest in South Korean history, dried up funds on the nation's unofficial loan market, forcing several companies to near bankruptcy.

CSO: 4100/047

COMPANIES LAUNCH PRODUCTION OF AIRCRAFT PARTS

SK210606 Seoul YONHAP in English 0324 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, 21 Oct (YONHAP)--A number of major South Korean businesses are launching into the development and production of aircraft parts as the industry has recently become very promising on international markets, business sources said here Thursday.

The businesses sources said that after Korean Air Lines produced Korea's first sophisticated fighter aircraft in September under the technical supervision of the Samsung Precision Industries Co, another South Korean company, many Euro-American aircraft manufacturers approached Korean enterprises to buy locally developed parts.

As a result, the sources added, interest in the production of aircraft parts, considered lucrative here, has extended into the domestic machine industry.

According to the source, the Daewoo Heavy Ind Ltd, the Hyundai Heavy Ind Co, Ltd and the Daehan Heavy Industrial Co are preparing to produce airplane frames and other pieces of equipment needed for aircraft.

The Daedong Heavy Industry Co, the Seoul Vehicle Industry Co and another Korean business are reportedly making landing gear and hydrolic machines, while the Taihan Electric Wire Co and two other Korean electronics companies are busy preparing to assemble electronics devices for aircraft.

In addition, three other firms, including the Keang Nam Metal Co, are manufacturing aircraft passenger room facilities and seats needed in the passenger areas, the sources added.

Meanwhile, the sources said, Korean Air Lines, which already succeeded in assembling helicopters and fighter aircraft, and Samsung Precision Industries Co, which has developed engines, also plan to jointly supply aircraft parts to foreign aircraft manufacturers.

The Korea Heavy Ind and Construction Co has recently concluded a contract worth several million U.S. dollars to process seven major part items for re-exportation to the U.S. Northrop Aircraft Co, which plans to use the parts to assemble fighter airplanes such as "super," according to a report.

The sources also said that Samsung Precision Ind Co is now reaching the final stages of negotiations to export several million dollars worth of engine parts to the United States.

Also resulting from Korean technology's recent fame, the British Aircraft Company of British aerospace visited South Korea recently to conclude a 40 million-dollar contract to purchase Korean machine tools, according to the sources.

The Korea society for the advancement of the machine industry is actively supporting domestic businesses in their efforts to develop high technology aircraft parts.

CSO: 4100/047

BRIEFS

1983 TAX REVENUE--Seoul, 22 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean Government's 1983 internal tax revenue was projected at an estimated six trillion won (some eight billion U.S. dollars) with the help of an expected increase of revenues from corporate tax, special income tax, liquor tax and income tax. According to a report submitted by the Finance Ministry to the National Assembly Friday, the projected figure was 14.1 percent higher than the revenue expected this year. The report listed income tax as 1.09 trillion won, a 10.3 percent gain over this year, and broke down the figure into 413.2 billion won in business income (a six percent increase), and 682 billion won in withholding (up by 13.1 percent) (one U.S. dollar is worth about 745 won). Corporate tax was expected to rise by 18.8 percent to 812 billion won, according to the report, while expected revenues of 789.5 billion won from a special excise tax and 488.3 billion from the liquor tax each recorded 17.3 percent increase from this year. [Text] [SK220357 Seoul YONHAP in Egnlish 0256 GMT 22 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

'ROK DAILY' OBSERVES 77TH KNRC ANNIVERSARY

SK270207 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "77th Red Cross Birthday"]

[Text] The nation impressively observes today the 77th anniversary of the founding of the Korea National Red Cross, reminding us of the humanization has undertaken in our society during the past years.

The founding of the KNRC dates back to 1905 during the last phase of the Yi Dynasty, 5 years before the forcible annexation of this country to Japan, as we recall.

Reflecting on the tragic and turbulent national fates the people of this country have undergone thus far, those engaged in Red Cross work have faced so many ordeals and hardships throughout the 77-year Red Cross history in this country.

As the Korean people have survived the innumerable historic trials in contemporary history, so our Red Cross crusaders have made untiring efforts to implant the lofty ideal of the Red Cross deeply in the hearts of the people in this country.

Thus, the Red Cross spirit has been widely disseminated among the Korean people, probably more than any similar organ or campaign, profoundly moving the minds of those facing extreme difficulties and disasters around us with the Red Cross workers rushing to their aid to share brotherly love with them as much as any one else in the human community, in fact.

It was in 1955 that the KNRC became affiliated with the League of Red Cross Societies (LORCS) as its 74th member, with the status of our Red Cross having been recognized internationally.

Ever since, our Red Cross activities have been positive and substantial both at home and in the international community, side by side with other countries.

Even with the tragic national fate of suffering long-standing territorial division on the Korean Peninsula, it is good to hear that our Red Cross contributions in the international domain in recent years have been highly regarded in the diversified working projects under the Red Cross slogan.

On top of the Red Cross ventures in South Korea is none other than the KNRC's dramatic overture as early as in 1971 to its North Korean counterpart to open talks for the reunion of dispersed families between the south and north of the divided country.

Most unfortunately, this genuinely humanitarian offer by the South Korean Red Cross authorities was not materialized, with the south-north Red Cross contacts to this end suspended soon due to a boycott by the north for no plausible reason.

Nevertheless, the Red Cross authorities have done what politics was unable to manage in the ever--ominous south-north confrontation then with the abortive Red Cross undertaking for the reunion among the 10 million dispersed families. [As published]

It is understood that the KNRC authorities will continue to push through this unfinished work as a strategic sector in the current decade of the 1980s, in close response to the long-cherished wishes of the entire Korean people in the south and north.

In parallel with the advent of an age of internationalization, it is our expectation that the Red Cross projects to be undertaken by the KNRC will be invigorated on the international stage to a corresponding degree, along with the stepped-up Red Cross programs hereafter.

On the Red Cross anniversary this year, we should renew our particular pledge to encourage our Red Cross workers and their leaders to accomplish their future undertakings as successfully as before.

CSO: 4100/047

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED--Police in Seoul arrested two collegians for allegedly masterminding campus disturbances, and requested arrest warrants for two others for the same reason yesterday. Arrested by the Kwanak Police are Yi Song-u, 22, and Kim Tae-kwang, 22, both seniors in the Department of Trade at Seoul National University. They are accused of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. According to the police, they allegedly masterminded a student demonstration on the school's Kwanak campus at around 12:50 PM last 27 October, scattering fliers containing anti-government slogans from the dining hall and the student hall. Meanwhile, the Chongnyang-ni police requested arrest warrants for two students at Hankuk University of foreign studies on similar charges. Kwak Uk-tak, 22, a junior in the Department of Political Science, and Ko Han-kyu, 20, a freshman in the Department of Spanish Language, allegedly instigated a student demonstration at around 1 PM last 29 October distributing leaflets containing anti-government phrases in the dining hall. [Text] [SK020118 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 8]

JAIL TERMS FOR STUDENTS--An appeals court panel in Seoul yesterday upheld a lower court's decision sentencing two coeds to a 1-year prison term each for violating the law on illegal assembly and demonstration. A three-member panel of the Seoul District Criminal Court found the two defendants, Choe Son-chu, 22, and Yun Chi-hui, 21, of Seoul's Sukmyong Women's University, guilty of inciting a demonstration on their campus on 25 May 1982 by distributing seditions leaflets to fellow students. In another action, the court rejected appeals by three Buddhist activists involved in the so-called "Sawonhwa case" and imposed prison terms ranging from 1 to 3 years for involvement in antigovernment activities. The three defendants, including a former Seoul National University student, had been charged with offering study session to Buddhist followers on antigovernment ideology. The court, presided over by senior Judge Sin Song-taek, also ordered the suspension of the defendants' civil rights for 1 to 3 years. [Text] [SK050127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Nov 82 p 1]

CAMPUS DISTURBANCE--Kwangju (YONHAP)--Two collegians at Chonnam National University were arrested yesterday for having instigated other students to demonstration on campus. Kim Hak-tok, 22, a junior in the English Literature Department are suspected of having led the demonstration 13 October, spreading antigovernment pamphlets among students. They are charged with violating the law on assembly and demonstration. [Text] [SK050105 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Nov 82 p 8]

CSO: 4100/047

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK, SIERRA LEONE AGREE ON DIPLOMATIC TIES

SK260156 Seoul THE KOREA HEARLD in English 26 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdulai Osman Conteh of Sierra Leone reaffirmed his government's support for Seoul's efforts to resume inter-Korean dialogue when he conferred yesterday with Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Poum-sok on diplomatic and economic cooperation between Korea and the west African country.

Conteh, having arrived in Seoul earlier in the day for a 5-day visit, was briefed on President Chon Tu-hwan's formula for peaceful unification through national reconciliation.

Minister Yi told the Sierra Leonese foreign minister that the government will encourage Korean enterprises to participate in the development of the African country's fisheries, construction, agriculture and forestry.

The two foreign ministers agreed to study the possibility of concluding economic agreements between the two countries.

They also discussed economic cooperation among developing countries and reviewed the political situation in Africa.

Following the talks, the Sierra Leonese foreign minister paid a courtesy call on President Chon.

In the meantime Conteh will open Sierra Leon's honorary consulate general at the Daeyongak building today by appointing Mrs Yun Tok-chu as the first honorary consul general.

He will tour industrial complexes and sports facilities for the 1988 Olympics before returning home Friday.

The African country established diplomatic relations with Seoul in 1962 and with Pyongyang in 1971.

CSO: 4100/047

BRIEFS

ORDER OF DIPLOMATIC SERVICE CONFERRED--Seoul, 29 (YONHAP)--Mark Eyskens, visiting Belgian economic minister, received the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwanghwa Medal, from South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan here at the Presidential Mansion Chongwadae Friday. Attending the ceremony were South Korean Finance Minister Kang Kyong-sik and Theo Peeters, special advisor to the Belgian economic minister accompanying Eyskens on his Korean trip. The Belgian minister arrived in Seoul Thursday, accompanied by his wife and a four-member entourage, for a 4-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Kang to discuss bilateral economic cooperation. Following his arrival on Thursday, Eyskens met with Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Tong-Hwi and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok to exchange views on matters of mutual concern. During his stay here, the Belgian official is scheduled to meet other government leaders and visit notable sites. [Text] [SK290301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0217 GMT 29 Oct 82]

TEXTBOOK ISSUE STILL PROBLEM--Seoul, 2 Nov (YONHAP)--A leading Korean lawmaker Tuesday told Japanese journalists that a satisfactory solution of the textbook controversy between Korea and Japan was a precondition to resuming bilateral talks on official Japanese loans to Korea. During a meeting with visiting Japanese Foreign Ministry correspondents, Rep Yi Chai-hyung, Korean chairman of the Korea-Japan parliamentarians, union, also said that the union's general meeting slated in Tokyo in early December might have to be slightly delayed. Yi cited Japan's internal political situation in the wake of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's resignation as well as the textbook issue for his speculation. The downplaying of Japan's colonial atrocities in the revised editions of Japanese high school history textbooks led to a diplomatic dispute between Seoul and Tokyo last summer. The Japanese Government later pledged to correct the disputed parts, with the details yet to be worked out, the dispute over the textbook revision also aggravated the Seoul-Tokyo negotiations on official Japanese loans to South Korea, which were started in August 1981, but have been at a standstill for months. [Text] [SK021355 Seoul YONHAP in English 1245 GMT 2 Nov 82]

FORMER COMMERCE MINISTER--Seoul, 22 Oct--Former Commerce-Industry Minister So Sok-chun was named Thursday to sit on the research advisory panel of the state-run Korea Development Institute (KDI). So will leave for the United States early November to give lectures on the Korean economy at Vanderbilt, Boston and Hawaii Universities for several weeks, it was learned. [Text] [SK290640 Seoul YONHAP in English 1111 GMT 22 Oct 82]

'OVERSEAS COOPERATION OFFICE'--Seoul, 28 Oct--South Korea plans to establish an "office for overseas cooperation" under the wing of the Foreign Ministry next year to effectively handle economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries and to deal with emigration matters. This was made known Thursday when Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok explained the plan to leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), including Secretary General Kwon Il-Hyon, Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan and Chief Policymaker Chin E-chong. The government will prepare a revision to the government organization law for approval by the current National Assembly, Yi was quoted as saying. It was learned that the projected office will comprise three bureaus in charge of overseas development, technological cooperation and emigration administration under a director and vice director. [Text] [SK290640 Seoul YONHAP in English 1158 GMT 28 Oct 82]

SEOUL, 28 OCT--Aber P. Canlas, visiting Philippine vice minister of public works and highways, met with South Korean Vice Construction Minister Yi Kwan-yong Thursday to discuss the promotion of cooperation in construction between Korea and the Philippines. Canlas, who arrived here Wednesday for a 4-day visit at the invitation of Yi, toured the '88 Olympic expressway that will link two southern provincial cities, Taegu and Kwangju, when completed. On Friday, the Filipino vice minister will see the Hyundai Shipyard in Ulsan, 320 km southeast of Seoul. [Text] [SK290640 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 28 Oct 82]

SWISS, PANAMANIAN ENVOYS--The Swiss and Panamanian Governments have named Bernard Freymond and Joaquin Meza Icaza, respectively, to become new ambassadors to Korea, it was learned yesterday, Freymond, now serving as a counselor at the Swiss Embassy in Greece had previously been posted to Yugoslavia and the United States. The incoming Panamanian envoy had been accredited to Guatemala, Chile, Argentina and Costa Rica as ambassador before he was given a home assignment. [Text] [SK290640 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Oct 82 p 1]

OVERSEAS KOREAN RESIDENTS--Seoul, 30 Oct--A group of 21 representatives of Korean residents abroad will fly into here Sunday for a 7-day visit at the invitation of the commission for homecoming overseas Koreans. The visitors, presidents of their respective Korean residents associations, will pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok as well as become acquainted with the development of their home country through a tour of major industrial facilities. Seven will come from North America, ten from Africa, two from Malaysia and two from anchorage. [Text] [SK010534 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 30 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/047

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DECLINING FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE VIEWED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The current slow-down in our exports is getting increasingly serious. By the end of September this year, our exports have grown only 3.1 percent over the same period of last year. What is more, it is difficult now to find any signs that our exports may make a favorable turn in the days ahead. The fact is that the orders for our exports (L/C arrivals) have kept declining since the fourth quarter of last year.

In the export business circles, there have risen reproachful and bitter remarks voiced on government policies. What are the reasons for keeping the foreign exchange rate even far below a "realistic level," though it may not be possible to raise it as much as to sufficiently back up our competitiveness? they say. When the exports were evidently slowing down, the government even eliminated a special interest rate previously applied for export financing loans. Now that our exports are evidently declining, it is the time for restoring the previous export supporting measures and for further strengthening such export promotion measures, they say.

Due to the strongly rising value of the U.S. currency, our Won currency has been relatively overvalued as compared with the currencies of other major trade partners. The business circles analytically assert that in terms of real effective exchange rate, our Won currency has been overvalued by an average of 8.2 percent at the end of last August since the end of 1980.

The only problem here is whether there will be no aftermath being created if the exchange rate is changed again to what they claim a "realistic level" and various export promotion measures revised. In this respect, we cannot shake off an idea that we should seek some special measures to reinvigorate our export trade, but very prudently.

Frankly speaking, Korea is not the only one now experiencing the continued slow-down of exports. The world trade volume has been decreasing. Particularly when compared with our major rival countries, such as Japan, Taiwan, Hong-Kong, and Singapore, we have done far better with an actual increase of 2.1 percent as of the end of August. For example, Japan and Taiwan have registered a

minus growth rate of 5.8 percent and that of 2.1 percent during the same period, respectively. These facts attest to the fact that the international environment is a great restrictive factor these days.

The serious depression of overseas economy, the resultant tightening of protectionism, decrease in OPEC's oil revenues and political situations in the Middle East and Central and South America--all these overseas factors also bear their effects on our exports. In addition, we cannot underestimate an effect of the weakened competitiveness in the areas of domestic productivity and product quality.

It is also obvious that there are limits to overcoming the present adverse conditions by seeking some supporting policy measures of the government. This is why we say that prudence is needed, because of such limits to the effect of the supporting measures as well as some likely adverse effects. It will be right for the government to be prudent, but choose the way toward narrowing the gap between the current exchange rate and its realistic level.

CSO: 4107/006

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

HEAVY INDUSTRY STRIVES TO ENLARGE FOREIGN MARKETS

SK200650 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korea's heavy industry is now engaged in active negotiations to enlarge their foreign markets although the receipt of overseas project orders has remained sluggish in recent years despite new investment readjustment policies, the Commerce-Industry Ministry said Wednesday.

In a report presented to a National Assembly committee, the ministry said that the Korea Heavy Industry and Construction Co, Ltd, (KHIC) has recently reached the final stages of contract agreements to build a cement plant in Perak State, Malaysia, in a joint venture with a local cement manufacturer.

An official at the Korean company said that the planned Perak Cement Plant will cost 170 million U.S. dollars to complete and have an annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons.

The ministry also told the commerce-industry committee that the state-run Korean company is negotiating to construct a 700 million-dollar petrochemical industrial complex and a 250 million-dollar cement plant with an annual production capacity of 600,000 tons, both in Nigeria.

The ministry predicted, however, that negotiations with the African country would drag on for some time.

Meanwhile, the ministry added, the KHIC is winding up details of a subcontract from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation of the United States to build two 100 million-dollar thermal electric power plants, one in Bunbury and the other in Stanwell both in Australia.

The company official said that the State Energy Commission of western Australia and Queensland Electricity Generating Board have placed orders for the construction of the Bunbury and Stanwell power stations.

The KHIC is also reported to be continuing efforts to win a construction order ofr a 400 million-dollar thermal power station in Seraya, Singapore from the local public utility board.

Ministry officials said that the prospects for these KHIC negotiations are very bright and added that use of South Korean plant facilities for the overseas projects now under negotiation and valued at a combined 1.72 billion dollars would greatly boost the operation ratio of the country's heavy industrial facilities.

CSO: 4100/047

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN TRADE FAIR--Seoul, 30 Oct--Five Korean firms will represent Korea at the International Trade Fair slated for 20-29 Nov in the Nigerian capital of Lagos, the Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) said Saturday. Korean business groups, including Daewoo, Samsung and Hyundai, will display primarily machinery and electronics products in efforts to expand their markets on the African continent. KOTRA officials said Korean businesses will be encouraged next year to both participate in more African trade fairs and host their own expositions in the region. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0128 GMT 30 Oct 82]

ROK TO CUT OIL IMPORT--This year's imports of crude oil are expected to drop 2.6 percent to 178.1 million barrels from last year's 190.3 million barrels. This will be the third annual consecutive fall in imports of foreign crude oil since 1980. Crude imports recorded the same 1.4 percent decrease in 1980 and 1981. The Energy-Resources Ministry said yesterday it would bring down crude imports to 34.6 million barrels during the remaining two months as local oil refineries' inventories stood at up to 19.3 million barrels as of 20 October. Earlier, the ministry estimated the year's demand for crude oil at 187.3 million barrels, a 2.4 percent rise over last year's. The local oil refineries, however, imported 17 million barrels last month, 22.8 percent more than the same month of last year to meet with the winter season's high demand for oil products. As of the end of October, the year's crude oil imports amounted to 143.5 million, 4.4 million barrels less than 147.9 million barrels during the like period of last year. [Text] [SK020231 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Nov 82 p 7]

TRADE COOPERATION DISCUSSED--Seoul, 4 Nov (YONHAP)--Dato Samy Vellu, visiting minister of works and public utilities of Malaysia, Wednesday called on South Korea to extend cooperation in establishing joint construction ventures in Malaysia, a Construction Ministry spokesman said Thursday. During talks with Korean Construction Minister Kim Chong-ho, Vellu also requested that the Korean Government provide assistance in the on-the-job training in Korea of Malaysian technical manpower and government officials. Kim, who invited Vellu for a 6-day visit to Korea, said that he would welcome a meeting between the government officials of both countries to discuss the details of such projects, the spokesman said. Earlier Wednesday, the Malaysian minister paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan at Presidential Mansion Chongwadae. Vellu's itinerary for the remainder of his stay includes tours of the Seoul subway system construction sites, several industrial complexes and the Seoul sports complex, the spokesman added. [Text] [SK040250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 4 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/047

KIM CHONG-IL LAUDED FOR LEADING STUDENTS IN 60'S

SK050739 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Talk on Kim Chong-il's leadership as a collegian of the students' struggle against U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists from the "Ray of Guidance" program]

[Text] In this hour we will talk about the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's energetic activities during his college days to foster youths and students as fighters with a thorough, anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. spirit. In his college days the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il exhausted all possible efforts to see to it that youths and students infinitely hated imperialists, including U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarists, and resolutely struggled against them.

The dear comrade leader's deep interest in enhancing the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle spirit of youths and students was closely related to the fact that at that time imperialists, bossed by the U.S. imperialists, were more viciously running wild behind a mask of peace and that revisionists were appearing in the international communist movement who renounced the anti-imperialist struggle, openly claiming that the nature of the imperialists' aggression had changed. With the aim of splitting and breaking up the revolutionary masses struggling against imperialism, the revisionists had gone so far as to noisily advertize, saying: Now that the iceberg has melted and the warm wind of peace is blowing, the time has come for us to beat our sword into a plow share.

Whenever the revolution has undergone a change, opportunists have appeared in the international communist movement and have perpetrated various maneuvers. But there had been no other time when the revisionists' flattery and submission to the imperialists had reached such a climax. Under such a situation, it was an urgent demand of the times and the revolution to see to it that the masses discerned the true nature of the imperialist' aggression and resolutely struggled against them.

In early 1962, deeply aware of the situation, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il personally wrote and published a famous treatise titled "On the Characteristics of Modern Imperialism and Its Aggressive Nature" and exposed

in detail the true nature of imperialism from behind its mask of peace. In his treatise, the dear comrade leader pointed out that modern imperialism has changed its countenance in order to meet the social and historic conditions of the present century but has maintained its intrinsic nature.

In his treatise, he explained in detail, using examples, that the history of imperialism is one of aggression and plundering, that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed at all and cannot be changed and that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not lessened but has further increased.

With the publication of the dear comrade leader's treatise, the true nature of modern imperialists as aggressors, plunderers and the common enemy of mankind was vividly exposed and, at the same time, the people were disillusioned about imperialism. Through this famous treatise, the dear comrade leader not only enhanced the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. awareness of youths and students but also led them to hate the U.S. imperialists extremely.

One day in January 1962, the dear comrade leader provided an opportunity for students to inspect the Sinchon Museum and personally went there with them. During the 25 June Korean war the U.S. imperialist murderers occupied Sinchon for 52 days and perpetrated the brutal atrocity of slaughtering 35,000 inhabitants--one fourth of the total population of Sinchon County. Before the tour of the Sinchon Museum, the dear comrade leader told the students that the growing new generation should fully know the atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialists in this land and that the U.S. imperialists have perpetrated aggression against our country for 100 years, forcing our people to endure countless sufferings and misfortunes.

Entering a room of the museum, the dear comrade leader looked at the historical materials and other exhibits that expose the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and then stressed: The true nature of imperialism will never change and we should struggle against imperialism generation after generation. As he toured the exhibits, his face was replete with stern indignation. After looking around the exhibits that condemn and indict the U.S. imperialists, who killed people by driving nails into their heads, brutally slaughtered people by chaining them by their noses and killed children, women and even old people by burying them alive, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il told the students in a fury: Indeed, what a heart-rending thing this is. What lesson does the blood drawn in Sinchon teach?

It indicated that we should not have any delusions about the U.S. imperialists. Just as a wolf cannot become a sheep, the brutal nature of imperialism can by no means change. We should kill the wolf that injures man.

These remarks by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il moved and inspired the students to burn with heartfelt hatred and hostile feelings against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our inveterate enemies.

After inspecting the things on display, the dear comrade leader climbed (Yonkkot) Hill, where there is a common burial ground for fallen patriotic fighters, in front of the museum. Looking for quite a long time at the dark overcast southern sky, the dear comrade leader said that wherever the U.S. imperialists take their blood-stained steps, masses shed blood and added at this time too, parents and brothers are mercilessly murdered with guns and bayonets by the rascals in the southern land. The U.S. imperialists are the Korean peoples' implacable enemies, with whom we cannot live under the same sky. We should certainly force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw and reunify the fatherland.

In this way, the dear comrade leader arranged the observation study tour of the Sinchon Museum and personally inspected the exhibitied things one by one, accompanied by the students. He awakened them to endless hate for the U.S. imperialists and to a resolve to fight them to the end.

This is not the only thing that the dear comrade leader has aroused in the hearts of the youths and students to the high-level sense of anti-imperialism and anti-United States. Once he met with a Japan-resident student, who returned home after having lived in Japan. He said to him that today too, the masses in the south are undergoing disdain and cold treatment by the U.S. rascals--harsher than the national disdain and contemptuous treatment he underwent in Japan. He made him aware that he should resolutely fight in order to force the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist enemies, who are committing all kinds of arbitrary acts while occupying half of our country.

In this way, in order to have the youths and students endlessly loathe and hate the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, the dear comrade leader has put forth all his energy. By virtue of such energetic activities by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the youths and students have tenaciously grown up as determined fighters with thoroughgoing anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. spirit.

CSO: 4110/03

KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO CHINA ANALYZED

No Reference to Hegemonism

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 22 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The visit to China by President Kim Il-song of North Korea, the first in about 7 years since April 1975, taken together with the revelation made during the welcoming ceremony for Kim held in Beijing on 16 September that Chinese Communist Party (CPC) General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the party Central Committee Military Affairs Commission had secretly visited Pyongyang in April this year, has become a focal point of much attention.

It is being said that the aims of Kim Il-song's visit to China this time are: 1) to prevent, even by a little, the internal resistance to and the criticism by external forces of the Kim Il-song/Kim Chong-il hereditary power succession system by obtaining China's support for it, 2) to seek assurance for sustained economic and military aid, and 3) to gain diplomatic support for North Korea, to block China's improvement of relations with the United States and opening of relations with the Republic of Korea, and to induce China's support in the event of North Korea's unfolding of an overall strategy against South Korea.

China, on the other hand, by bringing about President Kim's China visit almost simultaneously with the closing (on 11 September) of the CPC 12th Party Congress and by according him a highest-level welcome--the Chinese welcoming party on hand at the Beijing train station upon Kim Il-song's arrival on 16 September consisted of nearly all of the highest-level leaders of the government and the party including party General Secretary Hu, party Advisory Council Chairman Deng, Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice-Premier Wan Li; and on the occasion of Kim's visit to Sichuan Province on 18 September, party Advisory Council Chairman Deng, the man with the most real power in China today, personally served as the escort officer in an extraordinary move--is believed to have sought, in the view of Western diplomats stationed in Beijing, to prevent North Korea from closely allying itself with the Soviet Union, and to strengthen further the close ties between China and North Korea.

It is believed that, on the occasion of the secret Pyongyang visit of last April by Hu and Deng, not only were the issues related to 1) military affairs, 2) internal political affairs, and 3) economic aid discussed, but also an in-depth exchange of views took place concerning the relations with the Soviet Union.

According to a source knowledgeable on the Pyongyang political scene, during the Pyongyang secret talks, North Korea, suffering in particular form economic hardships, requested from the Chinese side economic aid in the amount of several hundred million dollars, and the Chinese side, fearful of North Korea falling into the Soviet sphere of influence and thereby becoming "Vietnamized," promised to provide $100 million, a promise China fulfilled about the end of August.

In his address at the welcome reception given by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on 16 September, President Kim said, "Once again my ardent congratulations on the successful conclusion of the CPC 12th Party Congress as a new milestone in the strengthening and developing of the CPC and in the annals of the Chinese people's struggle, and on the election at the Congress of Comrade Hu Yaobang as the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee by the unanimous will of the entire party." He added, "During our current visit to China we wish to thoroughly discuss with you various issues of mutual concern to achieve further solidarity of our views and, by so doing, our future joint struggle will be strengthened ever more."

In response, Party General Secretary Hu, too, in his address praised North Korea's achievements in her revolution and construction and emphasized the Sino-North Korea friendship by saying, "I firmly believe it will shine long and bright like the sun and the moon."

During his address, however, President Kim said, "The People's Republic of China is standing against imperialism, colonialism and racism on the international stage and is waging a powerful struggle in order to protect world peace..." but he made no reference to "hegemonism" pointing to the Soviet Union. One cannot help but feel absolutely strange about this, considering the fact that the preamble of the CPC constitution adopted by the CPC 12th Party Congress clearly listed "hegemonism" side by side with "imperialism" and "colonialism" that must be opposed from the standpoint of "the basic position of the CPC concerning international relations."

In contrast, in his address, Party General Secretary Hu said in part, "The Korean Worker's Party (KWP) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by opposing imperialism, dominationism (this refers to the Soviet Union) and colonialism on the international stage...."

Meanwhile, the North Korean delegation to the 69th General Meeting of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) in Rome, on the occasion of the 15 September vote on the resolution censuring the Soviet Union for the invasion of Afghanistan, shifted its vote from abstention at last year's general meeting in Havana to opposition this time, thereby clearly indicating its support of the Soviet Union.

What do these facts indicate? It is well known that the term "hegemonism" as used by China refers to the Soviet Union, but "dominationism" is a unique term used by North Korea and it too refers to the Soviet Union.

It goes back to the August 1977 visit to North Korea by President Tito of Yugoslavia when North Korea first came out openly with opposition to "dominationism." In his speech on administration policies made at the joint session of the KWP Central Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly, President Kim again emphasized the intensification of the anti-dominationism move.

Nonetheless, the avoidance of making references to China's anti-hegemonism during Kim's latest visit to China plus the opposition vote North Korea visit to China plus the opposition vote North Korea cast on the resolution censuring the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the IPU general meeting indicate quite clearly that North Korea, while making a parade of its friendly relations with China, is maintaining pro-Soviet gestures at the same time. In this, one can see North Korea's tightrope diplomacy in dealing with China and the Soviet Union.

Sino-Korea Closer Ties

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 29 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The visit to China (16-25 September) by President Kim Il-song of North Korea--the first in years--received not only an extraordinary welcome by the entire Chinese leadership but was the focus of attention internationally as well.

Initially it was said that President Kim would visit China in early September while on his way to attend the nonaligned nations' summit conference (6-10 September) scheduled to be held in Baghdad, Iraq. The cancellation of the Baghdad conference reportedly resulted in a slight delay in the timing of the China visit.

In some quarters this China visit is regarded as a return courtesy to the visit to Pyongyang in April this year, which came to light for the first time on 16 September at the Peking welcome reception for Kim, by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang (then the party chairman) and Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the party Military Affairs Commission (then the party vice-chairman). The question is, however, whether it will be limited to that.

At the return reception held in Peking on 24 September, President Kim stated, "Through the formal meeting with General Secretary Hu and Premier Zhao Ziyang and several talks with Chairman Deng of the Military Affairs Commission and others, a complete agreement has been reached on the important issues of mutual concern." Why was the visit to China made at this particular time and what were the things discussed? In Japan, too, the political significance of Kim Il-song's China visit is the subject of varied interpretations.

A sampling of some of the main views as reflected in the Japanese press indicates that the foremost among the aims of the Chinese side with regard to Kim Il-song's China visit was to seek the understanding and support of North Korea at this time for China's new internal and external policies. Cited by way of illustration is the repeated emphasis by Chinese mass media on the timing of President Kim's visit immediately following the 11 September closing of the 12th Party Congress and the fact that President Kim, on his part, praised the

party congress as having had a "historic significance" and demonstrated clearly an attitude in support of China's new line.

Cited as the next objective is China's need to solidify its friendly relations with North Korea so that it can attain a favorable position in the negotiations with the Soviet Union. It is only natural for the Chinese leadership to desire at this juncture to draw North Korea into their camp, and by making it explicitly clear of its allout support for North Korea, as evidenced, for example, in General Secretary Hu's statement of 24 September at the return reception, in which he said, "The destiny of our two peoples is inseparable and, regardless what may happen in the world in the future, the Chinese people will stand by the Korean people and support their socialist construction and an independent peaceful unification of their fatherland," it is believed that China sought to ensure its power of influence over North Korea.

Also, priority attention was focused on the matter of relieving the fear of North Korea, feeling isolated in its power relationships with the four major nations--the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan--and as a result of South Korea's advance into the Afro-Asian bloc. On the question related to the United States, renewed support was given to North Korea's demand for withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and assurance was reportedly given to North Korea that China will not repeat its once ambiguous attitude, prompted by a strategic consideration vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, regarding the presence of American troops in South Korea.

In addition, understanding was reportedly sought about China's disapproval of a personality cult being an internal matter having no bearings on President Kim of North Korea or his succession question and "noninterference of internal affairs" being its underlying tone.

As for the aims of the North Korean side, they are considered to be to search for a way to counter the move toward restoration of Sino-Soviet relations and, at the same time, to obtain large-scale aid by improving relations with China in view of North Korea's serious economic difficulties resulting from last year's poor agricultural and industrial production and also of her political difficulties due partly to the succession issue. In addition, it is believed that North Korea aimed to take advantage of Kim's latest China visit for obtaining economic and military aid not just from China but from the Soviet Union as well. In the area of relations with the Soviet Union, the fact that President Kim, in contrast to the references made by the Chinese side in their speeches to "dominationism"--a euphemism coined by North Korea and similar to China's "hegemonism"--consistently used the term "imperialism" without reference to the opposing of "dominationism" is viewed as the reflection of North Korea's sensitivity toward the Soviet Union. Further, it is also believed that another major objective of North Korea was to make certain of the Chinese side's "approval" for the Kim Il-song/Kim Chong-il's hereditary father-to-son power succession process.

It is believed that Kim Il-song's China visit this time not only has resulted in Chinese concessions regarding North Korea's discontent over 1) China's conciliatory policy toward the United States, 2) China's increasing indirect trade

with the Republic of Korea, 3) China's inadequate response to North Korea's request for an increased supply of petroleum, 4) China's critical attitude toward North Korea's hereditary power succession issue, etc, but also has enabled North Korea to succeed in obtaining China's broad support for her positions including the reunification policy.

Through dispatches from their Beijing correspondents, the wire service reports and commentaries, various Japanese newspapers have headlined, "Success in Turning Sino-Korean Relations Closer"; "President Kim's Fruitful China Visit," and thereby conveyed the view that North Korea, working with China's current leadership that had effectively strengthened its posture at the party congress, has succeeded under a new framework in returning to and tightening up the bilateral relationship between the two countries. To what extent will such a view prove to be on the mark...?

Pyongyang Said Walking Tightrope

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] With regard to the April secret visit to Pyongyang by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang (then the party chairman) and Party Military Affairs Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping (then the party vice-chairman), which came to light during Kim Il-song's China visit, there are different views as to why the visit was made and what the issue involved was.

The month of April, when Hu and Deng--two of China's most powerful men--visited Pyongyang, was the time when "strange happenings" were noted in North Korea.

On 3 April, just days before the convening of the 1st meeting of the 7th Session of the Supreme People's Assembly (SPA), an emergency plenary session of the KWP Central Committee was called, which was out of the ordinary not only because there had never been a meeting of the party Central Committee held immediately before a scheduled SPA session but also because of its agenda calling for a discussion of the SPA's "agenda"--a bizarre event of unprecedented nature. Furthermore, not only the planned personnel actions, such as appointments to the vice-presidency of Kim Chong-il, the son of President Kim Il-song, and O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, who belongs to the Kim Chong-il faction, but also the draft of Kim Il-song's administrative policy speech were withdrawn [presumably at the KWP Central Committee meeting cited above]. As for the SPA meeting, it ended in just one day, establishing a new record for the shortest meeting in SPA history.

Subsequently, on 14 April, the party Central Committee and the SPA--two organs with different functions--held an anomalous joint meeting. Although the meeting was touted for a planned "historic administrative policy speech" by President Kim, the speech turned out to be devoid of freshness and no different from the old ones.

Such a series of strange events was due to the political denunciation among the upper levels of the North Korean regime against the high-handed Kim Il-song/ Kim Chong-il hereditary power succession plan; even within the North Korean

military, there was a rising tide of opposition among the cadres in the fields of operations, armament and technology against the Kim Chong-il/O Chin-u faction's tendency of trying to stir up the war fever and to monopolize at will the selections and promotions of key cadres solely on the basis of the "spirit only" doctorine--i.e., the loyalty to Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il.

From April through May, a considerable number of military cadres escaped to the northeastern region of China, avoiding the purge by the Kim Chong-il/O Chin-u faction, and defected to the Chinese side. Included among them were more than ten general officers.

The Pyongyang visit by Messrs Hu and Deng was reflection of the foremost fear on the part of China that North Korea, in the midst of a continuing political disarray resulting from a series of high-handed purges against the opposition elements on top of its chronic economic crisis, might suddenly resort to the hightening of tensions against South Korea as a pretext to avert external attention from its internal contradictions and to fortify once and for all the hereditary power succession plan.

At the same time, China also wanted to discuss the question involving North Korean military defectors whose turn-over had been strongly demanded by North Korea, and to soften North Korea's sense of alienation against China caused by the incident involving President Ceausescu of Romania who, having set out from his country for the explicit purpose of attending the celebrations marking Kim Il-song's 70th birthday, stopped over in Peking under the guise of talks with the Chinese and failed to reach Pyongyang until after the 15 April birthday had come and gone.

At the return reception he gave on 24 September, President Kim stressed by saying, "Our combatant friendship in opposition to the common foe has been further solidified by another notch." General Secretary Hu, too, stated, "Unanimity has been achieved in our views regarding the international issues of mutual concern."

It is too farfetched to conclude that, as a result of the April visit to North Korea by Messrs Hu and Deng followed by the latest China visit by Kim Il-song, Sino-North Korean relations have been successfully finetuned and solidified and a new alliance of North Korea, China plus the Soviet Union has been sought. It may be said that nothing concrete has been achieved beyond an exchange of visits by the leaders of the two countries.

Touching on the subject of normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations during his 27 September talks in Beijing with Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang stated clearly, "China's stand opposing the Soviet Union's hegemonism remains unchanged." Pointing out three things: 1) the massive deployment of Soviet troops along the Sino-Soviet borders, 2) the Soviet support for the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, and 3) the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--as being "the threats to the security of China," Zhao observed that the elimination of these threats, which would be a prerequisite to the normalization of relations, would be difficult and require a long period of time. Hence, from the standpoint of China, North Korea simply cannot be allowed to attach

itself closely to the Soviet Union, become a "second Vietnam," and be made part of the Soviet encirclement net against China. For this reason, China is attempting to solidify her friendly relationship with North Korea and to keep North Korea leaning toward China.

In the meantime, President Kim of North Korea, knowing China's intentions, had managed to obtain various aid from China but they were not necessarily satisfactory for North Korea. As a result, at the 69th General Meeting of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) held in Rome on 15 September, North Korea shifted its vote on the censure resolution against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to a 'No' from the abstention it had cast at last year's Havana meeting. Also, throughout his 10-day visit to China this time, President Kim of North Korea never once mentioned opposition to "dominationism," which refers to the Soviet Union, thus showing pro-Soviet gestures.

The Chinese leadership, who attaches the highest priority to domestic construction in order to achieve modernization, wants a relaxation of tensions with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union, too, having been forced to cut back its aid to East European countries, Cuba and Vietnam due to its own economic stagnation and also finding it difficult to maintain a massive force deployment along the Sino-Soviet border because of such internal problems, could understandably move toward a normalization of relations with China.

Under these circumstances, it can easily be presumed that China, fearing North Korea might stir up troubles in the Korean peninsula, would insist on North Korea's trying to preserve peace in the Korean peninsula and to concentrate on its domestic construction.

Nonetheless, Premier Zhao's statement during the Sino-Japan summit talks that "North Korea is seeking reduction of burdens and easing of tensions arising from the North-South military confrontation and has no intention to march South" is, though it would be nice if the reality is North Korea were indeed so, of strongly wishful nature based on the Chinese situation and cannot be accepted in its face value.

Judging from the words and the deeds to date of President Kim and from the internal situation of North Korea, it is conceivable that North Korea might some day venture once again to play a dangerous game of fire by hightening tension vis-a-vis South Korea. It would be only too hasty to conclude that, as a result of the latest China visit by Kim Il-song, the likelihood of a reckless venture has been eliminated or that North Korea will move in the direction of lessening the tensions against South Korea.

Pyongyang Pays Debt to Japan

Tokyo TONG-IL ILBO in Japanese 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] China recently provided North Korea $100 million. This was reported by a source well versed in the affairs of the Pyongyang political scene. According to this report, China's provision of the $100 million to North Korea was part of the measures designed to prevent "Vietnamization" of North Korea, which

China is fearful of. With this economic aid from China, North Korea was able to "put out the fire" by meeting those payments urgently due including a partial repayment of its debt to Japan that had been put off repeatedly, and in early September North Korea reportedly forwarded even the educational subsidy funds for the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan (Chosen Soren).

Because of its long-standing critical foreign debt problem, North Korea had been after both the Soviet Union and China for economic aid. As it is symbolically evident in its overdue repayment of debt to Japan and unpaid rents on its overseas mission buildings, the economic situation of North Korea is serious.

According to the same source, North Korea's approach to the Soviet Union for economic aid goes back some time. The negotiations for $300 million in aid began last year and North Korea had expected to receive it between late last year and this spring. It did not turn out that way, however, perhaps due to the Soviet Union's internal situation, and in the end the matter was aborted.

As a result, North Korea sought economic aid from China as well--the country standing opposed to the Soviet Union. The turning point in this matter, according to the same source, was the last 15 April celebrations marking Kim Il-song's birthday. On that occasion China did not send a party/government delegation. On top of that, President Ceausescu of Romania and party, originally expected to travel through China to reach North Korea (in time for the birthday occasion, stayed on in Beijing instead and did not reach Pyongyang until after the conclusion of the birthday celebrations. Both incidents, reflective of the frown on the part of China and Romania over the birthday commemorative functions, painfully wounded North Korea's pride and this reportedly led to an emotional conflict between North Korea and China.

One of the reasons behind last April's visit to Pyongyang and talks with President Kim Il-song and other leaders of North Korea by CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang (then the party chairman) and Military Affairs Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping (then the party vice chairman) was, according to the same source, to mend the emotional conflict that had risen between the two countries. Discussed in the talks were 1) the military question, 2) the internal political question, and 3) the economic aid question, but, in particular, North Korea appealed to China for economic aid, resulting in China's agreement to provide $100 million to North Korea.

Despite the commitment, however, the provision of $100 million by China kept on being delayed. Because of it, North Korea showed increasing signs of leaning toward the Soviet Union. This was reportedly reflected in North Korea's de facto support of the Soviet Union on the Poland issue and its 'No' vote of 16 September--unlike its abstention of last year--on the resolution condeming the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan at the 69th IPU General Meeting held in Rome.

China's decision to provide North Korea $100 million in economic aid and to invite Kim Il-song and his party to China this time is viewed as a desperate move on the part of China fearing "Vietnamization" of North Korea. This is because of the inevitability, given the fact Vietnam and India are already within the Soviet Union's diplomatic fold, of China facing complete encirclement by the Soviet Union should North Korea, too, fall into the Soviet embrace.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON TU-HWAN 'SCHEME' TO CONTINUE IN OFFICE NOTED

SK301240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--The wild ambition of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan for long-term office is becoming ever more unscrupulous.

Some time ago he, having got drunk, appeared before reporters and babbled that he could seize power for 18 years like Pak Chong-hui.

He openly revealed his intention not to step down from "presidency" no matter how strongly the people may rise against him.

He is now secretly making preparations to revise the present "constitution" which stipulates that the president can hold his 7-year term of office only once.

At the same time, his underlings are loudly advertising the "legality" of long-term office.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan has reinforced such power organs as the puppet army, "cabinet," the "Democratic Justice Party," the "National Assembly" and "Chongwadae" with fascists and hooligans from the army who are closely associated with him and is running wild to crack down upon people.

He decided to "host" the 1988 Olympiad in spite of huge foreign debts amounting to 35,000 million dollars.

This is a trick to use this occasion for his long-term office by strengthening his power system and winning the people's favour before expiration of his term with an illusion about the olympiad and improving his public image.

The ambition of the puppet for long-term office is inviting the indignation of the South Korean people.

A slogan opposing his scheme for long-term office was put up in the anti-"government" struggle of students of Yonse and other universities.

Reflecting this sentiment of the South Korean people, a journal published in Japan said that if Chon Tu-hwan scheme to revise the "constitution" for his long-term office, a riot would break out. [as printed]

CSO: 4100/48

'NODONG SINMUN' RIDICULES YI SONG-POK MEMORIAL

SK311030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0915 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--A burlesque called "Opening Ceremony of the Yi Sung-pok Memorial" was staged on October 26 in Nodong-ni, Chinbu-myun, Pyongchang County, South Korean Kangwon Province, traitor Chon Tu-hwan playing the leading part.

This is a topic of a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Sunday titled "Burlesque for Inciting Spirit of Anti-Communist Confrontation," which reads in part:

This disgusting buffoonery staged by the Chon Tu-hwan group at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, its master, was another clumsy drama for inciting the spirit of anti-communist confrontation among the South Korean students and people.

The "case of shooting Yi Sung-pok" over which the South Korean puppets have launched a tricky anti-communist propaganda is a murder case masterminded by traitor Pak Chong-hui, the defunct dictator, after having a talk in camera with Nyu Kun-chang, the then chairman of the joint chiefs of staff of the puppet army, for the purpose of sowing discord between the armed guerrillas and the people when armed guerrilla actions became brisk among the people of Ulchin and Samchok in 1968.

As is already known to all, at that time, on the order of Nyu Kun-chang, three special service soldiers picked from the first guerrilla brigade of the puppet army, disguised themselves with clothes looking like those of armed guerrillas, infiltrated by stealth into Chinbu-myon, Pyongchang County, they raided the house of Yi Song-pok standing solitary far off from the village and questioned its members for the reason that they had sincerely aided the guerrillas and supplied food to them and, in the end, shot dead the four and disappeared after putting in the hand of the dead child Sung-pok a chit of paper reading "I hate the communist" which had been prepared in advance. After faking up this "case," Nyu Kun-chang took soldiers of the search battalion of the puppet first army and a few reporters who had been kept waiting to the scene and let them cry that "armed bandits infiltrated from the north committed brutality."

It is as plain as noonday why the Chon Tu-hwan group built a "memorial" and is kicking up a row by reviving the "incident" faked up by his predecessor fourteen years ago.

It is no more than a scene of a cheap drama to conceal their barbaric murder of fellow countrymen and divert elsewhere the attention of the South Korean students and people at any cost by circulating the already exposed case of anti-communist intrigue by patching it up under the present condition in which the anti-communist plots have little effect and the outcries over "threat of southward invasion" convince no one in South Korea.

It must be noted that traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself ran about feverishly in the anti-communist campaign over the "opening ceremony," in its foreground. What he sought in this is the sinister aim to lull and obliterate the struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism, and for democracy against fascism, growing among the South Korean students and people these days with the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, by inciting the spirit of anti-communist confrontation among the South Korean students and people.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is trying to deceive the people by reversing black and white and fabricating facts. But this will only throw a more revealing light on the ugly color of themselves who cannot survive a single day without plot-breeding and deception and cannot set their minds at ease for the consciousness of their crimes in the massacre of fellow countrymen they committed in Kwangju. The puppets had better stop such foolish act as lifting an axe only to bring it down on their own foot.

CSO: 4100/48

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

U.S. KOREAN PAPER CALLS FOR UNITED FRONT IN SOUTH

SK011046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--A recent issue of SINHAN MINBO published in the United States called for the formation of a people's united front for a success of the struggle for democracy against fascism in South Korea.

In its article titled "The Intensification of South Korean Students Anti-Fascist Struggle and Tasks Today," the paper points out that the South Korean students are waging an undaunted struggle under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence to fulfill the supreme task of democratisation of society and national reunification, not yielding to the repression by the fascist rule. Their struggle, it declares, will shake the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" to its very foundation.

The intensification of the anti-Chon Tu-hwan and anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean students is explained by the realities of South Korea which has been reduced to a U.S. imperialists colony and by the high degree of consciousness of the students.

Touching upon the question facing the South Korean students in successfully waging the struggle for democracy against fascism, the paper says:

The force of the student struggle must be linked with nameless ordinary people and talk to them. It must strike oil-stained hands of workers, understand their desire and take the coarse hands of the simple peasants. This must be the primary task in forming a people's united front.

The forces of the student struggle must turn campus into the forward base of struggle and build a broad and deep people's position by expanding it up and down and right and left.

A daring struggle must be launched everywhere by establishing links between the universities and high schools, between the seniors and juniors, and between schools, and by uniting with democratic forces overseas.

CSO: 4100/48

UNGA DELEGATES SUPPORT DPRK REUNIFICATION IDEA

SK011149 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--In their speeches at the plenary meeting of the 37th session of the United Nations General Assembly, delegates of different countries expressed full support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, according to a report from New York.

The Malagasy delegate said: The key to the solution of the Korean question is not the "entry into the United Nations" of North and South Korea. Can this problem be solved while the flag of the United Nations is abused and nuclear weapons are shipped into South Korea? We stress that the great proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, our earnest desire, fully accords with the principles of the July 4 north-south joint statement.

The foreign minister of the Yemen Arab Republic expressed support to the reunification of Korea and said that a favorable climate for Korean reunification must be created by making foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and from the sea round it.

The minister of state for foreign affairs of Uganda said: We have always contended that the division of Korea imposed upon the Korean people by outside interference is unjustifiable. This injustice must be corrected through the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula without foreign interference. We welcome in particular the endeavours of the DPRK government for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The foreign minister of Guinea-Bissau said: We support the efforts of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country and call upon the international community to create a favourable climate for its realisation.

The Zimbabwean foreign minister said: We are convinced that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song has opened a most realistic prospect for the solution of the Korean question. The realisation of this proposal will mark an occasion for the advancement of Korean people towards the complete reunification of Korea, their final goal.

Noting that the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea hinders the reunification of the Korean nation, the Mozambican foreign minister said:

We support the efforts of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country. The proposal of the DPRK for founding the DCRK makes a positive contribution to the promotion of reunification.

Expressing support to the Korean people's efforts to reunify the country peacefully without foreign interference, the Guyanese foreign minister said that he hoped for an early realisation of the constructive proposals of the DPRK.

The foreign minister of Maldives said that the United Nations should continue to support the Korean people and inspire them to go ahead to reunification in accordance with their desire, free from interference and pressure from outside forces.

The Iranian foreign minister said in his speech: We support the Korean people's desire for the reunification of their country, believe that the U.S. troops presence in South Korea is an obstacle to the reunification of Korea and demand the withdrawal of the imperialist troops from this part of the world.

The Tanzanian foreign minister said: Tanzania supports the noble efforts of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, we firmly believe that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that part of the world will eventually signify an important stage in leading to a dialogue aimed at peaceful reunification.

The foreign minister of Cape Verde said: The heroic Korean people have made persevering efforts to achieve the peaceful reunification of their country. For the exercise of this legitimate right, concrete steps must be taken, such as the replacement of the armistic agreement with a peace agreement, termination of outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea. We believe such measures to be conditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea and her national unity.

The Chad delegate said: As regards the Korean question, we support the principle of reunifying Korea peacefully without foreign interference and the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Rwanda said that the Korean nation can realize its reunification only when all foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

The Malian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation expressed the hope that the great family of Korea would be united on the basis of the ten-point policy of the unified state.

The foreign minister of Democratic Yemen demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and supported the DPRK's proposal for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Nepalese delegate said: As to the Korean question, our government maintains the view that the desire of the Korean people for national reunification must be realized peacefully without foreign interference or intervention.

The Congolese foreign minister said: The DPRK struggling for the peaceful reunification of the great fatherland deserves our high respect and appraisal.

The Maltese foreign minister stressed that the foreign troops presence in South Korea and its scale and strategic aim are contradictory to the desire of the entire Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Afghan foreign minister said in his speech: Afghanistan supports the proposals of the DPRK for achieving national reunification by peaceful and democratic means, because they are constructive ways for peace and security in this region.

The Guinean foreign minister said: Guinea demands that the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement and foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

The Burundi delegate said: The Korean question must be solved politically. The withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea is a prerequisite to the creation of a favorable climate for talks between the two parts and trust between them.

We will continue supporting all efforts for the reunification of the divided Korea.

The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Benin said: The People's Republic of Benin highly estimates the endeavours of the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of its great country.

The People's Republic of Benin will fully support to the end the noble efforts of the DPRK for putting an end to the artificial division by achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the legitimate desire of the entire Korean people, through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Pointing out that the situation of the Korean peninsula remains a menace to global peace, the foreign minister of Grenada said: Grenada urges an early reunification of Korea. We also demand the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister in his speech expressed support to the Korean people's just struggle for reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis, without foreign interference.

CSO: 4100/48

'NODONG SINMUN' ON STUDENT RESISTANCE IN SOUTH

SK021123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN November 1 carried an article titled "South Korean Students Will Surely Take Revenge for Their Fallen Fellow Student," which reads in part:

The military fascists are getting more wanton in their brutal suppression of the South Korean students who rose up in the struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism, and for democracy against fascism.

Students of Chonnam University in Kwangju rose up in massive rallies and demonstrations, enraged at the brutality of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique in murdering Pak Kwan-hyon, former chief of the student council of the university, who had fought courageously in the Kwangju popular uprising. The fascist gang, much scared, let loose armed puppet riot police to brutally suppress and arrest students in their righteous struggle, surrounding the campus and firing tear gas canisters, and put those arrested to murderous tortures.

While foolishly trying to conceal their beastly murder of Pak Kwan-hyon, the military fascists have hurled a large police force into the whole area of Kwangju and are on the run day in and day out to watch and suppress the students of Chonnam and other universities in Kwangju.

The high-handed crackdown of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang on the South Korean patriotic students is an unpardonable criminal act, which once again clearly shows that it is the fascist murderer and human-butcher deserving curses and denunciation by the whole nation.

The death of Pak Kwan-hyon was a manifestion of his patriotic mettle and unbreakable spirit to defend justice while he was alive, even if he might be broken by injustice, and was a powerful eruption of irresistible desire and fervent hope for independence and democracy and for reunification.

Independence and democracy were so dear to him and his longing for reunification was so intense that he dedicated his youth at the age of 29. As he, a youth of pure conscience, was determined not to live a colonial slave or a servitor of fascism, but rather lay down his life for justice, he could resist the enemy with his heroic death.

His self-sacrifice for giving rise to the second Kwangju resistance by making himself freedom volcano has become a banner of resistance and seeds of fire rousing the South Korean students and people to a resistance for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism.

At this moment the students in Kwangju and students and people all over South Korea are kindling fierce flames of the struggle for independence against U.S. imperialism, and for democracy against fascism, boldly facing the frantic sword-brandishing of the fascist thugs, in order to realise the desire of Pak Kwan-hyon and other uprisers of Kwangju and get the price of their blood paid.

This torrential flow toward independence and democracy rushing with an irresistible force is driving the aggressors and traitors into a desperate fear and shaking the colonial fascist system.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges are leaving no stone unturned to prop up their colonial fascist rule, but to no avail.

Neither the tear gas shells of the blood-thirsty cutthroats nor the wholesale arrest by the ignorant military hooligans can stop the grand march of the South Korean students and people towards independence and democracy nor can stem the violent stream of anti-U.S. and independence, and anti-fascism and democracy flowing to the sea.

The students of Kwangju and all other students and people of South Korea will avenge Pak Kwan-hyon hundreds of, thousands of, times, make the banner of anti-U.S. and independence, anti-fascism and democracy held aloft by him fly all over the southern land, and will certainly bring to the southern land the new morning of independence and democracy and the dawn of reunification so ardently desired by him.

CSO: 4100/48

COMMEMORATION OF KWANGJU STUDENT INCIDENT ANNIVERSARY

Newspapers Commemorate

SK031526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student incident (November 3, 1929).

NODONG SINMUN carries a signed article titled "Let Us Repulse Foreign Aggression and Interference and Defend Nations Dignity and Sovereignty," which says:

The Kwangju student incident was a massive anti-Japanese patriotic struggle of the Korean youth and students against the colonial fascist rule and slave education by the brigandish Japanese imperialists and for restoring the independence and dignity of the nation, which recorded a brilliant chapter in the annals of our people's anti-imperialist struggle.

The struggle of Kwangju students was an eruption of pent-up grievances and resentment of the Korean people against the brutal colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. It demonstrated the staunch will and spirit of the Korean people to restore national dignity and sovereignty through struggle and dealt a heavy blow at the Japanese imperialists colonial rule.

Noting that a situation worse than that 50 odd years ago is prevailing in South Korea today due to the U.S. imperialist military occupation and colonial rule, the article goes on: The U.S. imperialists have seized actual powers in all [word indistinct] of politics, economy, culture and military affairs and enforced a vicious colonial enslavement policy in South Korea, thus wantonly infringing upon the national sovereignty of the South Korean people and subjecting them to colonial slavery.

They have turned South Korea into a powder keg for war with the continued shipment of nuclear and other sophisticated destructive weapons and are trying hard to keep the nation divided permanently, taking it as the basis of their Korean policy to create "two Koreas."

The Japanese reactionaries are hastening in real earnest their political, economic and military infiltration into South Korea, while distorting the history of aggression of Japanese imperialism on Korea and tightening political and military [word indistinct] with the South Korea puppets under the name of "friendship" and "strengthening of bonds" on the one hand, they have invested monopoly capital at random in South Korea under the cloak of "aid" and "cooperation" to seize the arteries of South Korean economy and batten on the sweat and blood of people.

They are encouraging the South Korean puppets to fascism, treachers and division, zealously following the U.S. imperialists "two Koreas" policy.

At present the South Korean people are forced to undergo dual colonial slavery owing to the aggression and intervention by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries and to the treachery of the Chon Tu-hwan group.

The South Korean people are unremittingly waging an anti-U.S. struggle for independence with valor, not yielding to the bestial suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their jackals, and are persistently resisting the Japanese reactionaries reinvasion of South Korea.

They will terminate the U.S. imperialists colonial rule and overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors through a nationwide anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle and thereby restore the lost nations dignity and sovereignty and realize without fail the historical desire for national reunification.

Rally Commemoration

SK030508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--A meeting of Pyongyang youth and students was held at the Moranbong Theatre on November 2 to commemorate the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

The meeting was attended by vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland Hong Ki-mun, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Chong Tu-hwan, leading personnel of the Central Committee and Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, presidents of universities and rectors of colleges in the city and youths and students.

Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the LSWY, said in his report: The Kwangju student incident 53 years ago was an eruption of the grievances and resentment of the students and people at the brutal colonial rule and national insult of the Japanese imperialists and a massive anti-Japanese patriotic resistance for the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation.

It dealt a telling blow at Japanese imperialism, demonstrated to the world the ardent patriotic spirit and indomitable stamina of the Korean students and showed that no one could set a naught the dignity or break the patriotic spirit of our nation.

Today the South Korean students and people are rising up courageously in the struggle against foreign forces and for the restoration of national sovereignty, keenly conscious through their experience that the termination of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is a patriotic road of achieving national reunification. Following the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980, students of Kwangju raised aloft the torchlight of struggle again with the recent death of Pak Kwan-hyon. This well shows that the patriotic spirit of the Kwangju students who fought a valiant fight for defence of the nationa dignity and resource 53 years ago is still alive.

The anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, anti-puppet struggle of the South Korean students and people clearly shows how strong their desire and demand for an independent life against the aggression and interference of outside forces are.

The reporter stressed: The U.S. imperialists must no longer encourage the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique to fascism and war, treachery and division but give up the criminal "two Koreas" plot and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression forces and nuclear and other lethal weapons.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard the foolish scheme to realize their old dream of the "greater east Asia co-prosperity sphere" and immediately stop their manoeuvres of South Korean reinvasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must act with discretion, looking squarely at the trend of the times, and step down from power without delay as demanded by the whole nation.

CSO: 4100/48

'SEKAI' REPORTS ON SOUTH'S 'DEMOCRATIC' FORCES

SK031205 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The October issue of SEKAI, a politico-theoretical magazine published in Japan, carried an underground report from South Korean Democratic Forces.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have been driven into a crisis by the large-scale loan scandal in South Korea, the report says: It has become a generally accepted rumour that Chon Tu-hwan's wife directly met bank managers or enterpreneurs and put pressure upon them. This case is known to have been connected with the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" from the beginning.

Its background will never be brought to light as long as the present "regime" exists. Too great was the effect of the case on all spheres of the society. It totally demolished the political program of the present "regime." The present "regime" which had set forth the slogans of "realisation of a society of justice" and "building of a democratic welfare state" lost its program in the case.

After the May 17 action, it forced sacrifices upon the people under this ruling program--"social purification," "clean-up of corruption," "purge of officials," "brainwashing education," "closure and merger" of the press, "closer and merger" in the economic circles, etc.

How many people have been murdered, imprisoned and tortured, made jobless and had their properties confiscated in this course?

Now the people clearly know that its slogans were nothing but a string of sophism utterly destitute of sincerity, which was let out for the seizure of "power."

The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" can no longer force sacrifices upon the people under such situation of bankruptcy.

The people, even their right to existence violated, have now reached the agreement that democracy is the only way out. The consciousness is heightening that the military must be no more allowed to flout "power."

CSO: 4100/48

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MEETINGS SUPPORT DCRK PROPOSAL

SK041520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--Functions were held in various countries on the lapse of two years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, according to reports.

A meeting marking the second anniversary of the publication of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo was held recently in Kinkala, seat of pool region, under the auspices of the Congolese committee for supporting the proposal for founding the DCRK.

Hung on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso.

The meeting was attended by a political commissar of pool region of the Congolese Workers Party, secretary general of the region, and other leading personages of the region and the city, leading personnel of public organisations and people of all segments in the city.

Speeches were made at the meeting. The secretary general of pool region said in his speech:

The proposal for founding the DCRK advanced by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song is a realistic one most correctly reflecting the aspirations and desires of the entire Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world for the reunification of Korea.

The Congolese people fully support the proposal to achieve the reunification of Korea by means of establishing the DCRK.

The chairman of the Congolese committee for supporting the proposal for founding the DCRK stressed: The U.S. imperialists must unconditionally and immediately withdraw their troops and destructive weapons from South Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique of South Korea must step down from "power" and South Korean society be democratized.

The secretary general of the pool regional branch of the Congolese Association for Friendship Among Peoples stated in his speech that to extend full support to the proposal for founding the DCRK, a most reasonable one for reunifying Korea independently on the principle of the great national unity and in a peaceful way is the bounden duty of all the peace-loving peoples of the world including the Congolese people.

The speeches were interrupted repeatedly by the shouts of people "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il."

A seminar on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the proposal for founding the DCRK was recently held under the co-sponsorship of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and the Nepalese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

Hung on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva.

Speeches were made at the seminar attended by political figures including members of the State Council of Nepal, the chairman and vice-chairman of the friendship association and other personages.

Saying that the proposal for founding the DCRK is a most correct one for the solution of the question of Korean reunification, the speakers expressed full support to it.

A basic obstacle to Korea's reunification is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and the interference of the U.S. imperialists, they said. They held that the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along their destructive weapons of every kind and the South Korean authorities renounce the policy of depending on the foreign forces and immediately discontinue the suppression of the South Korean people who call for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country.

The meeting and the seminar adopted letters to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/48

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

AAPSO MEETING IN TASHKENT SUPPORTS DCRK

SK041026Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--The documents of and participants in the 11th session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, held recently in Tashkent, the Soviet Union, expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, according to a report.

Referring to the Korean question, the report to the meeting says: The U.S. imperialists are trying to keep South Korea as their permanent colony by creating "two Koreas" and are stepping up arms buildup in South Korea and preparations for a new war.

The South Korean authorities continue suppressing and penalizing people who call for democracy and the peaceful reunification of the country.

The peoples in Asia and the rest of the world should firmly unite and support the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country through the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Delegates of different countries expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification in their speeches at the meeting.

Expressing deep concern over the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea, the Ghanaian delegate said: The United States is deploying all kinds of sophisticated weapons in South Korea, which it keeps under its control.

Ghana affirms that she will continue to support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

The Malian delegate said: The Korean people have been suffering from national division for more than 30 years due to the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea. We formed the Mali-Korea Friendship Association in order to support the Korean people's struggle.

We fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

For the reunification of Korea, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea.

The Namibian delegate said the South West Africa People's Organisation expresses full solidarity with the heroic Korean people in the struggle for national reunification.

The Bulgarian delegate said the Bulgarian people express full support to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful reunification of the country and will further strengthen solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle.

The delegate of Sri Lanka said: Korea has remained artificially divided for more than 30 years by the imperialists. This fundamentally contradicts the desire of the Korean people.

Today the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to keep Korea divided into two for ever. Korea must be reunified without fail for peace in Asia.

We express full support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to achieve national reunification.

The Mozambican delegate said: Today Korea remains divided into two by U.S. imperialism. This is an artificial division. The South Korean people are subjected to colonial slavery by U.S. imperialism.

We express full support to the proposal for national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and are convinced that the Korean people under his leadership will certainly reunify their country.

The Soviet delegate expressed undisputed support to the proposal and endeavours of the DPRK for the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

The Lao delegate stated: The U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea increases tension in this part of the world and poses as a chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

We fully support the proposal of the DPRK for the reunification of Korea and demand that U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea.

The Mongolian delegate said: The Mongolian people will as ever actively support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

We demand that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea for the reunification of Korea.

The Nigerian delegation said that anyone must not be indifferent to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, but must express positive solidarity with it.

The Nicaraguan delegate declared that Nicaragua actively supports the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and demands the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the abolition of the military fascist dictatorship there.

The Cuban delegate manifested full solidarity with the Korean people's efforts for national reunification.

The general declaration adopted at the meeting says as regards the Korean question: Reaffirming its full support to the new proposal of the DPRK for national reunification, the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation demands that the United States give up the "two Koreas" plot and its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw its aggression troops from South Korea in accordance with the resolution adopted at the United Nations General Assembly.

The resolution on Asia adopted at the session says in its part related to the Korean question: One of the important characteristics of the U.S. imperialists Asian strategy is to obstruct the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and reduce South Korea to their permanent military base.

The Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation demands:

--that the United States give up its colonial rule in South Korea and immediately withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from there;

--that the military fascist "regime" be removed, the illegally imprisoned patriots and democrats be released and a democratic government be established in South Korea;

--that all the attempts of the South Korean dictatorial "regime" to worm its way into the non-aligned movement be checked and thwarted;

--and that solidarity be further strengthened with the Korean people in their just struggle to reunify the country by realising the proposal for founding the DCRK, the most realistic way for the solution of the Korean question.

CSO: 4100/48

PYONGYANG WEAVERS SUPPORT STRIKE IN SOUTH

SK051031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--The employees of the Pyongyang Textile Combine held a meeting on November 4 to bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for brutally suppressing the workers of the Wonpung Woolen Mill in Seoul who rose up in a just struggle for the right to existence and for democratic liberties.

For nearly 40 days since September 27 when they called a strike, the workers of the mill in Seoul have waged a staunch struggle of diverse forms such as sit-down and hunger strike, demonstrations and boycott of work, and destruction of the company building in demand of the reinstatement of the unjustly dismissed colleagues, wage hike, payment of bonus, guarantee of "three right of labour" and freedom of trade union activities. They are struggling persistently, determined not to discontinue their struggle till their demands are met.

Dismayed at the struggle of the workers, the puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism set in motion a large repressive force to crack down on the workers who started a righteous struggle and arrest them, and are now scheming to penalise more than 30 workers.

Director of the combine Yi Sang-hyon made a speech at the meeting.

Noting that these acts of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique clearly show its nature as an underling of the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and a butcher of people, the speaker vehemently denounced with bitter national resentment the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for brutally suppressing the South Korean people who launched a just struggle for the right to existence and democracy under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The director said: The struggle of the workers of the Wonpung Woolen Mill is a righteous resistance in which they rose up to live a free and worthy life, shaking off the yoke of exploitation and subjugation, for they could no longer live as today under the savage colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. mperialists and their stooges. This is a just struggle for shaping their destiny by themselves.

Their struggle is part of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence daily growing among the South Korean workers such as the protracted massive anti-U.S. struggle of the workers of the Seoul branch factory of the U.S. control data company demanding the reinstatement of the dismissed co-workers and increase of wages. This shows that the struggle of the South Korean workers is developing to a higher stage, assuming fierceness and stubbornness.

The root cause of all the sufferings and misfortunes of the South Korean people is the U.S. imperialists occupation of South Korea and their colonial fascist rule. The workers of the Wonpung Woolen Mill and other South Korean workers should kindle a fierce flame of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence, direct the spearhead of struggle to driving out the U.S. imperialists and terminating their colonial rule and fight to a bitter end till final victory.

Employees of the combine who took the floor scathingly denounced the puppet clique for leaving no stone unturned in their attempt to check the struggle of the workers of the mill, with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4100/48

JAPANESE PAPERS REPORT STUDENT STRUGGLES IN SEOUL

SK050444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, AKAHATA, ASAHI SHIMBUN, SANKEI SHIMBUN and other Japanese papers November 4 reported the anti-"government" demonstrations of South Korean students held on November 3 under the titles "Students Demonstrate on Streets, Demand Resignation of Chon Tu-hwan," "Seoul--Clashes Between Students and Police," "Government Criticized and Freedom Demanded" and so forth, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Under the title "1,500 Students Demonstrate at Seoul University," "ASAHI SHIMBUN and SANKEI SHIMBUN quoted a KYODO report from Seoul as saying: At Seoul University, South Korea, 1,500 students staged a 2-hour long sit-down and demonstration on the campus on November 3 in demand of the revival of "day of students" and release of arrested students. They clashed with plainclothes men and over 10 student activists were walked away to the police station.

That day the university authorities banned a meeting on the campus by way of precaution against the expansion of the anti-"government" activities of the students on the anniversary of the Kwangju student incident, but the students gathered in groups of several hundred in the morning and clashed with plainclothes men.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN and AKAHATA carried AFP and JIJI reports from Seoul, which says: 1,000 students of different universities held an anti-"government" demonstration on November 3 in downtown Seoul, South Korea, in demand of the resignation of Chon Tu-hwan.

At sunset, the demonstrators gathered in downtown Seoul, shouting anti-"government" slogans and singing school songs. Riot police and plainclothes men were rushed to the scene to arrest many demonstrators.

Quoting AP and KYODO reports from Seoul, MAINICHI SHIMBUN said: A group of students held a demonstration on the evening of November 3 in downtown Seoul, South Korea, shouting slogans critical of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime." They clashed with riot police. The police dispersed the demonstrators by firing tear gas canisters and arrested several students. The demonstrators never ceased shouting slogans criticizing the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and demanding the freedom of speech and trade union activities, witnesses said.

CSO: 4100/48

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE IN SOUTH

SK071007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0947 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--Fierce anti-"government" demonstrations of students are now going on every day in South Korea.

More than 1,000 students of Koryo University in Seoul held a powerful demonstration on the campus on November 5 in demand of the "resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan regime."

Hurling stones, the students undauntedly fought at the gate of the university with the riot police who had been rushed hurriedly by the fascist clique to crack down upon the demonstration.

The university "proclaimed" a ban on all assemblies of students in connection with the university's "festival" from October 29. In disregard of this, the students rose in a massive anti-"government" struggle.

This week students of Rihwa Women's and Chungang Universities and the Seoul City College rose in the anti-"government" demonstrations, according to a foreign press report.

Students of the Seoul City College launched a demonstration all at once when some students scattered more than 100 leaflets calling for an anti-"government" demonstration from the windows on the third floor of the social science department building of the college at around 1 on the afternoon of November 3.

At around the same time, students of Rihwa Women's and Chungang Universities staged massive anti-"government" demonstrations, scattering leaflets denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group.

A righteous struggle was waged also by students of Kyongbuk University in Taegu on November 3 when the anti-"government" struggle of students was gaining momentum in Seoul, Kwangju and other places of South Korea on the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student incident.

In the meantime, some 150 students in Seoul recently staged a demonstration in Yongdongpo District, Seoul, in support of the strike and sit-down struggle of the workers of the Wonpung Woolen Company for the right to existence and democratic liberties and in protest against the fascist clique's brutal suppression.

The demonstration broke out when the puppet police prevented citizens and religionists from entering a hall in Yongdongpo District to have a meeting in support of the righteous struggle of the workers of the Wonpung Woolen Company.

The students fought in high spirits, shouting "guarantee the three rights of labour" "ensure human rights of workers" "stop at once the suppression of democratic trade unions" and so forth.

They undauntedly fought with the puppet police running riot in repression.

CSO: 4100/48

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS' GROUPS SUPPORT DCRK PROPOSAL

SK100052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2331 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--The ardent desire to terminate national division and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date is growing with each passing day among broad sections of overseas Koreans.

The "Liaison Council of Japan-Resident Korean Youth and Students in Japan for Aiding the Struggle for Democratisation in South Korea," a Korean organization in Japan, issued a statement fully supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. The statement called upon the overseas Koreans to join in the ranks of the great national united front to fight for realising this proposal, holding ever higher the banner of anti-fascism and democracy.

MINJOK SIBO, a "Mindan"-lining Koreans paper, in an editorial stressed that the reunification of the country should be achieved, transcending the differences in social system, with primary importance given to the national idea, on the basis of the three principles--independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification. The proposal for establishing a unified national state by confederation is a most reasonable and realistic one which is acceptable to everyone, it noted.

The "Geneva declaration for national unification" which was adopted at the fifth symposium of all-Korean scholars overseas for national unification held in Geneva in April this year stressed that the confederal-style unification proposal of independence, democracy, peace, non-nuclearization and neutrality, is a realistic proposal which accords with the spirit of the July 4 north-south joint statement and makes it possible to achieve the country's reunification at an early date.

Choe Ik-hwan, professor of the Seattle Central Community University of the United States, dwelt on the superiority, correctness and reasonableness of the proposal for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and stressed that this proposal opened up the possibility of solving the reunification question creatively.

An editorial of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper published by Koreans in the United States, said that it is the first step toward reunification to regain full sovereignty after forcing U.S. troops out of South Korea, and replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and fix complete peace on the Korean peninsula.

"The Unification Society in the United States," a Koreans organization in the United States, in a statement called for the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the mother body of the dictatorial "regime" and the main obstacle to peaceful reunification, and of all the nuclear weapons from South Korea in a short time.

Sonu Hakwon, professor at the Central Methodist College, the United States, in an article titled "Let Us Have Correct Knowledge of Obstacle to Unification," said that the present policy of the United States is the greatest obstacle to our national reunification.

In his statement in Chang-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification," an overseas Koreans organisation, and senior chairman of the Democratic Koreans united in the Americas, said: "Let us in an alien land remember that it is the first and foremost task for accelerating our true liberation to rise up in unity and loudly cry to the world for the necessity of democracy and unification."

CSO: 4100/48

KOREANS IN CANADA DENOUNCE WALKER'S REMARKS

SK101013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Nov (KCNA)--A recent issue of a newspaper of Korean residents published in Canada carried a statement issued on October 20 by the international secretariat of the "Liaison of Overseas Compatriots for National Unification," an organization of overseas compatriots, in denunciation of the provocative outbursts of U.S. ambassador to South Korea Walker.

On September 28 Walker appeared at "a lecture meeting marking the centenary of the Korea-U.S. treaty" and slandered the nationalist movement in South Korea as a "fantastic and ultranationalist one" and earlier, in spring, he called the democratic figures in South Korea "ill-bred fellows," the statement said, and continued:

These facts clearly tell us that Walker with a prejudice against the Korean people is arrogantly treating them with contempt and discrimination, and that his words and acts are based on a reactionary diplomatic idea, neo-colonialist and imperialist idea.

This is the reason why he, not reflecting on the acts committed by the West European imperialists on the Asian Continent over the last 100 years and, particularly on the acts of the United States in the Korean peninsula, is foolishly proud of the disgraceful history to commit a mistake.

Through the Kwangju incident, a tragic historical experience, the South Korean people came to clearly realize the lies of the United States veiled with the mask of "friendly country" and are calling for an end to South Korea's subjugation to the United States in the past period and the establishment of equal relations with it. They are valiantly challenging the illusion of big-power chauvinism, neo-colonialism and imperialism.

The statement denounced the utterances of Walker still thinking that a "fascist rule is possible" in South Korea, ignorant of such trend and development of history.

Walker's jargon is not merely an expression of his individual opinion but a reflection of the U.S. foreign policy, especially its policy toward South Korea, the statement said.

The U.S. Government, it stressed, must discontinue its aid to the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime" at once, help restore democracy in South Korea and stop obstructing the unification of the north and the south for peace and prosperity in the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4100/48

'KCNA' REVIEWS STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOUTH

SK100836 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Nov (KCNA)--South Korean students are these days waging the powerful anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle.

In their struggle they demonstrated above all their burning desire for independence against U.S. imperialism by putting up slogans resolutely rejecting the U.S. imperialists and denouncing their aggressive crimes.

For instance, on September 21, students of Yonse University in Seoul staged a massive demonstration, indignantly condemning the U.S. imperialists aggressive crimes and shouting "yankees, go home."

Students of Sogang University recently published a statement decisively denouncing the arrogant utterances of the U.S. imperialist aggressors who insulted the South Korean people, calling them "rats" and "ill-bred fellows."

Students struggle has become all the more fierce since the Chon Tu-hwan gang of butchers under the patronage of U.S. imperialism ruthlessly murdered in prison Pak Kwan-hyon, former leader of the Student Council of Chonnam University, who had valiantly fought in the heroic Kwangju popular uprising.

On October 18, 4,000 students of Chonnam University held a demonstration in memory of Pak Kwan-hyon, former leader of the university student council, and fiercely clashed with the puppet police. On October 31 they boycotted semester intermediary examinations, demanding an all-round probe into the murder of Pak Kwan-hyon.

Besides, 400 students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul demonstrated in demand of the truth of the death of Pak Kwan-hyon on November 2. Such struggles have been ceaseless in various parts of South Korea.

Noteworthy in the struggle of South Korean students these days is that they manifested support to the struggle of the working class for the vital rights and democracy and expressed solidarity with it.

Enraged at the frantic attempts of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique under the aegis of U.S. imperialism to suppress and stamp out with the bayonet the just struggle of workers at the Wonpung Woolen Company in Seoul for a wage hike and the reinstatement of dismissed colleagues and against exploitation and oppression, students launched a decisive offensive against the gangsters.

To cite only a few instances, more than 1,000 students of Koryo University in Seoul who staged a fierce anti-"government" demonstration on November 5 strongly demanded the resignation of the fascist "regime" and the release of detained workers. On November 3 students at Rihwa Women's, Chungang and other universities in Seoul held demonstrations shouting "release detained workers" and "guarantee freedom of labour union activity" and clashed with the puppet police.

This bespeaks that today the South Korean students are fighting in an indomitable spirit for independence against U.S. imperialism and for democracy against fascism, strengthening close ties with the workers for a new politics and a new life, and their struggle is developing in depth with each passing day.

CSO: 4100/48

BRIEFS

ANTI-GOVERNMENT STRUGGLE--Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--More than 1,000 students of several universities in Seoul again held a powerful anti-"government" demonstration on the third in the wake of a similar demonstration of Songgyungwan University students on the second, according to foreign press reports. The demonstration yesterday took place on the 53d anniversary of the Kwangju student incident. The demonstration was preceded by campus rallies, at which students denounced the military fascist clique and decided to stage a massive street demonstration. Students converged on the heart of the city at sundown and launched a powerful demonstration, calling for the overthrow of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and singing songs. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, seized with fear at continued demonstrations of students, sent squads of armed riot and plainclothes police to the streets of the city who fired tear gas canisters to disperse students when their demonstration started. But students in high spirits continued their "hit-and-run demonstrations" in the night streets braving the puppet police's suppression. In defiance of suppression, the demonstrators repeatedly shouted anti-"government" slogans and called for freedom of the press and freedom of labour union activity, a foreign press report said. The fascist police brutally cracked down on students and rounded up many of them on the spot. [Text] [SK040444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 4 Nov 82]

SEOUL STUDENTS--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Some 400 students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul staged a massive anti-"government" demonstration on November 2, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. The students shouted "anti-government" slogans denouncing the criminal acts of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and called for clarification of the background of the death of Pak Kwan-hyon, former student of Chonnam University, brutally murdered in prison by the fascist gang on October 12. The demonstration broke out when one student scattered anti-"government" leaflets and shouted slogans critical of the fascist outrages of the puppet clique in a lecture room, and rapidly spread to other parts of the campus. Upset by the growing fighting spirit of the students, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique mobilized more than 100 plainclothes men and several busloads of riot police to crack down upon the demonstrators. But, the students unyieldingly persisted in their righteous struggle, braving the puppet clique's brutal crackdown. The fascist clique took five students into custody. Noting that there have been sporadic anti-"government" demonstrations this year by students in Seoul, Kwangju and other parts of South Korea, although unauthorized rallies or demonstrations are banned by "law," the foreign press says: More than 100 students were known to have been arrested during the year in connection with such activities. [Text] [SK030059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 2 Nov 82]

U.S. KOREAN JOURNAL--Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--NYOSONG DONGU, a journal published by the Koreans organisation in the United States "The Patriotic Women's Fellowship Society," recently carried an article exposing the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists towards South Korea. It says: The strong support of the United States behind Chon Tu-hwan's appearance on the scene was motivated by the U.S.strategic demand for such military gangster. When Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea contended that the repression of the Kwangju incident greatly contributed to the "security" of South Korea, he implied that the "security" of the U.S. nuclear missile base of top secrecy in Kwangju was ensured. The political reality of South Korea is dependent on the U.S. South Korean policy, and it is not fortuitous that the successive "regimes" have been military dictatorship. It is only the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" and the United States which spread the false rumour on north's possible "southward invasion." Even Japan which watches for a chance of reinvasion does not recognise this rumour officially. Calling for heightened vigilance against the splittist moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the journal stresses that the only way of saving South Korea, which is on the point of destruction, intoxicated by anti-communist poison of the military dictatorial "regime," is to observe the July 4 north-south joint statement. [Text] [SK080036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1546 GMT 8 Nov 82]

MADAGASCAR SUPPORTS DPRK--Antananarivo, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, speaking at the inaugural ceremony of the "Knapmad" teaching material producing factory held in the capital on November 4, expressed support to the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. He stressed: Madagascar fully supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. As the cause of Korean reunification is just, we support the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and recognize only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the legitimate state of the Korean people. He also stated that Madagascar would remain a non-aligned country and maintain the position of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism and all manner of domination. [Text] [SK080454 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 8 Nov 82]

CHON 'COLLAPSE' PREDICTED--Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--A recent issue of a Koreans' paper published in West Germany points to the desperate situation of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, reporting about the debate on the economic prospect in the 1980's at the "council for the building of a democratic society," an overseas Koreans' organisation in West Germany. The paper warns that there is an ample possibility of the imperialists provoking a war everywhere in the world including Korea in the 1980's to deliver themselves from the economic crisis and, at the same time, suppression of workers, strengthening of the fascist system and the revival of militarism are foreseen. Saying that Japan and South Korea cannot be an exception, the paper predicts that Japan would find herself entangled in a fix in an economic confusion and, accordingly, South Korea, her contractor industrial base, would be automatically embroiled in this vortex. The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is undergoing an economic crisis when it is rejected within and without for the massacre of people in Kwangju. Under this condition, no countermeasure for the prolongation of its days is in sight. Noting that conscious young generation and millions of workers thirsty for democracy have appeared on the scene as the main force indicting the contradictions involving the Chon Tu-hwan "regime," the paper says: The collapse of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is, in fact a matter of time now. [Text] [SK100059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 9 Nov 82]

SOUTH ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE--Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Puppet Chon Tu-hwan on November 2 set the stage for a "monthly meeting for the promotion of trade," at which he let out a string of rigmarole in his so-called "instructions" revealing the sorry sight of his clique dependent on outside forces, according to a report. After throwing together balderdash about "development," "leap" and so forth, he contended that the South Korean economy also would "grow," only if the advanced countries attained an economic growth of at least 3 per cent next year. The South Korea economy is, each inch, a dependent economy which cannot hold out a single month without the capital of the United States and Japan. The economic fluctuation which has been sweeping the capitalist countries in recent years is so persistent that it tells heavily on the South Korean economy, assuming serious dimensions. The export vaunted as the "attraction" of the South Korean economy has shrunk and foreign loans have increased beyond control, hitting the 35,000 million dollars mark, and more than 3,600 enterprises went bankrupt or curtailed production during the first half of the year, unable to pull through the shortage of funds and raw materials and marketing difficulties, turning out a large army of unemployed on to streets. Things have taken such a serious turn that, as foreign press reports said, traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself can get no sleep, seized with uneasiness and fear in this economic crisis. Such being the situation, it is only a matter of course to hear words wishing for "economic growth" of his masters from the month of the flunkeyist traitor who worships outside forces as his "savior." [Text] [SK061040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 6 Nov 82]

PURIM CASE--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique at a trial held at the puppet supreme court on October 27, turned down the appeal of those involved in the "Purim case" and confirmed the original prison terms up to six years upon 16 patriotic inhabitants including Yi Sang-nok and Ko Ho-sok, according to a report. They formed the "Yangso (good book) society" with students, men of the press, medical doctors, conscientious churchmen and people of other sections in 1978 and studied the advanced ideas and widely disseminated them among people in Pusan and South Kyongsang Province. In imposing harsh penalties upon them the fascist hooligans intend to bar the patriotic action of people who have risen in the anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle. [Text] [SK301257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 30 Oct 82]

SEOUL STUDENTS DETAINED--Pyongyang, 10 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on November 9 detained Hong Song-ik and Kim Kwang-hyon, third-year students of Koryo University in Seoul, on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. At around 3:30 p.m. November 5, Hong Song-ik scattered more than 100 anti-"government" leaflets among over 500 students who gathered on the lawn in front of the students hall of the university. Kim Kwang-hyon called fellow students to a demonstration in front of the auditorium of the university on November 4. Upset by the ever mounting anti-"government" action of students, the fascist bandits are intensifying the brutal suppression of patriotic-minded students to prevent their action. [Text] [SK100830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 10 Nov 82]

STUDENTS ARRESTED--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The South Korean fascist clique on November 1 arrested Yi Song-uk and Kim Tae-kwang, third-year students of Seoul University, on charges of "violation" of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. When a "festival" function was in progress at the university's students hall on October 27, the students called fellow students to a demonstration, scattering anti-"government" leaflets. On the other hand, on November 1, the puppet clique arrested Kwak Ung-tak and Ko Hyang-kyun, students of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, by invoking the fascist law. Around noon on October 29 those students scattered more than 300 copies of leaflets in the students mess hall on the campus calling fellow students to an anti-"government" demonstration. [Text] [SK020429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 2 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/48

BRIEFS

PREPARATIONS FOR IPU MEETING--The National Assembly, resuming its plenum this afternoon, reviewed and passed 12 legislative bills including the bill on mutual-aid association. It adjourned after hearing the report on the parliamentarians' diplomatic activities. In a report, Assemblyman Yi Pom-mo from the Korea National Party, who attended the 69th IPU session as a member of the Korean delegation, explained in detail the background of inducing the 70th IPU Congress to Seoul. Assemblyman Yi stressed that the National Assembly should establish a preparatory committee as soon as possible for convening the IPU session next year in order to block the North Korean puppets' attempts at disruption in the international community. At the same time, it should carry out powerful parliamentarian diplomatic activities so that the representatives from the socialist countries and nonhostile communist states with which we have no diplomatic relations will participate in the Seoul meeting. He also said that substantive preparations should be carried out in order to bring about fruitful results from the Seoul session. Assemblyman Yi noted he believes that convening the Seoul session will undoubtedly effect a great turning point in the diplomatic side of our international politics and will provide opportunities for officially starting exchanges aimed at diplomatic relations with nonhostile communist countries, such as the Soviet Union. He said that the Seoul session will also provide an opportunity for creating conditions for dialogue between the North and the South for peaceful reunification--our long-cherished desire--by inviting the North Koreans through Panmunjom. [Excerpts] [SK030027 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 2 Nov 82]

DJP EMBARRASSED BY OPPOSITION--With the emergence of the Resources Management Bill as a new point of dispute in the current National Assembly session due to opposition by the opposition parties, the key post holders of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] began to consider the background in which the bill was drafted, thus showing signs of embarrassment. On the bus going to the site of a ceremony marking Forest Cultivation Day on 6 November, Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon received a report on the background of discussion of the bill between the party and the government from his staff members. In addition, chief policy maker Chin Ui-chong gathered staff members in party headquarters on the morning of 8 November and tried to determine the situation in detail. Noting that "advanced countries also have similar laws on wartime measures, such as one in England which provided transport of soldiers by Queen Elizabeth during the Falklands War," chief policy maker Chin said "anyone, if he is a citizen of the Republic of Korea, would understand this fact." Floor leader

Yi Chong-chan said: I like to make it clear that the DJP has no intention to push ahead with this bill unreasonably or to hush it up. The meetings of the National Defense Committee to review this bill should be open to the public. Let us also recall that the Steering Committee will review the bill in the event that the opposition parties refuse to respond to the review by the defense committee. Thus, he showed an affirmative response. [From the "Political Scene" column] [Text] [SK091345 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 9 Nov 82 p 2]

CSO: 4107/010

PAPERS ISSUE COMMENTS, VIEW PROBLEMS IN REAL NAME SYSTEM

'CHUNGANG ILBO' Editorial

SK010840 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Oct 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Beginning and the End of the Discussions on the Real Name System"]

[Text] In the "Analects of Confucius" is found the following: "When a mistake is found, let it be rectified." The world is not free from mistakes. What is implied in the teaching is that the problem does not lie in mistakes themselves, but mistakes ought to be corrected without hesitation when discovered.

The recent consultations between the government and the democratic justice party on adopting the real name system in financial transactions can be affirmatively appraised from two aspects. It is to be welcomed that the government and the government party have undertaken a thorough review of the government policy in order to assimilate public opinion and to draw on the great national consensus, showing flexibility in the course of making the policy decision. The other aspect is that efforts have been made to satisfy both the basic nature of the policy and the actual circumstances, finding the meeting point of the political ideal and the reality.

Ever since the government proposed the real name system, it has exposed itself to opinions of broad national circles as its original assurances. Every policy proposal is subject to advantages and disadvantages, and the real name system is no exception.

The supporters backed the proposal in earnest as it purports to remove the base from an underground economy. Those demanding postponement and or drastic supplementary provisions, on the other hand, expressed serious concern about the economic trends in the wake of the 3 July economic measures, and maintained that overall economic aspects should be taken into account rather than just the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal itself.

Each of the supporters and opponents had good grounds for his assertions, enough to result in an unprecedentedly active debate on the issue. The government-party consultative meeting, therefore, acknowledged the value of the ideal of the real name system, but noted that its probable side effects should be removed and that the underlying conditions necessary to assimilate the real name system should be provided.

Thus, the debate on the real name system is over for now. The real name system, no doubt, will affect the majority of the people but little, for the bonafide financial transactors are using their real names already.

However, seen with broader vision, from the viewpoint of the national economy, the system has room to adversely affect the nation's economic activities. The mere disclosure of the real name system proposal caused sensitive reaction that resulted in a depression of the stock market, a slow-down of the increase rate in savings deposits, etc. If the system had been enforced regardless of such developments, the aftermath would have caused more varied and more extensive adverse reactions.

What is noteworthy, touching on the more basic problem, is that the idea that specific laws and regulations can control the common practice of our economic climate and circulation of capital as well has proved to be problematic. Experience has shown what it was like after the shocking economic measures were adopted and enforced in the 1970's. Among the specific examples is the value-added tax system.

The value-added tax system was put into practice on the grounds that it was an ideal system, and in the years since its implementation it has not become fixed. Despite the government allegation that it is becoming fixed, the value-added tax system still remains the Achilles' tendon in our tax system.

What we purport is that we need more time before implementing the system because the real name system, in spite of its being an ideal system, could worsen the underground economy and discourage the savings of the bonafide financial transactors, contrary to our expectations.

One of the most urgent tasks in our economy is to increase savings, which is a real requirement superseding any other. This does not mean that we should tolerate the underground economy. The main target area of the underground economy, aimed at by the real name system, must be the private money lending market. If this is the case, there are ways to locate the source by following the circulation of capital, without resorting to the real name system. In circumstances where various other means are available, we would question whether we should hastily implement the real name system irrespective of the already-seen and potential side-effects.

The conclusion reached by the government-party consultative meeting to supplement the proposed real name system, following long deliberations, is to be valued in that it left a precedence that prudent judgment should be required in choosing an economic policy from the standpoint of national economy, apart from the advantages and disadvantages of the system. The government ought to be ambitious enough to "do something," but at the same time it ought to be brave enough "not to do something" when the nation does not want it.

'CHOSON ILBO' Views Problems

SK311359 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 31 Oct 82 p 3

[From the "Reporter's Memorandum" column by Kim Tae-chung, political editor: "Perfect Order"]

[Text] Many people denounce the government and the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] for having exposed blind points in their attitude in the course of dealing with the real name system for financial transactions. They have pointed out that the government and ruling party, responsible for state affairs, had earlier submitted the bill for the real name system for financial transactions and now are in a tug of war--with one side trying to push ahead with the passage of the bill and the other refusing it--which makes them appear to the people as if they were hesitating without definite aim.

But if we look at the other side of such an act, we find that they are not to blame. We cannot expect all of them to act in the same direction simply because they are either in the government or ruling party.

Because they are shouldering the state affairs, they should be all the more prudent in expressing their opinion, and should remain faithful to their voice. If they clash among themselves because of such prudent opinion and because they are faithful to their opinion, this may be desirable in a way.

It is rather humiliating to cite foreign examples in this regard. I will, however, cite one example. It is an almost daily occurrence in the United States that the President, once he has put forth a policy, adopts a process of inviting to his office congressmen holding opinions opposed to his policy, and tries to persuade them with logical explanations.

In this case, the members of the House usually level with the President about their opposition, and once they are persuaded by him, they go to the people to say why and how they were persuaded, never forgetting to follow the political customs.

The fact that not a few members of the DJP opposed the real name system, for whatever reason, and tried to change the direction of the policy, can be rated as a one step advance in their attitude, given the past habit of legislating laws. If we unconsciously tend to regard the confrontation between the government and the ruling party as no more than zig-zags, this may be because we are addicted to the perfect order of the politics of the past era.

Such positive aspects are dwarfed by the fact that the confrontation between the party and government over policy has never been overtly exposed before the people, but has been discussed behind closed doors. Because the government and ruling party failed in explaining to the people the differences in their opinions over the policy item by item, the statement publicizing the results of policy discussions between the government and party on 29 October ended up as nothing but rhetoric. This also showed that the party executive members lacked political faith and conviction in themselves to unwaveringly answer all questions put by the reporters with clear-cut statements instead of running away from the reporters.

Frankly speaking, the people are entitled to know the rough picture of what opinions were exchanged in the 29 October party-government policy conference--belated though it be. Not only have all who attended the meeting shut their mouths tight but they also have hushed up the discussions and process of discussion in this meeting, as if they were kind of explosives, showing even timidness in talking about the meeting.

Judging from this, we can say that--while pretending to be democratic internally--they have not shaken off the old habit of concealing in perfect order.

It was like politics based on secret ballot.

CSO: 4107/009

'CHOSON ILBO' EDITORIAL URGES REVIVAL OF STUDENTS DAY

SK030721 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Day of 3 November Is Reconsidered--On Revival of 'Students Day'"]

[Excerpts] Among the social events which have taken place this year, very impressive has been the campaign to overcome Japan in connection with its past colonial rule. With the campaign as an impetus, the self-consciousness of the nation has been further strengthened during the course of the campaigns to overcome Japan and build an independence memorial. And, this, we consider, will eventually affect our future in a positive way.

The campaign for the construction of the independence memorial has now expanded to pan-national efforts to dig out and reinstate various historic facts, records and objects.

After all, these efforts are linked with rediscovery of our modern history and with subsequent establishment of a correct view on our nationalism, and will enhance our superiority over the North Korean puppets in terms of the legitimacy of the state.

In this regard, we realize that the linking of the history of the anti-Japanese movement to our present is essential for both overwhelming Japan and seeking anti-communism. Considering this, we can say that our present efforts for rediscovery of the independence movement is of unlimited value. And, it is in this connection that we regard, along with the 1 March Independence Movement, the 3 November Kwangju Students Movement as a precious historic event.

Nevertheless, during the 1970's, Students Day was eliminated from the list of the national commemoration days without explanation, in regard to the historic facts and records on the anti-Japanese movement, we must try to dig out everything, no matter how uncertain it may be. But, on the contrary, what happened was that a factual historic event that had been remembered continuously was buried underground. This was very improper. Even if there were a certain cause to do so during the 1970's, the Kwangju Student Movement which took place several decades ago must share no blame.

Such an event as the Kwangju Student Movement must be remembered in order to prove that the nationalism that was displayed at that time by the young students

of Korea had absolutely nothing to do with communism. And, by so doing, we can link the history of the anti-Japanese, anti-communist movement.

During the days of the Liberal Party, the Third Republic and the Yusin era, what was most regrettable was that the anti-communist policy sought at the time was not based on the history of such anti-Japanese nationalism. However, in this new era, even the platform of the Democratic Justice Party proudly advocates the concept of the nation. Under these circumstances, there is absolutely no reason to be afraid of commemorating the Kwangju Students Movement, as was the case during the 1970's.

The cause of nationalism and the campaign of overcoming Japan is not achieved by shouting slogans and theories. Nationalism is strengthened when we dig out such historic facts as the Kwangju Students Movement and further glorify them. In connection with the rediscovery of the historic facts and records of the independence movement, we urge a confident consideration and decision.

CSO: 4107/010

BENEFITS SOUGHT FROM SINO-SOVIET TALKS

SK020619 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Progress of Sino-Soviet Talks"]

[Text] The Sino-Soviet talks at the vice foreign ministerial level for normalizing relations between the two countries began in Beijing in early October and have finished their first round. Unless there develops some special changes affecting the situation, the second round is expected to resume soon in Moscow.

The Sino-Soviet vice foreign minister's meeting, which began in Moscow in 1979, was suspended in January 1980 owing to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The talks resumed in Beijing on 5 October after a lapse of 3 years. Both parties defined the recent talks as "consultations," not "negotiations," and it is reported that they have agreed not to disclose any of the contents of talks.

Prior to the initiation of the talks in Beijing, communist China had offered three preconditions for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, viz., (1) drastic reduction of Soviet troops deployed on the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia; (2) a halt to assistance of Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia; (3) stopping aggression in Afghanistan. It is unlikely that the Soviet Union will readily make concessions on such lofty military and strategic issues.

Meanwhile, both parties are reported to have agreed on the expansion of economic cooperation and trade, development of sports and cultural exchanges, and resumption of exchanges of students. It is apparent that Sino-Soviet relations at various working levels will be improved to a substantial degree in the future.

The mass media of the two countries have practically ceased to carry denunciations and attacks on each other's ideological stance, and it seems that both parties have adopted the policy whereby step-by-step measures are taken to improve relations at the working level, tentatively turning away from ideological, political and diplomatic issues, thus adopting the policy of splitting politics from economics.

Dramatic change in Sino-Soviet relations is not likely in spite of the progress of the talks, as witnessed by comment of premier of communist China Zhao Ziyang during his visit to Japan in September this year in which he denied any change in communist China's basic stance towards the Soviet Union and compared the

normalization efforts in Sino-Soviet relations to a marathon race. However, even though the progress of the talks may be long and slow like a marathon race, what is significant is that the talks are such progress is made to proceed. In this connection we should note the development that has brought about a transition from the previous era of Sino-Soviet confrontation to the era of dialogue.

It is quite natural for communist China to be keenly aware of the need for the reduction of its defense expenditures in defense against the Soviet Union, as it concentrates its major efforts on economic construction, its proclaimed supreme task in the 1980's. Communist China is reported to have deployed more than 1.5 million men of its armed forces along the Sino-Soviet border. Less tension between the two countries would mean that communist China could afford a drastic cut in its defense spendings.

The display of potential improvement of Sino-Soviet relations could also furnish communist China an advantageous position in its relations with the United States and other Western countries, as this will give it a wider choice of maneuver in dealing with those countries.

Easing of Sino-Soviet tension would also give advantages to the Soviet Union, as it will enable the Soviet Union to cut its defense spending. Improvement in Sino-Soviet relations would mean successful demolition work on one corner of the siege of the Soviet Union by the Western countries led by the United States and by communist China. Even if the development does not go that far, the mere display of progress of talks with communist China would no doubt cause psychological pressure on the Western nations. The Sino-Soviet vice foreign ministers' talks, therefore, must prove advantageous to the Soviet Union.

The latest developments in Sino-Soviet relations have been causing a visible impact on the surrounding communist countries as evidenced by the reciprocal visits of the heads of states of Beijing and Pyongyang timed to the Sino-Soviet talks, and by the Vietnamese delegation's visit to Moscow. The indication of increased U.S.-Japanese defense cooperation can be interpreted as another development affected by the Sino-Soviet moves.

As it is unlikely for Sino-Soviet relations to deteriorate again, we ought to watch the development of the Sino-Soviet relations closely, seeing whether there are ways for us to turn the development to our advantage.

CSO: 4107/010

'NODONG SINMUN' MEMORIALIZES CHA KWANG-SU'S DEATH

SK291544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial article headlined "Indomitable Revolutionary Soldier, Boundlessly Faithful to the Revolutionary Leader" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of Comrade Cha Kwang-su, an anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

Noting that Comrade Cha Kwang-su was an indomitable soldier who resolutely defended and guarded the leader of the revolution, holding him in high esteem, at the dawn of the Korean revolution, and was a communist revolutionary who devoted himself to the liberation of the country and the victory of the revolution, the article says:

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was a core element of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU), the anti-imperialist youth league, and the Young Communist League of Korea organized and led by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and was active at a responsible post of the Korean Revolutionary Army and the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla army. Always finding him by the side of Comrade Han Pyol, the great leader (the young communists called the great leader Comrade Han Pyol at the dawn of the revolution), he upheld the noble intention of the leader and acted as a faithful aide to him in his revolutionary activities.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was a young communist who found the true worth of life and happiness and grew to be a revolutionary under the care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

To him, the great Comrade Han Pyol was the tender-hearted teacher who instilled immortal idea and faith into him and taught him the truth of revolution and the great leader who guided his destiny entirely.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was a true communist revolutionary of chuche type who established the outlook and stand towards the leader of the revolution on a lofty height.

The loyalty of Comrade Cha Kwang-su to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a pure one engendering from the revolutionary duty and firm confidence and an unshakable one never wavering even at a grim time of a life-and-death struggle.

Regarding it his greatest duty to defend and guard Comrade Han Pyol, he fought resolutely, risking his life without hesitation for the safety of the leader when the situation got rigorous. Comrade Cha Kwang-su was, indeed, an indomitable soldier who knew how to live a worthy life for the leader, the guide of the revolution, while he was alive, and how to die a glorious death for the leader, if he had to lay down his life.

Noting that Comrade Cha Kwang-su and other young communists were unflinching revolutionary fighters who performed shining feats for hewing the path of the Korean revolution and victoriously advancing and completing it, the article continues:

The important feat accomplished by Comrade Cha Kwang-su and other young communists is that they held the great leader in high esteem and resolutely defended and guarded his cause for the first time in the initial stage of our revolution.

The Korean revolution was landed in a serious crisis entering the latter half of the 1920s. The Japanese imperialist aggressors had gone to extremes in their manoeuvres while the communist movement was divided against itself for its own serious defects and limited nature. To have a leader of the revolution at that time was a key point on which depended whether the destiny of the revolution would be saved from distress or not. The young communists were the very revolutionaries who were conscious more keenly than anyone else of this important demand of the time.

Alive to their high responsibility for the era and revolution, the young communists regarded it their noblest duty to hold the great Comrade Han Pyol in high esteem as the leader of the revolution and devoted their all to this.

The struggle for opening up the Korean revolution was a struggle for thoroughly embodying the idea and leadership of the great Comrade Kim Il-song. The young communists of Korea were the revolutionary vanguards who resolutely defended and upheld the revolutionary ideas of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and carried it to thorough realisation.

Following the example of the young communists half a century ago, we are today energetically accelerating the cause of socialism and communism, deeply cherishing loyalty to the party and the leader.

Saying that to follow the noble examples of Comrade Cha Kwang-su and other indomitable revolutionary soldiers is a glorious duty of the members of the Workers Party of Korea and the working people, the article says: Now, our party members and working people are energetically conducting the work of learning from Cha Kwang-su, Kim Hyok and other indomitable revolutionary soldiers.

The article further says: The Workers Party of Korea is a great guide which is leading our revolution and people to a communist future, taking their destiny entirely upon itself. When indomitable soldiers who hold the revolutionary

leader in high esteem with a true heart like Comrade Cha Kwang-su are closely united around our party centre, our party will be further strengthened and developed as a steel-like fighting unit with a solid base, not wavering in any storm, a powerful revolutionary party leading the chuche cause along an ever-victorious road. For the entire party members and working people to follow the noble examples of Comrade Cha Kwang-su and other young communists is a firm guarantee for the strengthening and development of our party and the accomplishment of the chuche cause and a worthy work for resolutely defending the lineage of chuche and carrying it forward pure and clean.

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YIM CHUN-CHU ADDRESSES MEMORIAL SERVICE

SK310232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0704 GMT 30 Oct 82

[Speech by Yim Chun-chu, member of the Politburo of the KWP Central Committee and general secretary of the Central People's Committee, at a central memorial service held on 30 October at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Cha Kwang-su--live]

[Text] Comrades: Traversing the road of the arduous but glorious struggle for over half a century under the banner of the great chuche idea, the Korean revolution, since its dawn, has given birth to numerous communist fighters who were boundlessly faithful to the leader and to the cause of revolution. Among these glorious ranks shines the name of Comrade Cha Kwang-su, the indomitable revolutionary fighter.

Memorializing the 50th anniversary of the death of Comrade Cha Kwang-su, a genuine communist revolutionary who, in the historic period of the Korean revolution's beginning, devoted his lofty life to the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we reverently review his brilliant revolutionary life and lofty achievements in the struggle.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was born to a peasant's family in North Pyongan Province on 29 June 1904. He grew up during a period of national ordeal in which the Japanese imperialist aggressors, who had occupied our country, were intensifying unprecedented suppression and brigandish plunder. Under the harsh colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Cha Kwang-su, from his childhood, deeply experienced the grief and suffering of the people who had lost their country. In this course, the idea and knowledge of patriotism gradually germinated in him.

When young, he crossed the Korea strait with an ambition for learning and, in the alien land, went through all kinds of sufferings, selling newspapers and delivering milk. But, what he had gained were the miserable lot of a colonial nation and the disgrace of national ruin. Beginning to recognize through his experience that struggle was the only way to live, he turned out to the road of struggle, cherishing determination to devote his life to the fight against the Japanese imperialists. However, because he had not received the guidance of an outstanding revolutionary leader, he wandered.

At that time, the anti-Japanese struggle of the popular masses, including workers and peasants, was being gradually strengthened in our country. But, since it had not received a leader's unified leadership and was not guided by a correct program for struggle, the anti-Japanese struggle faced repeated heartbreaking failure from the bestial suppression of the Japanese imperialists.

In the very period when the willful Korean communists and the people were longing for an outstanding leader who would illuminate the road of struggle and who would save the country and nation from crises, Comrade Cha Kwang-su, a hot-blooded young man, also emotionally burned with that aspiration.

The brilliant revolutionary life of Comrade Cha Kwang-su began with his participation in the ranks of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Deeply penetrating the defects of preceding national and world communist movements by embarking early upon the road of revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU]--the genuine communist revolutionary organization that was organized for the first time in our country--in 1926 and opened up the road leading the Korean revolution to independent development. And he firmly united the young communists of a new generation around the DIU.

Foreseeing the bright future of the Korean revolution from the formation of the DIU organized and led by the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Cha Kwang-su became a member of the DIU and, playing a central role in the DIU, the anti-imperialist youth league and the Young Communists League of Korea, energetically conducted activities to revolutionalize youths, students and people and to unite organizations in the districts of Jilin, (Halin), (Kolbu), (Obada), (Yuhwa) and (Cholkun).

Holding a responsible post in the Korean Revolutionary Army, the first armed revolutionary organization formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Cha Kwang-su positively carried out military and political activities. While teaching at schools in various rural areas, he devotedly struggled to implement the chuche-type line on the Korean revolution set forth by the respected and beloved leader.

Following the activation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], Comrade Cha Kwang-su, as a core cadre member of this army, devotedly and energetically struggled at the initial stage of the armed anti-Japanese struggle to implement the line on the armed anti-Japanese struggle delineated by the great leader, overcoming the many difficulties that his unit faced. He contributed to strengthening and developing the armed anti-Japanese struggle by successfully accomplishing his assigned combat mission on many occasions under the direct command of the respected and beloved leader.

While waging a difficult struggle to pioneer the dawning road of the chuche revolutinary cause, Comrade Cha Kwang-su departed from us too early, at the age of 28, on 31 October 1932. His life was a brilliant one of a true communist revolutionary and sincerely held in high esteem the leader of the revolution, the great leader of the people, pioneering the road of the revolution for the first time, resolutely defended and protected the leader's idea and devotedly

struggled to implement this idea. At the initial stage of the Korean revolution, Comrade Cha Kwang-su was a true communist revolutionary who totally entrusted the great leader with himself and with the destiny of all the people, held in high esteem with flawlessly pure revolutionary conscience the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the people and as the leader of the revolution and who displayed endless loyalty to him.

For those carrying out the revolution to have a correct view of the leader and to loyally hold in high esteem the leader of the people and the class is the first duty of the revolutionary fighters, representing the ideological and spiritual trait of glorifying their lifetime. The correct view of and attitude for the leader of the revolution taken by Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who had wandered aimlessly after failing to meet a right leader following his embarking on the road of the revolution with a revolutionary will during the dismal period of the Japanese imperialists' rule, was matchlessly pure and sincere. After experiencing twists and turns in the course of his struggle, he reached this stage.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was very patriotic and possessed a strong sense of justice and anti-Japanese sentiment. He had passionate revolutionary zeal. In his school days, he studied an advanced ideological trend and met many independence activists. However, he failed to find the correct way for achieving the liberation of the fatherland. He was disappointed with the narrow-minded nationalists, toadyists and factionalists who were absorbed in vain discussions and in strife for power amid the turbid current of factional clash. He keenly realized that, to save the lost fatherland and the miserable destinies of the fellow countrymen, he should hold in esteem an outstanding leader who could indicate the advance course of struggle and could correctly lead the people to a sacred struggle to achieve liberation.

When the news that, after embarking on the road of the revolution, the great Comrade Kim Il-song would pioneer a new road for achieving the independence of Korea by rallying youths and students from the new generation that had not been contaminated by the filth of the old ideological trend spread at home and abroad--that is, in Korea, northeastern China, the littoral province of Siberia and Japan--the herat of Comrade Cha Kwang-su warmly throbbed with endless delight and revolutionary zeal. He joined the first ranks of many young Korean communists who assembled in Jilin where the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song carried out his activities, admiring and revering him and anticipating the dawn of the Korean revolution. The great Comrade Kim Il-song warmly received Comrade Cha Kwang-su, visiting him after suffering hardships as a young intellectual in a colony, indicated to him a new road of struggle, which quite differed from the old principle, and firmly trusted him as a revolutionary comrade who would struggle with him forever, sharing life and death, weal and woe.

Coming in contact with the extraordinary ideological and theoretical views and intelligence, outstanding leadership traits and the brilliant revolutionary activities of the great Comrade Kim Il-song who, though only in his twenties, elucidated new revolutionary truths for the liberation of Korea and was laying

firm grounds for the anti-Japanese revolution under the banner of independence, Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who was roaming around without knowing where to find direction in the fight for national liberation and as a rallying point for unity, could not suppress his boundless happiness and deep emotion at finally meeting with a long-awaited great leader of Korea. Comrade Cha Kwang-su came to cherish a firm, unwavering conviction that our people would be able to survive and achieve national liberation only when they hold the great Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su's clear-cut revolutionary manner, in which he endlessly trusted the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the lodestar of the nation and let him direct his entire fate, was a demonstration of the revolutionary conviction emanating from the hearts of communists and an expression of the noble will of sincere revolutionary warriors who were determined to follow the revolutionary leader, sacrificing everything they had on earth and never hoping for any kind of comfort or fame.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who upheld the leader's leadership--assuming as his life-long faith that the fate of the nation and people was trusted to the great Comrade Kim Il-song and that people could neither carry the revolution nor live without him--regarded it as his sacred, paramount duty to make his revolutionary comrades and all the people uphold in one mind the great Comrade Kim Il-song whom the Korean people came to honor for the first time. Comrade Cha Kwang-su made every effort possible toward this end.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su always directed efforts to guarantee the high leading authority of the great leader even when he was organizing a single work project, and encouraged the members of the revolutionary organizations and people to endlessly respect and follow the leader.

Even when he was making a speech before the masses or when he was conversing with youths and students, Comrade Cha always tried to implant in their hearts warm admiration of and determination to follow the respected and beloved leader, and exhorted and propagated in a heated manner the greatness of the Comrade Hanbyol [the sole star] who, emerging as a giant in the middle of the chaotic political theater which was swarmed over by all kinds of factionalists with all kinds of old ideas, was exploring a new path of the Korean revolution under the lofty banner of independence and unity and felicitation and glory of our people, who were upholding him as the leader of the Korean revolution.

Summoning to Jilin many of his friends who were roaming around at home and abroad in search of a true path of struggle, Comrade Cha awakened them to the fact that they should place themselves under the leadership of Comrade Kim Song-chu [birth name of Kim Il-song] to retrieve our nation lost in the hands of the Japanese imperialists, and he helped the youths who had been involved in various factions effect a change in their ideology by exhorting the programs of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, of following the revolutionary path directed by the leader, of sacrificing everything they had on earth.

The fiery hearts of such young communists as Comrade Cha Kwang-su who were determined to uphold and follow to the end the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the Koreans, as the lodestar of guidance and as the sun of the nation were clearly demonstrated in the course of composition and distribution of the immortal revolutionary song "The Star of Korea."

In the revolutionary song "The Star of Korea" is reflected the endlessly touched emotion and joy of the young communists who greeted the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the lodestar of the Korean revolution. It also includes their warm aspiration to uphold the respected and beloved leader forever.

Adopting a decision in the organization to spread wide this song together with revolutionary comrades such as Kim Hyok and Choe Chang-kol, Comrade Cha Kwang-su summoned and mobilized all the members of the revolutionary organizations to popularize the song.

Even when the great leader, upon hearing this, sternly tried to dissuade him from spreading the song, Comrade Cha Kwang-su--saying to all members of the revolutionary organizations who came from all over the country that though they had never disobeyed the Comrade Hanbyol, they could not accept his wish that they not sing "The Star of Korea,"--energetically pushed ahead with spreading the song by taking the lead in its popularization.

In the song, young communists such as Comrade Cha Kwang-su, reflecting their own joy and that of the whole nation and the aspirations of all the people, first called the respected and beloved leader Comrade Hanbyol and then corrected his name to Comrade Kim Il-song, ardently wishing him to be a bright sun of Korea. This was a noble act reflecting their boundless admiration of and their absolute confidence in the leader. It was also an expression of their warm heartfelt wish to rally all the people around the leader and to honor him as the sun of the nation forever.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su made an effort to make the members of the revolutionary organizations firmly traverse the road of the arduous struggle by cherishing a lofty pride as revolutionary fighters who always fight under the care of the leader and with endless admiration of the leader, whether they carry out their tasks near the respected Comrade Kim Il-song or alone in the external territories away from his bosom.

One day in the summer of 1928 when he was guiding a revolutionary organization in a village in Jilin Province, Comrade Cha Kwang-su distributed many white silk cloths the size of a small wrapping cloth to the women members of the anti-imperialist youth league and had them embroider stars on them with red thread. They distributed the embroidered silk cloths to the members of the revolutionary organization who had to leave their base to carry out underground operations. Noting that the red stars embroidered in the cloths symbolize Comrade Hanbyol and the white ground symbolizes the purity of our hearts following him, he said that we should always think of Comrade Hanbyol, treasuring the red stars deep in our hearts, and warmly told them to keep in mind that Comrade Hanbyol is with us whenever we face trials and difficulties.

The ardent appeal of Comrade Cha Kwang-su served the young communists leaving on operations as a source of firm resolve to fight to the end, upholding the respected Comrade Hanbyol and permanently keeping the vows they made for the revolution even to an unknown death a nameless place in Manchuria.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su, firmly believing that the new road for the Korean revolution elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was the only just path for national liberation and for construction of a new powerful Korea, was the loyal revolutionary fighter who defended and implemented the revolutionary idea and the revolutionary lines of the respected leader in a most staunch manner and was an indomitable communist fighter.

Thoroughly implementing the revolutionary idea and the revolutionary lines of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a firm guarantee for victoriously opening the path of anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and communist movement in our country by firmly realizing the leader's guidance during the early stage of the arduous Korean revolution, which was full of trials. The young Korean communists of the new generation, deeply convinced by this, assumed responsibility for fulfilling the chuche-type line and policy for the Korean revolution advanced by the Comrade Hanbyol by displaying indomitable will and lofty sense of dedication as a creed of their lives even amid grave circumstances determining the matter of life or death, without even minor wavering. Comrade Cha Kwang-su always stood in their forefront.

The boundless dedication made by Comrade Cha Kwang-su to implementing the lines and policy put forward by the great Comrade Kim Il-song was clearly displayed in the course of struggling to achieve the respected leader's policy for expanding the revolutionary organizations among the broad masses and for revolutionizing the youths and the masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, actively waging the activities for firmly organizing the chuche-type forces for the Korean revolution at the early stage of the revolutionary activities, assigned the glorious mission to Comrade Cha Kwang-su of going to a peasants' village in Jilin Province and educating the youths and villagers in a revolutionary manner and to rally them around the revolutionary organizations in accordance with their respective classes.

At that time, it was a very difficult task to rally the people in this village, who were under the influence of nationalists, to the side of the revolution. But, recognizing that revolutionizing this village was an important task for strengthening the mass foundation of the revolution and for further expanding and developing the revolutionary activities of the great leader into wider areas, Comrade Cha Kwang-su vigorously struggled day and night.

After becoming a teacher, Comrade Cha Kwang-su first indoctrinated leading figures of the village--including the schoolmaster of his school--who were imbued with the nationalist ideology, to become active supporters of the revolution. At the same time, he conducted indoctrination activities for students, their parents and youths in the village by calling at their homes. Thus, he energetically conducted indoctrination activities with people of all strata.

While conducting indoctrination activities, Comrade Cha Kwang-su constantly explained that the Korean people should uphold and follow Comrade Kim Song-chu, the great leader of our nation, in order to get rid of the adverse fate of national ruin and to seek a new society of freedom.

Revolutionalizing this village through such struggles, he not only actively assisted the great leader in organizing village branches of the anti-imperialist youth union and the peasants union but also outstandingly carried out the respected and beloved leader's teachings on forming mass organizations suitable to the characteristics of social strata.

In carrying out revolutionary duties set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Cha Kwang-su made it a firm rule to unconditionally accept and carry them out without fail in a timely manner, without choosing what parts would be difficult and what parts easy or calculating the favorable and unfavorable conditions in their implementation.

When the great leader gave him the task of going among youths and students, who were under the influence of the obstinate nationalists and factionalists, and rallying them to the side of the evolution, Comrade Cha Kwang-su left for his operational area, cherishing a firm determination to accomplish the assigned task at any cost.

In those days, nationalists and factionalists unconditionally slandered those youths who propagated or supported an advanced ideology inconsistent with their own ideology or assertions. Furthermore, they did not hesitate to kill those youths through various dastardly means.

However, despite the dangerous circumstances in which the enemies' surveillance and white terror were rampant, Comrade Cha Kwang-su went into the nationalists' organizations and conduced energetic activities to imbue youths with the revolutionary spirit and to expand organizations of the anti-imperialist youth union among them. Thus he greatly contributed to establishing the mass foundation of the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who pioneered a new road for the Korean revolution and organized the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces under the banner of independence, extensively elucidated chuche-oriented lines and strategic and tactical policies for the Korean revolution at the historic Kalun meeting held in June 1930 and vigorously inspired the Korean communists and patriotic people to carry out a struggle for their implementation.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su fully demonstrated his high faithfulness and strong fighting spirit in the struggle to carry out the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Upholding with boundless emotion and [word indistinct] the great leader's historic report titled "On the Road of the Korean Revolution"--in which he elucidated the profound principles of the chuche idea and designated a brilliant road along

which our people should advance--Comrade Cha Kwang-su firmly maintained the independent stance of the Korean revolution and implemented the leader's line of anti-Japanese armed struggle, the line of the anti-Japanese national united front and the policy of building a revolutionary party, demonstrating a boundlessly devoted and self-sacrificing spirit.

Under the guidance of the great leader, Comrade Cha Kwang-su actively participated in the work to form the Korean Revolutionary Army, a revolutionary armed organization composed of young communists. As a guiding core element of the Korean Revolutionary Army, he went to many urban and rural areas and explained and inculcated the policy adopted at the Kalun meeting among the masses. Thus he actively waged political and military activities in preparation for the anti-Japanese armed struggle, including the struggle to obtain weapons.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced at the (Yongwolku) meeting in May 1931 a programmatic task to reject the leftist adventurist line and to maintain the revolutionary organizational line in coping with the situation under which the Japanese imperialists' schemes for aggression against the continent were more unscrupulous, Comrade Cha Kwang-su liquidated the aftermath of the reckless 30 May riot triggered by the factionalists and flunkeyists and successfully waged the work to readjust and reorganize the revolutionary organizations and to firmly build the revolutionary forces.

To cope with the then rapidly changing situation in which, after they started to invade Manchuria, the Japanese imperialists brutally perpetrated the atrocities of arresting, detaining and murdering our people under the pretext of maintaining stability in rear areas, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced at the historic (Yongwolku) meeting in December 1931 a strategic policy for rapidly organizing and unfolding the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At that time, too, following the great leader's excellent policy of organizing and developing the armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists with guerrilla warfare as the basic form of armed struggle, Comrade Cha Kwang-su devotedly joined the struggle to found the anti-Japanese people's guerrillas--our people's revolutionary armed forces--to establish guerrilla bases in the broad areas along the Tuman River and to establish the mass foundation of our people's armed struggle.

In particular, following the great leader's policy, Comrade Cha Kwang-su vigorously waged the struggle to foster youths of the new generation into core elements of the armed ranks and to arm them with weapons seized from the enemy.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was sent as a teacher to the 2-year senior class course established by the great leader at the (Samkang) school in (Koyusu) in an effort to prepare for the anti-Japanese armed struggle. At that time, Comrade Cha Kwang-su fostered the students at the school into core elements of the anti-Japanese armed ranks by performing his assigned duty in a responsible manner.

Indeed, Comrade Cha Kwang-su thoroughly carried out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary line and his orders and directives, displaying boundless faithfulness, even amid all difficulties and trials. Thus he demonstrated the indomitable stamina and lofty revolutionary spirit of a genuine revolutionary fighter for communism through his brilliant practical example.

As stated by the great leader, Comrade Cha Kwang-su was indeed an immortal and indomitable revolutionary fighter and a genuine revolutionary who implemented the revolutionary line and policies advanced by his leader to the end under any difficult circumstances. The firm stance and lofty attitude of Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who firmly maintained revolutionary faith in communism and upheld the leader's ideology and ideal with a sincere heart at all times and under all circumstances, can be clearly seen in the fact alone that he firmly defended the great leader politically and ideologically from all forms of schemes of the enemies of the revolution and firmly maintained the cohesion and unity of the revolutionary ranks rallied around the leader.

In the late autumn of 1928 Comrade Cha Kwang-su also led the revolutionary organizations, while serving as a teacher at the (Tongso) school in (Kimhwa) County and (Kosanja). In those days, even under a dangerous situation in which no one could tell when the factionalists would perpetrate violence, Comrade Cha Kwang-su single-handedly countered that factionalists who were trying to break up the revolutionary ranks ideologically, while claiming themselves to be the great masters of the theory of Marxism, and exposed the incorrectness of their sophistries one by one. He also resolutely safeguarded and defended the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary lines and policies and firmly defended from the vicious schemes of the factionalists the communists' ideological and volitional unity firmly formed around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In the autumn of 1929, when the great leader, with the intention of crushing the vicious plot of the nationalist leaders who were running riot to seize the leadership of the youth movement, was on his way to (Wangchongmun) where the (Namman Chongtong) meeting was to be held, Comrade Cha Kwang-su accompanied the leader into this dangerous den of nationalists and defended the security of the leader by making himself a human shield, offering to sacrifice himself in the midst of the terror-stricken atmosphere in which vicious terrorism was committed daily against the progressive youths.

The noble [word indistinct] and self-sacrificing battle spirit of Comrade Cha Kwang-su who--firmly upholding great Comrade Kim Il-song as the rallying point of unity and cohesion and as the guiding star of the revolution--tenaciously struggled to defend the security and revolutionary ideas of the leader from all kinds of maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad, have become true models for all young communists and remains today and will remain a precious example showing our people how chuche-type revolutionary warriors should honor and uphold the leader.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was a faithful communist who demonstrated his revolutionary sense of obligation to the leader in the noblest and highest form. Because of their pure and tenacious ideology and spirit and because of their valuing the sense of obligation among their revolutionary comrades, communists are morally the noblest examples of man.

Our people's glorious anti-Japanese struggle was a proud revolutionary struggle which has shown the invincible solidity and everlasting vitality of the true revolutionary love and sense of obligation established between the leader and the revolutionary warriors under the unprecedentedly arduous and adverse circumstances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's love and revolutionary sense of obligation shown to the revolutionary warriors during the grim period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were the basis which rallied the young communists and people as one, and a source of the invincible strength which drove them all on the revolutionary road.

Always deeply touched by this great revolutionary mien of the respected and beloved leader, Comrade Cha Kwang-su was full of boundless admiration of and confidence in the leader all the time.

Saying to the revolutionary comrades and members of the revolutionary organizations that the Comrade Hanbyol whom they all held in high esteem was an unprecedentedly great person who moves the hearts of all people on earth and rallies all the people in our country to one mind, Comrade Cha Kwang-su used to enthusiastically urge them to cherish in their hearts the leader's endlessly great love and trust and follow tenaciously the revolutionary road without flinching.

Cherishing his firm pledge and singlemindedness that he would never leave the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--the patron of the nation's revival and the lodestar of the people's fate--even if it meant death and the inability to carry on the revolution, he remained until the last moment of his life loyal to his revolutionary sense of obligation toward the leader looking up to the great Hanbyol of the Korean people, doing everything possible to pay back the respected and beloved leader for his noble comradely love.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was a communist warrior who sacrificed everything he had on earth for the revolutionary cause of the working class with a strong revolutionary sense, a sense of organization and a disciplinary sense.

The highest form of revolutionary sense, sense of organization and disciplinary sense are important symbols of communists. Comrade Cha Kwang-su demonstrated his uniqueness in such revolutionary spirit and mien.

From the time when he embarked on the arduous revolutionary road till the last moment of his life, Comrade Cha Kwang-su struggled for national liberation and for the freedom and liberation of the people, sacrificing everything he possessed on earth, cherishing a high form of self-sacrifice for the revolution and a high form of sense of responsibility.

Deeply awakened to the fact that without carrying out the revolution neither national liberation nor class liberation can be achieved, nor could he save himself, Comrade Cha had sacrificed his youth, home and even his life only for the revolution, without hesitation.

The unique parts of the revolutionary traits of Comrade Cha Kwang-su--who, placing the interests of the revolution, the nation and people first, saw everything in this light and acted according to these criteria--were his strict sense of organization and disciplinary sense.

In his political activities, activities conducted in the battle and in theoretical matters, he never tolerated an inch of concession from the policy and revolutionary principles maintained by the great leader, and was very meticulous in everything he did, never allowing the slightest hitch to occur.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who was reared and trained to become a revolutionary under the guidance of the great leader and by means of a stern revolutionary organizational life, maintained a uniquely high form of revolutionary organizational concept and sincerely took part in organizational life, valuing the revolutionary organizations as the most precious thing.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who demanded the most of himself and who was devoted to self-training through organizational life, had never feared to criticize himself publicly, generously accepted criticism of himself from his comrades and made tenacious efforts to correct weaknesses pointed out by others.

Under no circumstances did he demonstrate arbitrariness in solving problems assigned to him. He always showed brilliant examples of solving everything in conformity with the great leader's decisions.

The examples of strong revolutionary sense, sense of organization and disciplinary sense demonstrated by Comrade Cha Kwang-su in the course of arduous underground revolutionary activities, which had to be conducted at every step without ever letting the enemies detect them and by breaking through death lines as well as under the difficult conditions of the bloody armed struggles, are the precious models which our functionaries, party members and all our working people should emulate in the struggle waged to tenaciously defend the revolutionary interests and to unconditionally and thoroughly implement the party's decisions and instructions as well as in their revolutionary organizational life.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su was a superior commander of the Korean Revolutionary Army who had a high form of war tactics and a noble workstyle.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su, who always stayed close to the great leader, making great efforts to emulate the leader's tested leadership art and outstanding leadership mien all the time, showed examples of his abilities in guiding the revolutionary organizations and in leading the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

Comrade Cha Kwang-su organized combat superbly, commanded the units with dexterity and carried out any kind of political and military tasks in a skillful way without ever allowing deviation to arise and by meticulously planning every project.

Always drawing clear lines between right and wrong in all works, Comrade Cha Kwang-su, an enthusiastic pursuer of the revolutionary wisdom, learned diligently, never taking his eyes away from books and exerted great efforts to enhance his revolutionary qualifications and self-improvement.

Modelling himself after the revolutionary and popular work methods and work styles of the great leader, Comrade Cha Kwang-su always mingled with the members of the revolutionary organizations and people, sharing their meals and work with them, and summoned the people to struggles by superbly making passionate speeches moving the hearts of the people and by conducting propaganda campaigns in a superb manner.

Not by words but by deeds, he carried out his work and lived his life. Over the hard and difficult revolutionary mission, he guided the members of the revolutionary organizations and people by taking the initiative and setting examples.

Indeed, it was a great pride to our people and the Korean communists that, at the dawn of the Korean revolution, they had such an unyielding communist revolutionary as Comrade Cha Kwang-su who espoused the chuche revolutionary cause with such unbounded loyalty to the great leader, unlimited devotion to the fatherland and the people, outstanding command and organizational capabilities, and such a noble revolutionary character.

During those difficult but honorable days when he had grown up as an unyielding revolutionary under the comprehensive guidance and warm comradely love of the great leader, Comrade Cha Kwang-su went through the flames of the anti-Japanese struggle, through the countless death lines, yearning for the day when he would return with Comrade Hanbyol to the fatherland, where the idea of the Down-With-Imperialism Union had been realized.

Nevertheless, when he was still too young, without realizing his earnest desire, Comrade Cha Kwang-su died a heroic death in a severe battle against the Japanese aggressors.

In the summer of 1932, when the great leader advanced to (Namman) with his main unit to strengthen the anti-Japanese armed ranks and to mobilize the anti-Japanese forces in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Cha Kwang-su participated in the battle and fought bravely. And, at the time when the respected and beloved leader was advancing to (Namodu) through (Tonga) County, departing (Yanggang-gu), he was assigned to a patrol mission by the leader and was performing his mission with the members of his squad. It was at this time that he encountered the enemy, fought a brave battle and died a heroic death.

The life of Comrade Cha Kwang-su, a typical model of a true revolutionary with indomitable revolutionary spirit, was a life of a chuche-type revolutionary fighter who brilliantly embroidered every moment of his life with loyalty to the leader, with absolute faith in the idea and line of the leader and his revolutionary cause in the period of the most arduous and rigorous struggle for hewing out a new path for the revolution. His life was also proud; one of a true communist

revolutionary who performed brilliant feats in accomplishing the sacred revolutionary cause of the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and happiness of the people along the road indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The heart of Comrade Cha Kwang-su--the ardent revolutionary who, with the courage of a phoenix, dashed forward like a unit's color-bearer along the road of the glorious revolution, and an indomitable communist who overcame difficulties and trials in the flames of the bloody battles with a burning desire for the recovery of the fatherland--ceased to beat. But, his noble revolutionary spirit and precious revolutionary achievements still dwell in the hearts of our people and are vigorously encouraging our party members and people on the road of loyalty to the party and the leader.

Comrades: The liberation of the fatherland and the happiness of the people earnestly desired during the bloody battles by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who were boundlessly loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have been brilliantly realized under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader. And, an endlessly prosperous and flourishing paradise of the people has been established in the land of our fatherland.

The Korean revolution, which was launched in the forests of the Paektu in those early days, has now, under the leadership of our party, developed to a new higher stage on which society is being imbued with the chuche idea. And, we are now facing the honorable and important task of achieving the sovereignty of the nation as a whole and consummating the cause of the chuche revolution.

The goal of the revolution has not changed and the road we still have to cover is still distant and rugged.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: For the future, too, we must foresee arduous struggle. We must emulate the heroic struggle of the fallen revolutionary patriots and inherit and develop their fighting spirit.

Emulating the noble examples set forth by Comrade Cha Kwang-su and other young communists who sacrificed their lives on the road of loyalty while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we must continue the persistent and unyielding struggle for the respected and beloved leader and our glorious party and for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

By emulating the revolutionary spirit which the young communists displayed in those early days, the party members and working people must make positive efforts to become the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980s.

As the fallen anti-Japanese revolutionary patriots did, we must arm ourselves with the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and become true revolutionary fighters implementing the leader's teachings and their embodiment, the party policies, to the bitter end under all circumstances.

Bearing deep in the mind the noble sense of the mission of the era and the lofty pride of the nation possessed by the Korean communists struggling under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause, we must firmly protect and defend the party and the leader and further strengthen the chuche-oriented ideopolitical unity and revolutionary cohesion of our revolutionary ranks.

We must thoroughly study the glorious revolutionary tradition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and embody it in all fields of the revolution and construction. By so doing, we must defend the chuche bloodline from generation to generation.

Upholding the grand program which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unfolded at the historic Sixth KWP Congress and the militant task which he put forth at the Hamhung plenary meeting of the party Central Committee, the party members and working people must vigorously advance and create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit at the time of the great Chollima upsurge. They must fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and successfully attain the 10 long-range goals of the socialist economic construction of the 1980's.

Invincible is the revolutionary cause of our people moving forward under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the ever-victorious KWP, and bright and brilliant is the future of our fatherland.

Under the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea and with the firm unity behind the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, let us all vigorously move forward for the independent reunification of the fatherland, for the complete victory of socialism, and for the final consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'KCNA' PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL GUIDANCE IN CHONGSAN-RI

SK010059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2242 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--A bumper harvest has visited again the fields of Chongsan, a land of glory, this year.

Now the agricultural working people there are hastening thrashing with great pleasure.

Chongsan-ri is a historical place where the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the great Chongsanni spirit and Chongsanni method during his on-the-spot guidance in February 1960.

Through his on-the-spot guidance more than 80 times the great leader clearly lit the path to be followed by Chongsan-ri and has constantly shown warm love and solicitude for the peasants.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, with a view to bringing into blossom the great leader's plan of rural construction, gave on-the-spot guidance to it on some 20 occasions.

Each time he visited the farm, he taught the functionaries in detail how to do farming and rural construction.

On May 12, 1971, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il went round the village and fields of Chongsan-ri, instructing that Chongsan-ri should take the lead in the whole country by vigorously waging the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

He transplanted rice seedlings in person that day, encouraging the farmers and their helpers in rice-transplanting. He explained in detail how to mechanize rice-transplanting.

Later, the dear leader has provided all conditions with deep care to make sure that it could advance in the van of the country in all spheres by accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and making its life and management methodically.

He sent to it a film projector, a radio car, broadcasting facilities, TV sets and scores of musical instruments including pianos and organs.

Last year he took the step of setting up the Chongsan Agricultural College at the farm so that the farmers might receive higher education to their hearts content while working.

Great changes have been brought about in Chongsan-ri in the ideological, technical and cultural domains under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

All the agricultural working people have been firmly armed with the great chuche idea and united into a big family in good harmony in which they help and lead one another along.

In the village there are two-storeyed, three-storeyed modern dwelling houses heated by hot water with the "Chongsanni Revolutionary Museum" in the centre, looking like a town.

Hills are covered with more than 160 hectares of orchards and 40 odd hectares of mulberry fields. Fields are brimming with life-giving water and adjusted like a chequer board.

The farm has over 100 tractors, 10 trucks, scores of rice harvesters, 80 rice-transplanting machines and nearly 1,000 trailing farm machines of 40 kinds. The amount of chemical fertilizer application is on the steady increase.

There are more than 250 technicians and specialists in the farm and almost all farmers are possessed of more than one kind of technique.

The completion of irrigation and electrification and the dynamic expedition of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization make farming more joyous.

At present more than 50 kinds of farming operations are done by machines in the farm.

Agricultural production has showed annual increase as a result of the thorough-going application of the chuche-based farming methods.

In recent years upwards of 200 straw bags of grain and a large amount of money were shared out every year to each family on an average in the farm.

The farm has a house of culture with hundreds of seats. After finishing daily farming, farmers see films and conduct art circle activities.

Indeed, the Chongsanni inhabitants are enjoying a happy life in a developed modern socialist countryside which has no particular difference from town in living conditions and standards.

CSO: 4100/48

'NODONG SINMUN' ON WORLDWIDE INDEPENDENCE

SK051043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article headlined "Making the Whole World Independent Is Lawful Course of Development of Our Time."

Noting that the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song's idea of making the whole world independent is a great idea lighting the true way of human liberation and national liberation and an undying militant banner powerfully rousing the world people to the struggle for building a new independent world, the article says:

The idea and policy of making the whole world independent are a great fighting programme for the building of a new world which clearly indicates the road ahead of our time.

Ours is the era of chajusong (independence) in which the people, once oppressed and exploited, have appeared on the scene as masters of their destinies, as masters of the world and are making history and carving out their destinies independently and creatively. The revolutionary practice of our time when the people's struggle for chajusong is gaining in strength as never before urgently requires a fighting programme which will illumine the road to be followed by the world people.

This historical task has been successfully solved as the respected leader advanced the idea of making the whole world independent.

This idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which gives perfect answers to all problems arising in building a new independent world from the features and essence of the future world to be built by mankind to the course of its realization and fighting strategy for this purpose and which points to a correct way of accomplishing the common sacred cause of mankind.

To make the world independent following the trend of the era of chajusong is the lawful course of the development of our time.

This is a course of liquidating domination and subjugation over countries and nations on the globe and completely realizing the sovereignty of all countries and nations in the world. In other words, it is a historical course along which all countries and nations of the world achieve national independence and exercise sovereignty, freed from all manner of domination and subjugation, and thus accomplish the cause of national liberation.

In order to eliminate inequal relations and national contradictions among countries and nations on the global scale and make the whole world independent, it is necessary, first of all, to liquidate imperialism and colonialism.

Imperialism and colonialism are the basic factor that infringes upon the sovereignty of countries and nations and a main stumbling block lying in the way of the independent development of peoples.

It is an irresistible trend of history that the accursed imperialist colonial system imposing immeasurable disasters and sufferings upon the oppressed nations is finally done away with on the globe and all countries, all nations of the world achieve national independence and take the road of independent development.

But, even if imperialism and colonialism were liquidated, when a nation fails to adhere to chajusong, it will be unable to defend its dignity but suffer from disasters.

Each nation and state should, therefore, exercise its full sovereignty, its inviolable sacred right.

For the countries freed from foreign domination and subjugation to defend chajusong is their inalienable right and an essential requisite to the building of a new society.

The course of all countries of the world achieving national independence and the ranks of independent countries and nations expanding--this is the course of making the whole world independent and the lawful course of the development of our time.

The development of history in our time advances towards an independent world because it is the common desires and aspirations of the world people.

Indeed, the policy of making the whole world independent gave a clear exposition of the lawful course of the development of the world revolution in our era and its fundamental orientation and provided a new scientific strategy of struggle for accelerating the world people's cause of chajusong.

CSO: 4100/48

BRIEFS

BIG FISH HAUL--Pyongyang, 28 Oct--The East Sea fishing grounds of Korea are seething with fishing operations these days. The fishermen of the fishery stations in Kangwon Province have upped fish catch these days 4.4 times as against the same period of last year. They are hauling 30-40 tons of fish per netting. The fishermen of the province overfulfilled the October fishing plan at 122.7 per cent as of the 20th. The fishery stations of South and North Hamgyong Provinces are also making big hauls through active fishing operations. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 28 Oct 82 SK]

NEW NONFERROUS ORE MINING--Pyongyang, 29 Oct--The mining machine factories in different parts of the country are devising and manufacturing many new kinds of modern mining machines to be sent to nonferrous ore mines. Over 20 kinds of new mining machines have already been devised and manufactured. A light high-efficient rock drill made at the Chonchon rock drill factory is two times as efficient as the present one. A new kind of mechanic rock drill has also been turned out at the East Pyongyang Machine Factory. The August 9 Factory manufactured a test shaft car which will be greatly useful in the construction of shafts. The factory is now making a test wheeled mining car. New modern carrying machines are also being devised and manufactured. The May 10 Factory started the production of highly efficient winches of different horse powers and the August 28 Factory put out a universal fork lifter. The Tanchon Mining Machine Factory is building a new kind of floatation machine which will raise efficiency three times compared with the present one. Other new kinds of ore dressing machines are also designed and manufactured at mining machine factories. The mining machine factories throughout the country are turning out various new and modern machines and equipment to help implement the decision of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on attaining the 1.5 million-ton target of nonferrous metals. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 29 Oct 82 SK]

FOREST-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY BASES--Pyongyang, 30 Oct--More than 30 bases of forest-chemical industry are now being built in Korea. Over 680 machines of 166 kinds have already been installed at ten bases which have entered the finishing stage. These bases are under construction mainly in Yanggang, Chagang and North Hamgyong Provinces with rich forest resources. The construction of large-scale bases is progressing apace at forestry stations of Yanggang Province which have high

capacity of timber production and lumbering. Along with a sharp increase of these bases, the output of chemical goods by use of timber by-products has grown 3.2 times in the last two years. The forestry districts in different parts of the country set themselves the goal of boosting the wood-chemical good production capacity more than 7 times within the two years to come. The forest-chemical industry bases now under construction will help develop the country's chemical industry in an all-round way and further improve the people's living. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 30 Oct 82]

PRODUCTION, OUTPUT INCREASE--Pyongyang, 12 Oct (KCNA)--A vigorous drive is going on in Korea for the creation of "the speed of the 80s." Entering October, the iron and steek works in different parts of the country which are all out to attain the 15 million ton target of steel upped the daily output 24.4 per cent in steel, 27.9 per cent in pig iron and 28.3 per cent in rolled steel above the daily average in the first half year. The Komdok Mining Complex which has turned out to the struggle for boosting the country's annual nonferrous metal production to one million tons within two-three years to come and 1.5 million tons till 1988 is now surpassing the old construction tempo 6-7 times in the construction of the large-scale third dressing plant. The Yongsong Machine Complex has increased the cutting speed 5.7 times and the melting capacity 2.5 times compared with the rated capacity. This is more than two times the highest record set after the commissioning of the complex. [Text] [SK121228 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 12 Oct 82]

CSO: 4100/48

KIM CHONG-IL INDICATES CONSTRUCTION OF KINDERGARTEN

SK291528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--The Changgwang kindergarten, a happy cradle of children, boasts of its grandeur on the modern Changgwang Street.

This kindergarten accommodating 800 preschool-age children consists of four large buildings including a ten-storyed one. It is fully furnished with educational facilities for an intellectual education suited to the mental characteristics of the children and for their emotional education through singing, dancing and playing. There you find one thousand and several hundred visual and teaching materials. They include 340 animal specimens and stuffed animals of 260 kinds.

On each floor there are well-furnished bedrooms, washrooms, bathrooms and playing rooms.

The dining room where more than 500 children can take meals at a time reminds you of a banquet hall. Fifteen jewel chandeliers glitter overhead.

The large sports and playing room is provided with various sports facilities including basketball and tabletennis courts suited to the statures and abilities of the children and with midget electric cars, cars, tractors and bicycles, which all delight them.

The paddling pool is also very wonderful.

The neat dance room, game room, the soundproof singing room, 255 musical instruments including several pianos, the six-storeyed nursery for babies from one to four, the modern health service facilities for the children. All these serve the children, "kings" of the country.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has brought the great educational idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song into full bloom on this land clearly indicated a concrete direction and ways for the project of the Changgwang kindergarten from its designing to its construction and showed great love and meticulous care to splendidly build its inside facilities to suite the mental characteristics of the children.

Songs of happiness and joy of the children always float from the kindergarten built under the loving care of the dear leader.

CSO: 4100/48

BRIEFS

DANCE PRAISED--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--The dance "Azaleas of the Homeland" is frequently unfolded on the Korean TV screens. Our working people love it. This dance is the most successful work among the four choreographic masterpieces of Korea. The world people are unstinting in their praise of its ideological content and composition and its emsemble, calling it "a masterpiece underlaid with philosophical meditation." The dance "Azaleas of the Homeland" well depicts the revolutionary optimism of the fighters through a vivid portrayal of the members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who, after marching into the homeland during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in accordance with the original strategic and tactical policy indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reach the shore of the Lake Samchiyon and choke with emotion at the sight of the homeland, with armfuls of full-blown azaleas in their bosom, feasting their eyes on the water of the homeland. Under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dance was completed as a masterpiece, all the particulars of the choreographic depiction well polished and refined from the portrayal of the heroin to the dance movements of all dancers and the details of dance compositions. The great leader highly praised the dance as a very successful work when he saw it. [Text] [SK301157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 30 Oct 82]

NONALIGNMENT WORKS PUBLISHED--Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--A collection of immortal works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, "On the Non-aligned Movement," was recently brought out by the foreign languages publishing house in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. The collection contains 14 reports, speeches, talks and answers of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; "Talk With a Party of Japanese Scholars" (November 6, 1975), "Answers to the Questions Raised by the Director of the Research and Planning Department of the Ministry of Internal Security and National Orientation of the People's Republic of Benin" (June 30, 1979), "For the Development of Agriculture in African Countries" (speech at the consultative meeting of the ministers of agriculture from eastern and western Africa who have attended the symposium of the non-aligned and other developing countries on increasing food and agricultural production, August 31, 1981), "Let Us Uphold Chajusong" (Address to the first vice-president of the Venezuelan movement to socialism" (September 7, 1981), "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" (policy speech at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme

People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, (April 14, 1982), and other works. The works contained in this book explain the independent foreign policy of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK, the struggle of our party for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and the principles and ways to be adhered to in the struggle of peoples of non-aligned countries and new-emerging countries for the building of a new society. [Text] [SK091144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 9 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/48

BRIEFS

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 29 Oct--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on October 28 met and conversed in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments with the delegation of the graduating class students of Choson University headed by Chon Won-chi, deputy dean of the normal faculty of the university, staying in the socialist homeland. Present there was Pak Yong-taek, vice-director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 29 Oct 82 SK]

CHONG CHUN-KI--Pyongyang, 29 Oct--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 28 met respectively the delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Paek Chong-won, director of the international department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and another delegation of Chongnyon functionaries headed by Ha Chang-ok, director of the social affairs department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had conversations with them in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present there was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 29 Oct 82 SK]

CHONGNYON GROUP--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 30 met and conversed in a compatriotic atmosphere with the delegation of literary and art workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Chong-sang, section chief of the cultural department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK310949 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 31 Oct 82]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on November 1 met the delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Nyu Song-chong and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. On hand was director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs Kim Chu-yong. [Text] [SK020905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 2 Nov 82]

EX-S. KOREAN COLLEGE PRESIDENT--Tokyo, 1 Nov (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on October 29 met Mr Kim Song-nak, chairman of the "Council for the Promotion of National Unification" in the United States, pastor of the "U.S. Presbyterian Church" and former president of Sungjon University of South Korea, and his wife who had visited the homeland. On hand was Vice-Chairman Yi Kye-paek. Chairman Han Tok-su had a conversation with Mr Kim Song-nak in a warm atmosphere overflowing with feelings of kinship. [Text] [SK030504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/48

SOCIALIST MEDIA MARK ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK FOUNDING

SK302253 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] According to news reports, printed media in socialist countries carried articles on the 34th anniversary of the founding of the republic. The September edition of a Romanian army magazine SOLDIERS' LIFE carried a travelogue on our country by the chief of the publication department of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army. The article said that the founding of the DPRK was a specific, historic event in the protracted struggle of the Korean people to achieve social and national liberation and to build a new socialist life under the leadership of the KWP led by Comrade Kim Il-song. The article then said that a basic change has taken place in Korea over the past 33 years and that the republic has demonstrated its dignity and authority as a powerful and prosperous socialist country.

The article said that the author's meeting with the Korean people last fall was one with a people who are uniquely industrious, who are proud to possess the revolutionary tradition developed by their revolutionary predecessors and who overflow with a firm will and fighting spirit to defend their revolutionary gains and to achieve the fatherland's reunification.

Referring to a visit to a KPA artillery unit, the article noted unit soldiers' efforts to strengthen combat and political training, to establish stern military discipline, to stress the importance of the revolution and to continuously maintain readiness for mobilization. The article said that the author's meeting with KPA soldiers was exciting and helped him understand the heroic tradition of a courageous people and their noble, moral trait.

In an article entitled, "Summing-up and Viewing the Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic," a recent edition of the daily TRIBUNE said that the DPRK has turned into a modern socialist industrial country possessing developed agriculture from a backward agricultural country. The daily added that metallurgical enterprises, thermal and hydraulic power plants, machine and chemical industrial enterprises and cement plants have demonstrated the country's developed strength and newly developed industrial might.

Referring to the vigorous struggle of our people to achieve the 10-point prospective goal for socialist economic construction in the 1980's set forth by the Sixth KWP Congress, the daily said that the socialist economy is an important means for DPRK workers to accomplish their task.

The recent edition of the Mongolian daily HODOLMOR carried a travelogue on our country with a title "The National Holiday of the Korean People." This article dwelt on the author's impression of the great monumental edifices in Pyongyang, of plants, schools and social, cultural facilities and of scenic sites in our country.

Mongolian media ULAAN OD and (UEDEN BASSAGU) reported on the successes our people have attained in socialist economic construction and on their vigorous struggle to achieve the magnificent prospective goal set forth by the Sixth KWP Congress.

A recent edition of the Albanian daily BASHKIMI said that the founding of the DPRK was a significant event in the history of the Korean people.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' REVIEWS CPF DELEGATION'S VISIT TO DPRK

SK291556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 29 Oct 82

[KCNA identifies this as a "pool" item]

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Oct (KCNA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of France headed by Secretary General Georges Marchais visited Korea from October 26 to 29.

During its stay in Korea, a series of talks were held between delegations of the Workers Party of Korea and the Communist Party of France in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, attended the talks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a banquet on October 26 in honour of the delegation.

He said in his speech at the banquet: We consider that the line of the Communist Party of France on building a democratic socialism of French style mirrors the conditions of France and also accords with the present trend of the international communist movement.

We greatly treasure the friendly relations established between our two parties in the course of the struggle for the common goal and will make every effort to further consolidate and develop it.

Secretary General Georges Marchais stressed in his speech: We assure you that we will continue to actively support the Korean people for their realisation of the cause of reunification.

The Communist Party of France like you hopes that France will establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and new relations be formed and developed between the two countries, he said.

During its Korean visit the delegation went round various places of Pyongyang and saw a performance.

CSO: 4100/48

PYONGYANG DELEGATION HOSTED BY BEIJING MAYOR

SK311005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 Oct (KCNA)--A Pyongyang municipal friendship delegation headed by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, arrived in Beijing on October 26 for a visit to China.

The Beijing Municipal People's Government arranged a party on the same day at the Great Hall of the People in honour of the delegation.

A Beijing citizens meeting was held on October 27 to welcome the delegation.

Speaking at the meeting, Jiao Ruoyu, mayor of Beijing, said that the Korean people have a tradition of a heroic and glorious revolutionary struggle. He went on:

Today the Korean people are making persevering efforts to implement the principle of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defence and attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in accordance with the line and policy advanced at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea, and are effecting a new upsurge in socialist construction.

The Korean people owe all their successes to the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Referring to the Korean people's cause of national reunification, he declared that the Chinese people resolutely support the Korean people's sacred cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and strongly demand the United States to withdraw its troops and equipment from South Korea.

Whatever storms may descend on the world in the future, he declared, we will as ever struggle in close unity with the Korean people and win victory together, firmly standing on their side.

Speaking next, Chairman Kim Man-kum pointed to the daily development of the friendly relations between the two parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China. The history of Korea-China friendship shines with a long tradition and unforgettable impressive facts.

The Korean people who set great store by Korea-China friendship will make every effort to consolidate and develop this friendship through generations, he stressed.

He sincerely wished the fraternal Chinese people more brilliant successes in their struggle to build China into a highly civilized, highly democratic socialist state by fulfilling the tasks of socialist modernization set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and realise the reunification of the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'RENMIN RIBAO' CITES NPC DELEGATION ON DPRK VISIT

SK310417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Recent issues of the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY edited notes of visit to Korea.

On October 18 it carried a travelogue under the title "Flower of Friendship Blooms More Beautifully" and subtitle "Notes of Korean Visit by a Delegation of Chinese National People's Congress.

The paper says: During the visit, the Chinese and Korean comrades-in-arms genuinely rejoiced over the satisfactory successes achieved in the visit of Comrade President Kim Il-song to China and lauded this visit of historical significance in unison, saying that it is now greatly encouraging the two peoples and stimulating the development of the relations between the two countries and expressed the common wish that the flower of developing China-Korea friendship may come into fuller blossom more beautifully.

President Kim Il-song on October 14 received Xi Zhongxun, head of the delegation, and its entire members and arranged a luncheon for them.

Comrade Kim Il-song, a close friend of the Chinese people, talking about the relations between China and Korea, said: "We are one family."

These cordial words are very rich in meaning. This clearly shows how truthful the deep-rooted and close China-Korea friendly relations are.

The delegation was received like one of the same family, as Comrade Kim Il-song said, everywhere it went, not only in Pyongyang, but also in Hamhung and Kaesong.

Noting that Hamhung is making an important contribution to the development of China-Korea friendship, the paper said that the delegation visited the statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai.

The paper gives impressions of the Pakyon Falls and the Kaesong Students and Children's Palace which the delegation visited while touring Kaesong and recounts the warm friendly sentiments of Kaesong school children and people for the Chinese people.

PEOPLE'S DAILY October 22 carried a travelogue titled "Visiting the Pyongyang Fruit Farm."

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE TO ALGERIAN LEADER

SK312238 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 31 Oct 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on October 30 sent a message of greetings to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

The message reads: I, on behalf of our party, the government of our republic and the Korean people and on my own behalf, extend warmest felicitations to Your Excellency, the Algerian party and government and the friendly Algerian people on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution.

The Algerian people finally won the freedom and independence of the nation by waging an arduous armed struggle for many years.

After the independence, the Algerian people have made a big progress in their efforts for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society and greatly changed the appearance of the country.

Today the Algerian people, under the correct leadership of Your Excellency are making energetic efforts to build a new prosperous Algeria based on the principle of socialism, defend the dignity of the Arab nation, achieve a complete liberation of Africa and strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice at the successes made by your people in the endeavours to build a new life.

Our two peoples have long been linked together by tight bonds of friendship on the same front of anti-imperialism and independence and have always closely supported and cooperated with each other for the attainment of a common goal.

Believing that the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity of wholeheartedly wishing you and your people greater successes in the work for achieving the prosperity and development of the country against imperialism and Zionism.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRC MAGAZINE REPORTS KIM IL-SONG'S CHINA VISIT

SK020046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--No 19, 1982, issue of the Chinese news magazine BANYUETAN carried an article titled "Warmest and Deepest Friendly Sentiments" with the subtitle "Record of President Kim Il-song's Visit to China."

During Comrade Kim Il-song's ten-day visit to China, the leaders of the two countries repeatedly held talks unceremoniously, the magazine noted, and said: The two sides widely and deeply exchanged views on the relations between the two parties and two countries and a series of international issues and reached a consensus of views.

Pointing out that President Kim Il-song, an intimate comrade-in-arms of the Chinese people, visited China several times, it said: The Chinese people are well aware of this and respect him.

When Comrade Kim Il-song paid an official visit to China seven years ago, Comrade Deng Xiaoping warmly received him on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council.

In April this year Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping visited Korea and invited President Kim Il-song to visit China, asking him to visit Sichuan Province.

When Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Kim Il-song visited Chengdu by train in September, the citizens held a grand mass meeting, warmly welcoming President Kim Il-song, the magazine said.

It said that when President Kim Il-song, accompanied by General Secretary Hu Yaobang, visited Shaanxi Province, the people of the province presented a gift to him.

It recalled that when Comrade Deng Yingchao met President Kim Il-song at the guest house, she said the China-Korea friendship was provided and has been constantly developed jointly by him and Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and other leaders.

It stressed that Comrade Kim Il-song was the first leader of a fraternal party and head of state of a close neighbour who visited China just after the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

Comrade Kim Il-song's recent visit to China was an event of historic significance in the relations between Chinese and Korean parties and states, and made an important contribution to the further development of the friendly relations between the two countries and will have a deep impact on the defence of peace in Asia, Pacific region and the rest of the world, it emphasized.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PAPERS OBSERVE KWP FOUNDING DAY

SK020056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 1 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Foreign papers published articles on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports.

A recent issue of the Benin paper EHUZU carried an article, together with a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Reviewing the path traversed by the Workers Party of Korea, the article stresses that the WPK has achieved great successes in all fields of the revolution and construction, holding high the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea.

The Ghanaian paper WEEKLY SPECTATOR says that the WPK has achieved the most solid and vital unity and cohesion with the leader as the centre.

It further says: The party is pervaded with the chuche idea and the entire party members and working people think and act in accordance with the requirements of this idea and are filled with a revolutionary faith to carry on the revolution to the end following the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Central Committee of the party.

The indestructible solidness of the unity and cohesion of the Workers Party of Korea finds expression first of all in that it is based on the entire Korean people's unreserved trust in the great President Kim Il-song and their boundless loyalty and revolutionary (?sense of obligation) to him.

Happy, indeed, are the Korean people who have as their leader such a great leader as respected President Kim Il-song peerless in their history spanning 5,000 years.

A recent issue of the Guinean paper HOROYA edited a special write-up, which says: President Kim Il-song founded the Workers Party of Korea and has further strengthened it organizationally and ideologically. The victory of the revolutionary cause for the happiness of the industrious Korean people is firmly promised thanks to the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A recent issue of the Congolese paper ETUMBA in an editorial, says that the Workers Party of Korea is a revolutionary party of new type, a party of chuche-type, which was founded on the basis of its guiding idea, the immortal chuche idea, and introduced the path covered by the party.

The Guyanese paper SUNDAY CHRONICLE and the Barbados paper ADVOCATOR NEWS carried articles introducing exploits performed by the WPK.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG, AL-QADHDHDAFI SIGN ALLIANCE TREATY

SK030057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--A treaty of alliance on friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and a general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were signed in Pyongyang on November 2.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, attended the signing ceremony together with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhdafi, leader of the great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice President Pak Song-chol, chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Libya Kye Chang-hwan.

Present there on the opposite side were Mustafa al-Kharoubi, chief of general staff of the Libyan Armed Forces; Abdel Ati Al Abeidi, secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; Muhammad al-Mangush, secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing; Abu Zaid Omar Duridah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Agricultural Development and Land Reclamation; Musa Abu Fraiwa, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economic and Light Industry; Omar al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee for Heavy Industry; al-Bukhari Salem Hodah, secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport; Hiftah al-Asta Omar, secretary of liaison office; Nuri al-Mismari, general director of protocal of the General People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Office; Abdulmaged Kashkusha, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to Korea; and others.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi signed the treaty of alliance and the general agreement.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANC REPRESENTATIVE PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK021135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The representative of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt made public a talk on October 20 after making a deep study of "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," a classic treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He said in his talk: I have studied with particular interest "The Workers Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," a treatise recently published by Comrade Kim Chong-il, an energetic leader of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people.

In the treatise, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il gives a profound theoretical exposition of the arduous course of struggle covered by the Workers Party of Korea which found its historic roots with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great exploits performed by it in this course, and set forth militant tasks to strengthen and develop the party.

The significance of the treatise is so great because the rich experiences and exploits of the Workers Party of Korea which were summed up and analysed by the dear leader in the treatise constitute valuable wealth not only in the fulfillment of the Korean revolution but in the struggle for freedom, liberation and national independence and in the building of a new life as well. In the treatise, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the staunch anti-imperialist fighter, gives a detailed exposition as to how the historic roots of the party were nursed for its founding and how its organisational and ideological foundations were laid and clarifies the principled stand maintained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The most precious experience gained in it is that the great leader made arrangements for party building in an independent and unique way to suit the reality of Korea, the specific conditions of the Korean revolution.

This experience carries a universal significance as countries carry on the revolution under different conditions.

Another valuable experience is that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song closely combined the preparations for party founding with the armed struggle.

Since the armed struggle was a struggle of the highest stage, it made it possible to rear a large number of revolutionaries and train core elements of the party.

The most important experience gained by the Korean comrades is that in the whole period of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, they ensured a firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks centering around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This is a very precious experience for our freedom fighters in the liberation struggle.

What is particularly important in the exploits and experiences achieved by the Workers Party of Korea is that it has waged a strenuous struggle to establish chuche in the whole party and whole society and establish the monolithic ideological system within the party.

The changes that have taken place in Korea eloquently show what great power a united people can display.

What must not be missed in the feats and experiences of the Workers Party of Korea is that respected Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have made the party a mother party which enjoys undisputed trust and respect of the masses of the people.

It is not an easy matter to improve the functionaries work method and style.

The Workers Party of Korea has solved this problem most successfully in an original way. This is an example to be followed by the communists all over the world.

In the treatise, respected Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward detailed tasks to further enhance the leading role of the party.

His treatise is a precious textbook which indicates a fighting target not only to the Korean communists but also to the world's communists.

I pay highest regards to the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who has provided one more ideological and theoretical weapon to the fighting peoples, the peoples who are making revolution.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AAPSO COMMITTEE SUPPORTS NORTH'S DCRK PROPOSAL

SK031210 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 3 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The delegates of Mali, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, the Congo, Sri Lanka, Cape Verde, Ghana, Nigeria, Jordan and Ethiopia who attended the 11th enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation which was recently held in Tashkent, the Soviet Union, published a joint statement supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and denouncing the U.S. imperialists colonial enslavement policy in South Korea, according to a report.

The statement says:

In an attempt to veil their colonial rule and create "two Koreas," the U.S. imperialists are advertising South Korea as an "independent state" and the South Korean authorities are trying to worm themselves into the ranks of non-alignment and get "recognition" of the socialist countries and new-emerging countries, twaddling about "independence."

The real ruler of South Korea is the United States, and the South Korean "regime" is, in fact, no more than a tool for executing the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression.

Today the United States had thoroughly subordinated all the political, economic, military and cultural domains of South Korea to their aggressive aim through shackling and aggressive "treaties" and "agreements" which they have signed with the South Korean authorities.

The U.S. military occupation of South Korea and its colonial enslavement policy are now the basic factor of heightening tension on the Korean peninsula and the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

If the Korean question is to be settled peacefully at an early date, the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons must be quickly withdrawn from South Korea and the present military fascist clique, the executor of the U.S. neo-colonial rule, must quit "power."

The statement expresses full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/48

PAK SONG-CHOL ATTENDS ALGERIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

SK040418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--Algerian ambassador to Korea Belaid Mohamed Lakhdar hosted a reception Wednesday evening at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the 28th anniversary of the start of revolution in Algeria.

Invited to the reception were Vice-President Pak Song-chol, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Hwang Chang-yop, and Kim Kwan-sop, Cho Myong-nok, Yun Ki-chong, Yi Kwa-son, Kim Yong-taek, Pak Myong-ku, Yi Song-nok, Kim Chong-u and other personages concerned.

Diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were present on invitation.

Ambassador Belaid Mohamed Lakhdar spoke first at the reception. Noting that the Korean and Algerian peoples are following the road of self-reliance for national dignity and freedom, he said this is the only way of opposing oppression and aggression and guaranteeing national security and prosperity.

He further said: We firmly believe that the friendly Korean people will attain all the targets of socialist construction and certainly reunify their country. Because the staunch and resolute Korean people enjoy the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song who has accumulated experiences for over 50 years run through with creation and revolutionary spirit in politics and guidance. [sentence as received]

His Excellency President Kim Il-song is a respected leader who will be immortal with history. He led the liberation war against Japanese imperialism to victory and made the Korean people free and independent.

Today he is devoting everything to bring progress and prosperity to the Korean people.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song, Korea has become a dignified country which is struggling for justice and for the oppressed people and exercising full sovereignty.

Korea under his leadership firmly maintains chajusong (independence) and pursues a non-aligned policy in external relations.

Saying that the Korean people's struggle for national reunification is a just one, he stressed that the South Korean people will force the foreign troops out of South Korea and win freedom and live a happy life together with their brothers in the northern half of the country on a reunified land.

Chairman Hwang Chang-yop spoke next. The start of revolution in Algeria and its victory were an important event in opening a new stage in the development of the history of the Algerian people and it gave the conviction of victory to the African peoples who rose in struggle for national liberation, he noted, and said:

The Algerian party and government headed by respected President His Excellency Chadli Bendjedid set forth a correct line and policy for the independent development of industry, agriculture and all other branches of the economy and promotion of the material welfare of the people and powerfully mobilise the entire people to the struggle for their implementation.

Pursuing an anti-imperialist independent foreign policy, the Algerian Government is actively striving to defend the unity and dignity of the Arab nation, strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement and establish fair international relations.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Algeria are constantly developing through the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement. Our people will make all efforts to further strengthen and develop these friendly bonds between the two countries in the future.

The attendants raised glasses to the everlasting friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Algerian peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, the respected leader of the Algerian people.

CSO: 4100/48

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED IN MALAGASY MEDIA

SK041037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--Malagasy mass media published articles on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to a report.

Noting that over the past 37 years the Workers Party of Korea, under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, has covered a road of struggle, victory and glory, pulling through rigorous storms of history under the uplifted banner of the chuche idea, the newspaper ATRIKA says in an article:

Today the Workers Party of Korea has embarked upon a new march of a higher stage. In the van of this march stands His Excellency Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

Upholding the lofty intention of the great President Kim Il-song, the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il set forth the slogan of imbuing the whole party and the whole society with the chuche idea and is leading this noble cause at its head.

With the powerful progress of the modeling of the whole party and the whole society on the chuche idea under the guidance of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the party and the people have been firmly united in steel-like ranks; they believe only the revolutionary idea of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the chuche idea, and breathe and act as one man under his unitary leadership.

The Workers Party of Korea is a militant party which is organised perfectly and orderly and united in one body and is a model of a revolutionary party.

It is vigorously struggling to reunify the divided country as early as possible. It makes a big contribution to the development of the non-aligned movement and the realisation of the cause of making the world independent with its practical successes and examples in the revolution and construction and in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. This is why the Workers Party of Korea is enjoying deep respect and trust from the progressive parties and peoples of the world and is called an authoritative and dignified party.

It is a great honor of the Korean people to have the leader who founded the party and make revolution under his wise leadership, herein lie the pride of the Korean people and the source of their victory and happiness. Accordingly, the future of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people is even brighter and their victory is firmly guaranteed.

Meanwhile, the ANTA News Agency and radio and television of Madagascar published articles on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL FETES NEPALESE DELEGATION

SK040439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--The Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a party at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of November 3 for the government industrial delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Balaram Ghartinagar, minister of industry, commerce and local supplies.

Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam spoke first at the party.

He said that today the Nepalese people under the leadership of esteemed King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev are vigorously advancing for the independent development of the country, upholding the non-aligned and peaceful policies.

We sincerely rejoice as over our own over all the successes registered by the royal government and people of Nepal, he said. He wished the Nepalese people greater success in the building of a new society in the future.

He expressed deep thanks to the government and people of the Kingdom of Nepal for their positive support to our socialist construction and cause of national reunification.

Head of the delegation Balaram Ghartinagar spoke next. He said that the Kingdom of Nepal and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, both non-aligned countries, share the same view on the international problems.

We are happy to note that the bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries based on the commonness of view are developing steadily, he stated.

He expressed the conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries would grow stronger and develop in the mutual interests in the future.

Saying that the Nepalese people are struck with admiration at the successes of overall economic development achieved by the Korean people under the energetic leadership of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song, he stressed: We firmly believe that the Korean people will further develop their country in the future. The attendants toasted the development of the friendly relations between Korea and Nepal, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of the King of Nepal His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' RUNS FORMER CPV DELEGATION'S TRAVELOGUE

SK052315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The Chinese LIBERATION ARMY DAILY November 2 carried a travelogue on Korea by the delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers under the headline "Reunion With Pleasure in Golden Autumn."

Recalling the cordial hospitality accorded the delegation during its visit to Korea, the travelogue wrote: On October 22 President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, warmly received the entire members of the delegation and posed for a photograph with the delegation.

Comrade Kim Il-song warmly welcomed the delegation's visit on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean people and people's army and on his own behalf.

Everywhere it visited, garrisons of people's army units and frontline posts, factories in urban areas and rural villages, the delegation was given a warm welcome by the Korean people, people's army soldiers and their families. Everywhere the sentiments of militant friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries were overflowing.

On the day following its arrival in Korea, the delegation visited the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School.

While the delegation was seeing a sand table showing the topography of Korea in a lecture room, Han Xianchu, deputy commander of the former CPV, and Xie Fang, chief of its general staff, and other veteran generals searched with a magnifier for the old battlefields where they beat the enemy shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people's army, commanding the CPV in the period of Korean war, and recalled those days of the war when gun powder filled the earth and loud shouts of charge roared.

Xie Fang was then one of the delegates of the Korean-Chinese side to the Korean ceasefire talks.

Noting that though the truce was signed after three years of talks, the question of Korean reunification still remains unsolved, Xie Fang said: The people and army of China resolutely support the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Quoting member of the delegation Hu Shoudao, special class merited warrior, first class hero of the CPV and hero of the DPRK, as saying in reference to the past days, the travelogue went on:

When the war was over, Pyongyang was lying in ashes. But now it has been so beautifully built up and such a grand building as the victorious fatherland liberation war museum has made its appearance.

Miraculous changes have taken place over the past nearly 30 years.

The militant friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Korea has been further cemented and developed.

Touching upon the delegations tour of Kaesong, it said:

The party and government of Korea have shown firm support and warm care for the CPV either during the war or in the postwar period.

When he received the delegation Comrade Kim Il-song said many CPV fighters shed blood on Korean soil and the Korean people would always remember them.

He kindly asked the delegation to convey, upon returning home, his greetings to the former CPV and families of the fallen CPV fighters.

Recounting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has accorded profound solicitude to the families of the fallen CPV fighters who laid down their lives in Korea, it remarked:

With deep emotions comrades-in-arms of China and Korea recalled through the visit the days when they fought victoriously shoulder to shoulder in the same trench, caring for and encouraging each other, and jointly expressed the desire, on the occasion of the reunion of old comrades-in-arms, to further consolidate and develop the great Korea-China friendship.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MAURITANIAN PAPER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK061021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Mauritanian paper AL CHAAB published an article lauding the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il under the title "Miraculous Successes Achieved Under the Leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il," according to a report.

The paper says: Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is registering miraculous successes in all fields of socialist construction.

This attracts keen attention of the world people.

All the successes made in the DPRK are a fruition of the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the wise leadership of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, who stands in the van of the struggle to carry into practice the idea and intention of President Kim Il-song.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il who enjoys unquestioned support from the entire party members and people for his devoted efforts and great feats for them, was elected member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and member of the Military Committee of the WPK Central Committee at the Sixth Congress of the WPK in October 1980.

Saying that the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il is most faithful to President Kim Il-song and is a thinker and theoretician who is further developing and enriching the chuche idea, with a perfect grasp on it, the paper notes: He is possessed of a most tested art of leadership and noble communist virtues permeated with boundless love for the people.

Under the subtitle "Outstanding Thinker" the paper says: His Excellency Kim Chong-il with his rare intelligence is developing and enriching the idea and theory of the great leader.

Grasping the profound truth of the chuche idea, he has conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities from his university days.

In his many works written on the basis of the stand and method of chuche, he expounded the limitedness of the preceding revolutionary theories, the characteristic features of modern imperialism and many other theoretical problems.

One of his greatest exploits is the formulation of Kimilsongism.

On February 19, 1974, he formulated the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea founded by President Kim Il-song, as Kimilsongism and elucidated that Kimilsongism is the most scientific system of idea, theory and method representing the present era and the communist future.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il gave a historic formulation of Kimilsongism and put forward a policy of modelling the whole society on Kimilsongism.

What does the modelling of the whole society on Kimilsongism mean? It means that the Korean revolution is pushed forward with Kimilsongism as its guideline and the communist society is built and completed on the basis of Kimilsongism.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il conducts ideological and theoretical activities in all fields of the revolution and construction--in the party and state affairs and economic, cultural, military and other fields.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il with his outstanding leadership has led the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song along a straight path of victory and brought about an epochal change, thus ushering in a great heyday of the nation on the soil of the country.

Under the slogan "Let Us Meet the Requirements of Chuche in Ideology, Technology and Culture" set forth by Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, the three revolutions are being powerfully accelerated in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRESS WELCOMES ARRIVAL OF CAR HEAD OF STATE

SK060513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorials warmly welcoming Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of the Central African Republic, paying a visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial titled "Goodwill Envoy of Central African People" says: The visit of his excellency General Andre Kolingba to our country will be an epochal occasion in developing onto a higher stage the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between Korea and Central Africa in the struggle against imperialism and for independence and for the building of a new society. It is also a great encouragement to our people who are vigorously struggling to attain ahead of schedule the grand targets of socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Central African people are a courageous people who put an end to the colonial rule through their protracted struggle and achieved national independence and an industrious people who are building a new life through their creative labour.

Pointing out that the Central African people under the correct leadership of his excellency Andre Kolingba have made big successes in the struggle for the independent development of the country and for the building of a new, prosperous Central Africa, the editorial says:

Pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, the Central African Republic develops friendly and cooperative relations with the countries which aspire after a new independent life and actively strives for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

Our people are rejoiced as over their own over all the achievements made by the Central African people in the struggle for the country's independent development and the nation's prosperity and express firm solidarity with their just cause.

Both the Korean and Central African peoples had been subjected to colonial slavery and are today advancing together in the struggle for building a new independent life. This firmly unites our two peoples by the bonds of friendship. Today the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples are developing favourably.

The government and people of Central Africa highly estimate the successes attained by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the Central Committee of the party headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The development of friendly relations between Korea and Central Africa, member nations of the non-aligned movement, is conducive to strengthening and developing this movement and strengthening friendship among Asian and African peoples.

As in the past, so in the future, too, the Korean people will make all efforts to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the Central African and other African peoples, peoples of non-aligned countries in the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

Our people sincerely hope that the goodwill envoy of the Central African people will spend pleasant and significant days while staying in our country and register big success during his visit.

CSO: 4100/48

TANZANIAN SEMINAR LAUDS KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP

SK080118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--A seminar on the revolutionary activities and wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, was held recently at the group for the study of the chuche idea of students of Dar-es-Salaam Technical College of Tanzania.

A letter to him was adopted there, which says: The seminar has given us a clear understanding of the position and role of the successor to the leader in the accomplishment of the cause of chajusong (independence).

Your outstanding and tested leadership in carrying forward and developing in an allround way the chuche-oriented art of leadership founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an excellent example of the art of leadership to be possessed of by a successor to the leader.

Holding you the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the great successor to the glorious cause of chuche is a common blessing not only of the Korean people but also of the world people who advocate chajusong.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the paragon of all the revolutionaries, you are an illustrious thinker and theoretician who formulated the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song as Kimilsongism and has further enriched its treasure-house and an outstanding leader who is wisely leading the struggle of the Korean people for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

All the miracles and brilliant successes achieved in Korea today are a result of the wise leadership of you the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the brilliant sun of the future.

The shining feats performed by you the dear leader in carrying forward with credit the cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song have won the admirations of all people and they are an excellent example to be followed by the people of all countries of the world who are building a new society. We will energetically strive in the future, too, to assiduously study and embody the immortal chuche idea and the unique idea and theories of respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

The letter wholeheartedly wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN CHUCHE SEMINARS LAUD KIM CHONG-IL

SK081038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--Seminars on "On the Chuche Idea," a classic treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, were held recently in Denmark, Guyana and Norway.

Hung on the platforms of the seminar halls were portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At a seminar held at the West Jutland, Denmark, group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, the reporter and speakers stressed that "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a classic document which has developed and enriched the great chuche idea and a historic document which made a big contribution to the development of human thought.

The guiding principle of the chuche idea laid down in the treatise of the dear leader is a guiding principle to be adhered to permanently by all the revolutionary people of the world in the revolution and construction, they said.

At a seminar held at the South Ruimveldt Gardens, Guyana, group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, speakers stressed that in his immortal classic treatise "On the Chuche Idea" the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded the philosophical and socio-historical principles of the chuche idea and thereby performed undying feats in further enriching the treasure-house of the chuche idea.

Speakers at a seminar held at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of workers of the People's Bookstore in Guyana, said in unison that the historic treatise "On the Chuche Idea" is a classic document which has further enriched the treasure-house of great Kimilsongism.

At a seminar held at the Enmore, Guyana, group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song, the speakers stressed: The revolutionary people of the world are vigorously advancing along the road indicated by the chuche idea and, as a result, the cause of making the whole world independent will be brilliantly carried out. They expressed the firm determination to more briskly conduct the work of studying and disseminating the chuche idea and more vigorously struggle for the accomplishments of the chuche cause.

In his speech at a seminar which was held at the Sarpsborg, Norway, group for the study of the chuche idea, a lecturer of the group said that the treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il "On the Chuche Idea" is a classic document giving an all-round exposition of the origin of the chuche idea, its philosophical and socio-historical principles, guiding principles and historical significance, and expressed the resolve to study the treatise more deeply.

Letters to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminars.

Meanwhile, a lecture explaining the treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il "On the Chuche Idea" was given at Kim Il-song Library in Somalia.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CULTURE SOCIETY HONORS DOMINICAN LAWMAKERS GROUP

SK080514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--The Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a party on November 7 at the Chongnyu Restaurant for the delegation of parliamentarians of the Dominican Republic headed by Miguel Angel Reynoso Sicard, member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic and president of its commission of industry and commerce.

Speaking first at the party, Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, who is deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly pointed out that the Dominican people who have long struggled for national liberation are now striving to defend national independence and develop the country's economy and culture. We will make efforts in the future to develop the friendly relations with the Dominican people, he said.

Miguel Angel Reynoso Sicard, head of the delegation, spoke next. Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea, is an iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero who was the first in the world to defeat two imperialisms, Japanese and U.S., in reliance upon the strength of the people and a respected leader who has been devoting his life to the people's freedom and happiness and progress, he said.

Socialist Korea, he noted, is a powerful country where the entire people are firmly united around Comrade Kim Il-song and are full of national pride and honor of making revolution under his leadership.

We support the stand of the great leader President Kim Il-song on expanding and developing the non-aligned movement, a progressive movement struggling against all manner of domination and subjugation and for the chajusong (independence) of countries and nations, and his ideology consummating the resolute idea of anti-imperialism and independence which reflects the trend of the era of chajusong, the head of the delegation declared, and stressed:

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our era, alone can check and frustrate the arbitrariness of imperialism in the international arena today and firmly defend the new-emerging countries.

In conclusion, he expressed warm support to the proposal of Comrade Kim Il-song on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, transcending the differences in ideology and system.

The attendants of the party drank toasts to the development of friendly relations between the Korean and Dominican peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTERS ON NATIONAL DAY

SK092336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2258 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, received congratulatory messages and letters from foreign countries on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They came from:

Mustafa Jaber, director of the board of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, chief of the Jordanian group for the study of the chuche philosophy and director of policy study and research bureau of the Information Ministry of Jordan; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, chairman of the Latin-American Institute of the Chuche Idea; Youssef Abul al-Hassan, chairman of the Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism; K. E. Onuma, chief of the Central Accra branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea; and Yemi Oyeneye, chairman of the study group of the Nigeria Union of Teachers Lagos state wing on the chuche idea and the works of President Kim Il-song.

They came also from Patonou Jean Mari, chairman of the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Eugene Gilbert, national chairman of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana; Maurice Rakotobe, chairman of the Malagasy Solidarity Committee; Edith Ballantyne, secretary general of the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom; Nabi Dehestani, deputy editor-in-chief of HEWAT, organ of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Prof. Manju Ratna Sakya, chairman of the Nepal Journalist Association and chief editor of ARPAN, Nepalese weekly, and others.

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ANNIVERSARY OF DPRK-PAKISTANI DIPLOMATIC TIES MARKED

SK092341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2303 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the 10th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

NODONG SINMUN in an article says that the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries on November 9, 1972 was an important occasion in tightening the bonds of friendship between Korea and Pakistan which was established in the common struggle for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

The author of the article says: The friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples have developed with each passing day.

The recent visit of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to our country was a signal event that lifted the unity and cooperation between the two peoples to a new, higher stage.

The Korean and Pakistani peoples are successfully pushing ahead with the building of a new life, while strengthened cooperation in different fields.

Under the leadership of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the Pakistani people have made big successes in their endeavours for defending national dignity and sovereignty and developing economy and culture.

The Pakistani Government is developing friendly and cooperative relations with the new-emerging countries, particularly with the Asian countries, pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all successes made by the Pakistani people in building a new life and wish them new great successes in their future struggle.

To develop friendship and cooperation between Korea and Pakistan not only accords with the interest of the two peoples, but also contributes to strengthening the unity of the Asian peoples and expanding and developing the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, make all efforts to strengthen friendship and unity with the Pakistani people, holding high the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

CSO: 4100/48

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 28 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol on October 27 met and had a conversation with Beldaid Mohamed Lakhdar, Algerian ambassador to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku. [Text] [SK280847 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 28 Oct 82]

FOREIGN MEDIA--Pyongyang, 8 Nov (KCNA)--Foreign mass media published articles on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea, according to reports. The Burmese newspaper GUARDIAN in an article titled "Party of Chuche" says that the Workers Party of Korea is a party with the immortal chuche idea created by the great leader President Kim Il-song as its guiding principles. Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song accomplished the historic cause of party founding after liberation on the basis of its organisational and ideological preparations made during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the paper says: This meant the birth of a party of chuche, a revolutionary party led by the chuche idea. The Burmese newspapers BOTATAUNG, MYAN-MA ALING, WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY,TSEMONG and ROKTA PITU NESING also carried articles all at once on the 37th anniversary of the WPK founding. The Burmese News Agency and radio and television reported articles introducing the WPK. The Congo Information Agency stressed that the Workers Party of Korea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most revolutionary party which is under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The WPK is struggling for national reunification and pursuing an independent foreign policy, it notes. The Benin television aired a special program, screening the photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform. The Gabonese first radio reviewed the course covered by the Workers Party of Korea, saying that the WPK is the party founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK090105 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2254 GMT 8 Nov 82]

JAPANESE PUBLICATION--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--The theoretical magazine STUDY OF KIMILSONGISM No 23 was published by the Japan Society for the Study of Kimilsongism on October 15, according to a report. The magazine prints a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il going round the arch of triumph when its construction was completed. Contained in the magazine is "Let Us Uphold Chajusong," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. It also carries four reports

delivered at the extraordinary summer study meeting of researchers of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea and the keynote and other reports at the sixth national seminar on the chuche idea of Japanese teachers. The magazine edits special writeups under the blockletter title "Successor to the Cause of Kimilsongism." It prints a photograph of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the platform. It carries "On the Chuche Idea," an immortal classic treatise of the dear leader. Carried in it are articles headed "Let Us Deeply Study the Treatise of Secretary Kim Chong-il," "Article Helping Understand the Quintessence of the Chuche Philosophy" and "Succession to Revolution and Traits of Secretary Kim Chong-il." It also carries four reminiscences of the virtues of the dear leader. [Text] [SK050829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 5 Nov 82]

ZIMBABWE CHUCHE GROUP--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--A seminar on "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was held on October 6 at the Theory and Practice Centre of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe. A letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar. P. Sekochewana, chief of the centre, says in the letter: In the work the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward for the first time in history an original policy of making the whole world independent and set forth new tasks for its realisation in a unique way. The idea and policy of the great leader on making the whole world independent are a great program which gives a confidence in victory to the peoples of many countries of the world including the non-aligned countries and accelerates the final triumph of the world revolution. This policy will be brilliantly carried into practice thanks to the energetic ideological and theoretical activities of you the dear leader. We will wage a vigorous struggle to make the whole world independent, upholding the wise leadership of you the dear leader. The letter sincerely wishes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life. [Text] [SK301200 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 30 Oct 82]

CAMEROONIAN PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 8 to Paul Biya upon his assumption of office as president of the United Republic of Cameroon. The message reads: I extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency upon your assumption of office as president of the United Republic of Cameroon. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wholeheartedly wish you big successes in your responsible work for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society and express the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow stronger and develop. [Text] [SK080026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2223 GMT 8 Nov 82]

MAURITANIAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a gift to Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. According to a report, DPRK ambassador to Mauritania Pak Ui-chun on October 23 conveyed cordial greetings and the gift film "Visit of His Excellency Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, Head of State of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, to Our Country" from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state

of Mauritania. The head of state expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader. He expressed the hope that the reunification of Korea would be achieved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference. He wholeheartedly wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation was present on the occasion. [Text] [SK011045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 1 Nov 82]

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT GREETED--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, on November 2 sent a message of greetings to Julius K. Nyerere upon the successful holding of the congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and the latter's reelection as chairman of the party. The message reads: I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the entire party members and on my own behalf, extend warmest congratulations to you upon the successful holding of your party's congress and your reelection as chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania at the congress. The congress of your party was an event of weighty significance in the development of the revolution in Tanzania and your reelection as chairman is an expression of your people's deep trust in you. We sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail the successes registered by the Revolutionary Party and people of Tanzania in the past period under your correct leadership in the struggle to advance the revolution, adhering to the principle of self-reliance and socialism. Believing that the excellent relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two parties and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and greater successes in your responsible work for implementing the decisions set forth by your party congress. [Text] [SK030117 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2251 GMT 2 Nov 82]

SPANISH SOCIALIST VICTORY--Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, commenting on the victory of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain in the recent parliamentary elections, says that this is a reflection of the desires of the Spanish popular masses for national sovereignty, democracy and peace. In a commentary captioned "Reflection of Trend to Independence" the author says: Under the constitution the Socialist Workers Party of Spain is empowered to form a new government. This signifies a favourable change for the Spanish people in the development of the Spanish political situation. During its election campaign, the Socialist Workers Party of Spain promised a home policy to ensure jobs to the unemployed, nationalize a number of enterprises, etc., and pursue a neutral foreign policy and defend the sovereignty of the country. It declared that the party would put the problem of relations with NATO to national referendum. Gonzalez, general secretary of the Socialist Workers Party of Spain, stated that after the elections, a new government would solve problems facing the country in conformity with the interests and desires of the Spanish people. The party's victory in the parliamentary elections shows that at a time when the trend to independence is gaining momentum in Europe, the majority of Spanish voters desire to advance along this road. We consider the election returns in Spain to be favourable to the people's cause of independence and peace. The struggle of the people for chajusong (independence) will further strengthen in the future. [Text] [SK040449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 4 Nov 82]

COAL INDUSTRY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--The DPRK Government coal industry delegation headed by Hong Song-nam, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance, who is alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, returned home on November 3 by air after visiting the GDR, Poland and the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Chairman of the Extracting Industry Commission Kye Hyong-myong. Officials of the GDR, Polish and Soviet embassies in Pyongyang were also present at the airport. [Text] [SK040036 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 3 Nov 82]

DPRK-LIBYA SHIPPING AGREEMENTS--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah was signed in Pyongyang on November 1. It was signed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, authorized by the government of the DPRK, and by secretary of the General People's Committee for Economic and Light Industry Musa Abu Fraiwa, authorized by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. An agreement on the establishment of a joint shipping company between the government of the DPRK and the SPLAJ was signed on the same day. It was signed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, authorized by the DPRK Government, and by secretary of the General People's Committee for Transportation and Maritime Transport al-Bukhari Salem Hodah, authorized by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [Text] [SK022359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 2 Nov 82]

TANZANIAN-DPRK TIES--Dar-es-Salaam, 5 Nov (KCNA)--Tanzanian Prime Minister C. D. Msuya in his recent speech referred to the development of the cooperative relations of his country with the DPRK. He said: The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a true revolutionary and fighter for justice. He is the only one who sincerely develops the socioeconomic and cooperative relations with all the peaceloving peoples of the world. Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has made and is making a great contribution to the development of relations between Tanzania and Korea. The cooperative relations formed between the United Republic of Tanzania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will finally liquidate poverty, illiteracy and disease in Tanzania and such cooperative relations are a symbol of cooperation between non-aligned countries. The Korean people have turned their country into a land of self-reliance in all fields by their own efforts. The DPRK is waging the struggle for national reunification by its own efforts. Tanzania fully supports the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. Saying that Tanzania attaches special significance to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations with the DPRK, he stressed that it will in the future further strengthen and develop cooperation with the Korean people. [Text] [SK080048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2259 GMT 8 Nov 82]

TANZANIA GREETS KWP DELEGATION--Dar-es-Salaam, 3 Nov (KCNA)--Julius K. Nyerere, chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on October 30 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade So Kwan-hui, member of the WPK Central Committee and its secretary, which had attended the congress of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his fraternal greetings to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Expressing satisfaction over the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between Tanzania and Korea continue developing favorably, he extended warm thanks to Comrade Kim Il-song for showing deep concern for the development of agriculture in Tanzania. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. DPRK ambassador to Tanzania Chong Nam-ho and the director of the international department of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania were present on the occasion. [Text] [SK050455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 5 Nov 82]

SOMALI PRESIDENT MEETS KWP-Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on October 26 met the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Yi Chang-son, member of the WPK Central Committee and minister of culture and art, attending the celebrations of the 13th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Somali, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted and warm greetings to the great leader. He hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between Somalia and Korea would grow stronger and develop in the future. He sincerely wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the minister of higher education and culture who is a member of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and personages concerned. DPRK ambassador to Somali Kim Pok-man was on hand. [Text] [SK300458 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 30 Oct 82]

NEW NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 6 Nov--Arne Arnesen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on November 5 by air. [Text] [SK080521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 6 Nov 82 SK]

DOMINICAN LAWMAKERS DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 7 Nov--A delegation of parliamentarians of the Dominican Republic headed by Miguel Angel Reynoso Sicard, member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Dominican Republic and president of its Commission of Industry and Commerce, arrived in Pyongyang on November 6 by air. It was met at the airport by Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, who is deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and Han Ik-su, chairman of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0937 GMT 7 Nov 82 SK]

KSDP DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 4 Nov--The delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by Yom Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, returned home on November 3 after visiting Barbados. The Korean sports delegation headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical and Sports Guidance Committee, which had attended a meeting of the chairmen of the sports guidance organs of socialist countries held in Cuba and the delegation of the Korean National Committee of the UNESCO which had visited Bulgaria returned home on the same day. The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Paek Chong-won, director of the international department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries headed by Yu Song-chong, the delegation of men of literature and art under Chongnyon headed by Pak Chong-sang, section chief of the cultural department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, the delegation of the graduating class students of Choson University headed by Chon Won-chi, deputy dean of the faculty of education of the university, and the 45th short-term home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan left Wonson yesterday by ship after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 3 Nov 82 SK]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETING--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on November 4 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the physical culture federation of Yugoslavia headed by Petar Bucu, president of its presidency. On hand was Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 4 Nov 82]

INDONESIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--Chang Yong-chun, ambassador of our country to Indonesia, presented his credentials on November 1 to Suharto, president of Indonesia, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted, warm greetings to the great leader. He sincerely wished good health and a long life and happiness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the minister of state who is concurrently secretary of state, the foreign minister and other personages concerned of Indonesia. [Text] [SK070949 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0933 GMT 7 Nov 82]

BENIN RECEIVES AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 31 Oct (KCNA)--Benin President Mathieu Kerekou 22 October received Son Chang-su, DPRK ambassador to his country, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed the cordial greetings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. Expressing deep thanks for this, the president asked the ambassador to convey his heartfelt warm greetings to the great leader. The president said: Today the Korean people are making new miracles and leaps in industry, agriculture, culture and in all other fields. It is entirely the shining fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the chuche idea. He stated: The Benin Government and people firmly and invariably support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK311016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 31 Oct 82]

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY--Pyongyang, 3 Nov (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on November 1 sent a message of greetings to Mr Bruno Kreisky upon the latter's reelection as chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea warmly congratulates you on your reelection as chairman of the Socialist Party of Austria. Believing that the favorably developing relations between the two parties will be further strengthened in the future, we take this opportunity of sincerely wishing you great success in your work to implement the decisions of your party congress and good health. [Text] [SK030453 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0531 GMT 3 Nov 82]

ALGERIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 1 Nov (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 28th anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution. In a signed article NODONG SINMUN says that the Korean people extend greetings to the friendly Algerian people on the day of the start of the revolution. Noting that since they won the independence of the country through 8 years of the heroic armed struggle against the colonial rule of imperialists, the Algerian people have made a big stride forward in the efforts to liquidate the consequences of the colonial rule and to build a new Algeria, the article says: Firmly adhering to the non-aligned policy, the Algerian Government actively supports the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples and makes a positive contribution to a fair settlement of the Middle East question, the restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the cause of the complete liberation of Africa. Our people are happy to have such an intimate friend as the Algerian people in Africa. The torch of Mt Atlas will be eternal in the hearts of the Algerian people marching forward beneath the uplifted banner of revolution. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says: Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will in the future expand and develop further still in conformity with the idea of independence, sovereignty and non-alignment, the Korean people wholeheartedly wish the Algerian people greater success in the endeavours for the development and prosperity of the country. [Text] [SK011145 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 1 Nov 82]

FRENCH CP STATEMENT--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France, says in a statement issued in Pyongyang on October 28 that the talks held between the delegation of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of the Communist Party of France three times helped us understand better the situation of our two respective countries and our appraisal of international issues. We, the statement notes, reached a complete unanimity of views that the differences and divergence of opinions cannot be an obstacle to joint action for a common purpose because of the relations between our two parties based on total independence, equal right, mutual respect and non-interference. Saying that the United States is opposed by force to the proposals advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification and asserts that it cannot allow any other system than its colony in South Korea, the statement continues: As for us, we will do all we can for human rights in South Korea and for freedom and right of the South Korean people to choose and decide their destiny by themselves.

France cannot ignore this reality. France cannot continue, in imitation of other European countries, to refuse to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Her recognition of this country will be an realistic just action, a humanitarian action for chained South Korea and a precious encouragement to and an action of friendship with the Korean people desirous of the reunification of their country. From this spirit we should demand the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea. [Text] [SK300527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0515 GMT 30 Oct 82]

GDR DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on November 1 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the GDR NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Alfred Kobs. Deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN O Kyu-tae was present there. [Text] [SK020908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 2 Nov 82]

MONGOLIAN DEFENSE MINISTER--Pyongyang, 7 Nov (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel General Z. Yondon, defence minister of the Mongolian People's Republic. Extending congratulations to him on his appointment as defence minister of the Mongolian People's Republic and conferment of the military title of colonel general upon him, the message wishes him great success in discharging his new duty. [Text] [SK070952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0936 GMT 7 Nov 82]

NEPALESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 6 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on November 5 met and had a friendly talk with the government industrial delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Balaram Gharti Magar, minister of industry, commerce and local supplies. On hand was Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam. [Text] [SK060338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 5 Nov 82] Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on November 8 met and had a talk with Guna Shamsher J. B. Rana, Nepalese ambassador to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui and an official of the Nepalese Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK090357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 9 Nov 82] Pyongyang, 4 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on November 3 met and had a talk with Guna Shamsher J. B. Rana, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK040033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 3 Nov 82]

BENIN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 29 Oct--A delegation of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin headed by Adamou Amjat, member of the External Relations Commission of the Central Committee of the party and director of document and press of the cabinet of president of the People's Republic of Benin, arrived in Pyongyang on October 29 by plane. It was met at the airport by Yi Hwa-son, alternate member, and vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Text] [SK010421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 29 Oct 82 SK]

KOREAN TRADERS' DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Oct--A delegation of the Korean traders and industrialists in Miyagi Prefecture, Japan, headed by Im Tae-pin, vice-chairman of the Miyagi Prefectural Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on October 29 for a visit to the socialist homeland. The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Ha Chang-kwon director of the Social Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, left Pyongyang yesterday. [Text] [SK010521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0509 GMT 30 Oct 82 SK]

NEW NEPALESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 3 Nov--Guna Shamsher J. B. Rana, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on November 2 by air. [Text] [SK030548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 3 Nov 82 SK]

NEPALESE INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Nov--A government industrial delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Balaram Gharti Magar, minister of industry, commerce and local supplies, arrived in Pyongyang on November 2 by plane. It was met at the airport by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 2 Nov 82 SK]

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 1 Nov--A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V. V. Beletski, vice-chairman of its Central Committee and deputy minister of maritime fleet of the USSR, arrived here today by air. It was met at the airport by Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, and officials of the Soviet Embassy here. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2253 GMT 1 Nov 82 SK]

FRENCH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 1 Nov--A delegation of the "France-Korea contact and study group for economic and cultural problems" organized in the French Senate headed by Louis Perrein, socialist senator and chairman of the group, arrived in Pyongyang on November 1 by plane. It was met at the airport by deputies to the supreme people's assembly Chae Hui-chong, minister of labour administration, and Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2253 GMT 1 Nov 82 SK]

SOVIET FILM WEEK--Pyongyang, 3 Nov--A Soviet film week opened on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. The opening ceremony of the week was held at the Nakwon Cinema House here on November 2. It was attended by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited there were Ambassador G. A. Kriulin and officials of the Soviet Embassy and cultural officials of different embassies in Pyongyang. Speeches were made there. The attendants saw a Soviet feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 3 Nov 82 SK]

DPRK-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP--Pyongyang, 2 Nov--A "ten-day of Korean-Soviet Friendship" was opened with due ceremony in Pyongyang on November 1 to mark the 65th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society Yi Pong-hui, O Kil-pang and Ham Yong-ho, and working people in the city were present at the ceremony. Invited there were Soviet ambassador to Korea G. A. Kriulin and officials of his embassy and the members of the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V. V. Beletsky, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the society and vice-minister of maritime fleet of the Soviet Union. The ceremony was addressed by Yi Pong-hui and V. V. Beletsky. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 2 Nov 82 SK]

YUGOSLAV PHYSICAL CULTURE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 3 Nov--A delegation of the Physical Culture Federation of Yugoslavia headed by Petar Bucu, president of its presidency, arrived in Pyongyang on November 2 by air. It was met at the airport by Kim Tuk-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 3 Nov 82 SK] Pyongyang, 3 Nov--The Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee arranged a party Tuesday evening at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of the delegation of the Physical Culture Federation of Yugoslavia. Invited to the party were the members of the delegation headed by Petar Bucu, president of the presidency of the federation, and Yugoslav ambassador to Korea Ljupco Tavciovski. Vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee Kim Tuk-chun and personages concerned were present there. The party was addressed by vice-chairman Kim Tuk-chun and head of the delegation Petar Bucu. The party proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 2 Nov 82 SK]

BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Pyongyang, 3 Nov--Khristo Kelchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, left here by plane on November 2 at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 3 Nov 82 SK]

GDR OFFICIAL REPLY--Pyongyang, 5 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received a message from Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. Expressing deep thanks for the greetings and congratulations, the reply message expresses the firm belief that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples will continue to develop successfully in the future. [Text] [SK050839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 5 Nov 82]

FOREIGN CHUCHE GROUPS--Pyongyang, 30 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on 29 October met and had a friendly talk respectively with the Indian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Saroj Taneja, principal of the A.N.D. M.M. college of the Kanpur University, India, and the Costa Rican delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Prof. Carlos Araya Pochet, dean of the social science faculty of the Costan Rican University. [Text] [SK301255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 30 Oct 82]

SIERRA LEONE GROUP--Pyongyang, 9 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-president of the DPRK Pak Song-chol on November 8 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society headed by Emmanuel Grant, member of the government, member of parliament of Sierra Leone and chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society. Present there was Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korea-Sierra Leone Friendship Association. [Text] [SK091152 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 9 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/48

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

MOSCOW CEREMONY ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION REPORTED

SK100053 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Moscow, 8 Nov (KCNA)--A celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held on November 5 at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, Moscow.

Attending the celebration were L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other leading cadres of the Soviet Union.

A report was made by Victor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU.

He declared that in the past decades the economic potential of the Soviet Union had grown and a scientific and technical progress had been achieved.

Referring to the international situation, he pointed out that the U.S. ruling circles, behind the smokescreen of the fictitious "threat of the Soviet Union," are pursuing the line of gaining military upper hand and forcing political conditions on other countries from the "stand of strength."

If anyone tries to attain military upper hand by deploying U.S.-made new-type missiles in Europe or by any other means, the Soviet Union will take a necessary countermeasure, he warned.

In face of the growing bellicosity of imperialism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is heightening vigilance and making every effort possible to strengthen the defence capability of the country, he said.

A parade of soldiers and working people was held on the Red Square, Moscow, on November 7.

That day the Soviet Government arranged a banquet at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PEACEFUL UNIFICATION BY OPPOSING U.S., SECURING INDEPENDENCE URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Oct 82 p 5

[Commentary: "Let Us Effect A Peaceful Unification of the Country by Firmly Uniting under the Banner of Oppose U.S. and Secure Independence!"]

[Text] Two years have elapsed since the time when Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, in his historical report made at the Sixth Congress of the KWP, reviewed the struggle of our party and our people for the unification of the fatherland and presented his new unification plans for establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and unifying the fatherland and a ten point platform of the federal state.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Our party calls for the unification of the fatherland to be effected by founding a confederal republic in which the north and the south respectively enforce their local self-government system and enjoy their equal rights and obligations under a unified national government in which the north and south equally participate on the basis of their wholehearted mutual recognition and acceptance of each other's existing ideology and system." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," vol 8, p 373)

The plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, clearly explains all the overall theoretical and practical problems arising in the course of founding a unified state; it includes the principles and method of forming a federal state, the characteristics and functions of a federal state, duties of the unified government and local governments, mutual relationship between the unified government and the local governments, and the name and platform of the confederal republic.

The new unification plan of our party for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by uniting the north and the south is set forth on the basis of the three grand fatherland unification principles established by Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, with regard to independence, grand unity of the nation, and peaceful unification. It represents the most realistic and patriotism-oriented national salvation platform which embodies the concrete realities of our country and the nation-wide desire of our entire people.

The plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo above all reflects the fundamental interests of the nation. It shows a clear-cut way of thoroughly safeguarding national independence, of safeguarding the sovereignty and independence of the country under all complicated circumstances, and of successfully sustaining the dignity and honor of the nation.

Furthermore, the plan securely provides a guarantee with which the north and the south, whose ideology and system are different from each other, would be able to participate in the government of the state and enjoy equal rights and obligations. It clearly shows a way in which all members of the nation would be able to eliminate antagonism and hostility among them, bring about progress and prosperity, and live peacefully and amiably within the boundary of a state.

Indeed, the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the platform of the federal state represent a most reasonable way of solving the fatherland unification problem in conformity with the concrete realities of the country and the desires and demands of the nation. They are a grand unification plan which is most fair and just and which all who truly desire unification would readily accept.

When the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is established and the 10 point grand platform of the federal state goes into effect, the protracted tragedy of national division will come to an end for good; our people will live in a unified state of independence, neutrality, and peace in which there is no foreign intervention, no national traitor, no fascism, and no war; and our country will become a rich independent country which enjoys full dignity in international circles.

Thus, the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo had no sooner been announced than all the Korean people in the north, the south, and overseas enthusiastically welcomed and supported it and energetically launched into the struggle to materialize it.

Last November in Vienna, the capital of Austria, representatives of the north, overseas, and the Christians got together and recognized, as the most righteous way of effecting unification, the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was mapped out on the basis of the three grand principles of fatherland unification set forth by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader.

The plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo enjoyed positive support of the people of the world who love justice and peace. The chiefs of state, party heads, political parties and social organizations, national assemblymen, and the people of all walks of life of socialist states, non-aligned nations, the Third World countries, and many other countries as well as international organizations and militant organizations expressed their sympathy and support for our new unification plan through telegrams, communiques, statements, and letters. Solidarity rallies and meetings to support the independent peaceful unification of Korea, including the World Conference in Algeria, were held continuously in continents, regions, and countries. More than 1.6 billion people of all walks of life in more than 100 countries of the world took part in the signature campaign to support our new plan for unification.

All this attests to the righteousness and great vitality of the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, clearly showing that the plan is a unique national salvation platform designed to consummate the unification of the fatherland, a long-cherished desire of the nation.

Following the presentation of the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, we carried out the following in order to realize it: establishing the Preparation Committee for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo; convening a Rally for Acceleration of National Unification; and convening a 100-Person Federal Conference. And we even went so far as to propose a Korea-U.S. Conference to settle the Korean problem. However, all our proposals and offers have not been implemented so far because of the opposition of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The fact that the unification of our fatherland, for which all the Korean people and the peace-loving peoples of the world are calling, has still not been attained is attributable altogether to U.S. imperialism's policies of division and war.

What the U.S. imperialists are seeking is to keep South Korea tightly in their hands as their colony and their strategic military base as long as they can to oppose the northern half of the republic and other countries.

In order to realize such a vicious ambition of aggression, U.S. imperialism has been implementing a fundamental strategy in its policies toward Korea by maintaining and intensifying its military occupation of South Korea, by manipulating "two Koreas," and by continuously dividing our country.

In compliance with this strategy, after "the October Incident," the U.S. imperialists set up Chon Tu-hwan, a villain and a most vicious traitor whom they had brought up as their colonial stooge for a long time, and tried every means and method available in an effort to sustain their shaky colonial rule in South Korea at the point of the bayonet. They directed the atrocious massacre, which incurred the wrath of heaven and men, of their puppets who mercilessly suppressed the mass uprising of the people of Kwangju who had risen up for democracy and the unification of the fatherland. The puppets sunk the City of Kwangju in a sea of blood. Persistently clinging to their policy of division, they propagated, through the mouths of their stooges, such deceptive "proposals" as "a mutual visit proposal," "an interim agreement," and "a demonstrative project." They staged all the mean machinations in order to block the realization of our plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Furthermore, U.S. imperialism ballyhooed the so-called "U.N. affiliation" theory and "the cross recognition" theory in an attempt to legalize internationally the division of our country.

All these "proposals" and "theories" are modifications of U.S. imperialism's policies of division and "two Koreas" toward Korea; they reflect U.S. imperialism's heinous objectives of dividing our country forever and keeping South Korea as a colony for good.

While persistently clinging to their division policies, the U.S. imperialists are openly implementing the policy of "power" against the Korean people.

In accordance with the war plans of U.S. imperialism, the U.S. armed forces occupying South Korea are incessantly being reinforced with most up-to-date weapons and equipment. According to the reports of foreign publications, U.S. imperialism is attempting to provoke "a nuclear war in the Korean Peninsula" and pushing preparations for it. Having deployed many nuclear weapons in South Korea already, the U.S. imperialists are now trying to bring in anew "Pershing 2" missiles, cruise missiles, and neutron bombs. This represents a diabolic criminal scheme designed to impose the disaster of a nuclear war upon the Korean people.

On the other hand, U.S. imperialism is turning over to the South Korean puppet clique a variety of modern weapons, equipment, and ammunition in great quantities and the war potentials of the puppet clique reinforcing unceasingly. Thus U.S. imperialism is trying to drive its puppet forces out to the front of an aggressive war against us as its colonial mercenary forces--cannon fodder.

U.S. imperialism and the South Korean military fascist clique are unceasingly staging a variety of military exercises against the northern half of the republic. Thanks to their war preparations and provocative maneuvering, the situation in our country is becoming more and more tense with each passing day and the danger of war breaking out at any moment is becoming ever greater.

The situation like this is creating a grave stumbling block to the independent and peaceful unification of our fatherland and causing anxieties and concerns of the nation.

In spite of all this, Chon Tu-hwan, a villain and vicious traitor, not caring about the destiny of the nation, is clinging to the humiliating policy of relying on the United States and the shameful policy of currying favor with Japan. He is disgracefully begging for the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and whining for "aid" from the Japanese reactionaries. Under the aegis of foreign influence, the puppet villain is cruelly oppressing and assaulting all those people and all those forces in South Korea who get on his nerves, including democratic personage such as Kim Tae-chung, the religious personage, and students and youths.

The puppets, making a great fuss about the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by branding it as "a communizing strategy," are agitating [among the people] to cause confrontation with the communists under the excuse of the non-existent "threat of invasion of the south"; they are dashing along the road of military adventure to the tune of U.S. imperialism's provocation and preparation for the war. Thus, while being engaged in nothing but treason, fascism, and war, the puppets are calling for what they call "self-reliance", "independence," and "the erection of an independence memorial hall. This is simply a brazen effrontery designed to put on a mask of the nation.

U.S. imperialism's occupation of South Korea and colonial rule over South Korea are the original causes of blocking the unification of our fatherland, of imposing the destiny of slavery upon the people of South Korea, of keying up the tension in the Korean Peninsula, and of threatening peace. The puppet clique's policy of relying on foreign influence is thoroughly serving such an aggressive

policy of U.S. imperialism toward Korea. As long as [we] allow U.S. forces staying in South Korea and the colonial military fascist terrorist rule there, we will not be able to realize either unification or peace of our country, and our national sovereignty will be trampled upon more and more. To make the U.S. aggressive forces withdraw from South Korea is a life-and-death proposition of the Korean nation; it is a sublime call of our time.

Today the people in South Korea and broad masses of the overseas brethren are uniting more and more firmly with each passing day under the banners of independence through opposing the U.S., democratization through opposing fascism, and the independent unification of the fatherland. They are bravely rising up to stage the struggle to oppose foreign forces' aggression and intervention, to overthrow the traitorous rule of puppets, and to realize the unification of the fatherland. Braving the bestial suppression being put up by the enemies, the students and youths in South Korea are vigorously launching their struggle, crying out the slogans of "Yankee go home!" "Down with the pro-Japanese 'government'!" and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!" This clearly shows their steadfast will of putting an end to the rule of foreign forces and safeguarding the national sovereignty. All the progressive peoples and the peace loving peoples of the world are calling for the U.S. forces' withdrawal from South Korea in the hope that the unification of Krea will be achieved at the earliest date.

Only by having the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea and liquidating the colonial military rule there, can we open up the way of achieving the independent peaceful unification of our fatherland.

Furthermore, the armistice agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement.

The colonial military fascist rule in South Korea, which is aggressive, traitorous, and reactionary, must be liquidated; the oppression of the patriotic might and of the democratic forces must be stopped immediately.

All the Korean people will establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by firmly uniting around the grand national unification front under the banners of independence through opposing the United States and of unification of the fatherland. They will thereby accomplish the independent peaceful unification of the fatherland without fail.

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CSO: 4110/004

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY CALLS U.S. POLITICAL RULER OF S. KOREA

SK150428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 14 November carried a signed article entitled "U.S. Imperialism is Real Political Ruler of South Korea."

Pointing out that the real ruler who holds all powers in South Korea is the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the article says:

The South Korean puppet regime is totally dependent politically on U.S. imperialism and no trace of political Chajusong and independence can be found in the so-called "government" of South Korea.

Having placed South Korea under their military occupation, the U.S. imperialists keep tens of thousands of their aggression troops permanently stationed there. Moreover, they have fixed by "law" the master-servant relations through many shackling "treaties" and "agreements" they signed with the South Korean puppets and freely violate the sovereignty of the South Korean people. Now, South Korea has been reduced to a complete colony of U.S. imperialism utterly destitute of national sovereignty.

The real ruling machine exercising the political domination over South Korea is the U.S. "Embassy" in South Korea. The U.S. "Embassy" in South Korea is virtually akin to the colonial "government-general" in the period of the Japanese imperialist rule and the so-called "government" of South Korea is, by nature, not different from the puppet "Manchukuo" framed up by Japanese imperialism in northeast China in the past.

With the real political powers held in the hand of the U.S. "Embassy" and various shackling "treaties" and "agreements" in force, the South Korean puppet regime is no more than a marionette with no political Chajusong.

The puppet national assembly is formally called a "legislative" organ. But, it is engaged, in actuality, in endorsing treacherous treaties making South Korea dependent on the imperialist aggressors politically and economically and instituting "laws and regulations" needed for the colonial order.

And the puppet government, though an "administrative" organ in name, cannot independently deal with anything from drawing up a budget to tax collection without a prior approval of the U.S. "Embassy" and other local ruling apparatuses of the U.S. imperialists.

As for the puppet court, though called a "judicial" body, it only plays a club-swinging role, penalizing people and patriots opposed to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys by branding them as "criminals." It does not exercise any legal right against all sorts of crimes of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops who violate the national dignity and sovereignty.

As a matter of fact, all the policies of the South Korean puppets have been mapped out and put forward directly by the U.S. imperialists, and the puppets have only acted under their manipulation.

As the South Korean puppets themselves confessed, in the West world alone there are 34 countries which describe South Korea in textbooks as a land dependent on the United States and U.S. dominion.

The article stresses:

If the U.S. imperialist colonial rule is to be ended in South Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces must be withdrawn from South Korea and, at the same time, their stooges must be removed.

CSO: 4100/53

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER N. KOREAN SPY SENTENCED TO 15-YEAR JAIL TERM

SK170451 Seoul YONHAP in English 0325 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 17 Nov (YONHAP)--The Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced a former Korean waitress to 15 years in prison Wednesday on charges of espionage for North Korea.

Yi Sun-hui, 33, engaged in espionage activities in Seoul and Tokyo disguised as an employee of a Seoul company after being won over by a North Korean agent in 1976 when she was a waitress in Tokyo.

The court also sentenced a company representative in Seoul to one year in prison for fabricating a Korean passport to enable Yi to go to Japan in October 1981. It was found he received $1,600 from Yi in exchange for the service.

They were both indicted by the prosecution on 30 June.

CSO: 4100/54

REPORTAGE ON YOUTH CONFERENCE FOR REUNIFICATION

'NODONG SINMUN' On Youth Conference

SK130525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang Number 13 (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorial articles hailing the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea scheduled for 3 days from today in Tokyo with the attendance of a large number of representatives of youth organisations and personages from five continents.

Our people warmly hail this conference and express deep thanks to the parties, governments, youth organisations and peoples of the countries which have dispatched delegations or delegates to it, says NODONG SINMUN in an article headlined "Powerful Support of World Youth to Korean Peoples Cause of National Reunification."

The conference, it says, will be a great encouragement to the entire Korean people and youth who are struggling to reunify the country under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists who are bent on keeping South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and starting a new war in Korea and to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

It will also greatly help toward strengthening and developing the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and world peoples and youths, the article says, and continues:

The splittist and war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist and South Korean puppets are laying a stumbling block in the way of the independent reunification of Korea and creating a tense situation in which a war may break out any moment. This is a great menace to peace and security in Korea and Asia and, furthermore, in the world.

To reunify the divided country and establish national sovereignty on a nationwide scale it is necessary to realise the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at an early date.

This proposal and the ten-point policy of the confederal state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are a most realistic and reasonable great reunification programme which makes it possible to achieve the countrys reunifi-

cation in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and the desire of the nation. They are also a patriotic, common denomination of the nation and a banner of reunification acceptable to everyone who desires reunification.

If the proposal for the founding of the DCRK is to be materialized, the aggression troops of the U.S. imperialists must be pulled out of South Korea, their interference in the internal affairs of Korea be terminated and traitor Chon Tu-hwan be removed.

To achieve the independent reunification of Korea is a matter on which depend the rise and fall of our nation and, at the same time, is a demand of our era following the road of independence and a unanimous wish of the world peace-loving people.

The International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea will be helpful to strengthening the international movement for solidarity with our people in the struggle to reunify the country by founding the DCRK under the banner of anti-U.S. struggle for independence. It will also give impetus to the struggle of the world people and youth for making the whole world independent.

Our people believe that the conference will end with good success to live up to the expectation of all the peace-loving people and youth of the world who hope for Koreas reunification.

With the active support and encouragement of the Japanese people and youth and other peoples and progressive youth of the world, our people will accomplish at all costs the cause of national reunification by driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Kim Il-song Message

SK140553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 13 November (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 13 November sent a message of greetings to the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea upon its opening in Tokyo.

The message reads:

Deeply pleased with the opening of the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in Tokyo, I extend warm congratulations and greetings to the representatives of the youth and personages from different countries attending it.

The conference, an international meeting of progressive youth from 5 continents who love peace and burn with the sense of justice, is of great significance in supporting and encouraging the Korean youth and people in the struggle for preventing the permanent division of the nation and the danger of a new war provocation and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The most reasonable way of Koreas reunification at present is to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea, terminate the U.S. imperialists interference in the internal affairs of Korea and found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo by uniting north and south.

I wish the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea excellent success in conformity with the purpose and desire of the world progressive youth and peoples.

Unification Meeting Welcomes Delegates

SK150425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo 13 November (KNS-KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the foreign delegates attending the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was held on the evening of 13 November at the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo.

Following the opening speech of Shinichiro Kanemaki, general secretary of the Japan Music Council, the floor was taken by Mitsuo Tomitsuka, general secretary of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), Yoshiaki Kanda, general secretary of the Council of the Young Men's Association of Japan, and Hideo Okumoto, chief of the youth department of the all-Japan Telecommunication Worker's Union.

Stressing unanimously that the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is closely linked with the struggle of the Japanese and world peoples against war and for peace and democracy, the speakers called upon the peoples and youths in many countries of the world to pool strength and wage a broader solidarity movement supporting the independent reunification of Korea.

Keynote Speech at Meeting

SK161125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo 14 November (KNS-KCNA)--Hajime Fukada, director of the youth and childrens department of the Japan Socialist Party and representative member of the Japanese Organising Committee, made the keynote report at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

To terminate the tragedy of the national division of Korea and let the Korean people achieve her independent and peaceful reunification by their own efforts today is an urgent and important task of the world people who defend the human rights and the dignity of the nation and desire social progress and peace of the world, he said.

Referring to the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea against the manoeuvres for fixing her division into "two Koreas," the reporter said:

The U.S. imperialists, after occupying South Korea, have resorted to all kinds of manoeuvres, making it the main strategy of their Korean policy to fix the division of Korea in to "two Koreas."

Chon Tu-hwan has of late strengthened division and confrontation, coming out with the argument for "unification in the 2000s" and "infeasibility of unification."

His "unification proposal" is aimed at fixing by law the present urgent and important task of the world people who defend the human rights and the dignity of the nation and desire social progress and peace of the world, he said.

Referring to the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea against the manoeuvres for fixing her division into "two Koreas," the reporter said:

The U.S. imperialists, after occupying South Korea, have resorted to all kinds of manoeuvres, making it the main strategy of their Korean policy to fix the division of Korea into "two Koreas."

Chon Tu-hwan has of late strengthened division and confrontation, coming out with the argument for "unification in the 2000s" and "infeasibility of unification."

His "unification proposal" is aimed at fixing by law the present division into "two states," disregarding the reality of the north and south of Korea.

At a time when the danger of permanent division of Korea was growing and the internal and external situation was changing fast, the Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea held in October 1980 advanced the most reasonable proposal for achieving nation reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

This epochal reunification proposal is intended to realise reunification in such a way as to form a unified state on condition that the north and south of Korea recognize and tolerate each others ideology and system as they are.

For the reunification of Korea it is required to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea and win a genuine democratisation of society in South Korea on the principle of national self-determination.

We should support the South Korean poeple and students who are waging a courageous struggle for this, braving the fascist suppression, and further strengthen solidarity with them.

Turning to the struggle for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, the reporter said:

Today more than 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea. They are not only barring the reunification of Korea, but also keying up tension on the Korean peninsula.

South Korea has been turned into a colony wholly dependent on the U.S. imperialists in all domains, political, economic, military, cultural, etc.

The reporter said that the Japanese ruling circles are stepping up military integration with the United States and South Korea, dreaming of reinvading South Korea.

He further said:

Neither the democratisation of South Korea nor national reunification nor peace on the Korean peninsula can be expected unless the troops of the United States are withdrawn from South Korea and an end is put to its colonial rule and interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and their interference in the internal affairs of Korea are entirely illegal, which nothing can justify. The U.S. imperialists must withdraw all their troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea as demanded by the Korean people and the people who love world peace.

We should render more positive support and encouragement to the South Korean people and youth in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan and launch a vigorous international movement for solidarity with them.

The reporter stressed:

It is the noble duty of the world youth to extend powerful support and encouragement to the struggle of the South Korean students and people.

We earnestly call upon the world youth to further strengthen solidarity with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the broad democratic movement which are being waged in South Korea these days.

On targets to be set by the International Conference of the Youth, he said:

It is:

Firstly, to intensify activities to build up world opinion supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Secondly, to stress that the struggle against the monopolies, "security," bases and the buildup of "self-defence forces" and the movement for friendship and solidarity with the Korean people waged by the Japanese youth, the sponsor of this international conference of the youth, are inseparably related for peace and democracy in Japan.

Thirdly, to continue to wage the movement against nuclear arms and for disarmament which is growing on the global scale and combine this movement with the struggles supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

These movements are the important task arising at this moment for removing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula, one of the areas where the greatest danger of a nuclear war is felt, and achieving a lasting peace there.

Advancing a proposal to achieve the unity of the international solidarity action, he said:

I propose the conference to set the period from the day of the 19 April popular uprising of the South Korean people that led to the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee "regime" to the day of the Kwangju popular uprising in 1980 as a "month of support to the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the South Korean youth and students," and the day when the 4 July north-south joint statement was published and 13-15 November when the current international conference of the youth is held as days of solidarity of the world youth and students with the Korean people to conduct various forms of united actions of the world youth including demonstrations and meetings, while observing the 25 June-27 July month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Proposing the formation of an international organisation of the youth, he said:

It is necessary, first of all, to form youth solidarity committees supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in various countries and the world to conduct ceaseless activities for solidarity with the Korean people.

At the same time, it is necessary to set up a unified international organisation to strengthen interchange among the movements in various countries.

Resolution Adopted

SK171050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 November (KNS-KCNA)--A resolution on the reunification of Korea was adopted at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo.

Noting that it is a momentous event for the delegates of the world youth concerned for the reunification of Korea to have had the first discussion today when 10 years have passed since the publication of the 4 July north-south joint statement in 1972, the resolution says:

Confirming that it is a common task of the progressive youth and students all over the world who desire peace to strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, we resolve as follows:

Firstly, the Korean reunification question is one of the urgent problems.

The realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is not only the greatest national desire of the Korean people but also an urgent task for removing the danger of a nuclear war and safeguarding world peace.

We express firm support to and solidarity with the Korean youth and students and people in their just stuggle.

Secondly, the U.S. imperialists must end their colonial rule over South Korea and unconditionally withdraw their troops and nuclear weapons from there.

As long as the U.S. imperialists colonial rule over South Korea continues, neither the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula, nor the democratisation of the South Korean society nor the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea be considered.

Confirming that the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea is the prerequisite to Koreas reunification, we strongly demand it.

We also strongly demand the United States to give up the policy of fixing "two Koreas" such as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

Thirdly, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist "regime," a puppet of U.S. imperialism, is seeking a permanent division of the nation and the provocation of a war.

Pungently denouncing its criminal acts, we strongly demand an immediate release of Kim Tae-chung and all other democrats and youths and students illegally imprisoned in South Korea.

We extend sincere support and solidarity to the South Korean youth and students who are shedding blood in the struggle for the democratisation of society and the reunification of the country, not yielding to fascist suppression.

We also support the South Korean peoples anti-U.S. struggle for independence which is rapidly growing these days.

Fourthly, we fully support the proposal for realising the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was put forward by respected President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea, and the struggle of the Korean people for its materialisation.

Fifthly, we strongly demand the Japanese government to correct its attitude in pushing ahead with the policy of fixing "two Koreas," tailing behind the U.S. imperialists, and seeking a Japan-U.S.-South Korea military integration and neo-colonialist advance into South Korea.

Sixthly, we, basing ourselves on the abovesaid common understanding, renew our determination to unite firmly with all the progressive youth and students of the world and wage a more vigorous solidarity movement in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Appeal Adopted

SK171101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 November (KNS-KCNA)--An appeal to the world youth and students was adopted at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo.

The appeal says that the reunification of Korea is not only the national aspiration of the Korean youth but also a unanimous desire of the youth and students of all countries to free themselves from the interference and domination of outside forces and live in a peaceful and democratic world where the nations sovereignty is guaranteed.

The attendants of the international conference, the appeal says, warmly supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song, unanimously considering it to be a realistic and reasonable one for the reunification of Korea.

When the DCRK is founded, Korea will be non-aligned state, independent, peaceful of Asia and the rest of the world.

We also admitted that South Korea is a complete colony dependent on the U.S. imperialists in all fields, political, economic, military and cultural, and the Chon Tu-Hwan "regime" is an out-and-out puppet regime of the U.S. imperialists. And we express towering rage at the fascist suppression of the South Korean youth and students and people the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime" are intensifying, while stepping up the moves to fix the division of Korea into "two Koreas" and preparations for another war.

We call upon the youth and their organisations in all countries of the world to conduct the following actions:

--A vigorous struggle strongly demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all their nuclear weapons from South Korea.

--Opposition to the "two Koreans" plot intended to fix the division of Korea and active support and encouragement to the realisation of the reunification of Korea in accordance with the proposal of the founding of the DCRK.

--Determined opposition to the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" and a strong solidarity with the South Korean youth and students and people in the struggle for the democratisation of society and for independence against U.S. imperialism.

--A powerful movement by the progressive youth and student organisations and youth and students of the world in the future, too, for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in various forms and ways such as formation of solidarity organisations and meetings.

We delegates to the international conference of the youth for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea express firm solidarity with all the people fighting for freedom and peace in Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe and against repression.

We participants in the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea strongly call upon all the youth and students of the world and their organisations to strengthen the international solidarity activities by extensively arousing broad public opinion in hearty response to this appeal.

Kim Il-song Receives Letter

SK180455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 18 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 16 November (KNS-KCNA)--A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo.

The letter says:

To reunify Korea at an early date on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity is a unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peace-loving people and youth of the world.

We present at the conference express deep respect to the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for all its sincere efforts for the reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the nation, under the wise leadership of your excellency president.

Considering the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by your excellency respected president to be a most reasonable and realistic one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the conference called upon the youth organisations and youth of all countries of the world to extend full support and solidarity for the Korean peoples just struggle for its realisation.

Considering the 37 year long division of Korea and the ever strained situation on the Korean peninsula to be attributable to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the conference resolutely opposed the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the splittists at home and abroad and the suppression of human rights in South Korea and confirmed that to get the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and the society democratised is a prerequisite to the solution of the Korean question.

It also expressed full support and solidarity for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence of the South Korean people and youth and students to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and terminate their colonial rule.

We attending the conference regarded the pains of Korean division as our own and confirmed our determination to take practical measures helpful to the reunification of Korea.

We firmly believe that Korean people under the wise leadership of your excellency respected president will certainly achieve the country's reunification, the supreme national desire, braving all tests and obstacles.

The letter sincerely wishes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Letter to South Korean Youth

SK172315 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2241 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 15 November (KNS-KCNA)--A letter to the South Korean youth and students was adopted at the International Conference of Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Tokyo, Japan.

Pointing out that what the 37 years of the U.S. imperialists colonial rule has brought to the South Korean youth and students are only rightlessness, poverty and fascistisation. The letter says:

In an attempt to maintain this accursed colonial rule at any cost, the U.S. imperialists are plotting to create "two Koreas" and rigged up such fascist puppet regime as the Chon Tu-hwan cliques to ruthlessly suppress the struggle of the South Korean youth and students for the reunification of Korea and democracy in society.

The South Korean youth and students are valiantly struggling against the dictatorship, not yielding their faith despite the harsh suppression.

In the wake of the arson at the "American cultural centre" in Pusan in March this year, the Stars and Stripes was burnt and anti-U.S. slogans for national salvation began to appear.

The spearhead of the struggle of the youth and students has been directed at last against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" and the U.S. imperialists behind it. Religionists have also risen in the struggle.

When the death-defying action of workers and peasants for the right to existence is united, it will develop into a struggle against U.S. imperialism and fascism and for democracy, raising a surging wave.

We present at the International Conference of Youth express firm militant solidarity with the South Korean youth and students who are courageously struggling for democracy and reunification, campus freedom and democratisation of the South Korean society and for independence against U.S. imperialism.

The reunification of Korea is not only the cherished national desire of the Korean people but also a unanimous desire of the worlds peaceloving people and youth.

For the reunification of Korea, it is imperative, first of all, to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to have democracy realised in society.

We believe that the South Korean youth and students will creditably discharge their mission and duty to achieve the reunification of the country.

We will as ever extend active support and encouragement to the struggle for the reunification of Korea and the democratisation of South Korean society.

We firmly believe that the reunification of Korea will be realised without fail when the South Korean youth and students and the youth and students of the world who love freedom and democracy vigorously struggle in firm unity against imperialism, fascism and U.S. imperialism and for independence.

Expressing the belief that the struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democracy of the South Korean youth and students burning with conviction of sure victory will certainly emerge victorious, representatives of all countries and organisations present at the International Conference of Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea pledge themselves to struggle jointly to more powerfully rouse world public opinion in support of this struggle.

CSO: 4100/53

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES CHON'S 'SOPHISM'

SK080503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 8 November (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled before "Chairmen of Overseas Compatriots Associations" from some African countries and Canada which he had toured that his clique is working to build a country free from "crime" and "corruption" where "honest-minded people" can be well off. He went the length of blaring that during 2 years of his "office" "stability" has been ensured and economy "has developed smoothly." In denunciation of this prattling, Nodong Sinmun 7 November carried a signed commentary, which says:

These utterances came from the lips of the traitor, a dirty colonial stooge who partered away the country and nation to imperialist aggressors, a military gangster engrossed in bandishing the bayonet against the fellow countrymen and the chieftain of corruption. What a ridiculous and brazen-faced jargon this is.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan's rigmarole is, in the final analysis, a sophism for whitewashing the vicious colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, beautifying the dark reality of South Korea and covering up his treacherous crimes which have caused this. It is also a crafty trick to win the favour of overseas Koreans.

It is widely known a fact that much upset by the strong aspiration of overseas Koreans in recent years for independence agianst U.S. imperialism, for democracy against dictatorship and growing desire to visit the DPRK and by their increasing support to our fair and reasonable proposal for reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan group has left no stone unturned to stifle them.

The rigmarole of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan that day, too, is part of such efforts and wicked ruse to put down the ever mounting movement of compatriots abroad for independence and democracy and their desire to collaborate with communism and realize unification, appease and deceive them and thereby make a political plaything of them.

He resorted to this chicanery in an attempt to deliver himself from isolation within and without in which he is landing himself deeper as days go by because of his thrice-cursed crimes against the nation.

With no hocus-pocus, however, can the traitor cover up his treacherous nature and crimes committed against history and the nation or wave off massive resentment and denunciation.

CSO: 4100/53

'KCNA' CONDEMNS SOUTH'S PROPOSED RESOURCE BILL

SK081014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 8 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on 5 November submitted the new "Bill on Resources Management" to the puppet National Assembly, according to a report.

Accoridng the the "Bill," all the "20-50 year old men and scientists and technicians" will be "registered" and "investigation in advance" be conducted of "establishments for the production of strategical materials and press organs" to "provide for future necessity."

A person concerned of the Emergency Planning Committee of the puppet National Security Council said on 6 November that the "future necessity" mentioned in this "Bill" means "wartime, incident or similar emergency."

This powderreeking "Bill" was reportedly worked out in camera and submitted by the puppet defence minister after his confab with a few of those in the ruling quarters.

As was shown by its content, the "Bill" is a military fascist law aimed to mobilize all human and material resources of South Korea for the purpose of war.

Reporting about the scheme of the South Korean puppets to cook up this evil law, the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN said that the puppet government would invoke a "general mobilization law" any time according to its own judgement of "necessity."

The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN also said that this evil law, as a "legal adjustment of the national general mobilization system in case of emergency," is virtually "a general mobilization law."

Needless to say, the fabrication of this evil wartime law by the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards, out-and-out puppets with no actual power, is entirely dictated by U.S. imperialism, their master.

This is a product of the desperate attempts to bolster up the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism by all means and methods as it is faced with a serious crisis due to the ever mounting struggle of the South Korean people for independence against U.S. imperialism.

CSO: 4100/53

'NODONG SINMUN' HITS SOUTH'S RESOURCES BILL

SK101037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 10 November (KCNA)--'NODONG SINMUN' today carries a commentary denouncing the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to fake up a new military fascist law by bringing forward the "Bill on the Control of Resources."

The keynote of this "Bill" is that "all the males between 20 and 50 and scientists and technicians shall be registered" and "strategic material production facilities and press organs be surveyed beforehand" to be mobilized "in time of need."

The author of the commentary says:

This is one more unpardonable criminal act for hastening war preparations by binding tighter to the military fascist system all the young and middle-aged people and munition industrial establishments and press organs of South Korea. The puppets themselves blare without hesitation that the phraseology "in time of need" used in the "Bill" means "an emergency state" in "war time" or "disturbance." This makes clear the military fascist nature of the "Bill on the Control of Resources."

The foreign press also opines that this "Bill" of the puppets is virtually a war "general mobilisation bill" designed to "readjust" the "legal system" for "using a general mobilisation order" anytime they "judge" it "a time of need."

As clear from its aim and character, the "Bill on the Control of Resources" is an evil one for mobilising all the man-power and material resources of South Korea for the war purpose; it once again reveals to the whole world the heinous nature of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique making a desperate bid to find a way out in the policy of military adventures.

This "Bill" is one for further reinforcing and completing such war system and creating a "legal" ground of it.

This is a desperate act to prop up the crumbling colonial military terror rule by oppressing and 'bbliterating all the anti-government" elements in South Korea.

The puppet cliques scheme to fake up an anti-national evil law is an immediate product of the U.S. imperialists aggressive policy towards Korea.

By wirepulling the puppets to cook up such military fascist law, the U.S. imperialists intend to bar the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South KOrea and keep that part of Korea as a colony and military base and, furthermore, realise their wild dream of northward invasion.

If the puppets continue along the road of fascism and war as a despicable executor of the U.S. imperialists policy of aggression, they will suffer a more shameful destruction than their predecessors.

CSO: 4100/53

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJU CHOSON' CRITICIZES MILITARY EXERCISE IN SOUTH

SK130539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang 13 November (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 12 November carried a commentary denouncing the war exercise codenamed "Ssangnyong-82" started by the South Korean puppets in the area north of the central region.

The puppets are hurling into this exercise a large force of war including the puppet army and police, "Civilian Defence Corps," and "reservists," blaring that its "stress is laid" on making sure "victory in three days after the start of war," "supporting" the frontline operations with the mobilisation of armed forces and materials "in the rear in case of emergency," while "cultivating" capacities to "counter the infiltration" of someone.

The author of the commentary says:

As clear from the size of the armed forces thrown into the exercise and its purpose, "Ssangnyong-82" is a very dangerous war gamble for rounding off the war preparations to surprise the northern half of Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique who are prolonging their days by faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists policies of aggression and war, [word indistinct] about the puppet army units, at the dictates of their master, blowing the "destroy-communism" trumpet and inciting war hysteria, and frequently stage all kinds of military exercises resembling a real war such as firing exercise and mobile exercise. They are exhausting all the man-power and material resources of South Korea in the war preparations. Only recently, traitor Chon Tu-hwan showed up at a puppet air force unit and the "combined forces command" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army and let out bellicose blasts, and drove out the puppet navy into mobile exercises in the south and west seas.

"Ssangnyong-82" now under way is part of such war rehearsals.

The ever more wanton war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique tell us that the threat of war in our country comes not from the north but from the south.

Someones "infiltration" over which the puppets raise such an outcry is no more than a fiction for legalising their aggression and war manoeuvres. The war manoeuvres of the puppets against us, which render the situation of the country strained and threaten the South Korean people, will only precipitate their own destruction.

CSO: 4100/53

'NODONG SINMUN' ON STRUGGLE OF SOUTH'S STUDENTS

SK151059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--On 2, 3 and 5 November the Chon Tu-hwan clique mobilized a large riot police force and suppressed at the point of the bayonet students of Seoul, Songgyungwan, Koryo and other universities in Seoul who held rallies, demonstrations and sit-downs calling for the "withdrawal of U.S. troops," "overthrow of the dictatorship," "freedom of the press," "freedom of trade union activity" and "probe into the truth of the murder of Pak Gwan Hyon" and so forth and arrested scores of them.

NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that this bloody suppression shed full light on the vicious nature of the Chon Tu-hwan clique as butchers of the nation, fascist hangmen and heinous beasts.

The commentary goes on:

The struggle of South Korean students is a reflection of the desire of the South Korean people to restore national sovereignty, enjoy all the rights and liberties and lead a worthy life by overthrowing the aggressors and traitors.

It is a just struggle worthy of high praise.

But, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, not content with brandishing bayonets against students, arrested a large number of them without hesitation. What vicious fascist hangmen they are.

Like all the fascist suppression by the South Korean puppet clique, the present suppression is also dictated by the U.S. imperialists.

In an attempt to prevent the spread of the anti-U.S. anti-puppet struggle of students among broad segments of people, the U.S. imperialists instructed the Chon Tu-hwan clique to intensify its suppression.

In driving out the fascist clique to the suppression of the South Korean peoples anti-U.S. struggle for independence the U.S. imperialists try to lord it over South Korea indefinitely as a colonial ruler and the Chon Tu-hwan group, a group of colonial puppets, on its part, tries to curry favour with its master and thus remain in power for an indefinite period.

This, however, is nothing but a day-dream.

Suppression is not a cure-all. Where there is suppression, there always comes resistance.

CSO: 4100/53

'NODONG SINMUN' REVIEWS SITUATION IN S. KOREA

SK161539 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 15 November carries a review of the South Korean situation under the title "there is only sledge hammer of people for the colonial puppet."

What merits attention in the developments in South Korea over the past half a month is the fact that the patriotic students and people have vigorously waged the anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle in defiance of the barbarous suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, the paper says, and goes on:

The students of various universities in Seoul including Songgyungwan and Seoul Universities waged an undaunted struggle in the teeth of the brutal crackdown by the fascist clique, shouting "set free the arrested workers," "guarantee freedom of trade unions activity" and "guarantee workers human rights" while calling for the "withdrawal of U.S. troops" and "overthrow of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan."

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique suppressed in a bloody way students who rose in the righteous struggle.

The further the suppression was intensified, the more valiantly students held "hit-and-run" demonstrations, closely uniting their ranks.

Confronted with the powerful resistance of the South Korean students and people, the Chon Tu-hwan group more disgracefully asked for the U.S. imperialists protection.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan, taking his confidents along with him, recently called at the "combined forces command" of the U.S. army and puppet army, where he begged for the U.S. imperialists permanent presence in South Korea and met the U.S. imperialist policy-makers, who came to South Korea to indicate the line of policy of South Korea, a colony, under the pretext of the so-called "policy advisory council meeting," and praised the masters to the skies.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan also did his level best in executing the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war to win the favour of his masters.

On the other hand, the puppets scheme to mobilise all the human and material resources of South Korea to execute the U.S. imperialist policy of new war provocation by cooking up a new military fascist law called "law on resources management."

From 10 November the puppets staged a criminal war exercise codenamed "Sangyong Exercise 82" in the area north of the central part of South Korea with the mobilization of the puppet army, police, "homeland defence reserve forces" and "civilian defence corps."

The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors also resorted to the despicable manoeuvres to conceal their treacherous nature.

On 3 November the traitor Chon Tu-hwan prattled before "chairmen of overseas compatriots associations" from some African countries and Canada that he was working to build a country free from "crime," "corruption and irregularities" where "honest-minded people can be well off."

On 10 November this traitor called together compatriots from abroad and uttered shameless jargon.

All these utterances of the traitor are nothing but a sophism aimed to veil his true color as a colonial puppet of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, a butcher of the nation who plunged fellow countrymen calling for independence, democracy and reunification into a sea of blood and the chieftain of illicit fortune-makers who feathered their own nest through such large-scale scandals as the loan scandal.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooge, Chon Tu-hwan clique, cannot escape a stern judgement of the South Korean people.

CSO: 4100/53

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CHON TU-HWAN TORTURES PUSAN ARSONISTS

SK161527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--The November issue of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI carried a secret correspondence from South Korean democratic figures exposing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet cliques brutal tortures of those involved in the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The correspondence said:

Everyone knows the Chon Tu-hwan group's massacre in Kwangju. This massacre is now continuing in the form of tortures.

As for Mun Pu-sik, three investigators bound his hands behind his back, blindfolded him, twisted his body and beat him till he vomitted blood.

At the court Mun Pu-sik said:

In Pusan they stripped me of my coat, put a club between my arms and legs and twisted it, while placing handcuffs on me, and poured some liquid into my nose. They repeated this torture three to four times and each time I fell unconscious.

Each time the words of Kwangju incident and democracy were uttered I was beaten. Thus I was charged with being a "pro-communist" and Kim Hyon-chang with being my "backstage manipulator."

Kim Un-suk said:

Seven to eight men opened the door and entered the room, shouting "this bitch is the worst." They pounced upon me, trying to strip me of my upper garment. So I myself took it off. They blindfolded me, bound my hands behind me and put my face into the water of a bath-tub.

When I lost my strength and stopped resisting them, they took me out so that I could regain my consciousness. They repeated this torture many a time.

In this way I was made a person who set fire to "help the north" and "studied for the communist revolution."

The correspondence further said:

These days we are denouncing Japans rule in the past when extortion, torture and murder prevailed.

The devils in the intelligence search organs of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" are vicious descendants of the secret policy bandits of the Japanese imperialists.

CSO: 4100/53

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RALLY TO SUPPORT KOREAN UNIFICATION HELD IN OSAKA

SK190508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Tokyo, 17 November (KNS-KCNA)--A Kansai meeting supporting the independent reunification of Korea was held in Osaka on 16 November.

The meeting was sponsored by its executive committee formed with youth solidarity organisations in Kansai District, Japan.

Attending it were the representatives of the sponsor organisation, the representative member of the Japan organising committee of the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Japanese youth of broad strata affiliated with youth solidarity organizations in Kansai District, more than 2,000 in all.

Invited there were the Korean friendship youth delegation headed by Kim Chang-Yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, on a visit to Japan, representatives of the all-China Youth Federation for the International Conference of the Youth, and Pak Il, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

Speeches were made by Hidenori Yoshioka, director of the Youth Department of the Osaka District Council of Trade Unions and representative of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, and Hiroshi Kii, vice-chairman of the Osaka District Council of Trade Unions. Then Masaru Kotani, director of the youth measures department of the Osaka prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party and representative of the Osaka Youth Solidarity Committee supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, delivered the keynote report to the Kansai meeting together with a report on the successful holding of the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Noting that the great success achieved by the International Conference of the Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea was a clear manifestation of the full support of the youth of broad strata of the world to the Korean peoples cause of national reunification, the reporter dwelt on the questions discussed and decided upon at the conference.

The most correct and reasonable proposal for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by respected President Kim Il-song enjoys full support and deep sympathy among broad segments of people of the world and this has become a worldwide trend, he said.

He scathingly denounced all sorts of manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionary ruling circles and Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique to fix the division of Korea and introduced the undaunted struggle waged by the South Korean people under the banner of independence against U.S. imperialism.

In conclusion, he called upon the Kansai District youth to raise the first torch in implementing the resolution on Koreas reunification adopted at the International Conference of the Youth.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting.

CSO: 4100/53

BRIEFS

STUDENTS SCATTERING LEAFLETS--Pyongyang, 8 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is scheming to detain three students including Kim Hyon-o and Cho Chae-pong, fourth-year students of Songgyungwan University in Seoul, on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration," according to a report. The puppet police applied for a warrant for their arrest on 4 November. On 2 November these students scattered over 200 anti-"government" leaflets from the windows of the second floor of the postgraduate course building of the university and called fellow students to a demonstration. [Text] [SK081021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 8 Nov 82]

ARSONISTS SENTENCED TO JAIL--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique held a hearing of intermediate appeal by personages involved in the arson at the "American Culture Centre" in Kwangju at the puppet Seoul high court on 9 November, at which it passed prison terms up to 5 years and 6 months upon two patriotic inhabitants, Chong Sun-chol and Pak Kye-tond, according to a report. These inhabitants set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju with a burning hatred for the U.S. imperialist aggressors who wire-pulled behind the scene the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to massacre a large number of uprisers at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising. [Text] [SK120032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 11 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/53

APPEAL TRIAL FOR PUSAN ARSON CASE DEFENDANTS HELD

SK090413 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Taegu--The first appeals trial session was held here yesterday for 16 persons convicted by a lower tribunal of involvement in the burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan 18 March.

A three-member panel of the Taegu Appellate Court first established the identities of the defendants. Then, defense lawyers questioned their clients.

Hong Song-u, lawyer for defendant Mun Pu-sik, asked Mun about content in the leaflets he and his codefendants were charged with scattering near the cultural center before and after the arson.

At one point, Hong asked Mun about the meaning of the slogan demanding the U.S. withdrawal from Korea.

The lawyer asked whether the demand was for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from this country. Mun replied that the slogan made no such demand.

Mun said the slogan was intended to serve as a demand for improved relations between Korea and the United States.

Defendants Kim Un-suk, Pak Won-sik and Choe Chung-on also answered questions from their lawyers.

Kim said in reply to a question that she had never expected that the planned arson would cause casualties. One Korean student was killed and two others were injured in the incident.

Miss Kim said the day before the arson, she and Mun discussed whether to use kerosene or gasoline. A decision was made for gasoline, she added.

Pak and Choe said in reply to a question that when they met Mun the day before the arson, they had no knowledge that they would be assigned to scatter leaflets.

The defendants standing trial also included Kim Hyon-chang, who along with Mun, had been indicted for masterminding the arson. Among the others was Choe

Ki-sik, a Catholic Father charged with harboring Kim, Mun and some of the other defendants in the Catholic Education Center in Wonju while they were being sought by police for suspected involvement in the arson.

Kim and Mun were sentenced to death by the Pusan District Criminal Court. Fr. Choe was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Miss Kim was given a life imprisonment term.

CSO: 4100/54

ROK NSC OFFICIAL ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT BILL

SK091211 Seoul YONHAP in English 1134 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 9 Nov (YONHAP)--A senior official of the National Security Council (NSC) said at a press conference Tuesday that the controversial resources management bill, now pending in the National Assembly, could be modified in the process of deliberation.

Na Hui-pil, chairman of the NSC Emergency Planning Committee, defined the expression, "In times of need," which governs activation of the bill, as meaning no more than "War and quasiar national emergencies."

He called the press conference to clarify the government position on the bill which, initiated last week, drew immediate criticism from the opposition political parties.

The bill stipulates that men aged 20-50 may be mobilized and material resources used as "state resources in times of need."

Na specified that the number of firms which would be affected by the bill was 3,200 or five percent of all businesses, a pool involving only 30,000 or 40,000 skilled men.

Na explained that exercises would not be conducted on a regular basis as in the case of homeland reserve forces and civil defense corps. He added that although all eligible Korean men could be mobilized at the same time, such an event could only occur so rarely as once in every five or 10 years if it could occur at all.

The bill is designed to supplement existing laws to prepare the entire citizen body for the possibility of contemporary warfare, he said.

Na added that both ruling and opposition political camps had agreed to draw up the law last December when they scrapped the special law on national security measures leftover from the preceding republic.

The major ruling Democratic Justice Party members had decided later that same day to push action on the bill during the current regular National Assembly session.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party, however, had decided against the bill, considering it a threat to personal property and human rights.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CHON REAFFIRMS NEED TO PREVENT ONE-MAN RULE

SK110329 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that the country was steadily developing democracy which suited actual circumstances of Korea by doing such things as preventing one-man rule of long standing.

He also said that all citizens were firmly united for the creation of a new history completely different from that of the past era with remarkable elimination of corruption from society and by securing human rights as provided in the laws.

The chief executive made this remark. He received a courtesy call from 25 Korean residents abroad who attended a unification research work project here at Chongwadae.

"When we combine our strength, democracy which fits our real condition will surely take root in this land in the not too distant future," he told them, asking them to continue making efforts for national prosperity.

CSO: 4100/54

SEOUL UNIVERSITY STUDENT LEADERS SUSPENDED

SK120232 Seoul THE KOREAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Seoul National University, in connection with a campus demonstration last 3 November, has recently ordered "guidance suspension" for four leaders of the student defense corps at the school for an indefinite period, it was learned yesterday.

They are Kim Sang-chun, 23, a junior in the Department of Sociology and commander of the corps; Song Tae-su, 23, a junior in the Department of Statistics and the deputy commander; Yi Ho-kon, 24, a senior in the Department of Political Science and the chief of Literary Division of the Corps; and Yi Kon-chun, 24, a senior in the Department of Electric Engineering and the chief of the General Affairs Division.

They were picked up by the police at around 1 p.m. last 3 November while they were trying to lead a meeting of some 700 students to call for the revival of students' day on the occasion of the anniversary of the Kwangju students uprising in 1929.

CSO: 4100/54

BRIEFS

ARREST OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS--The Seoul Kwanak police arrested two students from Seoul National University yesterday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. They are Chu Yong-chin, 21, a senior in the Department of Trade, and Hong Song-ki, 22, a junior in the Department of Sociology. According to the police, they instigated pedestrians to stage a demonstration at around 3 p.m. last 3 November, distributing 400-odd fliers containing antigovernment slogans under the title "A Letter to the People." [Text] [SK110325 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 8 SK]
Inchon--Two Inha University seniors were arrested by the Inchon police yesterday on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. Choe Chin-u, 21, a shipbuilding engineering major, and Yi U-chong, a history student, are alleged to have agitated campus unrest at around 1 p.m. last 8 November, scattering 200 leaflets with anti-government slogans in front of the school's main building. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 8 SK]

COURT RULES ON ARSON SENTENCES--Seoul, 9 November (YONHAP)--The Seoul Appellate Court Tuesday reduced to one year the prison term for Park Kye-dong, formerly a student at Seoul's Korea University. Park, 30, accused in connection with the December 1980 arson at a U.S. Cultural Center in the southwestern city of Kwangju, had been sentenced to one and a half years in prison by a lower tribunal. The appeals court upheld, however, the lower court ruling of five and a half years for Chang Sun-chol, also convicted in the arson case. [Text] [SK091138 Seoul YONHAP in English 0717 GMT 9 Nov 82]

APPEAL SESSION HELD FOR ARSONISTS--The Taegu Appellate Court yesterday held a second hearing session for Choe Ki-sik and 15 other persons on charges of involvement in the 18 March arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan. Choe, a 39-year-old Catholic Father from Wonju diocese in Wonju, Kangwon-do, admitted most of the charges that he provided shelter to Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik at an education center which was under his management. Kim, 32, and Mun, 24, are principal defendants in the arson that killed one Korean college student and injured two others. A lower court sentenced both defendants to death 9 August. Prosecutors and defense lawyers questioned 10 of the 16 defendants involved in the case, including the three, during the court session. A three-judge panel of the court scheduled the next court session for next Monday when the court is expected to hear testimony from seven witnesses. [Text] [SK160107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Nov 82 p 8]

CSO: 4100/54

GOVERNMENT PARTY TO PUSH REAL NAMES FORMULA

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The ruling Domocratic Justice Party reconfirmed its basic policy yesterday to get the administration-proposed law bill concerning the real name financial transaction system passed through the incumbent National Assembly session as originally scheduled, putting an end to intraparty controversy over it caused by strong opposition by some lawmakers in the party.

The stance to push ahead with the project to implement the newly-introduced formula while adding more supplementary measures became solid a day after the DJP embarked on an intensive reexamination of the economic measure, obviously encountering conflicting views shown by its legislators.

Revealing that the DJP had gone back to its original position, Rep. Lee Jong-chan, floor leader of the party, told reporters, "Methods of minimizing the ill effects of the system will be fully studied in the course of the parliamentary debate."

The ruling party seemed to have concurred with the government on the conception that either reservation or postponing the implementation of the system might shock the nation's economy more than enforcement.

Key party post holders, including chief policy maker Rep. Chin Iee-chong, contacted pertinent Cabinet members after their joint session prior to the announcement that the DJP was firm to realize the real name financial dealing system.

"I do not mean that the DJP does not intend to rewrite even a word of the law bill pending in the Finance Committee. Various problems which have been raised by the lawmakers will be examined closely," Rep. Lee went on.

The party is mulling various ideas to complement the system further, which include its application to new bank accounts and the wisdom of allowing the use of anonymous names in stock dealings and debentures for a certain time to prevent stagnation of the stock market.

The Finance Committee will revise the provisions of the bill in the course of its deliberation, taking into consideration the side effects such as the boom

in speculative investment and the frustration of the capital market, according to him.

Following the disclosure of the firm party-administration policy, a monthly joint policy coordination session between them scheduled to be held this evening at the party headquarters was postponed indefinitely.

The new financial formula was devised following the curb loan scandal involving Mrs. Chang Yong-ja and her husband Lee Chol-hi in an attempt to bring underground money to the surface.

Sharp controversy erupted in the course of house deliberation of the system between the government and some DJP lawmakers as well as second opposition Korea National Party members.

In the midst of strong criticism of the system by a considerable number of party lawmakers, it has come under scrutiny by the DJP policy-making machinery for further modifications.

Policy makers led by Rep. Chin Iee-chong have embarked on analyzing in detail the side-effects that may possibly arise from the implementation of the system.

Meanwhile, Rep. Kimg Yong-tae, spokesman of the DJP, said that the party was considering convening a general caucus of its lawmakers to hear their extensive opinions on the controversial introduction of the system.

Full-scale deliberation of the law bill will start next week when a select subcommittee of the Finance Committee is created.

CSO: 4100/043

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

REAL NAME FORMULA TO BE COMPROMISED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Cho Byung-pil]

Text] Since the question of the fate of the real name financial transaction system raised its head this week, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has never stopped blowing hot and cold over the already endorsed policy to enforce it as originally scheduled.

As time wore on, especially following the presentation of a law bill concerning the new formula to the National Assembly Finance Committee for its approval, the DJP appeared to be in a quandary over what to do about the snowballing dissenting views of some party lawmakers.

The party, however, made a gesture to "knuckle under to" the strong government intention to put the system into practice from Jan. 1 next year Thursday, taming divergent opinions inside it.

To work out ideas amenable to both sides, party leaders and the pertinent Cabinet members held a lengthy policy co-ordination meeting at the Capitol restaurant yesterday morning in which they concurred on house approval during the current sitting with sweeping supplementary measures, including the date for its enforcement, and added much more to the original form.

Obviously to save as much face as possible and to avoid the risk of being taxed by the people with perceived short-comings in consistent policy coordination, both the government and the DJP succeeded in seeking compromise terms.

What the DJP obtained in its marathon session with the administration seems to be the latter's willingness to delay the date for operation of the new system.

Matter-of-factly, modifying its contents to prevent the new economic measure from backfiring has been accepted as a fait accompli because both the government and the DJP found no objection to minimizing possible side effects.

Therefore, of much interest at the present is when the system, designed to bring underground money out into the open for normal financial dealings and reasonable taxation under real names, will be enforced.

Some DJP lawmakers predicted that the system could be put into effect from 1986, not from Jan. 1 next year, a concession the party got from the administration. But it is still premature to say anything definite about the date.

When the sharp dispute arose, not a few DJP leaders, including its chairman Lee Chai-hyung and chief policy maker Rep. Chin Iee-chong, indicated a looming turnabout in their party's position, not viewing the system as "sacrosanct," and prepared to consider better ideas, if any in the course of parliamentary deliberation.

Those who strongly advocated either its indefinite reservation or postponement based their arguments on what they termed the development of such conditions as sharp decreases in savings deposits against increases in demand deposits; the shrunken function of the stock market; and speculative purchase of apartments--undesirable to realizing a business perk-up.

As the government showed no sign of backing down from its original scheme to carry it out from next year, some DJP lawmakers insisted that it should avoid any attempt equivalent to "breaking a butterfly upon a wheel," calling for a flexible posture.

They pointed out the example of failure to seek a productive economic policy from a far-sighted perspective as a result of what they termed the "ambition of some policy planners in bureaucratic society" for their fame in the past.

They pinpointed the value-added tax system, which was still an object of controversy, as a product of the obstinacy of "technocrats" despite strong objection raised by the past-era ruling party.

In the contest for the real name system in all financial dealings this time, the government won in its policy to pursue it, whereas the DJP restored its honor as the ruling camp, making the date for its enforcement changeable most probably to be delayed.

As against the once wavering position of the DJP, the opposition Korea National Party is firm in demanding the withholding of the system, though the Democratic Korea Party is less aggressive than the former.

This is because inside the DKP is also a babble of contradictory voices with the views of its lawmakers on the system differing.

The opposition parties are critical of the way the DJP and the government have dealt with the system.

CSO: 4100/044

THE REAL NAMES FORMULA TO BE POSTPONED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The projected real name financial dealing system will be virtually reserved for four or five years, although a law bill concerning the formula will be adopted on the incumbent regular National Assembly session as planned.

The possibility of the postponement for such a lengthy period of time was hinted yesterday by the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), which made clear its intention not to specify the concrete date of the enforcement in the bill.

Rep. Lee Jong-chan, floor leader of the DJP, said, "It will take at least four to five years to complete all administrative conditions indispensable to carry out the system."

"To support the implementation of the system, administrative businesses such as residents' registration along with registration of land and taxation should be computerized," he pointed out.

He said that the party had resolved to put off the introduction of the new financial device originally slated for Jan. 1 next year for a considerable of time, judging that enforcing it in the present ailing economy would result in various problems.

The DJP, which is now devising remedial programs for the controversial system, is considering giving a favor of raised interest rates for the inscribed account holders who reveal their real names voluntarily before its implementation.

The idea is designed to induce people to deposit in their real names, the floor leader explained.

A finalized DJP revision of the bill will be presented to an 11-member subcommittee of the Finance Committee this week to have it get through the house panel by Nov. 8.

"The timing of the implementation should be set by a parliamentary decision," he stressed.

Date of Enforcement

"The date of enforcement can also be determined by a presidential decree after the bill is passed by the house. But it is not desirable for the Assembly to leave the matter in the hands of the administration," he said.

He said it was feared that the government might set the date at its own discretion in the decree regardless of the ruling party's intention.

"The system, however, has to be introduced on this soil someday," the DJP floor leader said ironically.

Yet, the DJP's scheme not to clarify the date in the bill is likely to give rise to sharp disputes between the rival camps in the course of committee screening.

In the meantime, a party source indicated that its policy makers were considering a plan to put the system into effect before April, 1985 at the latest when the present Assembly's term expires.

He said that it was unreasonable for a law enacted by the incumbent house not to be enforced during its tenure.

Major supplementary measures now under study by the DJP policy planners include, among other things, expansion of the category of small stockholders, exemption of stock and debenture transactions from the system and inducing existing anonymous or fictitious accounts holders to use their real names on a gradual basis.

CSO: 4100/045

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK LIKELY TO FAIL AT 6 PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH GOAL

SK110320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0225 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--South Korea's economic growth this year is expected to fall short of the targeted six percent due to a delayed economic recovery worldwide and unexpectedly poor rice harvests, the Korea economic daily said Thursday.

Quoting officials at the Commerce-Industry Ministry, the Bank of Korea and the Korea Traders Association, the daily said that the country's commodity exports this year would reach 21.7 billion U.S. dollars at the most, still short of the targeted 22.5 billion dollars, because of growing protectionism and poor worldwide demand.

Affected by sluggish exports, industrial output in the manufacturing sector would fail to hit the targeted 4.5 percent growth, the daily quoted the officials as saying.

Even rice harvests, which are regarded as a driving force behind economic growth, would climb to only 5.2 million tons, 200,000 tons less than the target.

The performance of construction, social overhead capital and other service sectors, however, would surpass expectations, leading the country's economic growth for this year, according to the daily.

Due to the stabilized prices of major raw materials at overseas markets and the slowed growth, imports this year would reach the neighborhood of 23 billion dollars, decreasing current account deficits from the projected two billion dollars to 1.5 billion dollars, the daily said.

CSO: 4100/54

BRIEFS

REAL NAMES FORMULA REJECTED--The opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) decided yesterday to reject the formation of an 11-member sub-panel of the National Assembly Finance Committee, which would deal with the real name financial transaction system. The party reasoned that it would be meaningless for the subcommittee to debate the law bill concerning the new formula since it did not reflect a unified position of the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party. The rival political parties are likely to be at variance with each other over the sub-panel this week when the DJP presents a modified version of the identification system to the house committee. The DKP maintains a firm position that the newly-introduced system should be put into practice with its contents intact from Jan 1 next year as originally scheduled. [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 31 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 4100/046

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'YONHAP' ON PROS, CONS OF TROOPS GOING TO LEBANON

SK111124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0901 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Seoul, 11 Nov (YONHAP)--Lebanon's request that South Korean troops join the multi-national peace-keeping force has ignited national concern over the government's reaction since Wednesday when the Foreign Ministry announced receipt of the Lebanese requests.

The government has been discussing the issue in closed session, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok disclosed in his testimony before the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Lebanese request was conveyed to the Korean Government Saturday through the Korean Embassy in the Middle East country. The belated confirmation of receipt by the ministry indicates the potential, both domestically and internationally, for grave repercussions from the government response.

A high-ranking government source disclosed that top-ranking officials from the foreign ministry, defense ministry and other pertinent ministries met Tuesday to review the issue and that they continued to postpone any conclusion.

Lebanon has not specified the scale of South Korean troops desired or the [word indistinct] and period of service.

Currently, the government seems to be waiting for the reactions of other countries which have reportedly received the same requests, such as Britain, The Netherlands and Austria.

Those who support the request propound that South Korea's participation in preserving peace in Lebanon would enhance the country's image and position on the international scene.

They also contend that South Korea could expect some diplomatic gains from the United States which, according to some experts, played a role in the request for South Korean participation.

Those opposing the request view with anxiety South Korea's possible involvement in the complicated Middle East conflict and the cost of maintaining Korean troops there.

They also worried that if troops are sent, relations with some Arab countries, including Libya, which are uncomfortable with the incumbent Lebanese leadership, would be negatively affected, setting back Seoul's efforts to improve relations with nonaligned bloc nations.

The Korean government sent troops to Vietnam in 1965 under the direction of the late President Pak Chong-hui and attracted considerable criticism from opposition political camps and as well as some in the ruling camp.

Even if the government decides to send troops to Lebanon, the decision must be approved by the Unicameral Korean Parliament after the two government parties reach an agreement on the issue, which may be no easy job considering the fuel for controversy in the issue.

So far, government officials and politicians have voiced one opinion that a decision should be made most carefully, weighing all factors involved in the national interest.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LAWMAKERS AFFIRMATIVE ON LEBANON TROOPS REQUEST

SK110344 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Many lawmakers on the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee have initially shown affirmative reaction to the Lebanese request for the sending of Korean troops to Lebanon from a viewpoint that the purpose of the dispatch is not to wage a war, but to maintain peace.

Both the ruling and opposition lawmakers of the panel, however, noted that the troop dispatch was a matter to be decided on carefully through prudent examination of many problems involving it both at home and abroad.

Rep Yu Chi-song, president of the first opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said, "The government and the assembly have to deal with the issue cautiously, pooling wisdom with each other."

Rep Yi Man-sop, a vice president of the second opposition Korea National Party, said it should be considered in depth which decision could contribute to world peace or coincide with the national interest.

He stressed that the troop sending was not a matter to be handled lightly.

But many other lawmakers such as Rep Ho Kyong-ku of the DKP expressed positive reactions to the troop-dispatch, stressing its mission of keeping international peace.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES PRUDENCE ON LEBANESE TROOPS REQUEST

SK110304 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Beirut Call for Peace Force"]

[Text] Mixed local reactions are on foot to news reports that the Lebanese government has asked Korea, along with several European countries, to participate in the multinational peacekeeping force in the Middle East country.

One school reflects a sort of national self-confidence in that the call from Lebanon appears to underline a marked improvement in Korea's status in the world community and international recognition of its capability and capacity to contribute to the cause of peace.

This group takes note that the other countries approached by Beirut in its request include Britain, Sweden and the Netherlands--in addition to the United States, France and Italy already committed to Lebanon--and that the mission prescribed is noble to ensure peace in a land on the other end of the Asian continent.

They recall the facts that the republic was rescued from communist aggression three decades ago by United Nations forces made up of 16 nations and that in the sixties Korea took part in the Vietnam war as a way of "repaying the debt" of the Korean War.

Some others of wishful thinking point to the prospect that Korea's contribution to the peacekeeping force in Lebanon would have the way for its active participation in extensive rehabilitation projects due in the war-torn country.

For all that, the Lebanese call is something that has to be weighed very carefully in view of the all too precarious conditions prevailing in the Middle East and possible drawbacks which Korea's involvement in the risky situation, albeit bona fide and of righteous intent, might bring about to its long-range national interests.

Indeed volatile is the situation in the Middle East and particularly that in Lebanon today, where mighty forces of Israel and Syria together with sizable remnants of Palestinian elements are pitted against each other even after a truce was effected to months of bloody battles, which entailed a horrible massacre of Palestinian refugees last September.

Equally vulnerable is Lebanon's domestic scene which, though now marking a lull and gearing up for renewed nation-building work under newly-elected President Amin Gemayel, has been beset by chronic factionalism and communal strife.

It is the Christian president, elected to replace his assassinated brother less than two months ago, who is campaigning to augment the international peacekeeping force in his attempts to restore the governability of his country and the Lebanese Army's authority over the strife-torn land after the withdrawal of contending foreign forces, Israelis and Syrians.

Uncertainty also prevails about the feasibility of a comprehensive Mideast peace plan proposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in early September, which is apparently related to the on-going Lebanese restoration programs.

Save for favorable yet cautious responses from moderate Arab states, the proposal has been shunned not only by hawkish Arabs and the Soviet Union, another superpower exercising influence on the regional question, but also by Israel, beclouding its future prospects.

In this connection, it is noteworthy that even the United States and European powers, having both traditional links and impending interests, are hesitant if not reluctant either to augment or newly send their troops to Lebanon, lest they should fall into a quagmire.

These and other fragile factors dictate the need for acute prudence in dealing with the request for Korea's involvement in Lebanese affairs, with which the nation is not directly connected despite its stake in the Gulf region for oil and construction projects.

Circumspect studies are indeed in order as to whether Korea, a developing and divided country with enough security problems at home, should make a commitment to precarious development in a faraway land, which involves not only expense of and physical risks to the contingent but also a possible impact on the republic's international standing in case the regional situation takes an adverse turn.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY DELIBERATES OVER LEBANESE TROOPS REQUEST

SK120212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Troops for Lebanon"]

[Text] Lebanon has officially asked Seoul to contribute troops to the multinational peace-keeping force in that country which it plans to build to 30,000 strong from the present 4,000. The increase in size and, for that matter, the important role of the international police force appears inevitable for Lebanon to seek durable stability and independence from the on-again, off-again conflicts between Palestinians and Israelis.

But the ramifications of Korea joining the peace-keeping force in Lebanon are so broad and complex that they must be studied down to the last detail before deciding on the Lebanese request. There are of course both positive and negative sides to the question. As Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok told a National Assembly Committee Wednesday night, the Lebanese request for Korean troops may be considered an indication of the high international esteem of Korea and, accordingly, the rising place of Korea in the community of nations.

Dispatch of troops to Lebanon will conform to our unswerving principle of making whatever contributions within our means to the maintenance of peace. Indeed, Korea's international stature will rise to new heights if its contribution of peace-keeping troops to the multinational force in Lebanon achieves the intended objectives.

Viewed more practically, the nation's peace-keeping role in Lebanon is likely to widen the avenue for economic cooperation with that country in particular and Mideast countries in general. Especially, the nation's police function there may be followed by its active participation in the reconstruction of the devastated Lebanon.

But a number of questions must be answered to ensure that such merits will be in store for the contribution of troops. Beside, the presumable negative impact appears serious enough to more than balance the possible gains.

First of all, Korea's own security situation compels us to ask whether the dispatch of forces to a third country will be logical and realistic. This question should be weighed particularly in the context of the circumstances in which the nation continues to depend considerably on the U.S. military

presence for the maintenance of an effective deterrent to a possible North Korean armed attack.

Diplomatic consequences of such a troop contribution would be also anything but negligible, especially in the nation's relations with some Arabic countries or with the Third World as a whole. It could notably detract from the cooperative ties the country has built with a large number of Third World nations.

Still a greater question is the touch-and-go prospect of attaining rapport between the long-feuding forces in and around Lebanon. A prerequisite to making good a solid peace formula which has yet to emerge. The professed need for the proposed peace-keeping role of Korea and other countries until the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon is not articulate enough when tens of thousands of Israeli and Syrian troops remain with no sign of early departure and with the possibility of another clash lingering on.

Last but not least, the nation's defense outlay is already heavy enough and we can hardly pay for the maintenance of our troops abroad.

A prudent and yet elaborate approach to these points, both positive and negative, is the key to arriving at the most reasonable decision on the Lebanese request.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

RICE IMPORT FROM JAPAN, TAIWAN, AUSTRALIA STUDIED

SK160112 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] The government is considering importing rice from Australia, Japan and Taiwan to diversify rice import markets and thus to decrease heavy dependence on the United States.

The policy was revealed in a report by the Economic Planning Board (EPB), which has been submitted to the National Assembly.

The EPB report, however, does not elaborate on the timing or quantity of the rice market diversification policy.

The diversification program is expected to be implemented next year as the government has already fixed this year's rice import sources, mostly American dealers, amounting to 370,000 tons.

The diversification has been largely prompted by a lawsuit filed by an American rice dealer charging Korean government officials with bribery in connection with Korean rice imports from other American rice exporters.

The charge later turned out to be groundless, stemming from hectic competition among American rice brokers themselves.

In this connection, the Office of Supply of the Republic of Korea (OSROK) excluded the Connell Co. of the United States from the list of dealers invited to a recent bidding, according to the EPB report.

Connell, the OSROK claims, masterminded the lawsuit against Korea.

The EPB report confirmed that the government had worked out a seven year plan for the self-supply of major grains.

The target year for the envisioned program is 1987.

The government will take further measures to improve the rice storage facilities nationwide to lessen losses of grain stock.

A grain fund system is under careful study, the report said, designed to insure smooth supply of and demand for the chief grains.

As a concrete step, related ministries including the EPB and the agriculture-fisheries ministry, will soon combine to produce a blueprint for the projected fund.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

CHON PRAISES SENNEWALD'S COUNTERATTACK CONCEPT

SK090416 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan said yesterday that American troops stationed in Korea played a vital role not only for the security of Korea but for that of their own country.

He praised the counterattack operations concept mounted by Gen. Robert W. Sennewald, commander-in-chief of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC), which suits the geographical character of Korea.

The president said he was satisfied with the operational idea Gen. Sennewald has developed with his deep knowledge of tactics and experiences.

He cited contributions of the U.S. armed forces here to the defense of Korea during his inspection of the CFC headquarters on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of its activation.

"I want to encourage you for the efforts you have made to make the CFC an excellent and proud combined force in a short period of time, only four years since its founding," he was quoted as saying.

President Chon then evaluated the combined strategy and cooperative system developing in good shape between the military of the two allies as remarkable results unparalleled in world history.

He was quoted as saying, "I am convinced that the CFC will fulfill its duties well to resist any type of the provocative act by the enemy in perfect unity."

Guided by Defense Minister Yun Song-min, he visited the CFC headquarters where he heard a briefing by Gen. Sennewald on the overall condition of the CFC.

Gen. Sennewald pledged that the CFC would do its best to achieve the common goals of the two states and Korean security.

CSO: 4100/54

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY PRAISES CFC'S ROLE IN DEFENSE

SK100214 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 82 p 4

[Editorial: "CFC -- Model of Partnership"]

[Text] The Korean-American Alliance has proved to be one of the strongest binational defense arrangements ever since their joint repelling of the North Korean aggression on this republic in 1950-53. It indeed has developed into a unique kind of defense partnership as personified by the combined forces command of the two countries which observed its fourth anniversary this week.

It is gratifying to learn that the command has so improved the strength of the combined forces during the past four years that they can meet any challenge. This is a remarkable achievement of the command as the cooperative machinery of the two countries, as noted by President Chon Tu-hwan during his visit to the CFC headquarters Monday. Especially noteworthy are the president's remarks that he is satisfied with the defense strategy, designed by Gen. Robert Sennewald, CFC commander, which the chief executive said is suitable to the peculiar geography of Korea.

The CFC achievements of the past four years, of course, rest on the binational alliance forged on the battlefield and through the steady hardening of their partnership throughout the post-Korean War period. Still, the command is playing an outstanding role continuing the qualitative growth of the combined forces so as to keep improving their readiness to meet any eventuality. The CFC contributions to this end are tangible partly through its successful conduct of team spirit exercises, the annual joint maneuvers of the two allies intended to test their defense capability on this peninsula.

Stepped-up cooperation between the forces of the two countries and modernization of their weapons systems are essential to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula. This necessity has been brought home all along, both by North Korea's unceasing arms buildup and by a plethora of its southward provocations within and outside the demilitarized zone (DMZ).

The North Korean construction of underground tunnels in the DMZ, as well as their continuous demand for an immediate end to the U.S. military presence in this republic, among other things, is an unequivocal show of their nonpacific design on the south. Their abuse of the truce-policing military

armistice commission for political and ideological purposes is another sign of their lack of interest in a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The North Korean position made clear through these actions tells us all the more loudly what should be done on our part to preserve peace on the one hand, and to explore the possibility of rapprochement between the divided halves of Korea on the other. We must leave no room for any North Korean miscalculation that could lead to a second armed adventure against this republic. In this undertaking, the Combined Forces Command has a crucial role to play.

The CFC's successful performance also contributes to protecting U.S. security interests in this part of Asia by helping to stabilize the area. The importance of this role is increasing considerably in the face of the growing Soviet naval and aerial presence in the Pacific as well as in northeast and southeast Asia.

But again, focused on its binational character, the CFC is a model of such copartnership. This unprecedented arrangement stands not only for strong military cooperation between Korea and the United States but also for the deep-rooted friendship between the people. Both sides must spare no efforts to further enhance the command as the prototype of a Korea-U.S. partnership.

CSO: 4100/54

ROK DAILY EDITORIAL ON BREZHNEV ERA, FUTURE

SK130409 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "End of Brezhnev Era"]

[Text] After an 18-year reign over the world's most powerful communist state and consequent exercise of enormous influence on international affairs, Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev has passed away leaving a bountiful aftermath which will linger in his country and abroad as well for some time.

Because his failing health put him in the twilight for the past several years, his death is not so stunned worldwide uncertainty since for one thing, the Soviet Union now faces a serious succession problem if not a power struggle to fill the vacuum left in the Kremlin.

Indeed, Brezhnev's place in the Soviet hierarchy was vast and omnipotent as he held at the time of his death not only the supreme party leadership as general secretary and a tight grip on the government but also the role of head of state--functions which had normally been divided among seniors in the past.

His achievements for the soviets were also outstanding. Above all, he had brought the Soviet Union to military parity with--and in some respects edges over--the United States, wiping out the "disgrace" Moscow had to suffer during the Cuban crisis in the days of his predecessor, Nikita Khrushchev.

He scored this feat by waging a shrewd foreign policy of detente on the one hand and by accelerating military buildup on the other.

Another illustration of the dual phase of his policies was Soviet expansionism, as exemplified by the intervention in Angola and occupation of Afghanistan, which ran contrary to his repeated commitment to the cause of world peace.

He was also ruthless in suppressing liberalization moves in Czechoslovakia and more lately in Poland under the so-called "Brezhnev doctrine"--harshness which was exhibited in the clampdown on numberless dissidents in his own country.

All in all, he has left a "will" which his successors promptly pledged upon his decease to honor. That is, only three days before his death while marking the 65th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Brezhnev boastfully made a

challenge to the West that any venture to attack the Soviet Union would result in crushing retaliation.

In this connection, it is notable that all top leaders of the Soviet Union have either died in office or been ousted creating succession problems, while communist China, also beset by gerontocracy, has managed in recent years to groom successors--at least ostensibly.

As for Soviet foreign policy, the prevailing assumption is that no dramatic changes will occur during the power transition process in light of the intricacy involved, barring any new diplomatic initiatives. Another ground cited for such prospects is the Soviet economic strains, notably in food production, which is expected to force the Kremlin to sustain its detente policy.

But then, one cannot rule out the possibility that Moscow may opt for an external venture due to a prolonged deadlock in the power struggle.

Of particular concern to us in what sort of impact, however, subtle and indirect it may be, the leadership change in the Kremlin will have on the Korean peninsula and for that matter whether North Korea will attempt to capitalize on the development of its gain.

CSO: 4100/54

DAILIES ON KIM IL-SONG WORK ON COMMUNISTS' TASKS

SK110004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 November (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 45th anniversary of the publication of "The Tasks of Korean Communists," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (10 November 1937).

An article of NODONG SINMUN says:

It is a historic work which consummates and systematizes the unique idea and theory on the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution which was clarified for the first time in history by the Chuche idea. It is also a programmatic document which indicates the road to be followed by the Korean revolution and the national liberation struggle in colonies.

In the work the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives a comprehensive review of the theory and strategy and tactics of the anti-imperialist national liberaiton revolution urgently required by the revolutionary practice and the era, and the principled stand and immediate tasks and fighting tasks to be carried out in accomplishing this revolutionary cause.

He said that to correctly formulate the character of revolution was of weighty importance in establishing correct strategy and tactics of revolution and promoting its victory, and he illumined the methodological principle in defining the character of revolution and thus was the first in history to claim that the revolution in a colony should not be a bourgeois revolution or a socialist revolution but be an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, a revolution of new type.

The respected leader was the first in the history of the struggle for human liberation to find a new form of revolution and formulate its character. This made it possible to indicate a most straight path of correctly solving the complicatedly entangled national and class contradictions of the colonial semi-feudal society. This also helped lay an ideological and theoretical foundation for smashing the old right and left opportunist viewpoints on the revolution in colonies and shaping scientific strategy and tactics of revolution.

In the work he, basing himself on the correct definition of the character of the Korean revolution, gives comprehensive answers as to the strategic and

tactical principles of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution--the target of the revolution, its motive force and tasks to be carried out at its stage. This made it possible to ensure the decisive superiority of the revolutionary forces to the counter-revolutionary forces and give a scientific exposition of the fighting program to be set forth in colonies and semi-colonies and stages of the development of revolution.

In this historic work he advances new Chuche-oriented strategic and tactical policies and ways whereby the peoples and communists of the colonies might fight and defeat the formidable imperialist enemy with their internal revolutionary forces.

He also gives a scientific and theoretical exposition of the superb idea and theory, strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle, the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the anti-Japanese national united front movement, militant solidarity with the international revolutionary forces and building of a working-class party of Chuche-type, and the idea of adhering to the independent stand, a fundamental stand to be possessed by the communists in the revolutionary struggle, thereby making an undying contribution to powerfully propelling the Korean revolution and the anti-imperialist national liberation revolution in our era and developing and enriching the revolutionary theory of the working class.

"The Tasks of Korean Communists," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is indeed a revolutionary document of enormous historical significance. It served as an inspiring banner in instilling the conviction of certain victory in revolution into the hearts of the Korean communists and people and bringing the Korean revolution as a whole to a new upsurge and as a powerful weapon guaranteeing the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In conclusion the article stresses:

This classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which indicates a correct road of struggle not only to the Korean people but also to the oppressed and exploited people of the world still serves as a programmatic guideline and a powerful weapon of struggle for our people in the struggle for the accomplishment of the cause of anti-imperialist national liberation on a nationwide scale and as a powerful inspiring banner for the world revolutionary people in the struggle for national independence and freedom and for the cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

CSO: 4100/53

BRIEFS

KPA ARTILLERYMEN MEETING--Bijing, 15 November (KCNA)--Chinese mass media reported the meeting of artillerymen of the Korean People's Army which was held in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Noting that this meeting was held on 12 and 13 November, PEOPLE'S DAILY 15 November said that at the meeting Comrade Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the Korean revolutionary armed forces, made an important speech putting emphasis on strengthening and developing the people's army into one-beats-a-hundred revolutionary armed forces by thoroughly implementing the party's policy of building the artillery armed forces and increasing artillery combat capacity in every way. Present there were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and member of the Military Committee, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and member of the Military Committee, of the WPK Central Committee, and minister of people's armed forces, the paper said. XINHUA perported the meeting on 14 November and radio Beijing on 15 November. [Text] [SK160455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 15 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

'KCNA' REPORTS SUCCESSES IN DRIVE FOR SPEED OF 80'S

SK060824 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 November (KCNA)--The Korean working people have sharply boosted production in the drive to create "the speed of the 80's."

A 38 per cent jump in production has been recorded above last years same period at the non-ferrous metal ore mines which have risen up for the attainment of a 1.5 million ton goal in non-ferrous metal production. The miners of the Komdok Mining Complex, a large non-ferrous metal ore production base, have increased the amount of ore loosening per blasting 5 or 6 times by introducing an effective combined blasting.

The steel producers have boosted the daily output of pig iron, steel and rolled steel 24-31 per cent above the daily average in the first half of the year.

Production at the Kangson Steel Complex has gone up more than 2.2 times as against the same period last year. In 1957, the workers there kindled the torch of the Chollima movement by producing 120,000 tons of rolled steel at the Blooming Mill with a rated capacity of 60,000 tons. Now they have raised its capacity 14 times.

Innovatory successes have also been reported from the machine-building industry. The workers of the Ryongsong Machine Complex have increased the speed of processing equipment for metal industry 3 or 4 times, 5.7 times at maximum.

A new speed has been developed at the construction sites, where the builders are accelerating four major tasks of nature-remaking--the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland, obtaining 200,000 hectares of new land, the construction of the Nampo Lock Gate and the construction of the Taechon Power Station--and at the housing construction sites all over the country. Constructors in Pyongyang have completed the assembling of 41-storeyed apartment houses in a little more than 2 months.

An increasing number of units report the fulfilment of their assignments under the second 7-year plan and this years plans in the powerful waves of the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80s" sweeping the whole country.

According to data available, the second 7-year plan targets had been hit by 10 October by 154 industrial establishments, 193 workshops and 951 workteams

in Pyongyang. By that date more than 630 industrial establishments had honored their yearly assignments throughout the country.

The working people are registering many successes by waging the drive for the creation of "the speed of the 80s" in close combination with the three-revolution red flag movement and the movement for following the examples of the unassuming heroes.

CSO: 4100/53

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

FOUNDING OF AGRICULTURAL GUIDANCE SYSTEM MARKED

SK152257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate articles to the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the new agricultural guidance system by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

In his works including the classic work "On Further Strengthening and Developing the County Co-operative Farm Management Committees" published in November 1962, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly explained the validity of the establishment of the county co-operative farm management committees and their advantages, the content and tasks of the industrial guidance to be given by the committees and problems of principle arising in the state guidance to the rural economy including the tasks of the central and provincial agricultural guidance system.

In an article headlined "Let Us Give Fuller Play to the Advantages of the New Agricultural Guidance System in Conformity with the Requirements of the Developing Reality" the paper says:

The new original agricultural guidance system with the county co-operative farm management committees as the basic unit is the most revolutionary and scientific guidance system indicating the road of the correct solution of the agricultural problem under socialism and the successful construction of socialism and communism.

The establishment of this new agricultural guidance system opened up a broader prospect for the rural economy of our country which entered a new stage of its development and pointed to a correct way for successfully realizing the organic combination of the state and cooperative ownership and rapidly developing the agricultural production.

This system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in conformity with the requirements of the developing reality is a revolutionary agricultural guidance system brilliantly realizing the demands of the immortal Chuche idea and a superior guidance system which helps successfully carry out the immediate and prospective tasks of the socialist rural construction. When we advance, firmly grasping this superior guidance system, we can dynamically push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside and more

successfully realise the assistance of town to the country and, further, more quickly diminish the differences between town and the country.

For its great advantages the new agricultural guidance system established by the great leader has displayed a great vitality in the practical struggle for the rural construction over the past 20 years.

The continued leap in all fields of agricultural production including grain production despite persistent, serious influence of the cold front--this is a fruition of farming done in a scientific and technical way as demanded by the Chuche-based methods of farming under the new agricultural guidance system.

An unusually rich harvest was reaped again this year following last years bumper crops. Thus, a vigorous advance is being made confidently toward the 15 million-ton target of grain production set forth by the party.

The epochal changes and shining successes in all fields of the socialist rural construction clearly prove that the new agricultural guidance system is a most superior system suited to the nature of the socialist rural economic system.

The article says:

We should further develop and strengthen the new system and thus effect a new upsurge in all domains of the socialist rural construction to fly the banner of victory on the 15 million-ton height of grain.

It stresses that the party's policy of guiding the rural economy in an industrial way should be continuously and thoroughly implemented, all-people ownership and cooperative ownership be combined in an organic way and the guidance and assistance of state to the cooperative economy strengthened in every way.

CSO: 4100/53

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PYONGWON COUNTY REAPS BUMPER HARVEST

SK081028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 November (KCNA)--Unprecedentedly rich crops have been reaped this year in Pyongwon County, South Pyongan Province, as a result of the thorough application of the Chuche-based farming methods.

The county is sure of an increase of over 25,000 tons of grain this year above last years.

This means an increment of 2.2 times in total grain yield of the county above that 10 years ago.

In this period the per hectar yield of rice has grown 2.1 times and that of maize 3.1 times.

The average yearly growth rate of grain production in the county recorded 10 per cent over the past 10 years.

Many farms which had regarded the production of 5,000 tons of grain as an unusually rich harvest became 10,000 ton-producing farms, and this year the Chongbo and Tokje cooperative farms joined the ranks of 10,000 ton-level farms.

Pyongwon County reached the 100,000 ton level a few years ago. This year it foresees much more grain production.

An average per hectare rice yield at many cooperative farms reached over 8 tons, 12 tons at the maximum in some fields.

Tideland farming has also proved successful this year in Pyongwon County. The per hectare rice yield of reclaimed Tideland fields at 1,000 odd hectares is no less than that of other paddy fields.

Eight tons of rice has been reaped on an average per hectare at the reclaimed tideland paddy fields of the Sinsong cooperative farms.

CSO: 4100/53

'KCNA' REPORTS ON PROSPEROUS KAESONG

SK111550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 November (KCNA)--Kaesong, a city adjoining the military demarcation line, has been turned into a paradise for the people.

This city where life had been trying under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists entered a road of prosperity after it became a city of the northern half of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a series of on-the-spot guidance to the city to clearly indicate the road to be followed by it and constantly showed deep love and care for its people.

A great change has taken place there under his wise leadership.

The stalls and small stores that had lined the streets have given place to public buildings and high-rise apartment houses to turn Kaesong into a modern city.

A good number of factories including the large Kaesong Textile Mill have made their appearance, where production is on the yearly increase. Today the city's total industrial output value has grown over 90 times and the variety of products 25 times as against 1955.

Kaesong turns out high-quality light industrial goods in large quantities, which find their way to foreign markets after meeting its demand. The worlds famous "Kaesong Insamsul (wine)" was awarded four gold medals at international fairs.

Bumper crops visit the cooperative farms there every year under the rays of the rural theses. The grain output has nearly quadrupled.

The farmers work joyously with the help of machines and chemicals. Today the number of the tractors has grown 13 times and the per hectare application of chemical fertilizers 6 times as compared with 1960.

Under the free education and free medical assistance systems, the working people are free from worries about their children's education and medical

treatment, there are more than 160 schools at all levels, over 300 kindergartens and a number of therapeutic and prophylactic organs. The number of the medical workers has increased over five times as against 1960.

The peoples living has improved steadily, the average per household income of the factory and office workers has augmented more than 4.5 times and the per household distribution in cash to farmers over 5.4 times. The people of Kaesong who had gone hungry and ragged in the rotten South Korean society in the past days now enjoy boundless happiness under the most superior socialist system.

CSO: 4100/53

PYONGYANG SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Seoul NAEWOE PO'NGSHIN in Korean No 299, 1 Oct 82 pp 1j-4j

[Article: "North Korea Emphasizes Building of Refrigerated Transports"]

[Text] This year North Korea is known to have launched a 5,000-ton class refrigerated transport, the Paeksa-bong, in late July and to have built a second ship of the same class, the Kkachi-bong, in mid-September.

North Korea launched the Kkachi-bong on 16 September at the Ch'ongjin shipyard in the presence of such party cadres as Kang Hui-won, Responsible Secretary of the Ch'ongjin City Korean Workers Party (KWP) Committee, Pak Si-hyong, candidate for the Party Central Committee, Kim Yong-tuk, Chairman of the Ch'ongjin City People's Committee, and Kim Yong-hun, Chairman of the Ch'ongjin City Economic Guidance Committee as well as many persons related to the shipbuilding sector.

The Ch'ongjin shipyard which built the refrigerated transport the Kkach'i-bong began building 5,000-ton refrigerated transports in the early 1970's but ceased from 1973 until this year when it again began to accelerate the building of refrigerated transports.

Looking at the Ch'ongjin shipyard, which plays the central role in North Korea's refrigerated transport building, is, along with the Namp'o and Najin shipyards, one of the three largest shipyards in North Korea with a yearly shipbuilding capacity of 54,000 tons; from the late 1960's this shipyard has gradually expanded its facilities and added a ship design shop to assume a leading role in other shipbuilding technology in addition to refrigerated transport building technology such as providing guidance and shipbuilding technology for various kinds of ships.

Looking at North Korea's bringing in and holding of refrigerated transports over the years, North Korea brought in the Tashkent and the Wolbi-san from the Soviet Union and the Pongdae-san from the Netherlands; North Korea began building its own around 1969, starting with the 3,500-ton Taesong-san at the Namp'o shipyard, and has launched such ships as the Taebo-san. Also, North Korea is known to have built such ships as the 5,000-ton Ponghwa-san, the Moran-bong, the Paektu-san, the Piro-bong,

the Ch'ong-bong, and the Hwanggum-san at such shipyards as Yongamp'o and Ch'ongjin in the early 1970's and to have launched such ships as the Paekma-gang, the Paeksa-bong, and the Kkach'i-bong in the 1980's. (See table)

Also, looking at North Korea's shipbuilding technology for civilian ships, building on their shipbuilding experience of building medium and small size boats of 30 to 50 tons and trawlers ranging from 450 to 3,750 tons in the early 1960's, the North Koreans are known to have developed and built by themselves refrigerated transports of 3,500--5,000 ton displacement beginning around 1967.

Analyzing North Korea's refrigerated transport shipbuilding since the late 1960's, after building 3,500-ton refrigerated transports in the late 1960's, North Korea began building 5,000 ton transports in the early and mid-1970's; after launching the Hwanggum-san in 1974, North Korea ceased building refrigerated transports, but began again with the building of the Paekma-gang in 1980 and is now drawing attention as North Korea is seen as accelerating its building of refrigerated transports with the building of the Paeksa-bong and the Kkach'i-bong this year.

The purpose of North Korea's active building of refrigerated transports in 1982 after having virtually stopped such shipbuilding since 1974 can be interpreted as fulfilling the maritime products target which has been established at 3,500,000 tons for the second seven-year plan (5,000,000 tons for the next plan) in order to obtain foreign currency through increased export of maritime products; in particular, it may be that many refrigerated transports are needed to process maritime products harvested in relation to North Korea's recent trend of gradually increasing cooperation in the maritime sector with African and Middle Eastern countries as well as for the expansion of the scale of their fishing operations in the northern fishing area centered around the Sea of Okhostk.

Table One. Specifications of North Korea's 5,000 Ton Class Refrigerated Transports

Length (m)	101.58	Main Engine (HP)	3,000
Width (m)	14.0	Reserve Engines (HP)	3 X 400
Total Displacement (tons)	5,100	Refrigeration Facilities	3X9,000Kcal/H
Maximum Speed (knots)	13.7	Maximum Voyage Days	40

Table Two. North Korea's Holding of Refrigerated Transports

Ship's Name	Tons	Date of Building/Acquiring	Remarks
Tashkent	7,000	1965	U.S.S.R. (acquired)
Wolbi-san	13,000	1967	U.S.S.R. (acquired)
Pongdae-san	1,900	1969	Netherlands (acquired)
Taesong-san	3,500	Oct 1967	Namp'o shipyard
Taebo-san	3,500	Jun 1969	Namp'o shipyard
Ponghwa-san	5,000	Jul 1970	Ch'ejin shipyard
Moran-bong	5,000	Jan 1972	Ch'ejin shipyard
Paekma-san	1,300	Mar 1972	Yongamp'o shipyard
Piro-bong	5,000	Aug 1972	Ch'ongjin shipyard
Ch'ong-bong	5,000	Apr 1973	Ch'ongjin shipyard
Hwanggum-san	5,000	dec 1974	Yongamp'o shipyard
Paekma-gang	5,000	1980	Yongamp'o shipyard
Paeksa-bong	5,000	Jul 1982	Ch'ongjin shipyard
Kkach'i-bong	5,000	Sep 1982	Ch'ongjin shipyard

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CSO: 4107/005

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION RECORDS SET--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--Thirty-two thousand odd more tons of grain has been produced this year than last year in Sukchon County, south Pyongan Province, on the West Coast of Korea. The Yoldusamchon cooperative farm which has annually increased grain output produced this year over 3,500 more tons than last year, and the Kwangchon, Chilri and Sasan cooperative farms upped grain output respectively over 2,500 tons 1,300 tons and 870 tons above last year. Nearly all the workteams of these cooperative farms boosted per hectare rice yield to over 8 tons and to 9-10 tons in some fields. This year an average of more than 0.5 tons of grain has been reaped per hectare than last year in Chaeryon County, south Hwanghae Province, on the West Coast. Notably, the Pongchon, Chongchon and many other cooperative farms upped per hectare rice yield over 1-1.5 tons on an average. This year the agricultural working people of Korea have reaped unusual bumper crops by doing farming in a scientific and technical way, as required by the Chuche-based farming methods, despite very unfavorable weather conditions caused by a long spell of severe drought. ["More Grain Produced Than Previous Peak Year"--KCNA headline] [Text] [SK121051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 12 Nov 82]

UNUSUAL BUMPER CROPS--Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--Unusual bumper crops have been reaped this year on the cooperative farms around Pyongyang. The per hectare harvest of rice and maize averages more than 8 tons on 31 cooperative farms. It tops the peak year 600 kg in rice in Yongsong Distirct, Yokpo District and Kangnam County. Ten cooperative farms in Kangnam and Sangwon Counties registered an increase of 1-1.8 tons above the peak year per hectare. The Mangyongdae cooperative farm in Mangyongdae District harvested an average of 8 tons 840 kg of rice and 9 tons 615 kg of maize and the Taesong cooperative farm in Taesong District 8.3 tons of rice per hectare. An increase of 13,000 tons in grain harvest was reported from Kangnam County, 7,000 tons from Rakrang District and 4,000 tons from Sadong District over and above last year. Under the influence of the cold front, a long drought of more than (?130) days hit Korea in spring and summer. The rare bumper harvest this year powerfully demonstrates the advantages of the socialist rural economic system of our country and the great vitality of the Chuche method of farming. [Text] [SK140541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 14 Nov 82]

CSO: 4100/53

DOCUMENTARY FILMS FLOURISH UNDER KIM CHONG-IL

SK102324 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 November (KCNA)--Thousands of reels of documentary films have been produced over the last 10 years or more in the Democratic Republic of Korea.

This year when the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was significantly celebrated witnessed a rich harvest of excellent documentary films shoring his glorious revolutionary history, immortal revolutionary feats, wise leadership and lofty virtues.

Among them are "our peoples glory of holding the great leader in high esteem," "the leader is the great father of our people," "the mass gymnastic display people sing of the leader" "the tower of Chuche idea," "the arch of triumph" and "the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song significantly celebrated in many countries of the world," which have a strong appeal for their high ideological and artistic value.

Early in the 1970s, Korea produced "The Land of Orchards" which was awarded a special prize at an international film festival, and "New Korea," "Glorious 30 Years Under the Banner of the Party," "Ten Years of Great Turn," "Mt Kumgang," "Pyongyang," "The Land of Scenic Beauty" and many other successful documentary films. The Korean documentary film has made a leaping progress under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Ten years ago he clearly indicated that it was the important task of the Korean documentary film studio to make films of the glorious revolutionary history of the great leader and the course of the shining victory of the lines and policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and arrange and preserve them as precious historical documentary materials.

He also set forth the task to produce a large number of various documentary films which widely propagate at home and abroad the superiority of our prosperous socialist system, systematically record the monumental edifices of the era of the Workers' Party and introduce in time new innovations and successes achieved in all domains of the national economy.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

'KCNA' ON SONG OF LOYALTY TO KIM IL-SONG

SK121535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The Korean working people live the new song "Tens of Thousands of Ri Following the Leader, Following the Party," which has got very famous.

Furious were the snowstorms in the wilderness of tens of thousands of ri. Many were the grim tests and bloody battles. Guided by the lodestar, we continue along the road that we started on, guided by the general star. Tens of thousands of ri, following the leader. Tens of thousands of ri, following our party.

The song "Tens of Thousands of Ri Following the Leader, Following the Party," a munumental masterpiece of the Workers' Party age, lucidly represents in emlodies overflowing with revolutionary zeal and optimism the noble loyalty of our people to advance unswervingly along the road of revolution under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, following the young communists who hewed the untrodden path of the Korean revolution under the guidance of the great leader.

A large number of famous songs have been created in Korea in the past period. Striking the responsive chords in the hearts of the people are notably the songs singing the wise leadership of the great leader and his noble virtues "benevolent is the bosom of the leader" and "fatherly love filling heaven and earth," and the song on the revolutionary traditions "we will keep the single red heart," and the song on the theme of socialist reality "ill be the flower to herald the spring."

Those many famous songs have been written and composed in Korea under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He taught that a famous song means an impressive song that catches ones fancy each time we hear it.

After formulating the essence of the famous song, he not only gave a perfect answer to ideological and aesthetic problems arising in the creation of famous songs, but also gave concrete guidance as to the seed and poem of each song and its aspect and rhythm, thus making it possible to produce a great many famous songs.

The literary and art publishing house brought out a number of collections of famous songs of our country including "600 songs," "collection of Korean famous songs" (1-7), "Selected Korean Famous Songs' (1), and Complete Collection of Korean Music" (1).

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' ON U.S. 'ANTI-COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE'

SK140530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on a confab of the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters to intensify their anti-communist offensive.

At a recent meeting held at the U.S. State Department Secretary of State Shultz and Undersecretary of State Eagleburger clamoured about "liberties" in socialist countries and "groups seeking a change." Blaring that the United States would strengthen its "political offensive" for helping their struggle. They went to the length of claiming that the opportunities of revolution were maturing in communist society.

Branding the anti-communist confab at the U.S. State Department as a disguised interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries, the signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: This shows that the U.S. imperialists are clinging tighter to the strategy of strengthening subversive activities and sabotage against these countries.

The utterances of Shultz and Eagleburger are nothing but a worthless trash of those trying to turn back the wheel of history, the commentary says, and continues:

Today when the United States is suffering a serious political and economic crisis and its ruling quarters find themselves under a fiercer fire from the home people and the world peace-loving people, the bosses of the U.S. imperialists feel very uneasy and nervous and seek a way out in clinging tighter to the anti-communist policy.

No sober-minded people in this world would believe the abusive words of the U.S. imperialists about "liberties" in socialist countries. In the United States more than 10 million people are wandering about the streets, left jobless. Yet Reagan shouts at them to show patience. What sort of liberty is it? Is it the liberty of going hungry?

After citing concrete facts exposing that the oppressive apparatuses are being expanded in the United States to put down the protest of the people against the anti-popular measures and arms expansion policy of the reactionary ruling

circles and the elementary democratic freedom of the people is constantly violated, the commentary continues:

But, things are not confined to the United States itself. The U.S. imperialists made traitor Chon Tu-hwan of South Korea murder thousands of uprisers in Kwangju and plunge the city into a sea of blood and instigated the Zionists in the Middle East to massacre Lebanese and Palestinian people.

It is shameless of those frantic stranglers of freedom to talk noisily about "liberties."

However desperately the U.S. reactionary ruling circles may try to destroy the socialist system, heaping abuses on it, it is of no use. The supreme social and political system reached by mankind is nothing but the socialist system.

It is a foolish dream of the imperialists to overthrow the socialist system.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL LEADERSHIP ABILITY LAUDED

SK131154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--Abdul Hamid Hamurush, plenipotentiary of the Administrative Council of the "Dar al Tahrir" publishing House of Egypt, recently published an article headlined "respected Secretary Kim Chong-il is the dear leader of the Korean people who is possessed of outstanding leadership ability," according to a report.

The article says:

Secretary Kim Chong-il of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea is perfectly and fully possessed of the art of leadership of President Kim Il-song.

His outstanding leadership finds expression, first of all, in that he trusts the popular masses and rouses them to push ahead with the revolution and construction.

He put forward the revolutionary policy of dynamically waging the speed campaign and put up the slogans "let us meet the requirements of Chuche in ideology, technique and culture" and "let us produce, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did" and initiated the three-revolution red flag movement, vigorously rousing the popular masses to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

An important characteristic feature of Secretary Kim Chong-il's leadership is that he grasps and directs all work in a uniform way, leading all branches to a constant upswing.

He grasps down to details all work, big and small, from the work of party and power bodies, working peoples organizations, peoples army, economic, educational and cultural organs to the living conditions of people, gives minute and meticulous guidance to all work in every domain to bring about new revolutionary changes in all branches and units.

Another important characteristic of Secretary Kim Chong-il's leadership is his able organizing capacity and revolutionary sweep with which he designs all work boldly in a big way and pushes it ahead dynamically to the end in an indomitable fighting spirit.

He personally shoulders any difficult work, if it is planned and desired by President Kim Il-song, and takes it as an unshakable creed to carry it out vigorously to the end with a staunch fighting will, even forgetful of a moments rest.

In the belief that if a high target is set and the revolutionary zeal and iniative of the masses are given full play, it can surely be attained, he boldly designs all work and pushes it ahead with tenacity.

To carry out all work to the last without vacillation in face of any difficulties and go ahead with a new task in succession and to advance, advance, struggle and advance--this is his leadership method and style of work.

An important feature of Secretary Kim Chong-il's leadership is that he directs all work of the revolution and construction with inexhaustible and vigorous energy and burning enthusiasm.

Indeed, he is a perfect possessor of the revolutionary leadership art.

Thanks to his outstanding leadership, a new great upsurge has been brought about and brilliant achievements made in the socialist construction in Korea.

In recent years the worlds agricultural production has fallen into stagnation and food problem arisen as a serious one owing to the influence of the cold front, but in Korea a bumper harvest has been reported annually to attain the 9 million-ton target of grain production.

Under his leadership the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Grand Peoples Study House, the ice rink, the Nakwon Street, the Changgwang Street, the Pyongyang Metron and the Taesongsan Pleasure Park have been built in recent years and the Munsu Street forming a complete town is under construction.

The task of rearing more than one million intellectuals which was advanced by President Kim Il-song has been carried out with success and today the goal of intellectualizing the whole of society has been set and work is progressing to attain this goal under his energetic leadership.

Bright is the future of the Korean people who are advancing under the guidance of the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL PRAISED AS SUCCESSOR TO CHUCHE

SK121046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of culture and friendship, recently published an article titled "Comrade Kim Chong-il, dependable succesor to Chuche cause," according to a report.

The article says:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was born into a truly revolutionary family in the flames of anti-Japanese war.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Workers' Party and people of Korea, perfectly personifies in himself the extraordinary wisdom and qualities of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. This is a glory of the Korean people and mankind.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is possessed of revolutionary comradeship, warm love for the working class and the spirit of devoted service to the great motherland and people.

Possessed of extraordinary leadership ability, he puts forward most correct policies at each stage of the developing revolution on the basis of his rich experiences gained during his on-the-spot guidance and powerfully mobilizes the broad popular masses to develop the revolution and construction at a very fast tempo.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, an outstanding leader, set forth revolutionary policies including the policy of dynamically waging the speed campaign in socialist construction and revolutionary slogans "let us produce, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did" and "let us meet the requirements of Chuche in ideology, technique and culture" and saw to it that the three-revolution red flag movement is launched as an all-people movement, thus more dynamically propelling the modelling of the whole society on the Chuche idea.

His wise policies and revolutionary slogans have fully displayed their invincible vitality as they are provided with concrete ways and correct methodology for successfully translating them into practice.

The dear leader always goes among people and constantly takes care of them. He deeply grasps the peoples demands and personally realizes them to make sure that they lead an affluent and happy life.

He stresses that it is the fundamental principle of the party and state activity to give all welfare to the entire people.

The dear leader directs all his efforts to bringing up people to be personnel well prepared politically and ideologically, technically and practically.

As a result of all his efforts directed to the guidance of party work, the revolutionary consciousness of the members and cadres of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea has been markedly heightened.

To be simple and modest beyond all limits and to set an example with his personal conduct in all work is the work style of the dear leader. Therefore anyone who is honored to meet with him feels happiness as if he were in the bosom of his real father.

In conclusion, I extend congratulations and thanks to the dear leader Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il, the true successor to the revolutionary cause of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and member of the military committee, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN PAPERS REPORT KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK150558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--The full text of the Workers' Party of Korea is Chuche-type revolutionary, party which inherited the glorious tradition of the DIU, a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was carried by a special issue of the Malagasy paper PANDRIAM PAHAREMANA on 11 November, allotting to it five pages and a half from its first to sixth page, according to a report.

The paper says in its preface:

As soon as it was published, the treatise tightly grasped the hearts of the Korean people and the world's revolutionary people with a great attraction and evoked boundless excitement and great repercussions among them.

This historical treatise consummates the guiding idea of the Workers' Party of Korea and comprehensively expounds the historical roots of the party.

Contained in it is an idea which would serve as the compass in invariably safeguarding the revolutionary character of the party and carrying the revolutionary cause of Chuche to brilliant accomplishment by strengthening and developing the Workers' Party of Korea to remain a Chuche-type revolutionary party for ever.

The more we read each phrase of the treatise, the more deeply we feel the efforts and wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song associated with the glorious and brilliant history of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Ugandan paper THE EQUATOR on 2 November carried the first party of the treatise, the Libyan paper A MAHIRIYA MAIL on 6 November its second part and the Iranian paper ETTELA'AT on 11 November its summary.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG SEND GREETINGS TO ANGOLAN PRESIDENT

SK110007 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2246 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 November (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, on 9 November sent a message of greetings to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party and president of the Peoples Republic of Angola, on the seventh anniversary of the independence of Angola.

The message reads:

I, on behalf of our party, government and people and on my own behalf, extend warm felicitations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party and the government of the Peoples Republic of Angola and its people on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the independence of Angola.

Since the independence the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Workers' Party have made a great advance in their struggle to defend the gains of the revolution and build a new independent Angola.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express invariable solidarity with the Angolan poeple in their struggle to repulse the ceaseless armed invasion of South African racists, defend the countrys independence and territorial integrity and achieve complete liberation of Africa and wholeheartedly wish you and your people greater success on the road of the socialist development of the country.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ANGOLAN INDEPENDENCE

SK111540 Pyngyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 November (KCNA)--Dailies here today dedicate articles to the seventh anniversary of the independence of Angola.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says:

The independence of Angola was another important turning point in the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa and dealt a heavy blow to the imperialists, colonialists and racists.

The Angolan people under the leadership of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Workers' Party have made many successes on the road of socialist development, firmly defending the revolutionary gains from the constant aggression and subversive activities and sabotage of the enemics at home and abroad.

Pursuing the non-aligned policy externally, the Angolan Government is actively developing friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries and African and other developing countries.

Our people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the Angolan people in their endeavours for building a new society.

Though Korea and Angola are far away from each other geographically, they formed bonds of friendship long ago through a common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Notably, the visit of Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, to our country in October last year was an occasion of weighty significance in strengthening and developing friendship and unity between the two countries.

The Korean people believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Angola will grow stronger and develop in the future on the basis of the treaty of griendship and cooperation between the two countries. Our people sincerely wish them new success in their efforts to build a prosperous, new Angola.

CSO: 4100/53

DOMINICAN VISITOR CALLS KIM CHONG-IL OUTSTANDING LEADER

SK190528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 November (KCNA)--A meeting welcoming the delegation of parliamentarians of the Dominican Republic was held at the Chollima House of culture here on 18 November.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Han Ik-su, chairman of the Korean-Latin American Friendship Association, spoke first at the meeting.

Noting that the Dominican people are endeavouring to defend the independence of their country against the aggressive policy of the imperialists and develop the national economy and national culture, the speaker said: We rejoice at their successes and wish them bigger achievements in their future work for building an independent and prosperous Dominica.

The progressive figures and people of various strata of the Dominican Republic send messages of greetings to the great leader Kim Il-song and organise colourful celebrations on the occasion of 15 April, the greatest national holiday of our people, and other major holidays, Chairman Han Ik-su said.

Head of the delegation Miguel Angel Reynoso Sicard, member of the chamber of deputies of the Dominican Republic and president of its commission of industry and commerce, spoke next at the meeting.

Saying that President Kim Il-song is leading the difficult and complicated revolutionary work along the road of great victory and glory, he stressed.

Under his wise leadership the Korean people have built a powerful socialist country fully independent in politics, with a self-supporting national economy, powerful self-reliant defence capabilities and brilliant national culture, shaking off backwardness and poverty in a histroically short period.

Today the Korean people under the great leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected leader and father, have achieved the greatest prosperity unprecedented in any age and are now enjoying the happiest life.

The art of leadership of respected President Kim Il-song is based on the immortal Chuche idea, he said.

Only incessant innovations and uninterrupted advance have been made from the beginning in the socialist construction of Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said, and added: Korea where the new "speed of the 80s" is now being created is dynamically advancing toward the complete victory of socialism.

Noting that Korea is one and so is the Korean nation, the head of the delegation said: The withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from South Korea must be strongly demanded and the Chon Tu-hwan clique of murderers be overthrown.

He wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Member of the delegation Silvano Lora, secretary general of the Dominican Committee for supporting the reunification of Korea, spoke next.

The great monumental edifices erected in Pyongyang will shine for ever in history, he said, and stressed:

They show the greatness of the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, a distinguished organiser and creator, who is carrying the Chuche idea to a shining materialisation.

He supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

He said that South Korea is a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is their faithful stooge. The U.S. imperialist aggression troops must withdraw from South Korea unconditionally and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must step down from "power" at once, stressed he.

Present at the meeting were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and deputy to the supreme peoples assembly, and others.

CSO: 4100/53

INDONESIAN JOURNALIST PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK111559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 November (KCNA)--Indonesian journalist A.A. Harahap recently published an article titled "Secretary Kim Chong-il, the leader, is the successor to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song," according to a report.

He says:

On the birthday of Secretary Kim Chong-il, the progressive poeple and public figures, revolutionary organisations and individual personages of the world joined the Korean people in wishing him good health and a long life for energetically leading the revolution and construction.

His wise leadership greatly inspires and propels the cause of human liberation.

It has evoked a great interest everywhere in the five continents that Secretary Kim Chong-il was elected the successor to the revolutionary cause of President Kim Il-song.

With him elected the successor, Korea has solved the most difficult problem which no other country has yet solved in the course of the revolutionary struggle.

Thus a broad road has been opened for successfully solving any difficult and complicated problem arising in the revolution and construction in the future and effecting a constant upsurge in the revolution.

The Korean people who had waged a heroic struggle under the leadership of President Kim Il-song have registered great successes in the revolution and construction.

The socialist system has been established in town and country and a powerful independent national economy and mighty defences have been built and the people are leading a happy life free from poverty in Korea. Korea has a developed industry and a modern agriculture bringing about a bumper harvest every year. Now Korea has become a paragon of the struggle for human emancipation and a model country of socialism.

But revolution has not yet erded. The revolutionary struggle does not end in one generation.

Secretary Kim Chong-il materialises the idea and theories of the great leader President Kim Il-song in the revolution and construction by inheriting the cause pioneered by him.

Following the course of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il-song, he has assessed the realities of Korea and the life of the people and grasped the truth of revolution.

He has acquired perfect grasps on the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song and his strategy and tactics, work method and work style through the revolutionary practice and energetic study and pursuits.

He develops and enriches the revolutionary idea and theories of President Kim Il-song by his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

What holds a distinguished place in his developing the presidents revolutionary idea is that he formulated the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song as an integral system of idea, theory and method of Chuche.

He also advanced the idea and theory of modelling the whole of society on the Chuche idea and further developed and enriched President Kim Il-song's idea and theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Secretary Kim Chong-il initiated the three-revolution red flag movement, an all-people mass movement, and is energetically leading the revolution and construction to victory.

He has become widely known as a rare thinker and theoretician and an outstanding leader of the revolution through his practical struggle to carry the Chuche idea to realization.

With Secretary Kim Chong-il, an outstanding leader and perfect personifier of the Chuche idea, elected successor to President Kim Il-song, a firm guarantee has been provided for successfully solving all the problems arising in the protracted revolutionary struggle and all the problems arising at present and to arise in the distant future in conformity with the demand of the revolution and construction.

He, the leader, will constantly lead the revolutionary struggle to victory on the basis of the Chuche idea. The complete vicotry of socialism will be accelerated in Korea to give a great inspiration to the liberation cause of the world people.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD IN GUYANA

SK150419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0311 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--Seminars on "The Workers' Party of Korea is a Chuche-type Revolutionary Party which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Diu," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were recently held by the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Enmore, Guyana, and the group for the study of the Chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Anns Grov region, fourth province, Guyana, according to a report.

Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were hung on the background of the platforms of the seminars.

Chairman and members of the groups attended the seminars.

Speeches were made there.

The speakers stressed in unison that the treatise published by Comrade Kim Chong-il on the 56th anniversary of the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union (DIU) clearly indicates the road ahead of a revolutionary party, the working-class party, and enormously inspires its struggle.

The conversion of Korea into a powerful socialist state, the country of Chuche, they said, is entirely a result of the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea which has grown to be a revolutionary party through a hard struggle.

Noting that the Workers' Party of Korea is endeavouring to accelerate the modelling of the whole society on the Chuche idea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, they declared: The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chief obstacle to the reunification of Korea, must immediately withdraw from South Korea. Korea must be reunified on all accounts on the three principles of national reunificaiton set forth by President Kim Il-song, the great leader.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES ON DPRK-MADAGASCAR DIPLOMATIC TIES

SK160524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--Dailies here today mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Madagascar.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar on 16 November 1972, was a reflection of the aspiration and will of the two peoples who are building a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and a significant landmark in the annals of the Korea-Madagascar friendship.

Today the friendly relations between Korea and Madagascar are developing and blooming on a high plane through the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreements in various domains have been concluded between the two countries and they are displaying ever greater vitality with each passing day.

In particular, the friendly relations between the two peoples are all the more solid and beautiful as they are based on the significant meetings and intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Didier Ratsiraka.

Holding aloft the banner of the anti-imperialism and independence, the Malagasy Government and people are struggling resolutely against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for coverting the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Malagasy Government and people actively support our peoples cause of national reunification and severed long ago diplomatic relations with the puppets of South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism.

Our people will as ever actively strive to further consolidate the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation with the Malagasy people.

The author of a MINJU CHOSON article says:

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Madagascar will further expand and develop in the future, the Korean people heartily wish the Malagasy people greater success in the struggle for building a new society in accordance with the charter of socialist revolution.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILIES HAIL MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Cooperative Relations

SK120530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--Papers here today carry articles in welcome of Tan Sri Haji Mohaned Ghazali Bin Shafie, foreign minister of Malaysia, who is arriving in Pyongyang today for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

NODONG SINMUN says:

The Malaysian foreign ministers visit to our country will make a great contribution to the consolidation and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Malaysia. It will be also an inspiration to our people who are struggling vigorously for a pre-schedule fulfilment of the second 7-year plan and the realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the Central Committee of the party headed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Now great changes are taking place in Malaysia through the endeavours of her people for building an independent new life.

After independence the Malaysian people have made a big progress in economic, cultural and other fields by waging a struggle for consolidating the national independence and clearing away the consequences of the colonial rule.

The Korean people rejoice over the successes made by the Malaysian people in building a new life and wish them greater success in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country.

Both member states of the non-aligned movement in Asia, Korea and Malaysia closely cooperate with each other.

The opening of diplomatic relations between Korea and Malaysia in June 1973 marked a major landmark in the development of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

In recent years the exchange of high-level delegations and economic and cultural interchange have been brisk and friendly and cooperative relations have developed favourably day by day between the two countries.

This is conducive to the efforts of the Asian people to build a prosperous new Asia and to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The Korean people will make every effort to strengthen and develop the friendly relations with the Malaysian people in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

We sincerely hope that the friendship mission of the Malaysian people will make good success in his Korean visit.

Call on Ho Tam

SK130553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 12 November met and had a friendly talk with His Excellency Tan Sri Haji Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia, and his entourage who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hi and Malaysian Ambassador to Korea A.S. Talalla.

CSO: 4100/53

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS SYRIAN ANNIVERSARY

SK161132 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--The Korean people warmly congratulate the Syrian people on the anniversary of the rectification movement and sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle to smash the Israeli aggressors expansionist ambition, defend the dignity of the Arab nation and achieve the country's independent development.

So says NODONG SINMUN today in an article dedicated to the 12th anniversary of the rectification movement in Syria.

The author of the article says:

Over the past 12 years since the rectification movement the Syrian people under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by His Excellency Hafiz al-Asad have actively struggled to defend the country's sovereignty and the nation's dignity and build a new, prosperous Syria beneath the unfurled banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

They are developing national economy and national culture, creditably defending their homeland and the gains of the revolution from the Israeli aggression.

They are resolutely struggling against the imeprialists and the Israeli aggressors and for the sovereignty of the country, territorial integrity and the dignity of the Arab nation.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the Syrian people in the struggle for building a new society.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Syria contribute to the struggle of the Asian peoples for building a new Asia and to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says:

The Korean people will as ever make positive efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Syria.

CSO: 4100/53

SEMINAR ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE HELD IN JAPAN

SK151517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 15 November (CCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the Korean Press Hall in Tokyo on 6 November.

A portrait of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the seminar hall.

The seminar was attended by Chairman Han Tok-su and vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and other functionaries of Chongnyon and social scientists and men of the press under Chongnyon.

Chairman Han Tok-su made a speech at the meeting.

Pak Yong-don, president of the Institute of the Chuche idea, delivered a report to be followed on the rostrum by social scientists and men of the press under Chongnyon.

The reporter and speakers said that the treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il "On the Chuche Idea" is an immortal encyclopedia which specifies the principles of the Chuche idea and profoundly evolves and consummates in an integral system its ideological and theoretical contents, and a programmatic document to be firmly adhered to in studying and propagating great Kimilsongism.

In the treatise, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formulates the essence of the Chuche idea and expounds its philosophical principle and thereby scientifically proves the truth and originality of the Chuche philosophy which centers on man and its invincible vitality, they noted, and said: The philosophical principle of the Chuche idea is a truth which enables people to remake the world independently, creatively and consciously, well aware of their being the master of the world and of their own destiny, and a principle that gives a revolutionary world outlook.

Pointing out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il newly formulates and systematizes in the treatise the socio-historical principle of the Chuche idea, they stressed

that it is the most scientific and revolutionary principle which accords with the nature of the masses of the people, the subject of history.

What holds a special position in his treatise is that he gave a new definition of the guiding principle of the Chuche idea and comprehensively developed it in depth. The guiding principle of the Chuche idea fully conforms to the essential qualities of man and the independent demands and interests of the working masses, the subject of the social movement, they declared.

They stressed in unison:

History does not yet know such a work as dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise which consummates the revolutionary idea of the outstanding leader representing an era by comprehensively systematizing and developing it in depth. We should more deeply study the treatise in the future and actively help towards modelling Chongnyon on the Chuche idea.

A letter to dear Comrade Kim Chong'il was adopted at the seminar.

CSO: 4100/53

FOREIGN PAPERS CARRY, PRAISE KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK161044 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--Foreign papers carried "on the Chuche idea," a classic treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was carried together with his portraits in recent issues of the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, the Malagasy paper ATRIKA, the Sudanese paper AL SAHAFA, the Malian paper LESSOR and the Tunisian paper AL BAYAN.

It was also carried by the Zimbabwean paper THE TIMES, the Cameroonian paper LA GAZETTE, the Zairese paper MAMBENGGA, the Ghanian paper WEEKLY SPECTATOR, the Guyanese paper NEW NATION, the Indonesian paper SWADESI, the Mauritanian paper CHAAB and the Pakistani paper AMAN.

The Ghanaian paper WEEKLY SPECTATOR says in its preface:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who, having acquired perfect grasps on the Chuche idea founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is developing and enriching it.

By publishing "On the Chuche Idea," the classic document, the dear leader has systematised and consummated the immortal Chuche idea of the great leader in an overall way and proved its truth and greatness scientifically and theoretically.

"On the Chuche Idea," the historic document of the dear leader, is a great inspiring banner which leads to victory the struggle of the people against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism and for making the whole world independent.

CSO: 4100/53

BRIEFS

CONVENTION OF FRG'S GREEN PARTY--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 11 November to the annual convention of the Party of Green. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea greets the annual convention of the Party of Green and extends friendly greetings through the convention to the entire members of the Party of Green. Convinced that the convention will bring about a new advance in the activity of your party against exploitation of man by man and the destruction of natural environment by man and for realising the vital demands of people, we wish the convention success in its work. [Text] [SK120039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 11 Nov 82]

DPRK KWP DELEGATION RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--'Ali Nasier Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, on 8 November met a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade So Kwan-hui, member and secretary of its Central Committee, on a visit to the PDRY, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the secretary general. The secretary general expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. Pointing to the development of the friendly relations between democratic Yemen and Korea, he said: I reassure you that the Socialist Party, government and people of democratic Yemen stand firm on the side of the Korean people in their struggle for national reunification. I am convinced that the Korean people will surely win victory in the struggle for national reunification. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Korean ambassador to democratic Yemen Yang Chae-tok, the economic secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and personages concerned. [Text] [SK120037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 11 Nov 82]

SWISS SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY GREETED--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on 11 November to the regular convention of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea greets the regular convention of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland and extends, through the convention, friendly greetings to the entire members of your party and Swiss working people. We believe that your party convention will greatly contribute to the just activity of the Social

Democratic Party of Switzerland for defending world peace and achieving the independent and democratic development of the country and social progress. Expressing the conviction that the relations between our two parties will develop more favorably on the basis of the common idea of independence, friendship and peace, we take this opportunity to wish your convention great success in its work. [Text] [SK120043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 11 Nov 82]

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ASIAN GAMES--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--A sports delegation of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang today by air to participate in the 9th Asian games scheduled in India. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and Kim Si-hak, Choe Chong-kun, Yi Yong-su, Kim Man-kum, Chae Hui-chong, O Song-yol, So Nam-sin, Pak Myong-chol and Chong Pyong-pil and other personages concerned and a large number of sportsmen in the city. [Text] [SK122342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2311 GMT 12 Nov 82]

DPRK-PAKISTANI DIPLOMATIC TIES--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--A film show was arranged at the Chollima House of Culture on 11 November on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Present there were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries, O Mun Han, vice-chairman of the Korean-Pakistan Friendship Association, personages concerned and working people in Pyongyang. Invited to the film show were charge d'affaires ad interim Noorullah Khan and officials of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang. The attendants appreciated a Korean feature film and a Pakistani documentary film. [Text] [SK120501 Pyongyang KCNA in Egnlish 0354 GMT 12 Nov 82]

YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVED--Tokyo, 11 November (KNS-KCNA)--Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, on 11 November met at the central headquarters of the Socialist Party the Korean youth friendship delegation headed by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, on a visit of Japan. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chairman Ichio Asukata. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. Noting that the scheduled Tokyo International Conference of Youth for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea would be one of great significance in making the world youth vigorously rise up for peace in Asia and the rest of the world, he said that the Japan Socialist Party would make all the efforts of the party for the success of the conference. Present on the occasion were the director of the International Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the chairman of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and members of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The Japan-visiting Korean youth friendship delegation arrived in Tokyo on 10 November by plane. [Text] [SK120447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 12 Nov 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TANZANIA, PDRY--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade So Kwan-hiui, member, and secretary, of its Central Committee, returned home on 11 November by air after attending the 5th congress of the revolutionary party of Tanzania and visiting the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. It was met at the airport by Comrade Ho Chong-suk, member, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, and Cho Yong-kuk, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [SK120512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 12 Nov 82]

CHONG SONG-NAM DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 13 November (KCNA)--A government delegation of our country headed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, left Pyongyang today by air to attend the fourth MTTTVF, the economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and Yugoslav ambassador to Korea Ljupco Tavciovski. [Text] [SK140550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 14 Nov 82]

OUTGOING GABONESE ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 15 November (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 14 November met and had a talk with Alain Maurice Mayombo, ambassador of the Republic of Gabon to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [SK150954 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 15 Nov 82]

GREETINGS TO SDAR PREMIER--Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, permier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Mahfold Ali Beiba upon the latters appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic. The message sincerely wishes the chairman of the Council of Ministers great success in his responsible work for achieving the complete independence of the country. [Text] [SK160012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 15 Nov 82]

PRIME MINISTER OF CAMEROON GREETED--Pyongyang, 16 November (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Bello Bouba Maigari upon his appointment as prime minister of the United Republic of Cameroon. Hoping for further development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, the message wishes the Cameroonian prime minister great success at his new post. [Text] [SK160421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 16 Nov 82]

NEW BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 17 November (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 16 November met and had a talk with Vassil Penev Khoubtchev, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were a personage concerned and an official of the Bulgarian Embassy. [Text] [SK171012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 17 Nov 82]

BURUNDI FOREIGN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 19 November (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Laurent Nzeyimana upon the latters appointment as minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Burundi.

Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples, the message wished the Burundi minister great success in the fulfilment of his new duty. [Text] [SK190501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 19 Nov 82]

NEPALESE DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 10 November--The government industrial delegation of the Kingdom of Nepal headed by Balaram Gharti Magar, minister of industry, commerce and local supplies, left here for home on 9 November. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Song-hui. While staying in Korea, the delegation visited industrial establishments in Pyongyang, Sariwon and Nampo and other places. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 10 Nov 82]

HO TAM MEETING--Pyongyang, 8 November--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 7 November met and had a talk with Arne Arnesen, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Norway to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 82]

SOCIALIST DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 9 November--Szinetar Miklos, vice-chairman of the Hungarian TV, and a delegation of the Soviet moviemen headed by V.E. Gorbachev, director of the Valta Film Studio of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on 8 November. The Czechoslovak, Polish and Soviet teams arrived here yesterday to participate in the International Junior Friendship Ice Hockey Tournament of socialist countries to beheld in Pyongyuang. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 9 Nov 82]

HAN TOK-SU MEETING--Tokyo, 8 November--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on 5 November met at the Korean Hall in Tokyo with the delegation of the Nakano Ward, Tokyo, Assemblymen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship headed by Yoshimichi Aoyama, head of Nakano Ward, Tokyo, which had been to our country. Present on the occasion was Yi Chin-kyu, vice-chairman of Chongnyon. Chairman Han Tok-su had a talk with the guests in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 10 Nov 82]

INCOME DISTRIBUTION--Pyongyang, 8 November--An average of 10 tons 930 kg of grain and a large amount of cash went to each household in the year-end account settlement and income distribution on the Taechu Cooperative Farm, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province. The farm increased the water passage capacity 1.5 times by completing in a short time the expansion project of the waterway from the Unpa Lake to the soil of Taechu extending more than 12,000 metres by concentrating labour force and machines on it before spring sowing. All the non-paddy fields were watered by the maximum utilisation of the wells, pipes driven into the soil and ponds. It raised the proportion of the farm work done by machines 1.5 times as against last year by introducing over 10 kinds of new trailing farm machines. By doing farming well as required by the Chuche method of farming, the farm hit its plan targets for this year at 100.3 percent in grain, 105.6 percent in vegetables, 115 percent in meat, 112.5 percent in eggs, and 123.8 percent in cocoons. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2242 GMT 9 Nov 82]

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, DEPART--Pyongyang, 10 November--A delegation of the East Asia Trade Study Society of Japan headed by Shizuo Yamauchi, vice-chairman of the Central Fishing Boat Insurance Society of Japan, and a delegation of the Kansai Bloc Joint Action Council of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by Joji Yachikuchi, general secretary of the Kyoto District Council of SOHYO, arrived in Pyongyang on 9 November. The delegation of the "France-Korea contact and study group for economic and cultural problems" organized in the French Senate headed by Louis Pererin, socialist senator and chairman of the group; the delegation of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society headed by Emmanuel Grant, member of the government and member of Parliament and chairman of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Society; the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V.V. Beletsky, vice-chairman of its Central Committee and deputy minister of Maritime Fleet of the USSR; the delegation of historians of the Soviet Union headed by A.I. Krushanov, director of the History, Archaeology and Folklore Institute of the Far Eastern Scientific Centre, and corresponding member, of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; Joao Quintino Teixeira, director of the editorial department of the Guniea-Bissau paper NO PINTCHA; the Indian Chuche idea study delegation headed by G.K. Gahrana, president of the Chuche idea study society in Aligarh, India; another Indian Chuche idea study delegation headed by Saroj Taneja, principal of the A.N.D.M.M. College of the Kanpur University, India; and the Polish swimming selection left here yesterday for home. A delegation of functionaries of the social affairs department of the central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Hyon Kyong-chin, deputy section chief of the department, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday for a visit to the socialist homeland. Earlier, on 8 November, a delegation of artists of Chongnyon headed by Ho Hun, director of the Korean Arts Institute, arrived in Pyongyang and the 46th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Pyon Tae-kyu, advisor of the Senpo District Branch, Osaka Prefecture, of Chongnyon, arrived in Wonsan. [Text] [SK100516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 10 Nov 82]

KWP DELEGATION BACK--Pyongyang, 14 November--The party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pae Ui-kwan, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, returned home by plane on 13 November after visiting Hungary and Yugoslavia. It was met at the airport by Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and personages concerned, Yugoslav Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski and an official of the Hungarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK150130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 14 Nov 82]

PANAMANIAN VISITOR--Pyongyang, 14 November--Julio Yao, secretary general of the Panamanian Committee for Supporting Koreas Reunification, arrived in Pyongyang on 13 November. The guest was met at the airport by Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK150130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0911 GMT 14 Nov 82]

DPRK ENVOY TO LAOS--Pyongyang, 12 November--Kim Yun-chong, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Laos, presented its credentials on 29 October to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao peoples Democratic Republic, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed cordial

regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted thanks and greetings to the great leader. He heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life. Referring to the development of the friendly relations between Laos and Korea, the president expressed the belief that the Korean people would certainly reunify the country. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were officials of the DPRK Embassy in Laos and the acting foreign minister of Laos and personages concerned. [Text] [SK150130 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 12 Nov 82]

FRENCH DELEGATION SAYS THANKS--Pyongyang, 12 November (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by Louis Perrein, head of the delegation of the "France-Korea contact and study group for economic and cultural problems" organized in the French Senate, upon leaving our country. The message dated 9 November says: Your excellency president, Upon leaving Korea, I, on behalf of the delegation of the "France-Korea contact and study group for economic and cultural problems" organized in the French Senate, express deep thanks to you for the warm and kind hospitality accorded us by leading personnel of your country and the Korean people. We extend warmest thanks to you for your personal kindness to us during our stay. Please accept, your excellency president, our sincere and high considerations to you and the Korean people. [Text] [SK120515 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 12 Nov 82]

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Korean Affairs Report

No. 257

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR STATEMENT ON CHON'S 'SUPPRESSION' OF STUDENTS

SK090249 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Statement issued on 6 November by the Youth-Student Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Denunciation of Chon Tu-hwan's Suppression of the Youths and Students Who Turned Out to the Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today in colonial South Korea, where fascism is strangling democracy and treachery is killing patriotism, suppression with bayonets to thwart and obliterate the movement of students is reaching the highest peak.

As its sordid destiny hangs in the balance, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique--a group of servants of the Yankees--which is maintaining its remaining days under the iron-fisted colonial dictatorship is illegally arresting and imprisoning youths and students--the forerunners of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle--and is bestially torturing and murdering them in a ruthless manner, turning the brunt of suppression on them.

On 2 and 3 November, the students of several universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, Songgyungwan University and Korea University, held rallies on campus and waged street demonstrations and sit-down struggles, demanding the overthrow of dictatorship, the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, freedom of speech, freedom of labor union activities and the disclosure of the truth of Mr Pak Kwan-hyon's death. On those days, the Chon Tu-hwan rascals committed the outrage of bloodily suppressing them and of arresting and imprisoning scores of them.

On 12 October, prior to this, the hangman Chon Tu-hwan--the heinous murderer and blood-sucker--mercilessly murdered Mr Pak Kwan-hyon, former chairman of the students' association of the Chonnam University, who had waged 40-day hunger strike in prison in protest against illegal executions and maltreatment, and held in custody on a large scale the hot-blooded students in Kwangju, who could not tolerate this and resolutely rose up in struggle, and tortured and maltreated them. In recent months, the hangman Chon Tu-hwan has arrested about 100 patriotic students, tried and executed them.

We can neither idly watch nor connive at the deplorable reality in which the young intellectuals--a new generation which will shoulder the future of the

nation--are being bloodily suppressed on the streets of righteous resistance by the Yankee imperialists' stooges who have turned against the fellow countrymen and in which the hot-blooded students aspiring for independence and democracy are being executed in cold cells, shedding their lifeblood.

We cannot tolerate the bloody violence of the treacherous clique which has made the students searching for truth stand not on campus but in court, which has branded meetings to memorialize the death of beloved Mr Pak Kwan-hyon as illegal gatherings and suppressed them and which has tried to obliterate the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle by framing it up as a illegal act.

In particular, we cannot suppress national indignation at the tyrannical acts of the Yankee aggressors who, to stop the raging waves of the growing anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance for independence and to maintain the colonial rule on the verge of collapse, are egging on the puppet Chon Tu-hwan to violence and murder and converting this land into more horrendous fascist crucible.

The suppression of the campuses by the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is a truculent crime infringing on the future of our fatherland and on the hope of our nation and is a vicious challenge running counter to independence, democracy and civil rights.

The youth-student department of the Central Committee of the RPR, which has overcome life-or-death crises several times with a million hot-blooded students and is valiantly hewing out the bloody road of the grim anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle, with the righteous indignation of all fellow countrymen, sternly condemns and denounces the U.S. imperialists and the ring of their stooges for committing maneuvers to arrest, imprison, execute and murder the patriotic students.

Promptly checking the murderous fascist tyranny--which has reached the extreme--and the acts of maltreating and treating with contempt those in prison is the unanimous will of all the people.

Acting upon the people's intentions and aspirations, we resolutely oppose and reject the inhumane murderous suppression by the aggressors and the traitors and assert as follows:

1. Fascist suppression must be completely stopped and all those in prison and all political prisoners must be immediately released.

2. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan--the chieftain of the fascist dictatorship--who murdered Mr Pak Kwan-hyon and tortured and maltreated the students and personages in prison, must be punished and the illegal and wicked evil laws and the suppressive mechanisms be abolished.

3. The Yankee aggressors, thwarting our masses' aspirations for independence, democracy and reunification and positively promoting tyrannical rule and murder by equipping the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime with all kinds of murderous equipment for suppression, must completely withdraw.

At this moment when the freedom and liberation of the masses, who are suffering from colonial oppression and from fascism, is urgent, we appeal as follows:

1. For freedom on campus and the democratization of society, youths and students should continuously raise the flames of the antifascist struggle for independence.

Youths and students are matchlessly valiant fighters for democracy, the resolute defenders of justice and freedom and the righteous flames of the movement for democratization.

All people who want to live in a democratic society take great pride in having the youths and students, who are displaying invulnerable valor for freedom and democracy, which are more precious than life.

Youths and students should more deeply recognize the masses' aspirations and their mission as standard-bearers of the struggle and as the positive vanguard of the fight for democracy and, by resolutely rising up in struggle, should bury the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime--the puppet regime of the U.S. imperialists and the instrument of their colonial rule.

2. Youths and students should closely combine the antifascist struggle with the anti-U.S. struggle and, furthermore, should develop it into a struggle to liberate the nation.

The shortest road to reunification and the final victory in annihilating fascism and in winning democracy lie in the anti-U.S. struggle for liberating the nation.

Bearing in mind that, as long as the U.S. imperialists trample this land underfoot, one can neither expect national sovereignty, the democratization of society, freedom on campus nor the reunification of the divided fatherland, youths and students should make the flames of the struggle to liberate the nation vigorously spread on campuses and in churches, factories and farming and fishing villages.

3. By uniting under the anti-U.S. banner for independence, youths and students should valiantly stage a mass joint and solidarity struggle.

United, we stand; divided, we fall. This is a lesson of the history of struggle. The sacred war to oust foreign forces and to overthrow fascism is a confrontation of power. Therefore, victory in the sacred war lies in fighting by uniting with each other.

When a movement of students is waged in Kwangju or in Seoul, students in Pusan and in Taegu should rise up in struggle in response to the movement. Students in various places, including Chunchon, Taejon and Chonju, should fight in unity with each other.

By joining in the struggle of youths and students, people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, should positively wage the struggle for their survival and the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

No one in the world can block our united force. A glorious victory will be certainly ours.

[Signed] The Youth-Student Department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

6 November, 1982.

Seoul

CSO: 4110/008

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' CALLS U.S.-JAPAN STUDY EVIL SCHEME

SK121310 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2255 GMT 11 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 12 November Commentary: "Dangerous, Evil Scheme"]

[Text] The conspiracy for aggression between the United States and the Japanese authorities is reaching a new stage.

According to a report, the United States has asked the Japanese authorities to study on a full-scale investigation and research on the possibility of the United States using Japan's transportation means, civilian airports and port facilities and of jointly using the bases of the self-defense forces as well as on the facilities' capabilities to transport manpower, weapons and war materiel, should the United States trigger a war on the Korean Peninsula.

As is widely known, emergency in the Far East means emergency on the Korean Peninsula. The study on this is in fact the work of establishing an aggressive plan aimed at utilizing Japan as the staging area and base of operations and logistics in the event of a new war triggered by U.S. imperialists in Korea and a plan aimed at dragging Japan's self-defense forces into the war.

The U.S. imperialists' open demand that the Japanese authorities review and examine on a full-scale the possibility of using the Japanese bases, of procuring logistical support and of mobilizing the self-defense forces is an alarming move designed to push ahead with the evil scheme to provoke a Korean War. We cannot but pay attention to this.

The study on an emergency in the Far East is a by-product of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy towards Korea. The U.S. imperialists, after turning South Korea into their colony and military and nuclear base against the northern half of the republic, are dragging Japan deeply into the execution of their adventurous policy of war, while continuously increasing the troops of aggression to trigger a war.

On the pretext of preparing for an emergency in the Far East, the U.S. imperialists are investigating and examining the possibility of utilizing Japan as a logistics base for the U.S. troops. They have also demanded that the Japanese reactionaries adopt a system for extensive mobilization and utilization of Japan's manpower and material resources. This is a new war provocation scheme and a dangerous state that leads the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the brink of war.

The Japanese reactionaries, actively following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea, are attempting to get a good share of the profits by becoming deeply involved in their strategy.

The military collusion between the United States and Japan has been strengthened further this year. The joint U.S.-Japan military exercises are being constantly staged in and around the mainland of Japan. Recently, the first mobilization training between the U.S. Army and the Japanese self-defense ground force was staged.

What we should not overlook is the fact that the Japanese authorities, responding to the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy, are attempting to fabricate the law on emergencies by revising their constitution, which hinders their overseas advance. This shows that the Japanese reactionaries are emerging as allies of the United States and as a very dangerous force for war in Asia. Intensification of the military collusion and conspiracy between the United States and Japan serves as a grave threat against peace and security in Korea and in the Asian region and as a great obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are closely watching with keen vigilance the new war provocation plan that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries are designing against our people. The dangerous rackets of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries will not bring them any good results. The ruling class of the United States and Japan should abandon the adventurous war preparation maneuvers.

CSO: 4110/008

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' FLAYS CHON'S REMARKS ON CFC ANNIVERSARY

SK100846 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] On 8 November, Chon Tu-hwan visited the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command [CFC] headquarters and conferred with Sennewald, making absurd remarks on the 4th anniversary of the fabrication of the CFC. He babbled there that the U.S. forces in South Korea are making an important contribution to the security of the Korean Peninsula and that the establishment of the cooperative system is an unprecedented, historic success, thus behaving disgracefully by highly praising his U.S. masters. This is another sordid rash act, fully revealing his nature as a colonial stooge, and as a flunkeyist, nation-selling act aimed at maintaining his dirty life under the protection of the United States.

First of all, it is preposterous for Chon Tu-hwan to babble that achievements have been made since the fabrication of the ROK-U.S. CFC. As is known to the world, the so-called ROK-U.S. CFC fabricated by the United States is a military organization aimed at legalizing the U.S. (?occupation) of South Korea, and at justifying the U.S. continuous grasp of the supreme command prerogatives of the South Korean Army and mobilization of the ROK Army as cannon fodder for so-called emergencies.

As you known, because the 30th United Nations General Assembly, held in 1975, adopted a resolution that called for disbanding the United Nations Command in South Korea and for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces under the command's name and because the voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea were rising higher at home and abroad, the United States sought an excuse that would justify the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and, as part of it, inaugurated the ROK-U.S. CFC.

Far from disbanding their military organizations in South Korea, the United States rushed to form one, the ROK-U.S. CFC. This reveals their intention to continuously exercise their colonial rule over South Korea, without withdrawing the U.S. forces from South Korea, to instigate the puppets who have been isolated and rejected at home and abroad, and to back up the two Koreas plot with strength.

The fabrication of the ROK-U.S. CFC more deeply mired South Korea as a permanent colony and military base of the United States and brought their more undisguised schemes of aggression and maneuvers to prepare a war to a peak. In particular, with this newly inaugurated military organization, subordination and dependency in the South Korea-U.S. military relationship was further deepened with the prerogatives of supreme command and the right of command of the South Korean Army more thoroughly tied to the United States.

This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if achievements have been made since the inauguration of the ROK-U.S. CFC, and he clamored as if a cooperative system had been established. This is aimed at covering up his ugly nature as a colonial stooge and concealing the fact that the U.S. forces are holding the prerogatives of supreme command of the ROK Army and is aimed at justifying the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea.

On that day, Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if the U.S. forces in South Korea have played an important role for the security of the Korean Peninsula. These absurd remarks also fully reveal his nature and attributes a flunkeyist nation-seller. Even a mere child knows that the U.S. forces in South Korea are aggravating the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula, that they are instigators for provoking a new war, that they are our people's enemies who instigate the fascist dictators such as Chon Tu-hwan to fascism, war and division and that they are the incarnation of splittists, obstructing reunification.

Nonetheless, Chon Tu-hwan babbles about the raison d'etre of the U.S. forces in South Korea. This act is against the country and the nation, and is aimed at justifying the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and at trying to maintain his ugly life. From the beginning to last word, Chon Tu-hwan's absurd remarks in connection with the founding of the ROK-U.S. CFC are an open challenge and mockery to our people fighting for forcing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and for independence, democracy and reunification.

Holding high the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner, our masses will make a more strenuous struggle to have the new military organizations, like the ROK-U.S. CFC, disbanded, to force the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from this land and to eradicate the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group.

CSO: 4110/008

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP'S DECISION ON OPERATION OF FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

SK110534 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Article from column "Political Scene"]

[Text] At a meeting of the key office holders in the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], held on the morning of 9 November, the DJP adopted a hard line on enforcing the operation of the sub-panels of the financial committee, which had been inactive for 10 days due to the controversy over the real name system.

At the meeting, Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the DJP, said: There is limit to patience. No more patience is needed now.

Then, he directed enforcement of discussion about bills on the tax law.

Yi Chong-chan, DJP floor leader, said: On the afternoon of 8 November, I lodged a strong protest with those in authority in the Democratic Korean Party [DKP], including DKP floor leader Yim Chong-ki, against the inactivity of the financial committee.

He criticized the DKP, saying that the impression that an executive meeting of a certain party is more authoritative than the National Assembly is regrettable.

Referring to the bill on the resources management law, Kim Yong-tae, spokesman for the DJP, said: I admit that, because of its unskilled propaganda, the government is unnecessarily misunderstood by the people and public opinion.

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES DJP, GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

SK120401 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Eye"]

[Text] Spectators cannot help laughing at a farce. They laugh because farces are usually continuations of meaningless commotions. For this reason, everybody distinguishes between farce and comedy.

Nobody wants the National Assembly to become a place of farce. A one-act farce, however, has already been staged and another, slightly longer farce is about to close.

In an interpellation at the commerce and industry subcommittee of the National Assembly held on 8 November, the minister of energy and resources, holding a vague notion that the controversial resources management bill might be something like a natural resources bill, exchanged misguided questions and answers with a congressman. In a way, this was a one-act farce of low level, lacking in dramatical conditions. However, we have at least three unanswered questions about this farce.

First of all, how is it possible that a cabinet member did not know what the bill, which is said to have been approved by the cabinet meeting, was about? Since the title of the bill contained the word "resources," the minister of energy and resources should have been more interested in the bill than anybody else,--at least out of curiosity.

Another question concerns the manner in which the resources management bill was handled at the cabinet meeting, such that a cabinet member could forget the existence of such a bill.

These facts, coupled with the clandestine way the bill has been handled and some points about this bill that are raised as issues, deepen public suspicions all the more.

Did the cabinet meeting in question fail to discuss the bill in detail? Was the minister of energy and resources at that particular time preoccupied with something else at the cabinet meeting? Public suspicions are focused on the atmosphere of the cabinet meeting.

The fact that the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] rushed about madly only after controversy flared up on the bill leads us to question whether the party-government coordination has been smooth.

Second, even though the financial subcommittee has been put on the right track somehow, it was a genuine farce to see the ruling party and opposition parties playing a hide and seek game over the real name financial dealing system. This is because while people know what was going on with this system, only the politicians were engaged in this no fun game.

For a while following the Chang scandal, the government was absolutely sure that the real name system was the only way to live and tried to make the people believe in it. Later, the government and ruling party were absolutely sure that the real name system should never be adopted. It was the government that worked out the real name system bill, and it was the government and ruling party that said no to this bill. They have put on enough of a show. Now what we feel missing about them is that whoever causes a dispute is the only one who should resolve it.

Of course, we understand the technical and political difficulties facing the government and ruling party in discussing the bill for legislation. But then they should have come up with logic suitable to the character of the real name system, which has been quickly stripped as nakedly as possible.

What is more, the solemn manner in which the government and party had first came up with the real name system lost its tone when they withdrew the bill, particularly as they tried to pass the buck to each other.

The DJP held the government responsible for most of the controversy generated by the real name system. When the party found its official opposition falling on deaf ears, the DJP said, it made two party members express opposition at the house interpellation. However, we better be wary of such an explanation.

The government and party had repeatedly said that cooperation between the government and party was in good shape. What did they mean by smooth party-government cooperation?

The DJP said the real name system had nothing to do with the tax bill and the budget bill, while the Democratic Korea Party said the opposite.

It would be hard to say that the forecast of economic circumstances based on the premise of the real name financial system has affected nothing.

It is our view that once the government and ruling party draft and submit policy bills to the National Assembly, they should naturally take pains to see the bills passed as laws. The government and party tried to defend themselves with poor excuses, saying that they had later found, conditions for such a system were not ripe and that money had already been hidden away, so there was no need to push ahead with such a system. If they were going to wind up defending themselves with such poor excuses, they should never have proposed such a bill.

Another point is that the government and ruling party should share responsibility for what they have done together. This being the case, when they are to blame for anything they have worked on together, they should not pass the buck to each other. It is politically and morally right for the ruling party to take responsibility for things which it has done and which have gone wrong. In this case, the party can be called a party of responsibility, and the politics, politics of responsibility.

For this reason, if the ruling party is to enjoy self-righteousness in its activity, it should take responsibility for what it has done.

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP EXECUTIVES DISCUSS CURRENT ISSUES 16 NOV

SK170056 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Nov 82 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] executive meeting held on 16 November, after discussing such issues as the resources management bill, the Lebanese request for South Korean troops and the postponement of the party's national congress, only decided that the party will revise the resources management bill for submission to the National Assembly, leaving other issues unresolved.

Floor leader Yi Chong-chan said: Owing the poor public relations activity on the part of the government, some people have criticized the government for viewing the people simply as resources. We may have to change the name of the bill. In any case, let us honorably pass this bill--a bill we need not be ashamed of. Others present at the meeting agreed with him.

On the issue of dispatching South Korean troops to Lebanon, however, the majority of the party members attending the meeting adopted the attitude that they would like to gather more information on the issue from the foreign ministry and discuss it later because there is no consensus among them.

DJP Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon explained to the party members the background of the decision to postpone the Party National Congress. He said that the postponement is not a political scheme. It is physically difficult to reorganize the local chapters before 15 January 1983 because of busy schedules around New Year's day.

Yi Chae-hyong, leader of the party, suggested: Let us have enough time before fixing the date for the National Congress and meanwhile let us hear opinions from the party members.

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK: BILL ON RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CALLED 'HASTY'

SK080332 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Important Bills Should Reflect Public Opinion"]

[Text] 1. On 5 November, the government submitted a truly important bill called the "resource management law" to the National Assembly. It has been learned that this bill is to have the government manage both human and materials resources and other national resources when deemed necessary in an emergency. In order for the government to do so, the bill calls for the formation of a plan for utilizing resources.

The material resources included in this plan are facilities for producing, repairing and processing materials, vehicles, ships and airplanes, and heavy machinery, dredging equipment and stevedoring equipment. Also included in the plan are facilities for broadcasting, movie-making and newspaper printing and other facilities and business operations as designated by presidential decree.

In essence, this bill provides that the material resources subject to management by the government include almost all of the inherent state and civilian enterprises, facilities, cultural organizations and medical facilities. The bill also provides that in order to effectively manage such material resources, the government will conduct training for 15 days or less annually by mobilizing human resources. All men between the ages of 20 and 50 are subject to the training. In addition, scientists, technicians, artists and other specific license holders designated under presidential decrees are to be subject to the newly-drafted formula until they are 60 years old. Thus, the bill is so large-scale and so important that it can be called a national mobilization decree.

We can hardly understand why and how such a formidable bill, which will undoubtedly exert an absolute effect upon the people's daily life and change the pattern of the people's existence, was submitted to the National Assembly in such an abrupt and hurried way. In view of the bill's significance, the people should be adequately notified of the purpose of the bill before the completion of the draft. Clear and satisfactory explanation of the background of the bill's submission to the National Assembly should have been made. However, as far as we know, the background of the bill's drafting and the details of its submission to the National Assembly have not been laid out before the people.

In view of the fact that all of the bill's articles are loosely constructed and every phrase lacks coherence, we presume that this bill has been drafted with extreme haste. For instance, the bill begins with the sentence, "This bill is aimed at.... when deemed necessary in the future." However, there was no detailed explanation regarding what sort of time is deemed "necessary" and what sort of the future it refers to.

2. Even if the character of the bill were properly clarified and its contents properly delineated, the people's worries about the bill itself would hardly lessen. Furthermore, the fact that the bill was secretly drafted without the people's knowledge and presented to the National Assembly, though it went through due formalities, was not a proper course of action.

We believe that there were some ominous problems in drafting the bill and presenting it to the National Assembly.

Firstly, this bill should have been carefully and elaborately reviewed to determine whether or not it would violate the spirit and letter of the constitution of the Republic of Korea prescribing property and basic human rights and liberal law and order for the people.

General laws or special laws, even if they are necessary and their purport is understandable, should not run counter to the basic law of the state.

At the same time, to avoid this, separate articles should be established or separate laws should be enacted. Therefore, this bill should be thoroughly reviewed and compared with the constitution.

Secondly, we think that the term mentioned in this bill, "In time of need" refers to a period of emergency, namely wartime. To cope with such a period of emergency, we think, the national defense-related laws--namely the laws on the homeland defense reserve units, the basic law on civil defense, the law on special measures for procurement of military supplies, martial law and the requisition law--and the president's prerogative for emergency measures provided for in the constitution can be effectively utilized.

As for the manpower training mentioned in the new bill, the training for government officials, teachers and employees of business enterprises are being conducted on a nationwide scale. Therefore, we think the manpower training mentioned in the bill can be covered with minor modification of the contents of these training courses.

Thirdly, as aforementioned, prior to drafting the bill, the government should have listened to the opinions of people of all strata, including legal circles, to determine whether or not the bill should be drafted. At the same time, public opinion should have been fully reflected in its drafting.

The people are the masters of the country. Frankly speaking, in view of the fact that the bill, which deals with such vast and important matters as the people's property, rights and freedom, was drafted hastily by some working-level legal experts and has been presented to the National Assembly, without reflecting public opinions, we cannot support it.

Therefore, we propose that, though belatedly, this bill be referred to public hearings prior to deliberations by the National Assembly.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY COMMENTS ON RESOURCES MANAGEMENT LAW BILL

SK100316 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 7 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Circumspect Deliberation and Gathering of Public Opinion--Our Opinion on Resources Management Bill"]

[Text] Amidst the people's extraordinary interest, "the bill on the resources management law," which it seems will touch off considerable discussion in the process of deliberations at the National Assembly, was introduced by the government on 5 November. First of all, the more important a bill is, we think, the more wisely and prudently it should be dealt with.

The bill stipulates that it is aimed at "making efficient use of manpower and material resources of the state and other state resources in case of need in the future." The material resources to be managed by the government include private business enterprises, cultural organizations and medical facilities. In addition, the bill makes it possible for the government to investigate the actual conditions of those material resources, and the bill stipulates that if those material resources are designated as "objects which should be managed on a priority basis," the government can order that facilities be reinforced and materials be stockpiled. In case of manpower management, it is stipulated that the government can train manpower for not more than 15 days per year.

However, this is not totally strange or "new." The government has so far conducted administrative guidance through a presidential decree "Rules on resources management, etc" based on the article 5 of the "Special law on national security measures." In the meantime, the security law was abrogated unanimously by the ruling and opposition camps at last year's regular National Assembly sitting. It is seen that the government has now formulated a complementary bill, which was already anticipated at that house sitting. And, the constitution also foresees "a temporary suspension" of the people's freedom and rights in wartime, natural disasters and in quasi-emergencies.

Therefore, from a rational viewpoint, there is no need for us to definitely term the resources management law bill "illegal." However, the problem is that if the provisions are expressed as "in case of need" or the provisions are subject to extensive interpretation, the basic rights of the people might be very much restricted.

We believe the provisions--which it is feared will touch off such an argument--should be corrected in such a way that does not allow any arbitrary interference by officials. We are not in a position to criticize the bill as having been worked out "abruptly," either. But, it does seem that the bill has been mapped out a little bit "hastily." We get such an impression from the fact that the provisions have been insufficiently polished. This notwithstanding, in consideration of the fact that objective circumstances of our country are under a quasi-wartime or a tense situation--if not wartime--in which any relaxation is not permitted, we believe that no one should easily forget the significance of "preparedness."

Of course, the values which we should defend are none other than those of free democracy. Thus, restrictions on the people's freedom and basic rights should be made on "a temporary basis", strictly to the minimum extent necessary. Therefore, it is not desirable to use such a vague expression with such a broad meaning as "in case of need."

The objects to be managed are designated very comprehensively. The imposition of many obligations on the people should be reconsidered. The conditions for invoking provisions which affect the people's physical freedom and property should be stated in more detail, and the possibility of abusing the provisions for the sake of administrative expediency should be ruled out in advance. The bill should not dampen the nature of the free market economic system, either.

We remember the circumstances in which the national security law was abrogated last year. In this regard, we would like to recommend the sectors concerned to consider whether now is the right time to substitute or work out a complementary bill. Apart from the circumstances surrounding the National Assembly, we should take into consideration a sort of uneasiness which the bill gives the people the ripple effect and foreign countries' impression of the bill.

In particular, regarding the procedures in formulating this bill, we think that public opinion should have been sampled. This is because we should take into account national harmony and the prevention of any misunderstandings.

While introducing the resources management bill to the National Assembly, the government has not separately earmarked expenditures in the budget bill for the enforcement of the bill. Therefore, we anticipate that the National Assembly will be able to deliberate the bill comfortably, without any burdens. And we guess that from the beginning there has not been an ulterior motive to "forcibly pass" the bill. In this connection, it is expected that a calm and prudent house deliberation will be possible. The National Assembly should, in a democratic fashion, equally consider public opinion and national interests, without regarding the bill as a shock, thus substantiating the raison d'etre of the National Assembly.

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY NOTES ON ENVIRONMENT FOR STUDY ON CAMPUSES

SK060558 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 5 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Condition for Environment for Study in Colleges -- It Is High Time to Intensively Take Fundamental, Complementary Steps for Management"]

[Excerpts] In recent years, the main target of the educational administration has been the formation of an academic atmosphere. University education, in particular, has been of concern. The pains of our education lie in the fact that the need for an academic atmosphere is unnecessarily stressed for the universities--the natural sanctuary of academic pursuit.

Generally, it has been understood that the academic atmosphere has been marred mainly by the so-called campus disturbances. Thus, the government ministry concerned or the school authorities have coped with this situation by taking such measures as tightening educational administration. Campus disturbances may be part of the cause, and strengthening campus administration may serve as a partial solution, but should not be regarded as a complete solution.

The campus disturbances, which were aggravated in the wake of the 26 October incident, were caused by the students' protest against some private universities' irregularities in managing the campuses. From this point of view, we feel it necessary to fundamentally examine the factors destroying the academic atmosphere by returning to the previous situation before the campus disturbances were aggravated. It is usually said that students, teachers and facilities are the three requisites for education. Substantial satisfaction of these three requisites is the fundamental determinant of the academic atmosphere.

The educational authorities have recently warned that if there is any university which cannot fill 50 percent of its quota for professors by the end of the 1982 academic year, the authorities will take disciplinary actions against it by ordering it to reduce its quota or stop recruiting freshman students.

In a word, this is quite lamentable. It has been easy to anticipate that the teaching staff would be in short supply given the rapidly increasing number of students by virtue of the introduction of the graduation quota system in use since the 1981 academic year.

This is not the only instance showing a poverty of policy in creating an academic atmosphere. Owing to the large-scale reduction in various kinds of scholarship funds, it is anticipated that it will be even more difficult to form an academic atmosphere for students in the 1983 school year.

Since the 30 July measure, in which out-of-school tutoring has been strictly banned, and with the continued economic recession students have hardly been able to find even part-time jobs, and the number of students has rapidly increased. Under these circumstances, we cannot but worry that the large-scale reduction in various scholarship funds--along with shortages in professors and facilities--will cast an immense shadow over the academic atmosphere of the universities. It is high time for the authorities to take bold, fundamental measures--other than the allopathic measures--to create an academic atmosphere at the universities.

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR CAMPUS UNREST

SK090420 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] Police in Seoul and Chongju, Chungchong-Pukto, have arrested four collegians who allegedly instigated student demonstrations, scattering fliers containing anti-government slogans.

Arrested by the Kwanak police for violating the law on assembly and demonstration were Kwak Hae-kon, 22, a senior in the department of sociology, and Kim Yong-min, 23, a senior in the department of trade.

Police said that Kwak agitated students to stage a demonstration at around 1350 last 27 October distributing 250-odd leaflets with anti-government slogans in the No. 4 dining hall on the school's Kwanak campus.

Kim is alleged to have fled after scattering some 200 anti-government fliers in the Nagwon Arcade in Chongno at around 4:30 p.m. last 3 November. He was caught by the police at his home in Mok-dong, Western Seoul, at around 9 a.m. last Friday.

Miss Chong Son-hui, 21, a senior in the department of nursing at Kyonghui University, was checked at around 5 p.m. last 3 November when she was about to display some anti-government leaflets on the wall of a school building.

In Chongju, Ku Cha-haeng, 22, a junior in the department of Chinese language and literature at Chungbuk National University, was arrested by the Chongju Sobu (western) police on similar charges.

CSO: 4107/011

STUDENTS IN SEOUL ARRESTED FOR CAMPUS UNREST

SK100217 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 82 p 8

[Text] The Seoul Songbuk police arrested two students at Korea University yesterday who had allegedly masterminded campus unrest last week on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

According to the police, Hong Ki-won, 21, a junior in the department of metallic engineering, instigated some 500 students watching a mask dance performance to stage a demonstration at around 3:30 p.m. last 5 November.

He allegedly shouted "show us the truth about the death of Pak Kwan-hyon," an inmate of the Kwangju Prison who died on 11 October. He scattered 100-odd fliers containing anti-government slogans, the police said.

Kim Kwang-kyong, 25, a junior in the department of sociology, is alleged to have masterminded a student demonstration in front of the school's auditorium at around 6:55 p.m. last 4 November.

CSO: 4107/011

BRIEFS

STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATION--Chonju (YONHAP)--The Chongju police here have arrested two Chongbuk National University students on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration. Arrested by the police on Monday were Chon Hui-nam, 22, a senior in the department of civil engineering, and Ho Chong-kyun, 22, a sophomore in the department of livestock farming. [Text] [SK100216 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Nov 82 p 8]

UNIVERSITY BANS STUDENT ASSEMBLY--Adopting a decision at a faculty meeting on the morning of 5 November, Korea University announced that the school is banning all kinds of student extra-curricula activities and assemblies on the campus for the time being. [Text] [SK060538 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Nov 82 p 10]

BANNED BOOKS CRITICISM--On 9 November, the ministry of education decided to publish critiques of banned books, which are read among college students, and to distribute them to universities across the country. To prevent students from adopting, without criticism, theories from banned books on communism, radical leftism and subordination [Chongsok], the ministry of education decided to append the critical theories of expert scholars to such books and to allow students to openly read them. Following this decision, the ministry, to begin with, plans to spend 12 million won of research expenses on publication of critiques on the 20 banned books by the end of this year and to help professors utilize them as material for reading guidance and to help students use them as material for their self-study. It has been learned that there are about 100 books on the underground curricula. [Text] [SK110143 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 11]

CSO: 4107/011

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY ON DISPATCH OF KOREAN TROOPS TO LEBANON

SK110442 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by reporter Yim Tong-myong: "If Lebanon Requests the Dispatch of Korean Troops?"]

[Text] According to foreign reports, the Lebanese government is said to have also requested Korea to dispatch Korean troops to bolster the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Though a concerned official of the ministry of foreign affairs denied that an official request had been received, considering current international circumstances, this issue would be under unofficial discussion. The government has expressed its stand toward the issue, saying in case the government of Lebanon asks for the dispatch of troops, it will review the request.

At the end of last month, President Gemayel visited the United States, France and Italy, which have sent peacekeeping troops to Lebanon, and requested additional troops. Though they admitted the need to boost the peacekeeping force, the three countries opposed dispatching more of their troops.

It is possible that President Gemayel recommended Korea in discussions with the U.S. side. It has been learned that President Gemayel himself, whose father, the founder of the Phalangist Party, participated in 1973 in former President Pak's inauguration, has a friendly and favorable attitude toward Korea. At his inauguration on 23 September, President Gemayel said to Ambassador Mun Chang-hwa that he wanted to maintain special relations with Korea.

The issue on the dispatch of Korean troops cannot be discussed just in connection with such relations between the two countries. To send our troops to Lebanon, we need to seriously study the question.

We cannot hastily stress the honorable cause of contributing to international peace nor expect advantages to be gained from the participation in the Lebanese postwar rehabilitation projects amounting to $15 billion.

Since the UN has not authorized the peacekeeping force, the dispatch of troops from Korea, which is not a country directly concerned with the Mideast dispute, will have ripple effects in international society. We also cannot overlook the

fact that the close ties to the United States which would be demonstrated in the course of dispatching our troops might adversely affect diplomatic relations with the Third World.

For these reasons, personaged concerned say that, in connection with the question of sending our troops to Lebanon, we, prior to serious judgement, should review world public opinion and, in particular, sound out the opinion of Arab countries, who are reacting sensitively to the Lebanese situation.

Public opinion will vary according to the Lebanese political situation.

The concerned Korean opined person that, in light of relations with Arab circles and with the Third World, it is more desirable to dispatch our troops under the supervision of the UN. In this case, communist countries would possibly be included in the group of countries dispatching troops. In view of the stand of Gemayel, who is concerned about political unrest which would be caused by the infiltration of a variety of outside forces into Lebanon, he will not easily agree to such a development.

If the possibility of dispatching our troops under UN supervision is slim, it is most necessary and essential for Korea, when Lebanon officially requests it to dispatch troops, to sound out world public opinion.

Following this, Korea should seriously review strategic estimates of prospects of the activities of the peacekeeping force.

Among its duties, in the future, the peacekeeping force will be involved in the withdrawal of the 70,000 Israeli troops and the 30,000 Syrian troops, which are stationed in Lebanese territory, and in maintaining security amidst a swirl of frequent clashes among various factional forces in Lebanon.

Whether or not the peacekeeping force can successfully perform such difficult duties largely depends on international circumstances, on the scale of the peacekeeping force and on the scope and the deadline of its activities. If necessary, we should discuss the issue with the countries which have been requested by Lebanon to dispatch troops.

A decision to dispatch our troops in spite of the situation under which the peacekeeping force has difficulty in performing its duties may bring about undesirable results, rather than result in elevating our international prestige.

In addition, we should review both the security aspects which will be influenced by the selection of troops and the question of expenses.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY SYMPATHETIC TO LEBANESE TROOP REQUEST

SK102256 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] It has been reported that a source in the Lebanese foreign ministry disclosed on 8 November that the Lebanese government has asked Korea and five other countries in Europe to participate in the multinational peacekeeping forces which have been deployed in Beirut since last September.

According to a foreign press report, in an effort to reinforce the multinational peacekeeping troops in Lebanon, presently consisting of troops from the United States, France and Italy, the Lebanese government recently contacted Korea, Britain, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria and Belgium.

Of course, we know that our foreign ministry is now making efforts to confirm this report through our embassy in Lebanon. But, considering the fact that Amin Gemayel, president of Lebanon, has reportedly stressed the need for reinforcing the multinational peacekeeping troops stationed in Lebanon from the present 4,000 to 30,000 the foreign press report appears to be true.

Furthermore, Britain and Austria have admitted that they have received official request from the Lebanese government.

In case our government receives an official request, we believe, it will discreetly review and study the request. We also believe that our government will minutely analyze and study it from all points of view, ranging from Korea's contribution to peace in the Middle East to the possible effect the troop dispatch will have on the security of Korea. We believe that the government will fully take into account our public opinion, too.

Because sending troops is a very important issue from a national standpoint, we think that the government will make a decision by minutely analyzing the request from all points of view including the justness of the cause of dispatching troops and the practical benefits to be derived therefrom.

We would like to view the request for sending troops sympathetically. In fact, Lebanon has been in ruins, in the vortex of feuds and wars between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization. The armed conflict between the leftist and rightist troops in Lebanon has driven the country into a graver

crisis. Besides, 70,000 Israeli troops, 40,000 Syrian troops and several tens of thousands of Palestinian guerrillas are stationed in the country.

Such an unfortunate situation created in Lebanon has compelled the Lebanese government to decide to request troops in an effort to reinforce the multinational peacekeeping forces.

We think that only by reinforcing the multinational peacekeeping troops, which contribute to preserving peace in this country, can the condition of the Lebanese people, who have been suffering the disasters of war for a long time, be stabilized and a second Lebanese war, between the hostile political factions in the country or between the other countries, be prevented. This is why we are adopting a sympathetic attitude toward the report on the Lebanese government's request for troops.

Dispatching our troops to Lebanon would accord with the great cause of international society for preserving peace in the Middle East. This would be a striking contrast to the case of North Korea, which has exported guerrillas for communist revolution to Third World countries since the 1970's.

Therefore, we expect that the image of Korea--as a country sending peacekeeping troops to preserve peace--would be greatly enhanced in international society, unlike North Korea, which exports guerrillas for communist revolution.

However, what we worry about is that the dispatch of our troops to Lebanon might have an effect on our own security. We think that the government should give deep consideration to this point. We will continue to watch future developments on this issue.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DISCUSSION ON SENDING TROOPS TO LEBANON URGED

SK110738 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] In the 9 November session of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee, which was reviewing a revised bill on the passport law, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and other foreign ministry officials momentarily showed tension when interpellation on the issue of sending troops to Lebanon was attempted.

National Assemblyman Kim Yun-hwan from the Democratic Justice Party suggested that, even though it was not on the agenda, sending ROK troops to Lebanon should be discussed because of the minister's presence and because everyone is concerned with the issue.

Showing embarrassment at the abrupt suggestion, Chairman Pak Tong-chin, presiding at the meeting, said: I think we had better not discuss the issue of sending troops to Lebanon, because it has nothing to do with today's agenda. He thereby called for the continuation of discussion on the revised passport bill.

Assemblyman Kim, agreeing with this, requested a separate meeting for interpellation on the troops issue. Thus, the argument came to an end.

At a meeting held at 1400 on same day, secretaries in the Foreign Affairs Committee from the three parties had agreed to hear a report from the foreign ministry on the issue of sending troops to Lebanon in view of its significance.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAUTION URGED IN CONSIDERING LEBANESE REQUEST

SK121033 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Role of the Peacekeeping Forces in Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] At a time when the efforts to rehabilitate wartorn Lebanon and to seek peace in the Middle East are undergoing travil, news reports say that Lebanon has requested that South Korea participate in the multinational peacekeeping forces by dispatching its troops to Lebanon. This attracts our attention.

We presume that it was the idea of the United States to increase the number of countries participating in the multilateral peacekeeping force, just as in the Korean War and the Vietnam War. It appears that only the countries that pursue the same political line as the United States, France and Italy, which have already sent their troops, and the countries that are not opposed by Israel, which is keeping some 70,000 troops in Lebanon, can send their troops to Lebanon.

There were no distinct reactions from the Arab countries in connection with this and we are not in a position to forecast what reaction the Arab countries might have if the number of countries sending troops were to increase and their mission were to expand. We cannot, however, exclude the possibility of becoming involved in armed crashes.

The United States, Israel and Lebanon disagree with one another and have different interests. The internal feuds within Lebanon are very complicated. Under such circumstances, we should maintain a prudent attitude in order to avoid becoming involved in the disputes, and should observe the situation calmly and objectively from a third-person perspective, even though we want to see peace maintained.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY ON ISSUE OF SENDING TROOPS TO LEBANON

SK120746 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Reporter Yim Tong-myong]

[Excerpts] On 10 November, the government made it public that the Lebanese government had officially requested ROK troops for the multinational peacekeeping force and that related government offices are carefully reviewing the request. Thus, it began to officially handle the issue of sending troops to Lebanon, which had been informally discussed.

It has been learned that the foreign ministry, after receiving the official request for sending troops to Lebanon, issued instructions to the Korean foreign missions in the Arab nations that are deeply interested in the Lebanese situation, as well as in the countries directly concerned, directing them to examine the situation, including Lebanese prospects and possible reactions to Korea sending troops.

Regarding whether or not discussions were held with the United States, an official concerned said: We had no contacts except one in which the United States expressed support for Korea sending troops. We have not received any proposal for further discussion from the United States.

The official revealed that a decision has not been made at this point and the government is reviewing the issue, taking neither a strict affirmative nor a strict negative position. If the government position is balanced in that it is leaning to neither the affirmative nor the negative side, it may take a long time to come to a decision. The reason for this, he noted, is that the other countries that received the request for troops have shown either reserved or negative attitudes for Great Britain, which is prudently reviewing the request.

The government believes that the request for troops was based on an evaluation of Korea's national strength and on a deep trust in the Korean people. However, the government is apparently being extremely careful in making a decision on sending troops knowing that many complicated problems will follow.

The issue of sending troops will exert an important influence on the policy toward the Arab bloc. We now maintain harmonious relations with Saudi Arabia

and Kuwait--the moderates in the Arab bloc--as well as with Libya, the hard-liner. If our interests run counter to either side of the Arab bloc by sending troops to Lebanon, unfavorable results may be caused. It has been learned that the government, aware of this possibility, is conducting diversified study with the foreign ministry, the defense ministry and other concerned offices as its center organizations for discussing the issue.

We are also in a position to consider the positions and attitudes of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Austria and other nations that received the request. We do not think that the government will make a hasty decision.

On 8 November, the ministers concerned got together and discussed the measures. The working-level offices and agencies began to collect data and analyze them. It is, therefore, very difficult to foresee the results at this point.

We should also realize that it will take a long time to reach a decision even if it is decided to send troops, because working-level offices will have to deal with various problems such as scale, expenses and so forth.

It has been learned that the affirmative and negative views on sending troops run counter to each other within the government. Those in favor justify themselves by pointing out that our nation's international image and position will be enhanced by sending peacekeeping troops whose major mission in Lebanon would be to preserve peace and maintain order, not to fight in the dispute. The idea that this would help strengthen cooperation with the United States, which is in a difficult diplomatic position, and that favorable political and military results would be realized supports the affirmative view.

On the other hand, the negative view is not of little account. Those who take the negative view hold that if we send troops to such a place as Lebanon, whose interests run counter to many concerned nations, our relations with the hard-line Arab forces including Libya, Algeria and Syria, which are not happy about the Gemayel administration, would be aggravated. They are also concerned that sending troops would strike a blow against our efforts to improve diplomacy with the Third World by giving an impression to the nonaligned forces that we are out-and-out pro-United States. Some opposing the dispatch of troops point to the fact that the likelihood of the peacekeeping force being successful is slim due to Lebanon's complicated international relations and the confrontations among its domestic factions and that we may be entangled in the disputes.

This issue is indeed a difficult one that requires a prudent and wise decision based on a clear evaluation of possible gains and losses.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY CRITICIZES HANDLING OF LEBANON TROOP REQUEST

SK120528 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 82 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 November, the foreign ministry made public that "Lebanon has officially requested the sending of a peacekeeping force, and the date of the request was 6 November." Thus, the ministry's 8 November announcement noting that "It has not received an official request" was exposed as false.

Answering a question on the reason for making such a unilateral announcement regarding an important diplomatic issue which is also related to the other side, the relevant foreign ministry official said: We were unable to pass final judgement on whether or not Foreign Minister ('Ali Salim)'s remarks at the 6 November talks with Ambassador Mun Chang-hwa constituted an official request. However, it has been confirmed by the contacts made since them that his remarks were an official request.

In this regard, observers of the foreign ministry pointed out that this first of all brings into question such an easy-going attitude of denying an issue which is drawing international attention, whether or not it has relevance to the other side. Thus, they stressed that "this is a vice that has to be corrected."

Meanwhile, regarding the report on sending troops to Lebanon made by Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok at the Foreign Affairs Committee on that afternoon, President of the Democratic Korea Party Yu Chi-song said that assemblymen both from the ruling and opposition parties should be prudent," while Vice President of the Korea National Party Yi Man-sop noted that "we should ponder over whether this issue is in or runs counter to the national interest." The Democratic Justice Party floor leader Yi Chong-chan stressed that "we should take prudent action because the request came from Lebanon, not from the United Nations." Thus, they unanimously stressed the need for prudent handling of the issue.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK DAILY ON LEBANESE REQUEST FOR TROOPS

SK101325 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Nov 82 p 1

[From the column "Microcosm"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted on historical background of feuds between the Arabs and Jewish people] Now a remarkable news item from Lebanon has reached us.

According to a Beirut newspaper, in an attempt to increase the number of the multinational peacekeeping troops in Lebanon, presently consisting of about 40,000 troops from the United States, Italy and France, the Lebanese government allegedly has requested that the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Sweden and Korea dispatch troops to Lebanon.

The foreign ministry said that it has not received any official request from the Lebanese government. Such a request for dispatching of Korean troops as peacekeeping troops is not entirely embarrassing for Korea.

How rewarding it would be if Korea could contribute to the preservation of peace in Lebanon by dispatching troops there.

Nevertheless, it is not so simple for us to do so.

The Israelis continue to irritate Arab nerves by building Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River. The Palestinian Liberation Organization is burning with revengeful thoughts against Israel, and meanwhile the Arab states, regardless of their being moderate or radical, are preparing for confrontation with Israel.

Lebanon is divided by at least 6 military forces. This being the case, if the Korean troops are dispatched to Lebanon, they might become embroiled in battles against all the Arab states, or at least Israeli and rightist Lebanese troops, much less keeping the peace.

Lebanon is a dangerous place in every aspect.

CSO: 4107/011

ROK DAILY OPPOSES SENDING TROOPS TO LEBANON

SK111156 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Issue of Sending Our Troops to Lebanon -- We Cannot Plunge Into the Powderkeg With Torchlight"]

[Text] It has been reported that the Lebanese government, in efforts to further reinforce the multinational peacekeeping troops entrusted with the mission of insuring the security of its capital Beirut and to have peacekeeping troops throughout the nation, has requested South Korea, along with the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden, to send troops to Lebanon. Our foreign ministry, which earlier said that it has not officially received such a request, finally confirmed the report on 10 November. We are not yet fully aware of the background of the request, however, it has now turned out that the Lebanese government has indeed requested a dispatch of ROK troops to join the multinational peacekeeping troops.

Since the world war, there have been many conflicts in many areas in the world. We can definitely say, however, that the conflict in Lebanon is the most complicated, prolonged and dangerous one. Therefore, if South Korean troops, by participating in the peacemaking mission in Lebanon, could contribute to ending the tragedy of the chronic bloodshed and bringing peace, security and reconciliation, this would indeed go down in history. But, is this really possible? In the wake of the conflict between the Lebanese Muslims and Christians, the migration of the Palestinian refugees, the military intervention by Syria and Israel and because of the stakes of the Arab countries, Lebanon has now been completely torn apart.

To bring the chaos of war, massacre, assasination, destruction and other political plots under control, some 6,000 provisional UN troops have remained in Lebanon since 1978. And, since last August, multinational peacekeeping troops have already been sent to Lebanon twice. There are also about 8,000 Lebanese government troops, but they are indescribably impotent. At present, some 70,000 Israeli invaders and some 30,000 Syrian troops, which confront the Israelis, are the most formidable military forces in Lebanon. Some 10,000 remaining soldiers of the Palestinian Liberation Organization also rank among the strong military forces in Lebanon. These troops could confront each other at any time.

At the same time, Lebanon is presently divided by about six indigenous military rulers. In such a disorganized and chaotic situation, how can our troops, even if they are sent, carry out a peacekeeping mission?

Lebanon is the powderkeg of the world and the mine field of the Middle East. In that extremely dangerous country, Arab nations, Israel, the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the various Lebanese factions are continuing the hopeless confrontation. How can our soldiers, totally ignorant of the terrain, languages, peoples, customs and religions of the region, defend peace and security in the midst of an armed struggle, a war of words and a political war, which they continue against one another in the region? This is indeed an unanswerable question.

What we should consider next is that, at present, the situation in the Korean Peninsula, unlike the past, calls for renewed efforts for our own defense. When the rapid revitalization of Beijing-Pyongyang relations and the signs of improvement in Sino-Soviet relations are considered, we can say that our own defense burden is already heavy. We have no room for sending troops to a foreign country.

At the same time, even sending only a regiment would cost a tremendous amount. We spend 35 percent of the state budget maintaining our present armed forces. In these circumstances, how can we dispatch troops to a foreign country? This is not a question that can be easily overlooked.

In addition, we must consider that peace is not simply preserved by sending peacekeeping troops. To contribute to securing peace at a point of international confrontation such as Lebanon, a capability for handling international affairs with powerful national strength must be possessed. If it is thought that South Korea can do the thing that even a superpower like the United States is unable to do, this is an illusion. Today's Lebanese situation is a mixture of domestic and foreign interests that no one is able to handle and is a blaze of religious confrontation and animosity among nations that has continued for thousands of years.

Finally, we must know that, to secure peace in Lebanon, troops of either side must be repelled if they invade Lebanon or brought under control if they start a must be repelled or brought under control conflict there. If this were to happen, our troops might have to fight against Palestinian guerrillas, the Syrian Army and Lebanese Muslim leftist troops, or against Israeli troops and the Lebanese Christian rightist army. It would be impossible to be neutral and to preserve peace in such a sensitive battle zone. In this case, we must think about the danger that, if we send our troops to Lebanon, all the Arab nations or Israel and the Lebanese Christian rightist force may turn into our enemy and, eventually, we may fall into the swamp of that endless conflict.

With this point of view, we make it clear that our armed forces cannot join the peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

CSO: 4107/011

U.S. WARNING AGAINST SOVIET EXPANSIONISM VIEWED

SK101311 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 7 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Soviet Expansion and the U.S. Warning"]

[Text] The U.S. Government once again appealed for joint countermeasures by the Western bloc, warning against the Soviet expansionist policy. Speaking at the National Press Club in Canberra, Australia, on 5 November, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger pointed out that the Soviet Union is capable of waging wars simultaneously in the East and the West and stressed that cooperation within the Western bloc is important because the United States cannot contain Soviet expansionism alone.

Of course, this is not the first time that such a warning has been issued by a high authority of the U.S. administration. Not only the U.S. administration, but also many politicians, diplomats and scholars of the Western bloc have drawn attention to the effects the Soviet military build-up will have on the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union and on all international politics. Some people even bleakly forecast the high possibility that the Third World war will finally erupt in the Persian Gulf or the Middle East.

The reason we show renewed interest in this subject, one that has often been stressed, is because Secretary Weinberger's remarks are connected with the recent, delicate developments in the international political situation. As widely reported, the relations between Communist China and the Soviet Union, which have been strained for over 20 years, are showing signs of normalization this year, and the U.S. global strategy set up on the basic assumption of prolonged Sino-Soviet confrontation comes closer to needing review. More specifically, if detente between Communist China and the Soviet Union is achieved, the U.S. plan to contain the Soviet Union in East Asia under ties with Communist China have to be revised.

Under such circumstances, in which the United States has to constantly worry about the Sino-Soviet thaw, continued military expansion by the Soviet Union forces the United States to become more wary. Wary of confrontation with Communist China, the Soviet Union thus far has taken a somewhat cautious stance. However, if a situation arises in which the Soviet Union no longer has to worry about Communist China, the Soviet Union will feel great impetus

to use the military strength it has steadily built up for the purpose of gaining political influence.

Should the military situation develop that way the United States will earnestly need realistic support from the Western bloc. Of course, the Western allies will try to readily respond to the U.S. call. But the problem lies in military strength. If the Western bloc's military strength fails to improve from today's level, it will be difficult to expect effective countermeasures from them in an emergency with the Soviet Union. In this context, the United States is appealing for an increase of the Western bloc's military strength.

It is expected that the Western bloc will, as usual, show lukewarm responses to this U.S. appeal. Thinking they are the direct target of the military arms race between the two blocs of the East and West, the Western European nations have shown reserved attitudes toward the Reagan administration's hardline policy against the Soviet Union. It is the same with Australia, the country Secretary Weinberger is now visiting.

The Western world cannot return to the 1950's days of "cold war." In other words, it cannot persist on the policy of "zero-sum game," for it has a dangerous nature that might lead to destruction of mankind. However, it is very important for the Western bloc to take joint actions, at least in diplomacy, against Soviet military expansionism. In this regard, we will continue to watch the development of the situation with keen interest.

CSO: 4107/011

ROK DAILY COMMENTS ON SINO-SOVIET CONTACTS

SK110552 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Won't There Be Any Change in Power Equilibrium? -- Surrounding Circumstances Which Draw Our Concern Since Sino-Soviet Approach"]

[Excerpts] There has been a strong indication in recent days that the relations among the big powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula have delicately changed. In particular, since Red China's "12th Party Congress," we have been able to perceive a salient change of this kind. And, it is seen that with the preliminary working-level talks for the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations held in Beijing last month as momentum, signs of change have become more real and concrete.

Along with such movement, our concern is drawn to whether there will be "any change" in Sino-Soviet relations. The Sino-Soviet working-level talks for the normalization of the relations recently held in Beijing made "smooth headway," both the Chinese and Soviet sides have said.

In the long run, we can say, such a situational change only means that the tension surrounding the Korean Peninsula will not be removed but will remain under different circumstances.

Moreover, the approach between Moscow and Beijing has given rise to continued observations that future relations between China and Soviet Union will change affirmatively. In this case, our concern is drawn to none other than the possibility of change in the power system of the four big powers surrounding the Korean Peninsula and in the politics of the power balance which has been maintained under that system.

Although there has not yet been anything tangible, the restructuring of the power system or the change in the relationships are inevitably apt to touch off a readjustment of the status quo and competition in terms of military capabilities. It has been reported that Red China has been less interested in the U.S.-Japanese security system. There have arisen more hard-line opinions both in the United States and the Soviet Union in favor of military confrontation. The United States has more strongly demanded that Japan strengthen its military capabilities and share the security burden. All of these are construed as part of such a change.

Not long ago Soviet journalists and officials visited the ROK to attend international meetings. Some Western media have tried to give an exaggerative estimate of this, while the North Korean group has shown an attitude of tilting toward Red China and of criticizing the Soviet Union. We can say that such a trend shows sensitivity [to these developments].

However, amidst this kind of change, what is obvious is that there is no variable factor which removes or reduces tension on the Korean Peninsula. On the contrary, it is expected that the tension will be further aggravated and the big powers will more fiercely compete with each other.

We think that now is the time when the government and the people alike should pool attention, wisdom and will to cope with the situation from a cool-headed, keen and far-reaching viewpoint.

CSO: 4107/011

'NODONG SINMUN' ON MOVEMENT OF THREE REVOLUTIONS

SK061220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 5 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 6 November article: "Flying the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] Ten years ago on a balmy spring day in April, some foreign friends looked down at the Chollima Statue for a long time from the sunny Mansudae hillside. They were members of a delegation of Japanese social science scholars who were visiting our country to attend the national meeting of social science scholars in Pyongyang--the capital of revolution--on the occasion of the 60th birthday of the great leader.

The delegation members, who had hardly been able to restrain their admiration of the great achievements made by the respected leader in leading the masses when they toured many places including Chongsanri, were reading from the Chollima Statue, the symbol of Korea's advance along the road of ceaseless upsurges and renovation. An old scholar, head of the delegation, composed an emotional poem that read:

Under the brilliant sunlight,
full of vigor,
Chollima Korea is soaring high in the sky.

Chollima is the Korean spirit that brought about the great miracle of raising a country that was backward just some 20 years ago to the most brilliant height of the times and history.

A few years later a young scholar who had dedicated himself to the study and research of the chuche idea, visited our country with the old scholar. Seeking Korea advance with the spirit of adding the speed battle to Chollima and of flying the Red Banner of the three revolutions, the young scholar came to admire that the brilliant tradition in leading the masses is being firmly inherited by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and is being further deepened on the road of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea. He said in an impassioned tone: From this fact alone, I have become fully aware of the fortune and might of Korea that is unanimously envied by the world's people.

This remark reflects the wise leadership and great vitality of our party, which is candidly leading Korea along the single road to accomplish the chuche cause amid constant upsurges and renovation, turning the revolution and construction into works of the masses themselves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions has become a powerful driving force accelerating the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

The Red Banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture is flying in the forefront of our people, who are vigorously advancing along the road of the chuche orientation of the entire society. The movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, which is being vigorously carried out everywhere by all the party members and workers who rose in the struggle to create the new speed of the 80's in plants, mines, cooperative farms, schools and scientific research organizations, has become a great driving force that is arousing vigorous revolutionary passion and is registering miracles and renovation throughout the country.

In the midst of the flames of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, the people have vigorously grown to be chuche-type revolutionaries with pure and spotless loyalty to the great leader and to the party. The task of chuche orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy and the task of intellectualizing the whole society are being brilliantly implemented.

Today's solemn realities, in which the people, nature and society are being changed beyond recognition in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea, are a great picture that impressively illustrates the uncommon wisdom and outstanding leadership of the glorious party center, which is leading the three revolutions to victory by turning them into the work of the masses themselves through the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions.

On 1 December 1975 the entire nation overflowed with the joy and deep emotion of the miners in Kumkol--a petname of the Kumdok mining complex that brilliantly preserves the immortal historic relics of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The miners received and embraced [Pada Anhun] the ray of guidance that illuminated one of the leading non-ferrous industrial bases in our country, creating a sensation that was dispatched nationwide from Kumkol, the place of glory. The heroic working class in Kumdok, upholding the revolutionary slogan, ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demand of chuche, which was put forward by the glorious party center, raised the first beacon fire of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions. On that night, beacon-fire processions paraded in Kumkol. Miners vigorously marched, singing revolutionary songs and shouting the "Mansei". This was a march of loyalty by the working class in Kumkol, which rose on the road to respond to the magnificent trust and great benevolence.

The respected leader, patting the workers on the shoulder, had asked about the difficulties in their lives and work when he came to Kumkol over steep

mountain passes, saying that, not being satisfied with the programmatic teachings he had given more than 100 times, he had planned to visit a long time ago but had been unable to. On 15 April 1972 when the entire people expressed the nation's wish for the leader's long life, the respected leader personally drank a toast to the health of the working people in Kumdok, saying that our working class should be in good health.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who embodied the great leader's profound plan for the Kumdok district and his great trust in and benevolence to our working class, visited Kumdok in July and personally descended to a deep mine gallery, asking about the health of the comrades in the mine and saying that he had come to help the comrades in Kumdok as the entire nation helps them.

The road along which the large-scale non-ferrous industrial base should advance was thus widely opened by the glorious party center. The glorious party center expressed deep trust in the workers in Kumdok, saying that they should become the model for the entire nation not only in production but also in fulfilling the revolutions of ideology, technology and culture.

The beacon-fire processions, which were held by the working class in Kumkol on the night of 1 December as the nation's first uprising in the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, were a demonstration of their faith and will to vigorously carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture in accordance with the demand of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea to meet the call of the party.

Our people's intention to follow and realize the lofty ideas of the glorious party center, to which we have entrusted ourselves and the destiny and future of the fatherland and revolution, is unanimous and invariable.

The thunderous outcry, which had echoed in the land of Komdok, flew over the central part of the country and, the next day, rang in the prairie of Chongsan. Following this, outcries rapidly burst forth at all units and on all fronts, including plants, enterprises, cooperative farms and educational, scientific and health organs across the country.

This was a grand prelude to the great history of change. Unable to oppress their strong emotions, the party workers of Komdok and the management workers of Chongsan shouted: "It is a great proposal," "it is the march of faith to rush at socialism and communism faster than others," and "it is a way in which we can rush at lightening speed in the spirit of the speed battle joined to Chollima".

When they received this touching report, not only those workers but also the old fighters who had made their way through the anti-Japanese flames, the old party members who had gone through the ordeal of land reform, and the generation which had just embarked on the road of the revolutionary advance were filled with matchless pride and confidence in carrying out revolution, upholding the great party.

When they turned out to the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, the blooming mill workers of Kangson, where the flames of the Chollima movement had flared up, got together under a white poplar about which a historical episode is related. Countless days had passed since the time in August, 1953, shortly after the truce. Amid the storm of struggle and the passion of creation, the steel works had changed beyond recognition and the white poplar had grown tall.

Because they were able to advance, embroidering a new Korean history in which they were brilliantly remodelling the whole of the country to meet the demands of the chuche idea, responding to the call of the party and the leader, their hearts were full of pleasure.

A blooming mill worker who took the floor with clenched fists, pledging his loyalty, said loudly: I remember the time when, having met the respected and beloved leader at the steel works, which were in ruins shortly after the truce, we received the slogan: "Let us run in the spirit of the Chollima" set forth by the leader. Since we listened to the demands of times and to the aspirations of our people, we were able to rise up, overcoming all difficulties and ordeals, and to create such miracles as even we had not expected. Today, our party is touching the hearts of our people, who have always seriously considered continuous leaps to a higher stage, without dullness and stalemate even for a moment.

The pleasure of receiving the revolutionary slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche" was the expression of the strong emotion of our people upholding the brilliant leadership of the glorious party center.

Putting forward a correct fighting slogan is of basic significance in revolutionary leadership. Our party's profound scientific insight and wisdom were shining in the slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche" our people received this slogan in the period during which the historic cause of imbuing the whole of society with the chuche idea--reflecting our people's iron-like will to construct communism in conformity with the matured demand of the development of our revolution and under the banner of the chuche idea--was being more vigorously pushed ahead.

As all of this was accomplished with a deep sense of obligation for the era, during the 1970's our revolution entered a new stage of development in which the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea was presented as work of top priority.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were the general line to build socialism and communism and were the basic way to realize the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

The three revolutions, aimed at the complete realization of the sovereignty of man, are the highest-level revolution. To turn this great revolution of

imbuing all fields and all sectors of social life with the chuche idea into the work of the masses, upholding the banner of the everlasting and immortal chuche idea, a new mass advance movement was needed.

To this end, a question was raised as to under what fighting slogan, with what purpose, on what scale and in what type a mass movement it staged. Until November of 1975, no one had grasped the matured demand that our party, which penetrated the demand at that time and saw into the far future, set forth an excellent policy urging us to stage the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions as an all-out advance movement to push ahead with our revolution toward [words indistinct] under the slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche."

A mass movement is a (?potential) way to strengthen the cohesion and cooperation of the working masses and to unreservedly display their boundless strength and is a revolutionary way to accelerate the construction of socialism and communism through collective reforms. Having been waged with the slogan: "Ideology, technology and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche," the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, has possessed from its beginning width and depth unrivaled by previous mass movements. The movement, from its first step, has effected unprecedented advance in the work of remodeling man in our own way and in the work of constructing economy and culture in our own manner.

NODONG SINMUN, the party's organ, on 30 November, 1975, just one month after the first torch of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions had flared up in Komdok, reported epochal events taking place at all units and in all sectors, including industrial, agricultural, scientific, educational, cultural, art and health, which were rising up in the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions.

Articles reflecting the spirit of the era said: Since the moment the torch of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions flared up in the land of Komdok and of Chongsan, the people have unanimously risen up in an unprecedented mass advance movement, holding rallies one after another all across the country. As a result, the whole country is engulfed in the ferocious flames of the three revolutions. This was the very new reality of Korea in which the people had risen up in the communist mass movement to forge ahead with the three revolutions, responding to the call of the party and the leader.

Having laid down the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions and paying deep attention to every step of its advance, the party wisely led immediate further expansion and development of the movement. On 1 January 1976, the whole country greeted a new year in the midst of waging the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions. Functionaries who receive the call of the party were wrapped in great glory and pleasure. On that day at a place overflowing with glory, functionaries received ways and means--programmatic guidelines for expanding and developing the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions with tangible designs and methods--and were assigned several central tasks that had to be adhered to in carrying out the party's work.

Clearly elucidating the purposes of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, the party taught: As we waged the Chollima work team movement, upholding the lofty intentions of the great leader, the reality, in which we are vigorously waging the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, shows the justness of the policy of the party, which has set forth the new mass movement.

The movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions develops the Chollima work-team movement into a new higher stage and embodies the principles of the speed battle and ideological warfare. It is a mass movement that organically combines all collective renovation movements, including the people's ideological remodeling work in economic, cultural and other domains.

The party has made it clear that the basic task of this movement is to extensively further accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. The party has also noted that the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, which began when a new turning point was effected in the moral and mental traits of our workers through the Chollima work-team movement and an epochal advance was made in socialist economic and cultural construction, is a movement that is being carried out with higher targets than any other mass movement in the past.

This movement, which takes our party's program for chuche-orientation of the entire society as a task of struggle, is a lofty mass ideological remodeling movement designed to make all the members of society ardent chuche-type communist revolutionaries by more vigorously waging the ideological revolution in accordance with the demand of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea. It is a lofty, mass, technical remodeling movement that reflects the demands of today's reality in which industrialization is being accomplished and socialist construction has entered a new higher stage. It is a lofty mass cultural remodeling movement that is being carried out in a new stage of the revolutionary development when construction of the completely victorious socialist society is progressing as scheduled.

The functionaries participating in the meeting that day were taught that to successfully carry out the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, which is aimed at the strategic task of accomplishing the three revolutions, they should correctly plan each step, correctly define the tasks to be resolved in each step and should establish targets by correctly combining the matter at hand with overall tasks. In particular, the teaching that the party organizations, directly seizing the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, should turn this movement into a work to be extended to the (?exterior) of the party, was a programmatic guideline firmly ensuring the victory of this movement.

That day, all the functionaries came to believe more firmly that, thanks to our party, the idea and theory of mass movement for the period of socialist and communist construction had been comprehensively compiled and summed up and the theoretical and practical foundation to victoriously lead the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture had already been firmly provided.

That New Year's Day when all the people had sung the song wishing for the long life ended and the bright starry night in the capital silently advanced far. The functionaries, however, were unable to calm themselves down after the historic moment of receiving the programmatic guideline.

A functionary who had experienced the unforgettable event at the significant meeting said: It was indeed a historic moment when we received the extensive explanation on the essence, the basic objectives and major tasks of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions. I could clearly envisage the victorious might of this movement and its role in the history of our people's mass movement. I was overwhelmed with emotion.

How could this be the sentiment of only that one functionary?

Since then, wherever our party organizations and party members under the ray of guidance have gathered, there have been discussions about the detailed plan of execution for the struggle and the tasks for the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions. Resolutions pledging loyalty to the party have been adopted everywhere, including on the battlefields of production and technical renovation where our party organizations and party members have stood in the forefront, and in the places where socialist culture has been blooming. Thus, the resolutions have been implemented.

At the same time, all the party members and workers across the nation have resolved to prepare themselves to be the chuche-type communist revolutionaries with pure and spotless loyalty to the party and the leader. They have accelerated more vigorously the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, encouraged by the teachings that they should relieve the people of the difficult labors with machines and that we should replace carrying racks [mokno] with helicopters.

The heroic miners of the pit of (?"communism"), rising in the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, have resolved to acquire heavy equipment operators' licenses in a short time by receiving the specialized education while engaged in their work. Their resolution has been taken to heart by everyone.

The party's guidance of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions has brilliantly changed our reality in accordance with the demand of chuche. The guidance of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions by the glorious party center, which has been leading revolution and construction in its forefront, strengthens with each passing day.

This road of guidance was also embroidered with significance in February when our functionaries received a new policy from the glorious party center for the work the lofty intention expressed on that day was a profound explanation of the leading principle of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions that called for the three revolutions teams' correct guidance and support of this movement. It noted that the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, which the party organizations should directly seize, is an overall social mass movement that remodels

ideology, technology and culture in accordance with the demand of chuche and accelerates our overall revolution and construction.

The great leader initiated the three revolutions team movement at an early date and dispatched the three revolutions teams to many sectors of the national economy. Thus, the teams had grown as powerful guidance forces of the revolution. Since the three revolutions teams have correctly guided and supported the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions, the three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture have been carried out more vigorously.

Thanks to the wise leadership of our party, the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions has made the entire nation seethe with revolutionary passion and has vigorously inspired the revolution and construction to surging renovation and upsurges. Thus, the state of ideology and consciousness of the party members and workers, their way of thinking and work method and the features of the nation have changed beyond recognition in this land where they advanced by flying the Red Banner of the three revolutions.

Reality is a barometer of the might of ideology and leadership. It was early July this year when the whole country was seething with the implementation of the great leader's teaching and the party's militant appeal to effect a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist economic construction as in the period of the great upsurge of Chollima. The working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, who gathered at Sadong Stadium, cherishing hearts burning with loyalty, held a rally to create a new speed of the 1980's and adopted a letter of appeal to workers, technicians and office workers throughout the country.

In this letter of appeal, reflecting the vigorous beat of every heart, the working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works fervently appealed for implementation of the great leader's teaching and the party's policy in a revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality and for becoming the Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the 1980's.

The working class of the Kim Chaek Iron Works and other workers throughout the country turned out, upholding the leader's teaching and the party's policy, while cherishing the indomitable revolutionary spirit and burning loyalty displayed by the young Korean communists who upheld the great leader as the sun of the revolution and who devoted their all on the road of loyalty in the dawn of the Korean revolution.

How vividly this fact shows the loftiness of our people's ideological and spiritual world created in the flames of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions.

Because of the ideological and spiritual traits of our people which have reached a lofty stage, today a proud fruit is being borne in the work of reforming and changing technology and culture in conformity with the demands of chuche.

Last September, when the whole country was seething with joy at having attained a good harvest this year, again, despite the unprecedented drought, the great leader inspected the agricultural experiment field of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences amid great joy. That day, the great leader praised scientists and technicians in the academy who have registered many successes in cultivating various kinds of plants and seeds suitable to the weather and climate of our country by thoroughly establishing chuche in scientific research activities under the banner of the three revolutions.

Not only scientists and technicians--including Dr Kim Sang-yon, who were present at this glorious place--but also all working people throughout the country were filled with great emotion. This emotion was not simply because of the successful innovative work registered by the unit. The thought that the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions initiated and led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was lifting the ideological and spiritual traits, technology and culture of our people up to a lofty and brilliant stage. This thought precisely warmed the hearts of the people.

Proud reality in which, cherishing in their hearts the burning loyalty and indomitable revolutionary spirit of the young communists who upheld the great leader as the sun of the revolution and devoted their all for him in the dawn of the Korean revolution, all of the people are upholding and following the leader's will and the party's intention.

The fact that the rapidly increasing speed in economic development is being spurred, the blasting reports signaling the exploitation of underground resources are reverberating in succession, the automation of production process is being brilliantly realized by means of our own machines, facilities and technology and production efficiency is being miraculously promoted. The fact that the fields of science and technology--which were strange to us in the past--have been developed into ones directly participating in the economic development work.

The large number of intellectuals, composed of newly trained technicians and experts as well as engineers and junior engineers--who have been collectively trained at all production sites--and who have been firmly armed with the chuche-based outlook of the world and modern scientific and technological knowledge.

The great reality in which nature, people, economy and culture are undergoing a complete change and are advancing rapidly.

All of these facts vividly show the wisdom of the brilliant leadership of our party leading the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions to the single road of victory under the Red Flag of the three revolutions.

Pit No. 4 of the Komdok mine complex, which turned out before anyone else amid the strong flames of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions, the (Kusan) workshop of the Iwon mine, the Youth Heat Production workshop of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm and many other units of the national economy

have won the Red Flag of the three revolutions. Today, the ranks of the units which have won the Red Flag of the three revolutions are increasing with each passing day.

Indeed, the proud course of the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions is an immortal one on which the (?firm) will and wise leadership of the glorious party center leading the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea to the road of infinite progress and victory by brilliantly embodying the great leader's excellent ideology and theory on the mass movement have been brilliantly embroidered. It is also a great history of our times, and this is a result of our party's firm determination and indomitable will to lead, with certainty, the revolutionary cause of chuche--which started in the forests of Paektu--to the brilliant future of socialism and communism.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' ON APPLICATION OF TAEAN WORK SYSTEM

SK100458 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2237 GMT 8 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November special article: "The Classic Work in Which the Economic Management Idea of Chuche is Summed Up -- On the 20th Anniversary of the Publication of the Great Leader's Classic Work on Further Developing the Taean Work System" -- KCNA identifies this as an article]

[Text] Under the moving circumstances in which the entire people in the entire country are accelerating a vigorous advance by vigorously turning out to the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, we significantly greet the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work on further developing the Taean work system.

On 9 November, 1962, 20 years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a historic speech at an enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant. In his speech the great leader comprehensively analyzed and reviewed the successes and experiences gained in the management of the Taean work system--the most superior work system of the socialist economic system--in the year after he had established it. And he gave concrete answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in further strengthening and developing the system.

Since it embodies the immortal chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line and possesses invincible truth and a scientific nature clearly delineating the intrinsic character and traits of the socialist economic system and illuminating the road laid ahead of the system, the profound economic management idea,--elucidated by the great leader in his classic work,--became a powerful weapon to vigorously accelerate socialist construction.

The past 20 years, since the publication of the work, have been a proud course in which, by the mighty power of the chuche-oriented idea of economic management expounded by the great leader, the Taean work system has been applied in an allround way in all sectors of the people's economy and has steadily developed in depth. They have also been proud days in which the superiority and vitality of the system as the model of socialist economic management have been fully displayed.

Because we had the Taean work system, the most superior type of socialist and communist economic management, we brilliantly performed the historic cause

of socialist industrialization in the very brief period of 14 years and, by vigorously accelerating the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in the industrial sector and by vigorously waging the battle of great socialist construction, we can run at a lightening speed, as we are today, toward the 10 prospective goals--the grand programs of socialist economic construction--creating the speed of the 80's.

Our practical experiences clearly show that, to excellently resolve the questions raised in plant management and in the overall economic management in conformity with the intrinsic natrinsic nature of socialism and communism, there is no other way but the way opened up by the Taean work system which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song established.

The classic work in further developing the Taean work system is an immortal historic document consummating the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unique theory on economic management elucidated by the great chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The Taean work system is basically different from previous work systems. It is a superior work system possessing not a few elements of communist-type enterprise management. This new work system excellently embodies the collective and communist life-style --one for all, all for one.

Making clear the basis of socialist economic management, that is, on what basis we should manage the economy, is a basic question arising in carrying out economic management. How we resolve this decides the question of whether or not we resolve questions, raised in economic management and guidance, in conformity with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system.

Basing himself on the principle of the chuche philosophy that man is the master of everything and decides everything, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated the superb idea that primary emphasis should be put on working with the people in socialist economic management, thereby giving a clear-cut answer to this fundamental problem in socialist economic management.

In a socialist society, the workers are the masters of the means of production and, therefore, the masters of economic management. Technology, of course, plays an important role in modern production. Apart from technology, we cannot think about modern production.

Man, however, creates technology and operates machines. No matter how high the level of automation and mechanization of production may be, we cannot continuously develop production unless we mobilize people's revolutionary zeal by carrying out work with them well.

The Taean work system established by the great leader is a work system which places the producer masses in the center of economic management and an economic management system under which all problems in production and management are solved through work with the people.

The establishment of the Taean work system signified a revolutionary turn from the old system, whereby the economy was managed and operated mainly by technical and economic methods, to an economic management system whose main emphasis is put on work with the people and which takes as its fundamental basis the method of arousing their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity. Herein lie the fundamental guarantee for making the Taean work system a chuche-based economic management system and a source of invincible might which makes it possible to give full play to its incomparable superiority and vitality.

The mass line is a fundamental principle of our party in its activities based on the chuche idea. To throughly embody the mass line in economic management, we should improve the work system and method so as to make the producer masses actively participate in economic management and to give full play to their revolutionary zeal and creativity. We also should strengthen work to raise the producer masses' political and ideological consciousness so that they may voluntarily take part in economic management with the stand and attitude of being masters.

The Taean work system makes it possible to fully meet such demands. Because it is a system of economic management under which all management activities are conducted under the collective leadership of the party committee, economic tasks are carried out in such a way as to give priority to political work and to infuse the producer masses with enthusiasm for work while superiors do everything they can to responsibly help their subordinates.

The Taean work system, therefore, is a communist form of economic management embodying the immortal chuche idea and the mass line on it.

Today, we are assigned weighty task of realizing the grand programs set forth by the party's Sixth Congress. This demands that we fully demonstrate the superiority of the Taean work system by more thoroughly applying it, thus enacting greater upsurges in production and construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By thoroughly applying the Taean work system to all sectors of the people's economy, we should realize unified and detailed planning, correctly establish economic organizational work and production discipline and thoroughly readjust enterprise management.

Continuously strengthening and developing economic management in accordance with the developing reality, with weighty revolutionary tasks assigned to us, are the inevitable demands of socialist and communist construction and the firm policies to which our party has consistently adhered.

Today, our party has unfolded a grand plan to make the 1980's a decade of a new leap by more thoroughly applying the Taean work system and thus to find our country holding its proud place in the ranks of world's economic powers.

By more thoroughly carrying through the Taean work system in conformity with the demand of the new reality, all party organizations and functionaries and working people should effect a great revolutionary change in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, upholding the party's plan and intention.

Success in socialist construction entirely depends on the party's leading role. Only when we strengthen the party's leadership and guidance and give priority to working with people can we resolve all the problems in economic management in conformity with the party's demand and the working class' interests, and thereby continuously develop the economy.

Supporting supply work, increasing the role of the departments that guarantee production, implementing the mass line in planning work, strengthening technical guidance to production and comprehensively guiding production, all depend upon the party's leading role. By making the most of past experiences, party committees at all units and in all sectors of the people's economy should continue to thoroughly carry out the Taean work system, firmly holding on to the collective guidance system.

Political work is work with people. Work with people is the fundamental work of the party. All party organizations should correctly educate their members and workers in the great leader's teachings and the party's policies embodying them and, by indoctrinating them to be boundlessly loyal to the leader, should make them fulfill their revolutionary duties in performing economic tasks.

The party organizations on all levels and the three revolutions teams should pay great attention to the improvement of economic management work and, in particular, by substantially pushing ahead with this work by closely combining the movement to win the Red Flag of the three revolutions with the movement to follow the examples of the unheralded heroes, should thoroughly readjust and standardize enterprise management and carry out organizational work for production and for enterprise management, including equipment, material, labor management and technical guidance, in a scientific and rational manner.

One important key to the creation of great upsurges in production and construction by thoroughly carrying out the Taean work system is fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. The 10-point prospective goals for socialist construction, which were set forth by the party's 6th Congress, are grand struggle programs, which are unprecedented in scale, speed and boldness in the history of economic construction, are great economic construction programs that require a high-level technical advance. To successfully carry out these tasks, we should manage large-scale socialist industry with our own strength, technology and resources. This demands that we demonstrate a revolutionary spirit in which we courageously overcome all difficulties and ordeals without fear.

With a firm stand that they are the masters of economic management and production, all functionaries and workers should vigorously rush toward the achievement of new prospective goals by planning and coordinating enterprise management and production demands producing what they do not have, finding what they lack and learning, studying and grasping what they do not know. All functionaries and workers should more responsibly implement all economic tasks with their own strength and, with the attitude that they are the masters of the country's economy, should save resources, fuel and material as much as they can.

By strengthening study to continuously raise the degree of their working ability, functionaries and workers should be more versed in production processes and equipment and act and think with the progressive attitude of incessantly introducing new technology.

To thoroughly carry out the Taean work system, functionaries should plan and coordinate organizational and command work. Like unheralded heroes, all economic guidance functionaries, with a high awareness that they devote all their work to the party, the leader and the fatherland, should always establish plans to meet the party's intention, strengthen technical guidance to production on the basis of those intentions and comprehensively guide production. Functionaries, in particular, should plan and coordinate work to guarantee the supply of material. By paying due attention to the working people who support supply work, functionaries should make them apply themselves to production without any inconvenience.

With firm determination to brilliantly achieve this year's goals by normalizing production on a high level, functionaries should plan and coordinate economic guidance and management and firmly establish an atmosphere in which they work in conformity with the management norms and regulations of the Taean work system.

By firmly arming ourselves with the chuche-oriented idea and theories of economic management embodied in the great leader's classic work on further developing the Taean work system and by thoroughly carrying out the system, let all of us effect epochal change in the struggle to create the speed of the 80's in order to develop our economy onto higher stage.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' ON MEETING OF CHOLLIMA MOVEMENT

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[NODONG SINMUN 12 November Editorial: "The Meeting of the Front-Rankers in the Chollima Movement Who Have Turned Out to Create the Speed of the 1980's"]

[Text] Today, socialist construction in our country is vigorously advancing on the summit of the 1980's. The 1980's is the most significant period in developing our party and the revolution. During this period, the Sixth Congress of our party was held. This congress set forth a new revolutionary line and a militant program--milestones for bringing about a great change in our revolution and construction.

All the people throughout the country, including our heroic working class, have already made great advances in carrying out the task of socialist construction set forth by the party congress.

By vigorously struggling to create the speed of the 1980's, all sectors of the people's economy have brought about a new productive upsurge. This vigorous struggle has unfolded a brighter prospect on the future path of our economic construction, further strengthening the country's political and economic might.

Under the magnificent circumstances in which the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and in which the flames of a great upsurge is ablaze in socialist economic construction, the meeting of the front-rankers in the chollima movement, who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's, will be held today. This meeting will be a proud one of glorifying the 1980's as the period of great victory and glory by once again bringing about a great leap in socialist economic construction. The important aim of the meeting is to implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by vigorously rousing the entire party and all the people and to make an epochal advance in implementing the magnificent 10-point prospective plan, reflecting the firm, unswerving will and profound tactical plan of our party to lead economic construction to a continuous upsurge by launching a bold offensive operation without the slightest wavering under any circumstances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The 1980's is a very important period in socialist economic construction in our country. By further

accelerating economic construction based on the brilliant successes we have already gained in socialist economic construction, we should implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and should continuously and vigorously advance toward a new, higher goal.

In the 1980's our party and people are assigned a weighty but worthwhile task of building the economy. To brilliantly accomplish this glorious task, our party has led this struggle, putting forth a slogan reading "let us create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit displayed during the period of a great Chollima upsurge." The struggle to create the speed of the 1980's is a worthwhile advance movement to demonstrate the new spirit and ambition of Korea brilliantly inheriting the tradition of the great Chollima upsurge developed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and in victoriously advancing under the leadership of the party. The meeting will be a significant one of brilliantly embellishing the new history of the great upsurge in the 1980's by putting new spurs to this worthwhile advance movement.

Participating in the meeting will be labor innovators who have performed great exploits in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's, those who have achieved goals in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan, guiding functionaries and three revolution team members.

The front-rankers in the chollima movement, who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's, are fighters who are devotedly and energetically struggling to implement the plan of our party for economic construction and are those who perform miracles and heroic exploits, courageously overcoming all difficulties.

Since the meeting will encourage these front-rankers, whom our party has brought up and helped distinguish themselves, to exert themselves to implement the party's program for economic construction without fail, it will be held in a highly exalted political atmosphere and will surely reap good results.

Indeed, the convocation of the meeting of the front-rankers in the chollima movement, who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's, is of great significance. The meeting will, above all, provide an important opportunity in bringing about a new, epochal change in the history of socialist construction in our country.

Today, we are in an important period during which we should raise socialist construction to a higher stage. Five years have passed since our people launched the struggle to implement the Second 7-Year Plan. During this period, workers, including our working class, have achieved proud successes by resolutely advancing toward implementing the Second 7-Year Plan under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. Thus, they have attained great victories and made progress in various sectors of the people's economy.

Over the past 5 years, our industry has developed toward an endless upswing and its outlook has greatly changed.

An extraordinarily high speed, which can be seen in chuche Korea marching forward while adding the speed battle to Chollima, has been created. Industrial production capabilities have greatly increased and all industrial sectors have been better perfected.

Thanks to the vigorous pushing ahead with the work to make industry chuche-oriented, modern and scientific, our industry's chuche characteristics and its technological foundation have been extraordinarily strengthened.

We are faced today with the weighty task of accomplishing all goals to the end on the basis of the achievements already made under the Second 7-Year Plan.

Only 2 years remain in the Second 7-Year Plan. The task which we should carry on during this period is vast. Now is the time for the entire party and all the people to wage the lightning battle for the accomplishment of the Second 7-Year Plan.

Only when the entire party, the entire country and all the people turn out to wage dynamic struggle can we attain the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and make greater headway in the struggle for the accomplishment of the 10 major prospective targets.

When the flames of the revolutionary great upsurge are set ablaze more fiercely, with this meeting as momentum, our party's intention and plan to turn our fatherland into a world-famous economic power and to provide a more abundant and more civilized life for our people will surely be realized.

The meeting will also help our revolutionary ranks extraordinarily strengthen their political and ideological might by endlessly increasing the ranks of new Chollima front-rankers in the flames of the all-out march for the creation of the speed of the 1980's.

Today's front-rankers of the Chollima movement who have turned out in the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's are the standardbearers energetically pushing ahead with the movement to win the Red Flag of three revolutions and the movement to emulate the unsung heroes--both initiated and led by our party. Their important ideological and spiritual characteristics are an indomitable fighting spirit and a determined revolutionary spirit, with which they go through fire and water to fulfill the demands of the party and the leader.

When through this meeting such examples and exploits of the forerunners are widely, generally applied and when their ranks are further expanded and strengthened, the party's economic policy will be thoroughly defended and accomplished and surprising, innovative successes will be achieved in production, construction, and in scientific and technological development.

In reality, to more energetically push ahead with the march to create the speed of the 1980's, using this meeting as momentum, is a struggle which displays our people's heroic spirit and revolutionary example of certainly

attaining any goals. And it is the proud struggle which helps us highly demonstrate the might of our revolutionary ranks which boldly march while firmly rallying around the party and the leader.

The current on-going meeting of front-rankers of the Chollima movement who have turned out in creating the speed of the 1980's clearly establishes that the history of our country's socialist construction, embroidered with the revolutionary great upswing, is being brilliantly inherited by our party.

The grand chollima march which took place after the war under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has vigorously pushed ahead with our country's socialist construction, has brought about a vast change in this land and has unfolded the era of national prosperity.

To eternally defend and glorify the valuable tradition and revolutionary spirit gained in the grand Chollima march is the firm will of our party center.

Because it is being convened while reflecting such a noble intention of our party and the unanimous aspirtations and wishes of all people to add the speed battle to Chollima, this meeting is especially meaningful.

The historical status of this meeting lies in the fact that, by continuing to keep the revolutionary spirit and the traits of struggle which were displayed in the era of the grand Chollima upswing, we are going to achieve a new turning-point in the history of the great upswing in the 1980's.

The meeting of front-rankers of the Chollima movement who have turned out in creating the speed of 1980's will impose heavier and more important duties on our people.

However, by surmounting all difficulties and obstacles, we are meeting all the conditions under which we can easily accomplish the program for economic construction in the 1980's.

Today's struggle for the creation of the speed of the 1980's is being waged on a firm political, ideological, material and technical foundation. The party's and leader's wise leadership and the people's burning zeal and revolutionary determination to accomplish the party's intention at all costs are firm guarantees for all our victories.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has helped provide a firm foundation for carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan and the new prospective targets by clearly delineating the specific duties of the basic fronts and every sector of the economic construction at every period, with uncommon wisdom, powerful insight and extraordinary revolutionary driving force, and by helping concentrate all country's efforts on those duties.

In recent years alone, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated ways to resolve the four-point nature-remaking tasks and the steel problem and has unfolded a bold plan of operations to seize the peak

of nonferrous metals. He has also indicated the way for our people's economy to achieve a new great upsurge.

In order to have the economic guidance reach down closer to the lower sectors in conformity with the demands of reality, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth a new industrial guidance system and has wisely led so that the functionaries could carry out economic organizational work and production plans well, with a high sense of responsibility.

In accord with the measures taken by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the work of analyzing and summing up--every quarter and every month--the situation in which the people's economic plans are carried out has been substantially carried out and the technical innovation movement has been energetically waged. Therefore, our country's economic construction has been able to continue to vigorously move forward without any stagnation or standstill.

Our party center, resplendently realizing the economic construction plans of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, has put forth revolutionary policies and slogans for struggle one after another to achieve an economic upsurge. And it is leading so that we can enhance the role of the members of the three revolutions teams and of the party organizations and vigorously push ahead with the mass movement.

Because of our party's tested, tempered and correct leadership in the course of creating unprecedented miracles in the socialist construction while leading the advance of the speed battle, the victory in the all-out march to create the speed of the 1980's is certain.

"Let the entire party, the whole country and all the people turn out in creating the speed of the 1980's by marching forward with the spirit of the speed battle joined to Chollima." This is the demand of our revolutionary development and our immediate slogan for struggle. Our party now wants all sectors and all units to hold high this slogan.

With great pride and dignity in being led by the great party and the leader and full of confidence and fighting spirit, all party members and workers throughout the country should resolutely turn out in the all-out march which is called for by the party.

The key element in accelerating the general march on the occasion of this meeting is that all the people have the firm and high political and ideological resolve to implement the party's and the leader's economic construction plans to the end.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: When the working people struggle, displaying their lofty revolutionary zeal and creative wisdom, constant miracles and innovations can be created in our revolution and construction.

The decisive factor in effecting a constant upsurge in socialist construction lies in mobilizing the people's ideology. This meeting is one mobilizing the

ideology of all functionaries and working people to renew their firm resolution for unanimously launching into a new assault battle. Today, our functionaries and working people are greeting this meeting with firm resolve to unreservedly demonstrate their burning loyalty in today's rewarding struggle of implementing the party's economic construction program.

Among other things, it is important for us to continuously maintain and to highly demonstrate this ideological zeal and resolve. Now is the time for us to give new spurs to the struggle to create the speed of the 1980's. It is also the very time for us to display our loyalty to the party and the leader through our practical struggle, not through words.

The honorable task assigned by the party which lies before the working people is precisely to unconditionally and thoroughly fulfill the militant tasks in implementing the Second 7-Year Plan and the new prospective goals.

All functionaries and working people should regard their assigned tasks as party directives and state laws and have the firm determination to fulfill them to the end, without the slightest faltering.

When all functionaries and working people carry out the struggle for self-reliance and fortitude with a spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing the party policies, they can create amazing miracles anywhere and highly demonstrate the honor of front-rankers of the chollima movement of the 1980's.

Important in developing the struggle to raise the speed of the 1980's to a new higher stage on the occasion of this meeting is to aggressively conduct organizational and political work in a substantial way, in conformity with the demands of reality.

This is not a mere meeting to sum up the successes already attained in economic construction, but a meeting of struggle and advance to effect a new upsurge in implementing the party's economic construction policies.

At this moment when the meeting is being held, all party organizations, three revolution teams, functionaries and working people should deeply recognize the purpose and demand of the meeting and actively and unanimously turn out to the new battle, at the same time, they should establish substantial measures to unreservedly mobilize all production potential.

In particular, all economic guidance functionaries, including functionaries of the committees and ministries of the state administration council and the provincial economic guidance committees, should proficiently and skillfully carry out their economic organizational work and production guidance with a high sense of responsibility and in a manner worthy of masters.

Today, our party members, working people and all people not only firmly believe that this meeting will be an epochal milestone in fulfilling ahead of schedule the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10 major prospective goals but also hope for the successful implementation of the work of the meeting.

Today when the march to create the speed of the 1980's is being vigorously unfolded, our struggle has become a more rewarding one and the future road of our people is guaranteed greater victory.

For our people, there is no more honorable task than to make the 1980's a most brilliant era by upholding and following the leadership of the party and the leader.

All working people, including our heroic working class, should deeply recognize their heavy sense of responsibility pledged before the party and the revolution and unanimously turn out to the struggle to effect a new upsurge in socialist construction.

CSO: 4110/008

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CHOLLIMA MEETING ISSUES APPEAL TO WORKERS

SK171151 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Letter of Appeal from the meeting of the Front-rankers of the Chollima Movement to Workers, Technicians and Office Workers Throughout the Country]

[Text] Under magnificent circumstances in which--upholding the militant program the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth at the Sixth Party Congress and in his historic policy speech and under the wise leadership of the party--the entire country is vigorously accelerating an all-out advance movement to create the speed of the 1980's, we are holding a meeting of the front-rankers of the Chollima movement, who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's with a burning resolve to bring about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction. Participating in the meeting of the front-rankers of the chollima movement--who have turned out to create the speed of the 1980's in the significant period in which new change is developing in our revolution--and reviewing the proud history of a great revolutionary upsurge in traversing the single road of innovations under the leadership of the party, we are determined to loyally return the great confidence and expectation the respected and beloved leader and the party have cherished toward us by achieving the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Assigned to our working class--which has built a powerful socialist industrial country on the war-torn, barren land in a short span of time under the revolutionary slogan "Let us advance with the spirit of Chollima," and which has glorified the 1970's as an era of a great change--is a noble task of more vigorously accelerating a new all-out advance movement in the 1980's toward a summit on which we can view the complete victory of socialism. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should achieve the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by further accelerating economic construction based on the brilliant successes we have already gained in socialist economic construction and should continuously and vigorously advance toward a new, higher goal.

The first target of attack in our all-out advance movement is to implement the Second 7-Year Plan at the earliest possible date. Only by implementing the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule can we strengthen the country's economic might and make epochal progress in the struggle to achieve the complete victory of socialism. Only by achieving a brilliant victory in the struggle

to complete the Second 7-Year Plan can we make a breakthrough in the advance for achieving the magnificent 10-point prospective goals in the 1980's. Let us implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by mobilizing the entire party, the entire country and all the people. Let us create the speed of the 1980's with the spirit of the period of the great Chollima upsurge. These are struggle slogans which our people should uphold. These slogans are the militant banners of an all-out advance movement which our party has given to the working class and all the people. They are militant slogans reflecting the profound ideas on the guidance of the masses of our party--which has always trusted the inexhaustible strength of the masses, which has solved all questions by mobilizing them and which has continuously performed miracles. They are powerful struggle slogans demonstrating the revolutionary leadership method of our party, which has accelerated the revolution and construction through revolutionary mass movements and has opened the path of future victories.

Today, our party is rousing the entire party, the entire country and all the people to the all-out assault campaign to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and is having our working class take the lead in this campaign--a great, worthwhile advance movement. Everytime difficult and important militant tasks loomed before it and everytime it brought about a new change in the revolution, our party firmly trusted our working class--the leading class of the revolution--boldly conducted offensive tactical operations and guided our working class in charge of the major components of the revolution in making a breakthrough of advance.

After rising in response to the call of the party, our working class has proudly demonstrated its honor as a front-ranker in the innovation movement to destroy passivity and conservatism and in the great communist-type advance movement to remodel ideology, technology and culture in accordance with the requirements of chuche under the banner of the three revolutions. Thus, it has erected the tower of loyalty and exploits on the glorious road of our revolution.

The heroic epic of the Chollima era has been written through the heroic struggle of our working class and all the workers, who have risen at the call of the party and the leader, thus astounding the world's people, and the new history of the speed battle has been created, marking the immortal achievements of our party.

Rising at the call of the party, braving fire and water and advancing along a single road of innovations and leaps ahead, loyally following the intent of the party and the leader at any place and at any time, are the proud tradition which our working class and the people have glorified on road of advance in the grim revolution and constructon and are unique revolutionary traits.

First, construction workers, whose bodies glowed like a smelting iron when they kindled the fires of the national foundation at plants and enterprises, which had ceased to breathe, in the liberated fatherland; do-or-die unit members who, while making a breakthrough at every step during the period of the grim fatherland liberation war by displaying the spirit of matchless devotion,

braved the rain of fire in supplying war materiel and sounded the whistle of wartime transportation; heroes of rehabilitation and construction, who, swiftly advancing at the Chollima, Pyongyang and vinalon speeds, built a country of Chollima--a country of miracles--on the war-torn, barren land devoid of even a brick and occupied the high summit of a socialist industrial country at a breath; great front-rankers of the period of the speed battle, who, cherishing a burning will to willingly devote their lives to the glorious party, rushed through fire and water and crossed rugged mountains and raging billows: Now is the time for our working class and workers, who have rapidly advanced, performing immortal exploits, to once again demonstrate an indomitable fighting spirit, courage and victorious creative might--which they have developed in their struggle--in today's all-out assault battle to achieve ahead of schedule the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and the 10-point prospective goals.

All of our hearts are now overflowing with warm revolutionary fervor to devote ourselves to the vigorous struggle to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule as demanded by the party and to bring about an epochal change in the worthwhile struggle to implement the program for socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

Participating in the meeting of the front-rankers of the Chollima movement and cherishing deep in our hearts a resolve of loyalty to vigorously demonstrate the spirit of the heroic working class and people of chuche Korea in the all-out assault battle to implement the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule, we send this letter of appeal to you.

Workers, technicians and office workers throughout the country, the Second 7-Year Plan will end in 2 years. During this period, we should implement the Second 7-Year Plan in all units without fail and should make decisive advances in achieving the magnificent 10-point prospective goals. Indeed, the remaining period is an important one during which the entire party, the entire country and all the people should rapidly advance by making 1 day as fruitful in achievements as a 10-day or 100-day period.

The more vast the tasks and the more strained the battle becomes, the more courageous and the higher we should all rise in the assault battle. Heroic working class and all workers throughout the country: Let us all rise at the call of the party as one and fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people and their inexhaustible creative strength on the battlefield of the all-out advance movement.

The most important battlefield in today's all-out assault battle is the front of the extractive industry. Let us thoroughly implement the party's policy for placing priority on the extractive industry over the processing industry so as to bring about a new upsurge in all sectors of the people's economy. Coal is the precious asset of chuche industry. The coal front is one on which we should concentrate. Only when coal mountains--the heart of industry --are high can all sectors of the people's economy vigorously advance and can the entire country rapidly advance toward creating the speed of the 1980's. Working class and workers in the coal industrial sector: Let us bear deep in our hearts a lofty sense of pride and duty in taking charge of the outpost of

the people's economy, reconstruct and expand large coal mines by displaying mass heroism everywhere, positively develop small- and medium-size coal mines and achieve the comprehensive mechanization and automation of work at collieries. Thus, let us turn all coal mines into cascades of coal.

The Anju district is a lifeline of the national economy. Miners in Anju: It is none other than you, comrades, who must become the shock brigade that opens wide a victorious way to occupy the heights of 120 million tons of coal. Wage a ceaseless assault battle, with high loyalty to the party and leader to make a cry of victory in the coal battle reverberate from the land of Anju.

The height of the nonferrous metals is one of the most important heights that our working class should occupy without fail. At the historic party Central Committee plenary meeting held in Hamhung, the great leader put forth a militant task that the entire party, entire nation and all the people should be mobilized to occupy the height of 1 million tons of the nonferrous metals within a few years and that they should occupy the heights of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals by 1988.

"All efforts for occupying the height of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals." This militant slogan, put forth by our party, contains the grand plan of the respected and beloved leader who intends to demonstrate once again to the world the inexhaustible might of our country's self-reliant, socialist national economy and to fully improve our people's living. Working class guarding the heights of nonferrous metals: bravely wage an all-out charge of loyalty to occupy the height of 1.5 million tons of the nonferrous metals, upholding the party's militant slogan.

Let us give priority to geological surveying, tunneling and strip-mining and let us drastically increase production in all mines by thoroughly implementing the party's policy to replace extractive equipment with large, modern and high speed equipment and to extract, transport and process massive quantities of nonferrous metals.

Whether or not we will be able to successfully occupy the height of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals depends on the struggle of the miners in the Komdok Mine and the mines in the Tanchon area and in Yanggang Province. Rebuild or expand on a large-scale the mines in Komdok, Tanchon and Yangang Province areas. When the blasting noise of loyalty is heard loud in the Komdok land, the entire country will become brisk and miracles will be made in the course of creating the speed of the 1980's.

Builders and supporting workers participating in the struggle to enhance the ability for production of the nonferrous metals in the Komdok mine and mines of the Tanchon area: In the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality accelerate and finish ahead of schedule the construction that is expanding the Komdok mines and those in the Tanchon area, including the construction of No. 3 ore separating workshop at the Komdok cooperative mining enterprise, along with the construction of the Tanchon smeltery.

By drastically increasing the production in all nonferrous metal mines, demonstrate without reserve the great vitality of the Hamhung plenary meeting, which will glow forever in the annals of our party.

Electricity is the main energy for production and construction. When there surplus electricity, production enlivens and a bright prospect unfurls for creating the speed of the 1980's.

The height of 1,000 kwh of electricity is the goal of battle that the working class in the electric industrial sector should occupy unconditionally.

Supply more electricity to socialist construction sites by fully operating every single generator with the wisdom and bravery of the heroic Korean working class by boldly engaging in works under the loftily raised banner of the speed battle, accelerate the building of large-scale thermal power stations and smoothly meet the ever-increasing demand for power by erecting small and medium-sized hydroelectric power stations all over the country. Let us vigorously wage a mass movement to save power in all sectors of the national economy.

Steel is the supporting column of the chuche industry and the height of steel is the most important height that we must occupy. What is always urgently demanded in the all-out assault to fulfill the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule is steel. Steel warriors: Our party has let you become the first to raise the torch in the creation of the speed of the 1980's. This is another great trust and expectation that our party has in the steel warriors.

Today, our party hopes and our revolution demands a fullfledged return by the steel front to the spirit and fortitude with which our people, upholding deep in their hearts the great leader's teachings that 10,000 more tons of processed steel would give our country time to catch its breath, produced 120,000 tons of steel out of the 100,000-ton (pungi) rolling steel machine, opening the first phase of the great Chollima upsurge in this land.

Steel warriors, bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in steel production with the spirit of the working class of chuche Korea, which has created a history of miracles and exploits, and thereby demonstrate the honor of the front-rankers who take the lead in the new all-out assault. Let us firmly consolidate the independence of the non-ferrous metallurgical industry by further developing a new metallurgical method resorting to our domestic fuel with the burning loyalty displayed as it was when the self-reliant national economy was built in this land in a time of difficulties and basing it on the chuche creed.

The chemical industry is one of the cores of modern industry. By rapidly developing the chemical industry and making it effective, we can raise the daily life of our people in food and clothing a step further. Working class and workers in the chemical industrial sector: Fertilizer is rice, and rice is communism. Let us tenaciously advance to achieve chemical goals ahead of schedule with the great honor of taking charge of an outpost in the sacred struggle to expedite communism. Bring about a great upsurge in the production of various chemical goods, including chemical fibers and synthetic resins, by

fully mobilizing and utilizing existing chemical plants, by building more large plants and by making an all-out effort to set up small and medium-size ones.

The machine industry is the heart of industry and is a basis for developing technology. When the revolution is launched in the machine industrial sector and when more good-quality machine equipment is produced, all sectors of the people's economy will vigorously accelerate technical reform and will rapidly advance.

The historic Hamhung Plenary meeting clearly indicated a shortcut toward a revolutionary change in the machine industry. Let us all uphold the militant call of the party and fiercely fan the flames of press and stamp forging and of the revolution in welding and in insulators. Let us produce greater quantities of various modern machine equipment, including machine tools and mining equipment, and vigorously carry out throughout the country the movement to multiply machine tools.

Rapidly developing the construction material industry constitutes a basic factor for guaranteeing vast primary construction. Vast construction projects are being undertaken throughout the country, including cities, rural areas and remote mountainous regions. Construction sites seething with the movement to create the speed of the 1980's need more cement.

Working class and workers in the construction material industrial sector: Supply greater quantities of cement to construction sites by positively waging a struggle to achieve cement goals ahead of schedule. Make our fatherland one of the world's leading cement producers by positively introducing our era's new baking method into existing plants, by making an all-out effort to build local construction material bases, including small and medium-size cement plants, and by bringing about a great change in production.

Transportation is the vanguard of the people's economy, and railways are the country's arteries. All workers in the transportation sector: The strength of the fatherland's pulse depends on you who are taking charge of the country's arteries. When you swiftly advance, sounding your whistles, all fronts of the people's economy will seethe with the movement to create the speed of the 1980's, and the speed of this advance will further increase. Throughly implement the policy for the three-fold transport system by upholding the great leader's teaching that production is transportation and transportation is production. Increase the production of locomotives and freight cars and smoothly meet the daily increasing demand for transportation by vigorously carrying out the 18 May non-accident, on-time and traction-standard-surpassing movement.

Rapidly improving the people's living standard is one of the most improtant tasks assigned to us. Workers, technicians and office workers in the light industrial sector; today our party demands that a great change be brought about in developing light industry. Let us all brilliantly implement the great leader's plan and the party's policy for improving the people's living standard a step further by bringing about a decisive change in the production of people's consumer goods.

Let us more smoothly meet the demand of the people by operating central light industry plants and local industrial plants at full capacity, by building more modern plants and by producing various good-quality consumer goods.

All workers in the fishing sector: Positively contribute to making the dietary life of the people diversified and to smoothly solving food problems by achieving fishing goals ahead of schedule without fail. Catch more fish by further strengthening the material and technical foundation of the fishing industry, by positively adopting a scientific fishing method and by fiercely waging a bold and positive fish-catching battle. Supply all fish caught to the people without wasting even a single fish by bringing about a greater innovation in fish processing.

The reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tideland and 200,000 chongbo of new land and the construction of the Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Plant are honorable and worthwhile struggles to brilliantly implement the great leader's far-sighted plan for remodeling nature and to achieve the fatherland's prosperity and development and our posterity's happiness. Construction workers and volunteers who have rushed to those four great construction sites to remold nature: Write the heroic epic of the Korean working class, brilliantly embellishing the 1980's by faithfully implementing the great leader's kind teaching that urges you to turn the area to the sea's distant horizon, which is now only salt water, into a skyline that swells with the golden wave of rice ears by building an impregnable dam on the raging sea with bold and courageous hearts.

The Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Plant are great monumental edifices glorifying the era of the workers' party. Make the 1980's a monument that tells the heroic exploits of the Korean working class to all the generations by building the Nampo Lockgate and the Taechon Power Plant at the earliest possible date with the spirit of creating the speed of the 1980's.

Vigorously supporting rural areas is a sacred duty of the working class. Let us more vigorously support rural areas in ideology, technology and culture, upholding the great leader's thesis on rural areas. Let us complete the overall mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture by producing and supplying greater quantities of modern farming machine tools and various chemical agents to rural areas. Let us positively contribute to flying the revolutionary flag on the summit of 15 million tons of grain.

Workers, technicians and office workers: The three revolutions are the general line of our party in building socialism and communism, and are the banner of advance and victory that we should hold aloft in the struggle to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Let us all vigorously carry out the sublime all-out advance movement to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the banner of the flag of the three revolutions and the advance movement to bring about a new, great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Ideology decides everything. Ideological guidance proceeds from loyalty to the party and the leader. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has said: The core of the chuche revolutionary view is loyalty to the party and the leader. The three revolutions can gain victory only when they follow the leadership of the party and the leader. In order to have a correct revolutionary view, therefore, we should always regard increasing loyalty to the party and the leader as a basis.

Endless loyalty to the party and the leader is a basic guarantee of achieving only victories in the revolutionary struggle and in construction work and is the source of the might of displaying matchless heroism and of performing exploits. In today's all-out advance movement let us fully display loyalty to the party and the leader--which our working class and people cherish deep in their hearts as a revolutionary creed and as the first, unchangeable lifeline on the road of the grim and protracted revolution.

Let all of us, as the Kim Hyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the 80's, make every moment of the new all-out onward movement shine with loyalty and exploits, cherishing the absolute faithfulness of advancing only along the road indicated by the party and the leader, no matter how rugged and muddy it may be.

The spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the great leader's teachings and the party's policies is a manifestation of faithfulness in implementing the party's policies and is the decisive guarantee for victory in the new all-out onward movement. If we have the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality, there is nothing in the world that we cannot do. This is a belief that our working class and people deeply cherished in their impassioned hearts during the arduous days of creation and construction, the days when they started from nothing but created a great golden age of prosperity.

How were blast furnaces erected so rapidly in a land of ashes in which not even a whole brick had been left and how was molten iron poured from them? How could our people make electric locomotives--a sophisticated product of modern industry--with hands that, at best, had only repaired freight cars? The Korean miracle, which surprised the world, were effected by the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality of our heroic working class and people in which they unconditionally and completely implemented the teachings of the great leader, who had once taught that they should show the Korean people's capability to Americans, who had said that the Korean people would never rise up. The miracles were also enacted by the loyalty of the working class and people who fought with iron-like resolution that they must carry out the party's orders no matter what.

The entire working class and working people: Like the anti-Japanese fighters who dauntlessly performed their assigned duties with the revolutionary faith that they had no right to die until they fulfilled the orders of the comrade commander and like the fighters who, even in the flames of war, fulfilled the orders of the supreme commander, using their bodies as human bombs, with the pledge of burning loyalty and faith in victory, let all of us become the shock brigade to implement the party's orders and directives without fail, the thorough defenders of the party's policies and the most positive performers of them.

The grand tasks assigned to us demand that we fiercely fan the flames of the mass movement for technical innovation, holding more aloft the flag of technical revolution in all sectors of the people's economy.

The firm guarantee to expedite the goals of the Second 7-Year Plan and the grand 10 major prospective goals lies in vigorously staging technical revolution. The working class is the class directly in charge of technical revolution and the class of the most powerful and talented all-round creators. By becoming the vanguards of technical innovation, supreme [word indistinct] and inventors, let all of us continuously improve the technical equipment of the people's economy and positively accelerate the introduction of mechanization, automation and remote control into production.

The duties of scientists and technicians are great in performing technical revolution. By mobilizing their wisdom, scientists and technicians should accelerate the chucheization, modernization and scientification of the people's econmy by the presentation of original ideas and positive suggestions and by bold practices and should positively push ahead with scientific research in order to introduce robots into the machine industry.

We cannot rennovate technology if we are enslaved by passiveness or conservatism. Let us crush passiveness, conservatism and technological mysticism, which interrupt technical development. Let us create new standards and new records everywhere by thinking and acting boldly.

Our national economy, which is becoming modern and (?scientific), demands workers' high cultural and technical standards. Let us all become at an early date technicians, engineers and specialists by studying hard while engaged in work, upholding the party's policy for intellectualization of the entire society. Let us be well versed in professional knowledge and technology in our respective fields.

By waging a mass movement for introducing tidiness in production and [word indistinct] everywhere, let us more frugally manage cities, villages, plants and enterprises. The powerful means to drastically accelerate today's magnificent all-out advance are to be found in more vigorously waging the mass movement.

By implementing the targets of the movement to win the Red Banner of the three revolutions in accordance with today's elevated realities, all workers should become flag-bearers of the three revolutions and should fly the honorable Red Banner of the three revolutions in every work team, workshop and plant.

By closely combining the movement to learn and follow the examples of the unheralded heroes with the practical struggle to implement the party's policies and lines, let us all become unheralded heroes and let the entire society overflow with the lofty examples of the unheralded heroes.

Let us positively wage the loyal socialist economic movement to win the championship cup provided by the party for creating the speed of the 80's and the movement to do good things to contribute to the creation of the speed of the 80's.

All workers, technicians and office employees across the nation let us once again effect ardor of self-reliance by upholding the party's slogan, "Let us live in our own way."

The spirit of self-reliance is the revolutionary spirit which we should adhere to in the all-out advance movement to successfully carry out the Second 7-Year Plan and the new prospective targets.

The speed of the 80's is a unprecedentedly high speed which can be created by the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance--the revolutionary spirit to produce and construct based on faith in our own strength and our own means.

Let us all embroider the road of advance to create the speed of the 80's with the Paektu revolutionary spirit with which we made the Yongil bombs and weapons by hand and frightened the enemies during the period of the bloody anti-Japanese struggle, with the revolutionary spirit of Chollima--with which we effected a great upsurge in socialist construction by discovering what was in short supply and making what was not available after rising like the phoenix from the ashes after the war, and with the revolutionary spirit of speed battle--with which we victoriously carried out the struggle for the great magnificent socialist construction by sounding the drum of revolution and boldly overcoming all trials and difficulties.

Let the entire country echo with the voice of self-reliance, which raised high in the construction site of [word indistinct], where only few tractors were in operation, and with the voice of faith that "it would be good to have articles supplied by others, but we can fulfill the work by our own strength even if they are not supplied."

The production growth depends on the resolution of the working class which is burning with loyalty. Reserves are everywhere and materials can be found any place if we search. Let us produce more and better goods and construct more and better things with our own strength, our own technology and resources by fully mobilizing all reserves.

Frugality is in production. Let us contribute to effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge by economizing on every kilowatt of electricity, every piece of coal, drop of oil and bit of steel and cement.

An important guarantee for high production growth and rapid speed is an improvement in economic management. The masters of production and plants are none other than the working masses. Let us all participate in enterprise management with an attitude of being worthy masters and vigorously turn today's production and financial achievements into a driving force for tomorrow's production and construction.

Equipment is the production masses' weapon in their struggle for socialist construction. Rising as one in the movement to create exemplary districts to learn and follow the No. 26 lathe machine unit in all domains and units of national economy, let us make all machines and equipment just as the No. 26 machine unit, which is filled with the lofty intention of the glorious party center. Let us create exemplary districts, exemplary work teams, workshops and plants.

Let us fulfill without fail the daily, monthly and quarterly state index plans by regularizing and standardizing enterprise management and by intensifying cooperative production in accordance with the demand of the Taean work system in all domains and all units of the national economy.

Today, even a minute and a second is precious to us. Let us make the 480 minutes overflow with miracles and rennovation by treasuring every minute and every second of each rewarding working day.

Our functionaries are the vanguard members who have been fostered in the bosom of the great leader and of the party. All functionaries, dashing into the heated battlefields and sharing their fate with producers in accordance with the demand of the working methods of the great leader, should vigorously push ahead with production and construction with indomitable spirit by vigorous political work, intimate organizational work and bold operation.

The position in which the commanding staffs should stand in today's combat is at the forefront of the ranks. All the functionaries should inspire the producer masses to exploits by taking up the difficult and arduous works before others and setting an example, just as the commanders of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who broke through the bloody line of attack at the forefront of the assaults.

All workers, technicians and office employees across the nation the targets of our struggle are bright and brilliant, and our victory is certain.

As long as there are invincible revolutionary ranks firmly united around the party and the leader and as long as there is a powerful national economy which has been built through arduous struggle, there is no target which our working class and people cannot achieve.

Only victory and glory lie ahead for our working class, which is advancing under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party's tested guidance.

Let us all rise as one in the all-out march to attain the Second 7-Year Plan and 10-point prospective targets ahead of schedule by flaring up magnificent flames of creating the speed of the 80's and upholding the party's policy for all-out mobilization.

Our people, who are advancing along the single road of victory under the invincible banner of the chuche idea, should proudly demonstrate once again to the entire world the indomitable strength of the heroic Korean people who are firmly united around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song by registering a glorious victory in the majestic battle called by the party.

[Signed] 14 November 1982

The meeting of the front-rankers of Chollima movement who rose in the creation of the speed of the 80's.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES AGRICULTURAL GUIDING SYSTEM

SK161019 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2240 GMT 14 Nov 82

[NODONG SINMUN 15 November special article: "Let Us More Highly Demonstrate the Superiority of the New Agricultural Guiding System to Meet the Requirements for the Development of the Situation"--KCNA identifies this item as an article]

[Text] By overcoming the phenomenon of seriously unusual weather conditions under the wise leadership of the party, we have once again reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest this year. Annual bumper harvests in our country have not been the result of help from heaven. They are the result of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's brilliant solution of questions concerning agricultural guidance with profound insight into the new circumstances in which the socialist reform of production relationships was completed earlier in our country and into the lawful requirements for the construction of socialism and communism. They are also the result of his wise leadership, which has helped realize the continuous development of agricultural production.

In his various works, including the classic work which he published in November 1962 entitled: "On Further Strengthening and Developing the Management Committees of the County Cooperative Farms," the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clearly delineated the basic questions in state guidance for the rural economy, such as the justness of the establishment of the county cooperative farm management committees and their superiority, the contents of the managerial guidance to be given by the management committees and their duties, and the task of the central and provincial agricultural guidance agencies in implementing the new agricultural system.

These works, which give scientific solutions to questions about guidance for and management of the rural economy under the socialist system, are guidelines which the party and the government of the working class should firmly grasp in completely solving the agricultural question to meet the intrinsic requirements of the socialist system.

How successfully we solve guidance for and management of agriculture is one of the important questions greatly influencing all sectors in the construction of socialism and communism. This is because, without correctly solving this question, we cannot solve questions on the construction of socialism and communism, such as the development of the overall people's economy, including

the rural economy, the consolidation of the union of the agricultural working people and the organic combination of cooperative ownership and ownership by all the people. Therefore, continuously improving and strengthening the method of the guidance for and management of the rural economy to meet the developing situation constitutes an important task looming before the party and government of the working class in power and is one of the most difficult and complicated questions.

In our country this difficult and complicated question has been comprehensively solved to completely meet the practical requirements of the development of our rural economy.

A unique, new agricultural guidance system with the county cooperative farm management committee as the core is the most revolutionary and scientific guidance system illuminating the road toward helping correctly solve questions concerning peasants under the socialist system and toward helping successfully build socialism and communism.

With the establishment of this new agricultural guidance system, a brighter prospect has been unfolded for our country's rural economy, which has entered a new developmental stage, and a clear road has opened toward successfully achieving the organic combination of state and cooperative ownerships and toward rapidly developing agricultural production.

The new agricultural guidance system, which the great leader has established to meet the practical requirements of the developing situation, is a revolutionary agricultural guidance system brilliantly meeting the requirements of the immortal chuche idea and is a superior guidance system which helps successfully solve both the pending and prospective tasks in building the socialist rural area.

By firmly grasping this superior guidance system, we can vigorously accelerate the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--in the rural areas, more successfully achieve support for rural areas from cities and more rapidly eliminate differences between cities and rural areas.

Because of its great superiority, the new agricultural guidance system created by the great leader has demonstrated great vitality in the 20-odd-year practical struggle for rural construction. Because of the government's direct guidance to the rural economy through the managerial method, technical guidance for agricultural production has been strengthened, agricultural production has been raised to a high scientific and technological foundation and the level of the management of cooperative farms has greatly improved. In particular, the rapid development of agricultural production over the past 20 odd years has fully demonstrated the matchless superiority and vitality of the new agricultural guidance system.

The continuous leap attained in all sectors of agricultural production, including grain production, under the continuous and serious influence of the cold front is the result of scientific and technological farming under the new agricultural guidance system in accordance with the requirements of the chuche farming method.

Following last year's bumper crops, we have reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest again this year. Thus, we are able to accelerate our vigorous advance movement, firmly believing that we can achieve the goal of 15 million tons of grain set forth by the party.

The epochal changes and brilliant successes in all sectors of building the socialist rural areas clearly shows that the new agricultural guidance system is a most superior one suiting the nature of the socialist rural economic system. By further strengthening and developing the new agricultural guidance system, whose superiority and vitality have been fully demonstrated in our daily life, we should enact a new upsurge in all sectors of building the socialist rural areas and hoist the flag of victory on the summit of 15 million tons of grain.

Continuously and thoroughly implementing the party's policy for guiding the rural economy in a managerial manner is an important requirement for fully demonstrating the superiority and vitality of the new agricultural guidance system. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The first superiority of the county cooperative farm management committee giving guidance for the rural economy in a managerial manner.

Strengthening managerial guidance constitutes an essential requirement for successfully managing and operating a modern, large-scale socialist rural economy. The agricultural cooperative economy is a large-scale socialist economy. This economy is rapidly being equipped with modern technology. Accordingly, we cannot give guidance for the cooperative economy by using the old administrative method. Through this, we cannot finally solve the rural question. The socialist cooperative economy--in which agricultural production is achieved through the use of modern farming machines and technology and whose size has been enlarged as never before--demands managerial guidance as there is in industry.

Only by giving guidance through the use of the managerial method of emphasizing technical guidance for production can we raise agricultural production on a scientific and technological foundation through the acceleration of the technical revolution in rural areas.

Strengthening technical guidance and making all managerial activities planned and organized constitutes a basic way for improving the management and operation of the rural economy and is an important method for eliminating the backwardness of agriculture compared with industry in the management of the economy.

The new agricultural guidance system helps continuously strengthen guidance for agriculture by helping those who are familiar with technology give guidance for production and by grasping in a uniform manner technical forces and the country's material and technical means used in agricultural production. This system also helps the management committees make the agricultural production plans scientific and flexible by giving guidance to cooperative farms in counties and to enterprises under the control of these farms as if they were one enterprise and makes more organized the managerial activities of cooperative farms in such areas as the organization of production activities, the supply of materials and financial activities.

All functionaries in the rural economy sector should deeply understand that an important guarantee for highly displaying the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system lies in guiding the rural economy with industrial methods. And they should start by laying plans that conform with the demands of developing reality and should personally take charge of, organize and give guidance to all managerial activities, such as production organization, technological development, farming materials supply and labor force placement and organization.

In particular, by thoroughly accomplishing our party's policy of making detailed plans, they should minutely deliberate and formulate plans for production, fertilizer supply, transport, materials supply and about labor and should supervise and preplan the organizational work in order to carry them out. Along with this, they should thoroughly grasp the whole, real condition of agricultural production and all its processes, give substantial guidance based on scientific statistical data, and should thoroughly systematize and standardize enterprise management.

What is important today in managerial guidance of agriculture is to further strengthen technological guidance. The level of the agricultural intensification, modernization and scientization has shown an incomparable increase over those days when the new agricultural guidance system was initiated. In particular, thanks to the success in pushing ahead the agricultural technological revolution, our country's rural economy has generally reached a high stage. Under these conditions, as long as agricultural production is not backed up by technological guidance, we cannot do farming in a scientific and technological fashion.

Keeping in mind that managerial guidance over the rural economy means technological guidance, all functionaries in the rural economy sector should exert efforts to give technological guidance for all agricultural production and managerial activities. In particular, they should grasp in detail the farm machine and production facilities situation and give scientific and technological guidance to agricultural production in conformity with the demands of the chuche farming method.

Organically combining cooperative ownership and ownership by all the people and strengthening the state guidance and support to the cooperative economy in every way are important work to which we should adhere to fully display the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught the superiority of the county cooperative farm management committee lies in the committee's organic combination of ownership by all the people with cooperative ownership and strengthens the state guidance and support to the cooperative economy. Ownership by all the people and cooperative ownership are the two forms of the socialist ownership that develop closely together. These ownerships constitute the economic foundation of the socialist state. Therefore, the state should give responsible guidance to the development of cooperative ownership that develop closely together. These ownerships constitute the economic foundation of the socialist state. Therefore, the state should give responsible guidance to the development of cooperative ownership as well as

ownership by all the people, and should have its material and technological means serve the rural economy better. In this way we could consolidate the material and technological foundation and vigorously accelerate the technological revolution, thus rapidly developing agricultural production.

By helping the county cooperative farm management committee uniformly take charge of all enterprises and technological facilities and forces owned by the state in the rural economy sector, including farm machinery stations and farm implements plants, and thereby giving guidance to cooperative farms, the new agricultural guidance system helps make it possible for state ownership and cooperative ownership to be excellently and organically combined and helps the state better give its technological and economic support to the cooperative economy.

In addition, in the process of realizing the direct production ties between agriculture and industry, the new agricultural guidance system helps the working class strengthen its political and ideological influence over the peasants, helps cooperative ownership come close to ownership by all the people, and furthermore, helps accelerate the switch to a single system of ownership by all the people.

Functionaries in the state economic organizations and agricultural guidance organizations in the capital and the provinces and functionaries of the county cooperative farm management committees deeply understand that largely upon them depends the strengthening of direct production ties between industry and agriculture and the organic combination of the two ownerships. Thus, they should organize and push ahead with all work in conformity with the demands of the party's policies.

In particular, by exerting much effort to endlessly strengthening the material and technological foundation of the rural economy, all economic guidance functionaries should produce and supply more farm machines, agricultural production facilities, material and fertilizer to rural areas. They should continue to support rural areas with labor, material and technology. Thus, they should provide more favorable conditions for the realization of the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy and the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

Along with this, by firmly organizing and managing well, repairing and maintaining farm machines and facilities supplied by the state, the rural economy sector should endlessly increase agricultural production by decisively increasing the coefficient of utilization and making efficient use of fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, and farming goods and material. [Several sentences indistinct].

Enhancing the role of (party organizations) is an important demand in more highly displaying the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system.

Grasping that all work for agricultural development--including the work of giving guidance for the rural economy with managerial methods and of strengthening the ties between cooperative ownership and all people's

ownership--largely depends on party guidance, party organizations at every level of the rural economic sector and related sectors should supervise and preplan political work--work with people--thus highly arousing the revolutionary zeal of the functionaries and workers. Therefore, they should help all functionaries and workers of the rural economy sector work smoothly in conformity with the demands of the new agricultural guidance system.

Party organizations and members of the three revolutions teams in the rural economic sector should give guidance and support to help complete this year's farming early and substantially prepare for next year's farming. Through practical examples, they should vigorously inspire the masses to endless innovations and exploits.

All functionaries and workers of the rural economic sector and related sectors should be more firmly armed with ideas and theories embodied in various works, including the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical work "On Further Strengthening and Developing County Cooperative Farm Management Committee," and thoroughly put them into practice, thus fully displaying the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system and energetically accelerating socialist construction of rural areas.

CSO: 4110/008

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourceline: NS=NODONG SINMUN; MC=MINJU CHOSON; NC=NODONG CH'ONGNYON].

Nagwon Machinery Factory	15 April technical innovations shock brigades of the construction machinery planning work station are planning waterway excavators, ship excavators, and rock loaders; a brigade is working to rationalize existing excavators to save material and labor [NS 1 Nov 81 p 1]
Kim Ch'aek Iron Works	construction workers of the 23d metallurgical factory construction station are working on enlargement improvement of the No 2 blast furnace and are finishing assembly of the body of the blast furnace; they are pressing ahead even in disadvantageous work conditions on the blast furnace stove bottom wall and floor constructions [MC 1 Nov 81 p 1]
28 September Factory	striving to establish a material base: processing materials for making 25mm iron plate cutters and universal steel cutters; establishing a materal base for new pump production at the factory [NS 2 Nov 81 p 1]
9 August Factory	making more and better high-speed excavators: working in the direction of specialization of labor organization and increases to the technical capability levels; are themselves producing cylinders which previously had been from cooperative production [NS 3 Nov 81 p 1]
Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant	striving to finish second stage construction this year: finishing up on the long-distance conveyer to transport new materials and a raw materials storehouse; Wonsan city volunteers

	adopted new work methods on the cement crusher foundation construction and, with building frame construction essentially done, are working on equipment manufacture and assembly [NS 10 Nov 81 p 3]
Pukch'ang Power Station	construction workers and volunteers finished construction of the reprocessing area and commenced operations [NS 13 Nov 81 p 1]
Taean Heavy Machinery Complex	1st generator equipment manufacturing shop adopted new manufacturing methods to speed up generator shaft production; by reorganizing production processes and introducing manufacturing tools, they have quadrupled efficiency in manufacturing 50,000-KVA turbine interior wings [NS 14 Nov 81 p 1]
26 February Factory	doing well in conversion to press and die forging: factory guidance functionaries finished the plans and by mobilizing technicians, made a new die in a few days and adapted it to production; among die goods materials, about 140 types are made by die stamping [NS 18 Nov 81 p 3]
8 November Mine	raised nonferrous ore 34 percent over third quarter daily average results; the introduction of new high-speed rock drills increased drilling speed 6 times; installed large excavators in pits and improved the transport system to increase the utilization rate of trucks and the size of loads [NS 20 Nov 81 p 3]
Chonch'on Rock Drill Factory	normalizing high production levels: work teams reorganized material dies more efficiently, including valve die forgers, raising production and extending equipment life; the 1st manufacturing shop put in high-speed steel cutters and raised manufacturing speed [MC 22 Nov 81 p 1]
Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory	completing trams, conveyer belts, and equipment parts to send to the Namp'o Floodgate construction area; factory goal was to send 1,000 trams and 71 conveyer belts reaching 7,100 meters by 15 April 1982, and as of the 12th, had already produced 300 trams; with 15 April technical innovation shock brigades, installing rollers, extruders, and a 20-ton pneumatic hammer in the materials production shop [MC 24 Nov 81 p 1]

Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant	three revolutions team members and 15 April technical innovations shock brigades are automating the sulphide process in the stock solution shop; themselves made many automation tools and implements, and thousands of meters of plastic tubing able to substitute for special pipes [NS 28 Nov 81 p 1]

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BRIEFS

POWER STATION CONSTRUCTION--Power station construction stations are doing well in guaranteeing facilities and materials and increasing work speed. At the Taedonggang Power Station, workers of the 1st hydroelectric power station construction station have increased speed and are finishing iron pipe construction, having made more efficient iron pipe makers. At the Sodusu Power Station, workers of the 2d hydroelectric power station construction station are in the last stages of pit closure work and electric equipment assembly. At the Pukch'ang Power Station, workers of the 11th hydroelectric power station construction station have fulfilled guarantees on the 13th and 14th generator, and are preparing for generator assembly on No 15 and 16. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

ANJU REGION COLLIERY--Miners and three revolutions team members at the Anju Region Coal Mining Complex are achieving a great leap in coal production, raising production 1.3 times, basic tunneling 1.5 times, and doubling pit hardening. The T'aehyang Coal Mine innovated to raise coal production 1.4 times, while pits in the Yongnim Coal Mine set new records in a vertical pit construction by tripling excavation speed. The complex is managing excavation equipment better to raise equipment running rates. The coal mine construction station is raising its speed at many mines, including the Yongnim and Ipsok. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Nov 81 p 3] 9122

NORTH P'YONGAN INDUSTRY--Workers and three revolutions team members in North P'yongan Province are increasing production, particularly in extractive industries. At the Nagwon Machinery Factory, workers made trial products for waterway excavators, boat excavators, and rock loading machinery; they raised manufacturing capabilities and excavator assembly speed. At the 28 August Factory, the universal arm loader shop is producing more through collective mechanization; they are now themselves producing a hydraulic gear pump for their equipment, a component previously made in cooperative production. The 2d manufacturing shop adopted new tools and implements and increased extraction equipment production 150 percent. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

CHAGANG POWER ADVANCES--Workers, technicians, and 15 April technical innovation shock brigades of the Chagang Province power transmission and distribution department have made 1,800 valuable innovations this year. A reorganization of the transformers enabled transmission of more power via in-service transmission lines: As of the end of August, they reorganized 880 transformers,

heightening the voltage stages; this doubled transmission line capabilities and enabled a reduction of one-fourth in provincial power losses. A 15 April brigade also got a new method for electric welders, enabling much saving of electric power. Power saved at enterprises through technical innovations amounted to 5,047,264 kw/hours, equivalent to two small-medium power stations having a 3,000-KVA generating capability. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 14 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

NORTH P'YONGAN INNOVATIONS--In just 3 months, 15 April technical innovation shock brigades in North P'yongan Province have adapted to production 1,600 valuable technical innovations. A brigade at the 32d metallurgical factory construction station equipment assembly unit reorganized rotary disc-type electrolytic cells more rationally and lowered greatly the standard of materials consumption per production unit for raw materials in caustic soda production. At the Tokhyon Mine, a brigade saw adoption of a new work method to normalize high standards of vertical shaft operations. At the 3 April Factory, after making high-frequency solderers having 10 times the capability, a brigade made axle box hold manufacturing automatic machines, quadrupling production while saving equipment and labor. At the 30 October Factory, a brigade quadrupled production by adapting to production level-style multispindle dies. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 19 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

SOUTH HAMGYONG FACTORIES--Factories in South Hamgyong Province achieved good results in producing mechanized equipment and electric implements. The Yongsong Machinery Complex produced many high-capacity compressors to be sent to the construction area at the Namp'o Floodgate. The 1 June Electric Implements Factory has already produced about 30 resistors to be sent to nature-remaking sites, and the Tach'on Mining Machinery Factory increased equipment production, including trams and motors for the sites. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

TIDELAND RECLAMATION WORK--Factories in South P'yongan Province are supporting tideland reclamation work. The Kangson Steel Works had produced about 150 tons of rails and much wire rope and rolled steel above plans, and sent it to the Onch'on tideland reclamation area. The Sungni [Victory] Vehicle Complex and the Anju Tractor Parts Factory have sent large cargo trucks and tractor parts to Onch'on. Workers at the Sunch'on Mining Machinery Factory sent about 50 trams to a tidelands reclamation area, while the 28 September Factory and the Changnim Survey Equipment Factory sent many tools and equipment necessary for establishing quarrying and prefabricated construction materials bases at a reclamation area. Many enterprises, including the Sunch'on Cement Plant and the Tokch'on pit timber production station, sent construction materials, while other enterprises, including the Pukch'ang Grain Factory, sent many consumables and foodstuffs to a reclamation area. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 23 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

HEAT PRODUCTION WORK--Workers, technicians, and three revolutions team members reorganized some 490 boilers in accordance with regional fuel conditions, which will enable savings of about 1.5 million tons of high-calorie coal. Work was

done with scientists of the heat engineering research center and the Kim Ch'aek Industrial College, and design functionaries of the Taean Heavy Machinery Complex. Among enterprises where boilers were reorganized included the Hyesan Paper Mill, Hamhung Textile Mill, Sariwon Machinery Factory, the Hoeryong Grain Factory, and the Kanggye Grain Factory. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 26 Nov 81 p 1] 9122

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG'S NONALIGNED DIPLOMACY DISCUSSED

Seoul NAEWOE TONGSIN in Korean No 299, 10 Oct 82 pp 1k-8k

[Article: "The Bright and Dark Sides of the Recent Nonaligned Diplomacy of the North Korean Puppets"]

[Text] As of this year, 22 years have elapsed since the Nonaligned Movement began on 1 September 1961 when the first non-aligned summit conference, which representatives of 25 countries attended, was held in Belgrade. A total of 106 nations, including observers, are affiliated in the Nonaligned Movement which is claiming to be the largest in the world in terms of scale next to the United Nations.

However, due to the change in the ideas that caused the movement and the disputes and the conflicts of interests among the member nations, the Nonaligned Movement lost its significance for a long time. And the situation got even worse when the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference that war scheduled to be held from September 6 to 10 at Bagdad, Iraq, was called off.

The North Korean puppets, who joined the Nonaligned Movement as a member in 1975, have since concentrated their diplomatic efforts in utilizing the nonaligned bloc as a so-called "international revolutionary force" to promote the communization of the entire Korean peninsula.

Accordingly, let us review here the nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets in connection with the recent trend in the Nonaligned Movement.

The 7th Summit Conference that was scheduled to be held in Bagdad was originally decided upon at the 6th Summit Conference held in Havana in 1979; and it was confirmed again at the ministerial conference of the Coordinating Committee member nations that opened on 31 May this year.

Then why is it that the "Bagdad" summit conference was called off? Firstly, because the Iranian side, who is waging a war against Iraq, came to oppose in September 1981 the opening of the conference in Bagdad. Thus some member nations came to urge reconsideration of [the schedule of the conference] in light of the protracted Iran-Iraq war. Then finally, because Iraq, proposing that the conference be held in New Delhi, withdrew its standing porposal that the site of the newly scheduled nonaligned summit conference be decided upon at a plenary session of foreign ministers conference to be held at Bagdad on 2 and 3 September. This is what they say about the called-off Bagdad conference.

Meanwhile, Cuba, chairman nation, has sent out letters to the nations concerned urging them to support the proposal that the 7th Summit Conference be held in New Delhi. Therefore, under the current circumstances, observers say, it is almost certain that the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference be held in New Delhi, India; and it seems that the time of the conference will be the first half of 1983.

Let us now review the nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets. They hav actively intensified nonaligned diplomacy since 1979 when North Korea was elected a member of the Coordinating Committee at the Havana Summit Conference. In particular, at the Sixth Congress of the KWP held in October 1980, they came to set forth the nonaligned diplomacy as the overall policy of their diplomacy, placing emphasis on "anti-imperialist independence" rather than on proletarian internationalism.

The North Korean puppets convened a meeting of nonaligned nations on food and agriculture held in Pyongyang from 26 to 31 August 1981; a so-called Pyongyang Declaration" was adopted at the meeting. In May this year, they convened the 7th meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee of the nonaligned nations' news agencies.

Despite such cooperation of the North Korean puppets, the nonaligned nations came to make it clear gradually from the latter half of the 1970's that they are not representing any force designed to support the revolution in South Korea set forth by the North Korean puppets. One of the typical events attesting to that was the fact that an item regarding the Korean peninsula that was advocated by the North Korean puppets was not included in the final resolution of the nonaligned [nations] conference. To cite the instance of the called-off 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference scheduled to be held at Bagdad, the North Korean puppets launched from the very beginning of the year diplomatic activities unprecedented in history toward various nonaligned nations; however, the actual circumstances point to the prospect that those items containing measures that are designed to realize the intentions of the North Korean puppets will be excluded from the agenda of the conference.

The nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets came to face frustrations even as illustrated in the situations cited above. It may be concluded that that is rather a natural consequence which resulted from a number of reasons cited below.

Firstly, the North Korean puppets basically lack the capability to cope with the situation change in which the nonaligned nations began to establish relations with other countries for the purpose of solving the problem of economic self-sustenance--seeking after actual benefits regardless of ideologies and political systems.

In other words, in reality, the economic and technical capabilities of the North Korean puppets are in such a state as being incapable of meeting the demands of the nonaligned nations, therefore, the call for "the anti-colonial struggle" was not effective any more for those nonaligned nations who began to give first priority to actual benefits and interests.

Secondly, [the nonaligned nations'] views of the Republic of Korea came to change because of the ROK's economic development and capabilities, which are far superior than those of the North Korean puppets, as well as of the ROK's active diplomatic offensive launched among the nonaligned nations.

Accordingly, there came the moves to approach the ROK and the prejudices formed in regard to the Korean peninsula issue began to be removed. Naturally, the result is that the nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets has become stagnant.

Thirdly, in connection with the Nonaligned Movement, the North Korean puppets advocated at every opportunity "independence," "unity," "the peaceful settlement of disputes beeween nonaligned nations," and "opposition to domineerism."

However, as is widely known, the North Korean puppets cannot help recognizing "domineerism," and they are turning the cold shoulder to the peaceful settlement of disputes. They have by themselves come to face self-contradiction.

For instance, the fact that the North Korean puppets chose to recognize the Babrak government of Afghanistan exposes their position which is they cannot help acting under the pressure of the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the North Korean puppets should at least remain neutral toward the Iran-Iraq war if they really want a peaceful settlement. However, it is a widely known fact that the North Korean puppets are providing weapons in support of Iran.

In a nutshell, the situation is that the nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets is now facing a dilemma because of the limit of their economic capabilities that cannot stand compatible with utilitarianism; of their self-contradictory moves which are breaking up nonalignment; and of the increase in the diplomatic capabilities of the ROK.

Therefore, it is predictable that the North Korean puppets will do their best to find a new breakthrough in their nonaligned diplomacy from now on. We may find in this connection some factors cited below supporting our conjecture.

In the editorial of NODONG SINMUN dated 31 August this year, the North Korean puppets asserted that "it is of very important significance to convene a summit conference of the nonaligned nations and the developing countries in order to institute the South-South cooperation." The assertion was based on the premise [set forth in the editorial] that "the close economic and technical cooperation between the nonaligned nations constitutes an important requirement for accelerating the cause of anti-imperialist independence among those nations and expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement."

Such an assertion of the North Korean puppets, made in their proposal for convening a summit conference designed to institute the South-South economic cooperation, may be regarded as an action prompted by the fact that the nonaligned nations adopted utilitarianism for the cause of economic self-sustenance. It may be said that, through such an assertion, they are attempting to expand the support base within the nonaligned [bloc].

Therefore, the North Korean puppets will maximally make the best use of their present position as a member nation of the Coordinating Committee, and they will thereby actively launch activities to convene "the South-South conference."

Meanwhile, being possessed with the illusion that he himself is a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, Kim Il-song is giving indications that he will continue to dominate [the movement] as its leader, and that they will try to expand that situation into the time of Kim Chong-il.

The NODONG SINMUN editorial went on to assert that "Kim Il-song made a deep analysis of the position and role which the Nonaligned Movement was playing in the development of the era and history," an that "on the basis of that analysis he made a comprehensive survey of the ideologies and theories governing the Nonaligned Movement and provided them with a system, setting forth the essential characteristics and the historical mission of the movement as well as the principle related problems and the method of struggle in the course of expanding and developing the movement." The editorial also said that "Kim Il-song and the honorable party center (Kim Chong-il) set forth the most correct measures designed to produce a breakthrough whenever the Nonaligned Movement faced trials."

Therefore, [the North Korean puppets] will likely step up their diplomacy of invitation and visits toward those newly born developing countries, such as Zimbabwe, in order to curry favor with them. However, in reality, it would be impossible for Kim Il-song to secure his position as a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, so long as those prominent leaders like "Castro" stay alive.

Furthermore, it may be expected that the North Korean puppets will actively launch their efforts to have the [coming] nonaligned summit conference held in Pyongyang. But the [current] situation is that it is certain that the 7th summit conference will be held in New Delhi. Therefore, as the situation indicates, chances are very slim that the 8th conference, not to mention the 7th conference, will be held in Pyongyang.

Therefore, the homework for the current nonaligned diplomacy of the North Korean puppets would be not so much to make efforts to have the summit conference held in Pyongyang as to have a clause concerning the Korean peninsula be included, as they want, in the final declaration of the conference and to sustain their relations with the existing nonaligned nations.

However, the North Korean puppets became incapable of solving problems, such as cited above, a long time ago, thus they cannot help but become restless; and thus their nonaligned diplomacy will sink deeper and deeper in the quicksand of frustration as time goes on due to their limited capabilities.

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